ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY..........MARCH 4, 1876.

INTERNATIONAL COPY-RIGHT.

Few people realize the extent of injury which is done to the cause of American literature by the present shameful absence of an international copy-right law. An American publisher can pirate and publish any work which appears in England, to the composition of which the author may have devoted years of toil, and for the copyright to which the English publisher may have paid thousands of pounds. Literature receives more attention and honor in Great Britain than in America, and there are more profoundly-educated men than there are with us. Thus many meritorious works are constantly issued, and by the licensed piracy of the present system the publishers of the United States draw from this source an abundant supply of material without any expense save that of the price of the volume which their compositors use in type-setting. If this be not theft we acknowledge ourselves ignorant of the etchical meaning of the term. The glaring impudence of these harpies is well exampled in a case which occurred several years ago and which attracted considerable attention at the time. A distinguished English gentleman published a work which he dedicated to General Robert E. Lee. Soon after its issue a New York house, without a word, republished it, but in the dedication substituted for the name of Robert E. Lee, the name of General Grant.

But some one may say an American author of established reputation can always obtain a fair price for his works. No doubt Washington Irving and Hawthorn could have done so, but it was because they had reached to the top of the eminence and anything from their pens attracted universal attention; but how many as talented men are there who do not attempt to climb that bleak hill, knowing that poverty will be their constant companion. Under the present status of affairs a man of mind can make more money by parting his hair in the middle and matching shades of ribbons behind a dry-goods counter than he can by the noble profession of literature. Edgar A. Poe, who was as brilliant as a first water diamond, was devilled out of sobriety and life by this indifference of American publishers to native talent, which springs from this absence of an international copyright protection.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

We understand that at the present time the State Prison is so far from self-supporting as to fall in debt about $100,000 yearly. It seems incredible that this should be the case. The convicts are largely composed of able bodied men, many being Chinamen, and they are located where their products of any proper kind should find an unbounded market. It would seem that with any sort of judicious management, it ought to be made to yield a large revenue to the State. They should be kept at incessant though not unreasonable labor. At the same time we do not think that these convicts should be taught cooperage and shoe making and other trades of which the penitentiaries are frequently seminaries of learning. By this means any scamp who is sent to prison can, when he is released, go immediately into competition with those artisans who have, while eating the bread of honest poverty, laboriously acquired the same trades.

The law, in matters depriving a man of his liberty, leans, and leans properly, to the side of mercy; and every allowance for human frailty and life's temptations; but when its majestic decree has been uttered, its mandate should be carried out in such a way as to make the probabilities of future crime less, in making its punishment to be dreaded. The convicted felon should be made to feel that the way of the transgressor is not a path of roses. No chicken-hearted compassion should intervene to shield him from the asperities of that doom, the infliction of which is as salutary for him as it is essential for the self-defense of society at large.

The following dispatch tells the story of the wreck of the Kalorama:

SAN BUENAVENTURA, Feb. 26.

H. McLellan, Agent:—Came on to blow. Had to let go lines in a hurry. One got in the propeller and stopped the engine. Hove in a head line. Buoy was hauled to ship. Anchor of buoy did not hold, and brought buoy and moorings home. Let go anchor. Failed to hold. Drifted into trough of the sea and ashore. Seventeen feet of water in hold now. Stern-post started and end timbers open. Prospects for saving her, slim. SAUER.

THE INDIAN.

THE Indian "wards of the government" find their guardian a very unsatisfactory protector. Notwithstanding the fabulous sums paid by tax payers, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Indian department—notwithstanding the fact that more is annually drawn from the United States treasury than would be necessary to pay their board at the Occidental or Palace hotel and clothe them in broad-cloth—notwithstanding the beating of drums and flourish of trumpets, on the part of the National Government, as to its humane and proper policy with regard to them, the condition to-day of all the Indian tribes within our extensive borders is notoriously a shame and a disgrace to the civilization to which we so Pharisaically pretend. The glaring corruption and swindling which has characterized the majority of the Indian agents in their dealings with the savages, has been exposed repeatedly by leading newspapers all over the land. The public attention has again and again been called to the fact that, mean and vicious as the Indians naturally are towards white people, they could find very reasonable excuse for that hostility in the manner in which they have been treated, and in which the promises to them have been carried out. It really seems that during the last ten or fifteen years so much moral uncleanliness, so many dregs have been brought prominently to the surface of the troubled waters of public affairs, that the delicacy of perception of the general mind had become blunted and cloyed by the frequent repetition of disclosure of corruption.

In the old *ante-bellum* days an evil-doer received his keenest punishment in the condemnatory verdict of the public voice—now an outrage provokes little more in ordinary cases than a number of newspaper articles and possibly a proceeding in the courts. We can not blame the Indians for loss of confidence in the whites. We can not blame them for having the same feelings which actuated Macbeth when he exclaimed—

> "And be these juggling fiends no more believed.
> Who keep the words of promise to the lips,
> But break it to the heart."

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

IN Arizona, Mexico and Yucatan, there are innumerable cities whose ancient remains have survived even the tradition of their origin—cities having stately palaces and temples which prove beyond dispute that the designers were far advanced in civilized and architectural arts. The accounts of even the most prosaic travelers among them read like fairy tales. John L. Stephens, who devoted several years to their exploration, and who has embodied his observations in two volumes upon the subject, is of the opinion that their erection antedates the possession of the Aztecs, and believes that the memory of the race to whose handiwork they are ascribable, had been lost in antiquity as long ago as when Cortes and his compañeros made their inroad into the country. The changes made by the obliterating effect of time were recently illustrated in a very striking manner by a traveler in Asia Minor. He had arrived in some way at the conclusion that the site of an obscure Turkish village was the place where had been the famous Mausoleum which was one of the wonders of the world, and which has added a word to our language. It was erected, as all will remember, to the memory of Mausoleus by his wife, Artesmesia, who, further to show her devotion to him, caused his body to be reduced to dust and drank up the powder. This traveler having with difficulty, received permission from the Turkish authorities, dug down a few feet through the accumulated dirt of the squalid little hamlet, and really did find and exhume the magnificent tomb of Mausoleus. *Sic transit gloria!*

The writer of a book of travels in Egypt says that he was standing near a man who was running an engine with mummies as fuel, and heard him say, "These bodies don't burn well—pick me out two or three kings, they are embalmed with better oil and make a hotter fire."

Rev. Bell, of Brooklyn, against whom Beecherian conduct is charged, and whose expulsion from his pulpit was announced in our telegraphic columns, was formerly a pugilist, and when a deputy from the examining Committee of his church called on him the other day to ask him if the allegations were true, Mr. Bell, giving the backward jerk to the lapels of his coat asked the Committeeman if he was willing to father the charges; and the visitor and brother, who had never practiced with sand bags or imbrued his hands in copperas, meekly rejoined that he was. Right here Mr. Bell showed the white of his shirt-sleeves, and the Committeeman skipped down the front stairs five steps at a time, thus abruptly closing the interview.

IMAGINATION.

IT is said that on one of our coast steamers, in a recent downward passage, was the wife of a well known gentleman of Los Angeles. Soon after leaving San Francisco, she became so seasick as to be convinced that she was going to die, but was cured by this trick: her husband made some pills of moist bread and, coating them with pill powder, gave them to her with the explanation, that they were an infallible remedy for seasickness and never known to fail to cure. Her imagination having been thus enlisted on the side of health, she soon recovered saying that the pills had made her well.

There are more things than seasickness that receive their keenest powers for hurt from the mind falling feebly before its first approach, and many of those most bemoaned asperities of fate pierce only because people have not the moral back-bone to resist them. But to apply this moral only in its restricted form of application to the physical infirmities, how many do we constantly perceive wrought upon by their own imagination, so as really to finally be subjected to those ills they nurse the thought of.

There is an old Oriental fable that once the dread Spirit of Cholera presented herself at the gates of Damascus, and demanded admittance. The sentinel refused to allow her to pass until she promised to kill only ten thousand persons. A hundred thousand died during the epidemic; and at its close, when she was departing, she was met again by the same sentinel, who reproached her with having broken her promise. "Not so" replied she. "I killed only ten thousand,—the rest were killed by the best friend of us spirits who represent man's troubles, and her name is Imagination."

The spectacles of the distempered imagination are magnifying of life's ills and minifying of its advantages. It is only to brave and healthful eyes that difficulties seem trivial.

ANTI-MUSIC LEGISLATION.

The editor of the *Herald* denounces with indignant enthusiasm the originator of the bill to exclude music from the curriculum of the public schools, and in concluding his remarks says that he would not be that man for all the silver in the Comstock Mines. Undoubtedly music, when studied profoundly and scientifically, is elevating and refining in the extreme, but with all deference for the opinion of the *Herald*, we venture to say that the homeopathic dose of it administered at the public schools will hardly be missed, and if it be true that a "little knowledge is a dangerous thing" the custom is perhaps more honored in the breach than in the observance. It would be a different thing if the children thus taught could be as proficient as Orpheus or the other bards of old. For instance, how extremely useful would be the ability of Amphion in that direction, to one who was in business as a building contractor. He would need do nothing in order to erect a three-story brick than just to collect the material, and when he played a tune everything would fall into proper place. Then this capability would be very handy to those of us who are planting orchards—on this subject Tennyson exclaims:—

> "Oh! that I'd lived when song was young, and limbs of trees were limber,
> That I might stand without the gates, and fiddle in the timber."

We rather doubt, however, even if any of us possessed the skill of Orpheus if we would use it, as he did, to recover a Eurydice.

A cotemporary contains a long account of an experiment made by Prof. Gerfling of Bruenberg and its results. It says that while observing the contortions of inanimate limbs under galvanic influences, he conceived the idea that by this power actual life could be infused into matter. Enthused by this thought, he devoted many years to the endeavor to realize it by actual accomplishment and finally succeeding in this: Taking the crude ingredients, he made an artificial egg and then after the usual length of time, by many scientific manipulations, hatched from it a chicken of some unknown kind, which however was destitute of feathers. This last mentioned feature is very unfortunate, for had it possessed feathers the closer investigator who called for a sight of the wonder might have been assured that it had flown away. Whereas the Prof. now will have no choice but to produce it or own the imposition.

This is a most monstrous piece of outrage upon sense and probability and its invention by those who started it has not even a title to the praise of originality, as all will remember who have read the weird romance of Frankenstein which was published many years ago by Mrs. Shelley, the wife of the great poet.

Resolutions of Congress of 1776.

The following resolutions of the Continental Congress of 1776 have been kindly furnished us by Dr. J. N. Burnett. They are one of the collection of valuable relics which we described in yesterday's edition.

Resolved, That General Washington be empowered to use every endeavor, by giving bounties and otherwise, to prevail upon the troops, whose time of enlistment shall expire at the end of the month, to stay with the army so long after that period as the situation shall render their stay necessary.

Resolved, That the new levies in Virginia, Maryland, the Deleware State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, be ordered to march by companies and parts of companies as fast as they shall be raised, and join the army under General Washington with the utmost dispatch.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the President to the executive powers of the States before mentioned, who are requested to carry it into execution, to appoint Commissioners to precede the troops and procure provisions for those on the march; and that they be empowered to draw money for this purpose from the nearest Continental Paymaster.

Resolved, That General Washington be empowered to appoint a Commissary of Prisoners and a Clothier General for supplying the army, to fix the salaries, and return their names to Congress.

Resolved, That General Washington be requested to fix upon that system of promotion in the Continental Army which, in his opinion and that of the general officers with him, will produce the most general satisfaction; that it be suggested by him whether a promotion of field officers in the Colonial line, and of captains and subalterns in the regimental line, would be the most proper.

Resolved, That the committee of Congress at Philadelphia be desired to contract with proper persons for erecting at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, a magazine sufficient to contain ten thousand stands of arms and two thousand tons of gunpowder, and also for erecting an elaboratory adjacent to such magazine.

Resolved, That the Council of Massachusetts Bay be desired to contract with proper persons for erecting at the town of Brookfield, in that State, a magazine sufficient to contain ten thousand stands of arms and two hundred tons of gunpowder, and also for erecting an elaboratory adjacent to such magazine.

Resolved, That Congress approve of General Washington's directing the Quarter-Master-General to provide teams for each regiment and for other necessary purposes.

Resolved, That the Committee of Secret Correspondence be desired to direct the Commissioners at the Court of France to procure, if possible, from that Court one hundred thousand stands of small arms.

Resolved, That the second and seventh Virginia Regiments, with all the convalescents from the other corps left in that State and now fit for duty, be ordered to march and join the army under General Washington with the utmost dispatch, leaving the arms they have at present with the Governor and Council of that State, as they will be provided with others at the head of Elk.

Resolved, That three of the regiments upon the new establishment in North Carolina be ordered to march immediately and join General Washington.

Resolved, That the State of Virginia be empowered to call into service, at the Continental expense, three regiments of militia or minute-men, if such a measure shall be by that State judged necessary.

The unjust but determined purpose of the British Court to enslave these few States, obvious through any delusive insinuations to the contrary, having placed things in such a situation that the very existence of civil liberty now depends upon the right execution of military powers, and the vigorous, decisive conduct of these being impossible to distant, numerous, deliberative bodies, and this Congress having maturely considered the present crisis, and having perfect reliance on the wisdom, vigor and uprightness of General Washington, do hereby—

Resolve, That General Washington shall be, and is hereby vested with full, ample and complete power, to raise and collect together in the most speedy and effectual manner, from any or all these United States, sixteen battalions of infantry, in addition to those already voted by Congress; to appoint officers for the same batallions; to raise officers and equip three thousand light horse; three regiments of artillery and a corps of engineers, and establish their pay; to apply to any of the States for such aid of the militia as he shall judge necessary; to form such magazines of provisions, and in such places, as he shall think proper; to displace and appoint all officers under the rank of Brigadier-General; and to fill up all vacancies in every other Department of the American Armies; to take, wherever he may be, whatever he may want for the use of the army, if the inhabitants will not sell it, allowing a reasonable price for the same; to arrest and confine persons who refuse to take the Continental currency, or are otherwise disaffected to the American cause, and return to the States of which they are citizens, their names and the nature of their offenses, together with witnesses to prove them.

Resolved, That the foregoing powers be bestowed on General Washington for and during the term of six months from the date hereof, unless sooner determined by Congress.

Resolved, That the Council of Safety for Pennsylvania be requested to take the most speedy and vigorous measures for punishing all such as shall refuse Continental currency, and that the General be directed to give all necessary aid to the Council of Safety for carrying their measures on the subject into effectual execution.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.

December 27th, 1776.

Westminster Items.

[Regular Correspondence of the GAZETTE.]

Two new dwellings have been finished in Westminster during the past week, and the foundation of the hotel is laid. The contract for building the hotel was let to Messrs. Kell & Porter, and the carpenter work is to be finished by the 20th of March.

Our two blacksmiths are constantly busy. One has two forges and the other intends to erect a second forge next week.

Our enterprising furniture dealer has opened a small branch of his establishment in Santa Ana, but intends to remain himself and superintend his business here.

Mr. Lund, of Santa Ana, has sold his place there, and is now living among us. Other parties from Santa Ana are here every week trying to make arrangements to remove to our thriving settlement.

We are much interested in the County Division movement, and hope it will be successful. I do not know of a single individual who would vote against the division. I hope we can prevent the taxation for a new Court House and Jail, for I feel satisfied that we will all have occasion to pay a tax for building such structures in Santa Ana County. If we do not succeed this session, we will at the next one. We have as much right to declare our independence of the ring in Los Angeles, which controls the expenditure of public money, as our fore-fathers had a hundred years ago. The opponents of county division may say that we are allowed a representative in the Board of Supervisors; but of what use is one vote in five, when the districts are so made that three of them are in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles city and work only for its interest, really expending four-fifths of the public money to improve that place. Two years from now we will be stronger; and, if we are united on this subject, we will obtain our rights. Nothing but selfishness makes the people of the northern portion of the county insist on our remaining within their boundaries. I suppose they desire the money, paid by us for taxes, to invest in fire engines and gas works for the city of Los Angeles. NEMO.

Downey City Items.

The Downey City *Courier* furnishes the following:

Our farmers are busily engaged in planting—a largely increased acreage of corn, barley, etc., being sown.

Work has been practically suspended at the washout beyond the Forest Grove, recently made by the Los Angeles river. Two or three men are there to watch the break. The operations are all concentrated on the repair of the San Fernando branch.

The sulphur well on the Santa Gertrudes, which was struck not long since, continues to flow steadily. An able chemist, who tested one gallon of the water, sent to him by Dr. Fulton, pronounces its medicinal qualities equal to any in the world. It is intended to shortly construct a large hotel or sanitarium at or near the well, and such an enterprise would no doubt pay well, and result advantageously to the people of this whole section.

Our exports this week have consisted of the following articles: 3,098 sacks corn, weighing 363,602 pounds; 508 sacks rye, weighing 57,905 pounds; 65 sacks meal, weighing 6,958 pounds; merchandise, 2,790 pounds; 750 feet lumber, 1,880 pounds. Total, 443,130 pounds.

For the past two weeks corn has been coming in to this depot in an immense volume. There is scarcely a half hour during the day that teams are not waiting at the depot to discharge. The large shipments will have a tendency to "bear" the market.

Santa Monica Items.

The Santa Monica *Outlook* has the following:

Visitors and residents daily sport in the ocean. Sea-bathing is "splendid."

The general range of the thermometer for the past week at Santa Monica has been: 7 A. M., 45; 12 M., 75; 6 P. M., 66.

A small-sized bonanza, in the shape of an immense chunk of sperm-whale blubber, came ashore after the recent storm. Messrs. Kelly and Duffy secured the prize, and have obtained a large quantity of oil from it. We went up to see the process of working it up, but we didn't stay long, nor did we stand upon the order of our going, either.

As the Centennial approaches, all sorts of devices for saving time and money are in order. With a view of facilitating rapid transit, a Pittsburg man has invented an apparatus for taking passengers on and putting them off without stopping the train at way stations. The candidate for a ride to Philadelphia is stood upon a platform, where he waits like a mail bag to be taken in. As the car approaches, a machine like the top of a table, worked on an elbow-like joint, reaches out suddenly, strikes the waiting traveler in the middle, he falls forward on the table, and before he is aware of it the conductor is holding him by the collar, while the train clerk goes through his clothes for his ticket or cash fare. By the time the traveler has recovered his breath he is fifty miles on his journey, and the porter of the parlor car has blackened his boots and dusted his clothes.

The Meeting Last Night.

We are indebted to our friend S. J. Davis for the following report:

ANAHEIM, Feb. 28.

In pursuance of a call published in the Anaheim GAZETTE, a meeting of the citizens of Anaheim assembled at Enterprise Hall this evening. John Fischer was elected President, and S. J. Davis, Secretary.

Mr. Fischer stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of devising ways and means to purchase a lot in the city of Anaheim, and for the erection of a school house thereon.

Theodore Rimpau, one of the Trustees of the Anaheim School District, spoke in favor of the measure, and of the necessity existing in the District for a large school house sufficient to accommodate all the school children in the District.

Mr. J. M. Guinn read a bill which he had prepared to present to the Legislature empowering the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Anaheim to issue bonds for $10,000 payable in 14 years which bill was read and on motion it was amended to read payable in 20 years at 9 per cent. per annum, interest payable annually.

On motion, it was agreed that the amount of bonds be raised to $15,000, instead of ten thousand. On motion, the bill as amended was unanimously adopted; and Mr. Guinn was instructed to write to Senator Bush and Judge E. Evey, requesting them to use their best endeavors to forward the bill to renew our city charter, and for the passage of the bill, as amended, for school purposes, adopted this evening in mass meeting.

JOHN FISCHER, President.

S. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Our Coast Appropriations.

Congressman Piper writes to his constituents what they have about made up their minds to expect, that we stand but a slim show to receive the various appropriations desired on this coast, several of which have been asked by legislative concurrent resolutions. A spirit of economy has manifested itself in Congress, which if carried out with half the sincerity that it is professed, will act as a almost certain bar to the largest number of the appropriations requested. The new Appraiser's building, and the Sub-Treasury structure now being erected on the site of the old Mint, will probably receive attention. There is little prospect for the commencement of a new Post Office in San Francisco. The improvement of navigation on the upper Sacramento, Yuba, Feather, and San Joaquin rivers, the construction of a break-water at Crescent City, the establishment of a lighthouse at the Straits of Carquinez, the cession of the old Marine hospital and of a portion of the Presidio Reservation to this city, are matters to which it seems as if but little attention will be given at the present session. This, at least, is the impression of those interested in securing for the Pacific Coast these public works. If the policy of professed retrenchment is carried out impartially, we will have no reason to complain, and can bide our time till the occasion is more auspicious for the obtaining of these favors.—*S. F. Call.*

Bank Statement.

The following statement of the affairs of the Los Angeles County Bank is submitted by the President, J. S. Slauson:

ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		$ 46,534 71
Furniture and Fixtures		1,825 00
Loans		425,060 95
Expense account since Jan. 1st. including Federal tax		2,340 95
Total		$475,761 61
LIABILITIES.		
Due ordinary and sum depositors	$87,367 15	
Due on open check accounts	75,190 11	162,557 26
Interest and premiums collected since Jan. 1st		8,461 71
Capital Stock		286,575 00
Reserved fund		6,150 00
Search and record account		79 55
Anglo-California bank		11,496 84
Dividends uncalled for		441 25
Total		$475,761 61

We find the following among the legislative proceedings, as reported in the Sacramento *Record-Union:*

Assembly Bill No. 271—an Act to regulate the use of artesian wells, and to prevent the waste of subterranean waters.

Mr. Jamison offered the following substitute for Section 7: "It shall be the duty of the Roadmasters to examine the artesian wells within their respective districts, and for that purpose may, at all proper times, enter upon the premises where such wells are situated; and it shall be their duty to institute or cause to be instituted criminal action for all violations of the provisions of this Act, or for all public offenses committed within said district." Adopted.

The bill being only applicable to Santa Clara county, Mr. Lambourn moved to include Los Angeles county in its provisions. Accepted.

The bill was passed.

The shortness of life and the hollowness of all things are touchingly expressed by the Welsh poet, David [illegible], who sings:

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

It is a solemn thought—weird and pathetic.

MISCELLANY.

The man who works with a will—The Probate Judge.

The author of Mrs. Partington's letters is coming to California.

Each Indian costs the Government $2,000 a year.

When the "spirit" is weak the flesh is willing.

Who is your Philadelphia friend? How long are you going to stop with him?

The extreme height of misery, is a small boy with a new pair of rubber boots, and no mud or slush in reach.

In Virginia they propose to tax each person who uses tobacco on the quo pro "quid" principle.

"I'm going to the postoffice, Bob; shall I enquire for you?" "Well, yes, if you have a mind to; but don't think you will find me there."

"I take my tex dis mornin'," said a colored preacher, "from dat portion of de Scripture whar de Postal Paul pints his pistol to de Fesions."

A certain tailor called in to testify in the Police Court, stated that "fancy tailors generally put on about ten or fifteen dollars for style."

Some people will be over-polite. "Don't trouble yourself; I can find the way myself." "Oh! nonsense, my dear. I am very pleased, indeed, to show you out."

The Sandwich Islands are going to adopt a new flag, but they can't decide whether to take a gray horse-blanket with a hole in it, or an old vest with the back ripped out.

Punch once told a droll story of a man who, being suddenly raised to riches, exclaimed, in the fullness of his satisfaction: "Oh, that I could stand in the road and see myself ride by in my carriage."

"Where is your home, my lad?" asked the proprietor of a Sacramento hotel of a little boy who had strayed into his place, and was interesting the guests by his delicate appearance. "I ain't got a home," said the little fellow; "we board." The landlord retired humming a [illegible] air.

"Mrs. Slink," observed Squiggles to the landlady of a Mission street caravansary, "the equal adjustment of this establishment could be more safely secured if there was less hair in the hash and more in the mattresses."

A Hartford girl treating a too frequent gentleman caller rather coolly, drew from him the remark: "I fear you are not dealing squarely with me." "That's because you are 'round so often," was the quiet reply.

Shoe dealer: "I find we have no number twelve shoes, Miss, but here is a pair of large nines." Amador damsel: "Nines! Do you take me for a Cinderella?"

A man was on trial in Wilmington, Delaware, recently for habitually disturbing the family prayer by his stepfather. His defense was, that the prayers were too personal and reflected upon the family. He was discharged.

What changes a few years bring about—don't they? Yesterday the citizens of the Western Addition were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato masher in hand, giving chase to her husband, who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at an Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

At Pompeii, a small woolen factory has just been discovered, near the house where the renowned fresco of Orpheus was recently found. In this factory are still seen pieces of woolen cloth, quite carbonized, and many instruments for carding and weaving similar to those used in some small factories of this kind at the present day.

J. W. James says he has been sowing alfalfa for a number of years, and has had heavy frosts to come on it when it was but a few days old, but never knew alfalfa to be killed by the cold. It is true that young alfalfa top is killed, but comes on again if injured by the frost. It should be known, as many of our farmers defer sowing until after the early rains for fear it may be killed by the frost, in this way it fails to get enough rain.—*San Bernardino Argus.*

It is a remarkable instance of things and how, as De Quincey said, "slowly all things right themselves," that the lady who in this generation, attacked Byron's character most unnecessarily, has in her own family furnished America and Europe with one of the most edifying scandals of modern times.

Vallejo says it would be far cheaper for that town to board her prisoners at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and pay their fares both ways, than to keep them as they are now doing. We thought our authorities were rather liberal with her prisoners.

The easiest way to burn stumps is to use a sheet iron chimney, big enough in diameter to fit over the largest stump, and some six feet in height. An opening near the bottom answers for a door. The stump should be set on fire by placing around it some dry kindling wood inside the chimney, and the latter will produce a draft which will materially hasten the burning of the wood.

Here is part of a sermon uttered by a preacher in home spun, whose pulpit is somewhere in Arkansas, which must have touched a very weak spot for the hearts of his hearers: [illegible]

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY..........MARCH 4, 1876.

FOREST CULTURE.

It is much to be regretted that this important subject receives so little attention. Worthy of thoughtful consideration everywhere, it is most especially so with us here. From what quarter is our wood to come, when that in the mountains has been cut up or wasted?—for about as much is wasted as is hauled to the plains and used. Even supposing that after all the accessible wood in the mountain places has been exhausted we could get along by the miserable expedient of bringing lumber for manufacturing from the North, and using coal &c. for fuel, there are many other valuable advantages to be lost by the absence of forests. They have an influence on the salubrity and humidity of the climate which seems incredible to those who have not read the scientific investigations made as to their effects by many distinguished scholars. Prof. Marsh, in particular, has made many researches into their characteristics as the producers and conservators of rain-fall.

In Egypt, as we are informed, the sagacious Khedive has greatly increased the annual number of inches of rain, by the planting out of trees all over the land. Sir Walter Scott, in "The Heart of Mid Lothian," makes the dying Dumbiedykes say to his son, "Jock, when you ha' nothing else to do, ye maun e'en be sticking in a tree. It will be growing while you are sleeping." There is really nothing which will pay better, and which costs so little toil after planting. The raising of Encalyptus or Australian Gum trees, for example, can be done at almost no expense after the planting, and will be of marvellous yield of timber. The Black Locust is spoken of by some even more highly than is the Eucalyptus. The Lombardy Poplar is also recommended for this purpose, but the Locust, and we believe also the Eucalyptus, having wood of sufficient stamina for wagon timber and such other uses, are perhaps preferable. It was a law in Germany in the earliest ages, that no man could marry unless he had contributed enough to the general interests as to have planted a walnut tree, the law-makers taking the very proper view of it, that he who plants a tree does something for the general, as well as private good. Let us have more trees planted.

THE *Prairie Farmer* says that there has been organized in Great Britain a company called "The British Empire Horse Supply Association" who propose to employ their capital of 200,000 pounds in the exportation from the United States of horses for the European market. The calculation made by the projectors of the scheme is that they will be obliged to pay an average of $100 for the animals here, for which they can get an average of $200 in the old countries. The mustang, and partly mustangblood of the horses constituting the large mañadas of our own and the adjoining States makes them peculiarly well fitted for these purposes of exportation, since nothing can be finer than the combination of qualities which would distinguish their offspring when bred with the stock of Europe. The Mexican broncho retains in his degeneracy many of the fine peculiarities of the Spanish steeds from which he sprang—notably the best qualities, endurance and spirit; Just in the same way as the Mexicans of this country exhibit, in many of their characteristics, similarity to the noble Spanish cavalliers. A band of a thousand of these broncho horses having considerable intermixture of American blood, was sold some time ago for $6,000. When the British Company organizes its proposed line of steamers for the trade, they certainly cannot do better than to come to the California market for their supply.

WHAT is more worthless than useless curs? We can not truthfully reply, "the legislators who take no steps to prevent the evil," but such is the answer that seems first to arise to the lips. Even the most unnoticed animal that skulks about a farm or through a town, consumes more annually than a man, a sheep, a goat, or perhaps even a hog. In addition to the special destruction frequently done by them, let us consider the daily unseen, unnoticed cost of feeding and keeping in life the immense number that is all over the country. It amounts to a fabulous sum. There is nothing more admirable, both for beauty and utility, than a good dog; but the raising of them will never excite attention, save in a few isolated cases, unless the innumerable Constantinople army of curs is discouraged. We believe, that by some decisive means, this should be stringently done. A heavy tax on all dogs would prevent people owning any but valuable ones; and invariable death to all not paid for, would soon free the land of an enormous yearly expense, in return for which it gets nothing. We would then, and not till then, have such dogs as would give pleasure and profit to the owner—such dogs as a traveller in the old countries sees, with surprise and admiration.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

It is proposed by some that hereafter all executions of malefactors convicted throughout the various parts of the State should take place at the prison at San Quentin. This is urged on the very proper ground that public hangings throughout the country have a very unpleasant and, in many cases, a very demoralizing effect, and that much expense, also, would be saved by the attempted change.

There is a good deal of wisdom in this idea. We believe that every circumstance of privacy and seclusion should surround the infliction of capital punishment. The Venetian rule in this matter has always seemed to us an admirable one—by it the convict after condemnation passed into the custody of the officials over the *Bridge of Sighs*, and was never again seen or heard from by the outside world.

When an execution takes place the condemned man, stimulated and steadied by the very magnitude of his agony, has frequently command enough of himself to determine to die game, and in his bravado says many things which pass from mouth to mouth, and seem to invest him with a halo of romantic interest and sympathy. It seems strange that this should be the result, but none the less it is, and the explanation of it is found in more intricate workings in the human mind and heart than we have space or inclination now to trace. The case of Vasquez in this regard speaks for itself. It is well known that the public executions of highwaymen in England were so often characterized by these exhibitions of so-called pluck on the part of the criminals as to excite feelings of admiring sympathy in the populace, which led many to adopt the profession of "gentlemen of the road," as they were called. We believe that there is a great deal of good sense in the sayings of John Wilkes, "The worst use you can put a man to, is to hang him," but when it does become necessary, let it be done in such a manner as will cause least contamination of the public *morale*.

THE question of the proposed reduction of the salaries of the State officials, has been, and is still exciting great discussion at Sacramento. As we understand it, the explanation of the high salaries paid the Governor and others is, that in the early days money was so abundant as to be little valued, and within the reach of nearly all shrewd men, making it necessary to fix the income of the State officials high in order to induce men of brains and character to aspire for the positions. That state of things, however, has passed away; and with the cause, the effect should also cease. By moderating the emoluments of the high offices, much of that which induces mercenary characters to manœuvre their way into them, would be removed; and it being no longer a pecuniary speculation, they would have better chances of being filled by men of established means and position, who would be more apt to be superior to bribery. In Great Britain, there are very many offices, for the discharge of which, no salary is paid; as for example, the High Shrievalties of counties, memberships of Parliament and others. In every new State, especial attention should be paid to the attracting of immigrants; and there is nothing which is more conducive to this, than the feature of low taxation. A person may sometimes hear with disregard the fact of a country, to which he thinks of going, being now and then the scene of murders and robberies, or even of the people being frequently unhealthy, for he thinks that such cases are only here and there and that he may escape them; but when high taxation is alleged, he is discouraged, for that is a cloud that shadows all—a burden that presses on all shoulders.

Much is said against the keepers of drinking saloons and almost nothing against those who cook food badly, yet the injury done the people by the latter is incomparably greater than all the evils resulting from drink. The excessive use of intoxicants runs to the dogs a few isolated men and, thank God, hardly ever a woman; whereas the demon of mischief that lurks in a sobby biscuit strikes fangs into all constitutions and harms alike the innocent and the depraved. The importance of cooking seems not to be appreciated. Many young girls, whose hard fate it will be to cook three meals a day during all their grown-up lives, are made by their teachers at school to study astronomy, botany and other abstruse subjects with the greatest assiduity, but as for the chemical and practical questions connected with this most important of all things, they remain as profoundly ignorant as Eve was when in the Garden of Eden, she used to prepare for Adam their frugal meal of watermelons and green apples. Many ladies who graduate with distinction, and read their valedictory essays amid deserved applause, could not for their life tell what is the chemical process by which bread rises. Truly, Tennyson must have had in mind the superficial shallowness and the real unstability of the progress of our United States customs when he wrote,

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers."

LIBEL.

The bill introduced by Senator Pierson with a view to the repression of libel by newspapers, provides, as the legal requirement in such a case that the journal, upon proof of the untruth of any statement made by it, calculated to do injury to individual character, shall be obliged to publish a full retraction. The passage of this law no conscientious and honorable editor need fear, for such do not knowingly publish slander, and recognize the rights, in such a case, of the damaged party. The publication of an unmerited reflection may do harm to the reputation of the object of it, which no money can atone for, whereas a retraction on the part of the newspaper, removes all. The conscientious editor exercises with moderation and caution this great advantage which he has over the other individual members of the community, and restricts his utterances upon personal matters more closely than even the most punctilious in private life need do, for the errors and inconsistencies which he might abuse are often committed by those guilty of them in hasty inconsideration of their impropriety, and regretted afterwards. In such a case, it is neither morally right or gentlemanly to assail the perpetrators. These considerations, however, should not influence the conductors of a newspaper from adverting with proper spirit to such infractions of propriety as are flagrant. An editor who does his duty thoroughly may certainly do it fearlessly—"thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

LAWS.

The law has been defined as a rule of conduct prescribed by competent authority, to prevent that which is wrong and to protect that which is right. The respect and observance of law is at once the greatest advancing agent of civilization, and its most certain sign. Though in its absence, a certain rude barbaric instinct of what is right and proper may protect the weak and curb the strong, the public welfare can, without it, rest upon no substantial and permanent basis. Its rules for restriction contribute to elevation, in the same manner as the string which holds the kite enables it to ascend, while without that control it would fall to the ground. A truly brave man is the most admirable of all beings—more kingly than a monarch is without it, but the finest feature of courage lies not in the brute, wild-bull instinct of fight, but in that self-command which calms his nerves and balances his brain in the most trying and the most unpleasant moments, and enables him to do not that which is most like a daredevil, but that which most becomes a man. The truly brave man should be brave enough not to be subject to the fear that his courage will be doubted. A man is dignified only by possession of the better feelings of which the law is the expression and the representative, and gains in his own dignity by acknowledging the superiority of that of the law.

THE future of the grape interest in this State promises to be a brilliant one. In addition to the production of wine, the making of raisins can be made a business of colossal magnitude. Their quality enables them to successfully challenge competition from any quarter of the world. But it is to wine that vineyardists should chiefly look for their profits. If once the reputation of the California wine could become established, there would be little difficulty in commanding such prices as would make the people properly appreciate the fact that the peculiar advantages of this climate in the production of grapes, constitute its most valuable peculiarity. There is, however, unfortunately, as great a difference in the wine produced from these delicious grapes as there is in the characters of the men we meet here, as great a difference as there is between a gentleman and a black-guard, and this poor wine, made poor by its unskillful manufacture, causes prejudice in the minds of wine-dealers, against all the California vintage, just as "a dead fly causes the precious ointment of the apothecary to stink."

As long as this is the case, it will be difficult if not impossible to establish the deserved reputation for our wines. What the reputation once established will be worth, is shown by the immense incomes of the wine-makers of France. Is there no way by which this injury could be avoided? Can not some steps be taken which by united action would prevent these evils? It is a matter well worthy consideration.

IT is asserted that for the past ten years the taxes paid by the people of the United States have amounted to $2,000,000 a day. An expensive old relative, this Uncle Sam of ours, and still he is not content but, like Oliver Twist, asks for more.

Dr. Todd's influence upon the rude people wrought some measure of permanent good among them. A member of the Long Lake Church visited Pittsfield some years later, and when asked about Dr. Todd's work in the wilderness, replied: "Oh, yes, the Doctor came up there and done us a great deal of good, sent us a missionary, and organized a church; but he didn't quite understand us. Why, d—n it, I was one of his deacons."

History's Unpublished Documents.

Copied from the originals in the possession of William Green, of Santa Ana, by Dr. J. N. [illegible]

The following letter is the reply to a request of Gen'l Washington, through the President and Council of Georgia, that the President of South Carolina should co-operate with Gen'l Howe in an expedition against St. Augustine, Florida. As will be seen by the following, he respectfully declines to assist in the measure:

CHARLESTON, May 23, 1777.

Sir:—I am favored with yours of the 15th inst. That the reduction of St. Augustine is an important object, cannot be doubted; and I wish it had been attempted when, in all probability, it might have been affected. But, I conceive, a variety of circumstances should be well weighed before such an expedition is resolved upon, and that it ought not to be undertaken without an adequate force and at a proper season. It does not appear to me that your troops and those which could be spared from this State, without leaving the capital too much exposed, are such a force; and, if they were, the approaching inclement weather would, in my opinion, be an insurmountable objection to the enterprise. I cannot, therefore, agree to co-operate in a measure which I fear would terminate in the death of some brave men.

I am, Sir, your obedient and very humble servant,
J. RUTLEDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1776.

Gentlemen:—I have it in charge from Congress to forward the enclosed resolve, and to request your attention to it. From the great importance of it in carrying on the war against our enemies, I am persuaded you will take immediate measures for complying with it in the most effectual manner. You will perceive from the vote of Congress, herewith transmitted, the sense of that body with regard to the necessity of furnishing the troops for the new army as soon as possible. As our enemies will no doubt take the field early in the spring, it becomes us to be prepared to meet them, and for this end, to exert ourselves the coming winter to complete the army agreeably to the new establishment.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most ob't and very humble serv't,
JOHN HANCOCK.

Honorable Convention of the State of Georgia.

The Late Stage Robbery.

We take the following item from the Bakersfield *Courier* of the 26th:

For some weeks past there has been a lull in the series of diversions that were enacted in the vicinity of Caliente. It is gratifying to observe, however, that the spirit of enterprise is not yet quite dead, for on Saturday night the boys resumed business and the regular stage robbery took place as usual about three miles from Caliente. The Los Angeles stage this time. The robbers have been so unfortunate of late, in getting empty express boxes, that they were compelled to levy unwilling contributions from the passengers on this occasion. The receipts from all sources, it is supposed, scarcely paid them for their trouble. As the passengers did not pan out very well and the box is believed to have contained but a trifle. Such continued ill luck is certainly discouraging, and commands the respectful sympathy of the brethren. The discomfort, privation and jeopardy which it is necessary to undergo in the prosecution of such enterprises should be rewarded, and we can assure those who were engaged in it that the State would be only too happy to extend to them its hospitalities, and take them under its special care for the rest of their lives.

MILK AS A MEDICINE.—The American Journal of Medicine, St. Louis, says: This article, once looked upon with distrust, has now become a valuable agent in the treatment of disease, and is, on all hands, recommended by practioners of medicine as being a safe and reliable article in the list of curables. Given warm, it is declared to be almost a specific in diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholera and dysentery. It is also pronounced invaluable in typhoid fever. We believe that it nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, soothes the intestines, and, in fine, is the *sine qua non* in the typhoid fever. This gentleman further says: 'In scarlet fever give all the milk the patient will take even during the period of greatest fever; it keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and is in every way a blessed thing in sickness.' The authorities in this case say that the milk should never be boiled, as that unfits it for use."

In "Practical Dairy Husbandry," by X. A. Willard, A. M., and published at the Rural office, is an excellent chapter on "The use of skimmed milk as an exclusive diet in disease," which gives, from medical and other authorities, several interesting cases in which persons were cured of various and dangerous diseases by the use of milk. Those of our readers interested should refer to Prof. Willard's work and carefully peruse what is therein said and quoted upon the subject.—*Rural New Yorker.*

NEW PATENTS.—Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents, granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: H Adams, S F, overalls; O T Davis, Brighton, Cal, windmills; C D Ladd, S F, converting breech loading rifles into muzzle loaders; F Langmaak, S E, zither; A B Paul, S F, traps for amalgamating pans and settlers; J Unna, S F, feather duster supporter; L F A Legouge, Wheatland, propelling canal boats; D Richey, Napa, Cal, pavement; T H B Babbe, Antioch, Cal, screw propellers; W K Dietrich, S F, meat curing apparatus; A M Loryea, S F, chemical hot air or vapor baths; Whittier, Fuller & Co, S F, trademark, lard oil.

Signs whereby you may know an army veteran: He prefers a tin cup to a china one; he drinks out of the spout of the pitcher when no one is looking; he will smoke in bed despite his mother's warnings; he never hears a band play without straightening himself up, and he has a fine eye for the soft side of a corn field.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision in regard to the famous Chorpenning claim. It was contended that the reference of this claim by Congress to the Postmaster General and his decision that between $400,000 and $500,000 were due the claimants, constituted an award binding the Government. The Court now sustains a demurrer to this assertion and holds that the action above stated is not binding on the Government. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. Being dated in May of the same year, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to obliterate the 6 in the 1846, date of petition, by writing a figure five over it; and that a survey was fraudulently procured to cover 30,000 acres more than the grant called for. It is also alleged that the petition and report were suppressed; that the claim was wholly fraudulent, and that the present proprietors purchased with full knowledge of the fraud. The papers in the case are again before the Attorney-General, and his action is expected daily.

Congressman Piper is exerting his influence against the railroad company in this matter; and expresses the opinion that no action of any kind should be taken in cases of this description whether fraud can be proven or not, on the ground that all such movements tend to disquiet titles, and are contrary to public policy.

SAN QUENTIN, Feb. 28.

The workshops at the State Prison burned about 3:55 this afternoon. The estimated loss is about $700,000. No insurance. Great excitement prevailed among the prisoners. All are safe. The building is supposed to have been set on fire by prisoners in the attic of the paint department. The prison is heavily guarded to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.

Some fears had been expressed by many parties during the morning of the run on the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, consequent upon the publication of the Meeker pamphlet, but the officers of the bank state that the extraordinary call upon the resources of the bank has not been sufficient to cause the slightest uneasiness. Applications for deposits made during the day have mostly been for small amounts, and were apparently made in the ordinary course of business; they were promptly honored. In cases where depositors showed signs of being panicky, the bank required legal notice of withdrawal. The friends of the bank are prepared to come to its relief to any desirable extent in case of a run, but it is believed that none will take place.

It is rumored on apparently good authority that the new stock of the Consolidated Virginia will soon be issued, increasing the number of shares five to one. It is reported that the company are only waiting to perfect their arrangements for hoisting and milling, so as to be able to declare a three-dollar dividend on the new stock before issuing it.

RENO, Feb. 28.

Discoveries of quicksilver and sulphur recently made near Steamboat Springs, eleven miles from Reno, have culminated in an excitement of the wildest description. On Sunday the whole country was taken up by parties from Reno, and every claimant alleges that his claim is a solid mass of cinnibar. San Francisco men who have been examining the discoveries during the past five weeks, have bought one of Louis Dean's and Thomas Wheeler's claims for $10,000, and the money was deposited to their credit in San Francisco. The same parties offered to bond the adjoining claim belonging to the said parties $120,000, but Dean and Wheeler refused the offer. Prospects look bright for a regular quicksilver mania, as the whole section for miles west of the springs are said to be rich in cinnabar. Experts will be on hand in a few days to make a thorough investigation. That these discoveries are valuable and permanent no one pretends to deny, and the future alone will tell exactly how rich, and the extent of such richness.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.

Reports from the tornado at Princeton, Indiana, state that eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover; one woman lost her eyesight; fifty houses were totally demolished, and about 50 more badly damaged. The tornado was most severe from the north side of the public square to the southern limits of the town. It is impossible to distinguish streets or former locations of residences in the track of the tornado. Everything is prostrated and spread over the ground. Several persons were buried under the wrecks of their dwellings and taken out unharmed. To-day one family found themselves walking on the ceiling of their house, it having been inverted by the storm, yet they escaped unharmed, while those who attempted to escape were injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.

A disturbance occurred in Chinatown this afternoon which nearly attained the proportions of a riot, and, for a time, threatened serious consequences. The trouble arose from some of the questions of internal economy existing among the Chinese. The Hop Wo Company had made arrangements with Buckingham & Hecht and Einsten Bros., shoe dealers, to supply them with a certain number of hands, who were to learn the trade and work at the business a specified time, paying a fixed proportion of their wages to the agent of the Hop Wo Company to secure the latter on their expenditures in bringing them here.

A number of these employees have mastered the trade, and, wishing to work on their own account, jumped their contract and demanded the sums deposited by them with the Hop Wo agent. This was refused, and to-day the employees went to the store of Ye Chy Lung, the agent of the Hop Wo Company on Dupont near Clay. They were about sixty in number, and again demanded their money. On refusal, they commenced an attack on the establishment with knives, pistols, cleavers and iron bars, which were freely used, and the combat continued until checked by the police. A large number of Chinamen were wounded, and one or two will probably die of their injuries. The police arrested a number of the rioters and locked them up.

The delinquent list of the [illegible] assessment of $300,000 on stock of the Bank of California is published to-day showing only nine delinquents. The total amount unpaid is $16,000; most of them cases that cannot be settled in the ordinary way. Unless paid by the fifteenth of March so much of this stock as is necessary will be sold at public auction on that day to cover assessments and costs of sale. It is expected that other assessments will be necessary.

The fire at the State prison, though entailing a severe loss to the state and to the contractors carrying on manufacturing in the building burned, seems to have been greatly exaggerated in the first account received, both as to the value of the property consumed and the imminence of the danger of an outbreak. The main shop building contains a furniture factory, conducted by the California Furniture Manufacturing Company; the shoe shop of Porter, Plum & Hessinger, of this city, contractors, the prisoners' dining room; kitchen and quarters for the Chinese convicts, some 150 in number. It also contained the prison library of three or four thousand volumes.

The fire was first discovered bursting from the roof of this building, about a quarter to 4 P. M. At this time the convicts were gathered in the yard preparing for dinner. The alarm was instantly given. At first all was excitement and confusion. Warden Towle was, at the time, in this city, being in attendance at Court with a prisoner in a habeas corpus case. Deputy Fitzgerald at once posted guards and set the convicts to work with the facilities at hand to combat the flames, and sent telegrams to Chief of Police Ellis, asking immediate assistance from the police and fire department, fearing that the fire would communicate to the other building, clean out the whole establishment, and then an outbreak would occur. Meantime Commissary Trainer telegraphed for cooked rations, and left on the boat for the city to make the arrangements. The convicts showed themselves disposed to be tractable, and worked with such will that it is was evident that the fire would be confined to the building in which it started. Requests for assistance from here was therefore countermanded, but before the dispatch arrived Chief Scannell of the Fire Department, with the best engine in the city, two hose-carts, force of men, and 1,200 feet of hose had already started on the ferry-boat for the scene, and at last advices was pouring a stream on the smoking ruins of the workshop. On receipt of a request for aid to keep the prisoners in check, Chief of Police Ellis immediately summoned about fifty regular officers, and under charge of Capt. Douglas they embarked in the tug Neptune, in company with eighteen men of the National Guards, Capt. Humphreys, and fifteen of the Union Guard, Capt. Fritz, all under command of Lieut. Col. Woodhouse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

In the Senate to-day Mitchell introduced a bill granting right of way through public lands for wagon roads over the Blue Mountains in Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Sargent said yesterday his colleague (Booth) presented a memorial of the California Legislature, asking for appropriate legislation to give the people of that State cheaper telegraphic facilities, as they had to pay now 25 cents a word. Several bills relating to this subject were before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, but the memorial presented yesterday was referred to the Committee on Commerce. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post roads instead of the Committee on Commerce. Referred.

Booth presented resolutions of California Legislature asking for such legislation as will protect the actual settlers in their rights upon certain lands in that State granted by Act of July 1st, 1862, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines from the Missouri River to the Pacific ocean. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre announces that during the Centennial week of Pique now being performed at that theatre, which commences March 13th, he will resume specie payment by paying all change at the ticket office in gold and silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

General Beauregard, while abstaining from directly asking Congress to remove his disabilities, has sent a letter to Senator Gordon, which was presented to the Senate by the latter, in which Beauregard says many of his friends think he ought to get his disabilities removed so that he can hold some office which they covet for him. The Senate, it is expected, will postpone any bill for his relief until he makes a personal application, like all others.

PORTLAND, Or., March 1.

The Evening Journal has the following special:

Umatilla, March 1st.—The steam dredger belonging to Grant & Stone, engaged in removing obstructions and widening the channel at the Umatilla Rapids, was blown up this morning at 11 o'clock. The report of the explosion was heard several miles from the scene of the accident. Portions of the wreck are scattered in every direction. Nothing definite as to the cause of the explosion has been received. Some say the boiler exploded; others, that the accident was entirely occasioned by the igniting of a package of giant powder stowed too near the furnace. All news of the wreck, yet received, is very indefinite and unsatisfactory.

It is quite evident that the loss of human life is very heavy. So far as known, one man was killed outright, two wounded so that they will not recover, and twelve missing, probably blown into the river and drowned.

LATER.

The following are the names of the missing: Connelly, Morgan, Hanson, Sullivan, Fogg, Kross, Hathaway, Bender, McMalley, Watty, Tenbrook, Newell and McCabe. The explosion was so terrific that it shook the buildings in Umatilla, six miles away. The boat was blown to pieces, a complete wreck. As yet only the body of McCabe has been recovered.

PIOCHE, Nev., March 1.

Owing to our county's financial trouble, prisoners who are confined in jail for petty offenses are being released, and the county hospital is to be closed to-day, owing to the inability of the county to furnish provisions, none of our business men being willing to take script worth at most ten cents on the dollar. Dr. Phillips, county physician, has tendered his services gratuitously until some satisfactory arrangement with the county can be made in order that patients may not starve. Citizens are necessarily obliged to take care of them.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The public debt statement is thus made: Six per cent. bonds, $[illegible]650; five per cent. bonds, $[illegible]; total coin bonds, $1,[illegible]; lawful money debt, $[illegible]; matured debt, $18,182,041; legal tenders, $371,011,844; certificates of deposit, $[illegible]000; fractional currency, $[illegible]; coin certificates, $32,913,000; total without interest, $[illegible]; total debt, $2,[illegible]; total interest, $[illegible]412,026; cash in treasury, coin, $[illegible]835,772; currency, $[illegible]; special deposits held for redemption, certificates of deposit, $[illegible]; total in treasury, $17,[illegible]; debt less cash in treasury, $2,118,[illegible]; decrease in debt during February, $3,272,733; decrease since June 30th, $7,518,728.

SACRAMENTO, March 1.

A dispatch has been received here announcing the sudden death at Santa Rosa, last night, of ex-Senator W. W. Pendegast, of Napa. Deceased served eight years in the Senate, but lost the nomination at the last campaign. Pendegast had been almost continually in Sacramento since the opening of the present session, having been employed as agent to represent the interests of foreign insurance companies. He was one of the most brilliant orators in the State, and had his habits been more regular he would have been one of the brightest statesmen in California. Resolutions were adopted in the Senate and Assembly, that when they adjourn to-day it be in respect to the memory of ex-Senator W. W. Pendegast.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill providing that the original State lands sold for delinquent taxes shall be again subject to entry as other State lands, providing that persons owning lands thus sold shall be preferred purchasers for 90 days.

In the Assembly to-day a bill to provide for calling a constitutional convention came up on special order, and after striking out amendments limiting any city or county to 25 delegates, and also for the selection of 20 delegates by the State at large, the bill was passed to engrossment by a vote of 43 to 31.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Senator Stewart telegraphs from San Francisco that he desires to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in the Emma Mine investigation. It is understood that Minister Schenck will sail for America next Saturday, and appear before the Committee in person. The friends of Schenck now in this city say they are in possession of a letter written by Lyons, making a demand on Senator Stewart for $200,000, under threat of publishing his (Lyon's) story. They also say this story will be impeached in every material assertion by every witness and document in the litigation now pending in England.

COMING STATE CONVENTIONS.—We annex a list of conventions for which calls have been made:

Wednesday, March 22—New York Republican Convention, at Syracuse, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Wednesday, March 22—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, in Lancaster.

Wednesday, March 29—Pennsylvania Republican Convention, in Harrisburg.

Wednesday, March 29 — Vermont Republican Convention, in Burlington.

Wednesday, March 29—Ohio Republican Convention, in Columbus.

Wednesday, April 5, —National Convention of Colored Men, in Nashville.

Tuesday, April 11, South Carolina Republican Convention, in Columbia.

Wednesday, April 12—Virginia Republican Convention, in Lynchburg.

Wednesday, April 26—Georgia Democratic Convention by Congressional Districts to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Wednesday, May 10—Michigan Republican Convention, in Grand Rapids.

Tuesday, May 16—Alabama Republican Convention, in Montgomery.

Wednesday, May 17 — National Greenback Convention, in Indianapolis.

Wednesday, May 17—National Prohibition Convention, in Cleveland.

Wednesday, May 17 — Tennessee Republican Convention, in Knoxville.

Thursday, May 18—Kentucky Republican Convention, in Louisville.

Wednesday, May 24—Kansas Democratic Convention, in Topeka.

Wednesday May 24—Alabama Republican Convention in Montgomery, (minority call.)

Wednesday June 14 — Republican National Convention, in Cincinnati.

Wednesday, June 21—Florida Democratic Convention, in Quincy.

Tuesday, January 27—National Democratic Convention, in St. Louis.

U. S. Internal Revenue—Important to Dealers in Liquors and Cigars, and Others.

Every dealer in Spirituous Liquors, or Tobacco in any of its uses must pay a special tax before commencing business and post the stamp conspicuously in his place of business.

Every dealer is responsible that all Cigars and Tobacco offered or exposed for sale are properly boxed, stamped and branded, and stamps cancelled. That all stamps are effaced, *thoroughly destroyed* from *empty* Cigar and Tobacco boxes.

That all liquors are stamped, marked and branded as required by law. That the stamps, marks and brands are effaced from *empty* packages which have contained distilled spirits.

It is a penal offense for any person to engage as dealer without license, or to have in possession an empty package which has contained distilled spirits upon which the marks, brands and stamps are not effaced, or to have in possession an empty Cigar or Tobacco box on which the stamps are not effaced. Breaking the stamp by opening the lid of a Cigar box is not sufficient. The stamp must be *thoroughly destroyed.*

All proprietary articles, matches, Bank checks, etc., must be properly stamped, and checks cancelled.

It is determined that these provisions of the law shall be rigidly enforced.

Anaheim Gazette

SATURDAY........MARCH 4, 1876.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. J. M. Allis, Pastor. Regular services at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Meeting for practice in Congregational singing and for Bible study on Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. W. S. Neales, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 10, A. M.

Kleinigkeiten.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—Dr. Higgins tells us that 1¾ inches of rain fell night before last.

—The streets yesterday were in very bad condition.

—The rainfall of the season has been so far, 12¾ inches, according to the measurement of Dr. Higgins.

—Mr. Henry Charles, of San Juan Capistrano, is reported as dangerously ill from bleeding at the lungs.

—Several wagons passed through the streets of Anaheim yesterday, loaded with ornamental and fruit trees of different kinds.

—It is rumored that the San Joaquin and Santiago Ranchos are both sold to Messrs. Sunin & Blancher, of Minnesota, for the purpose of founding a Scandinavian Colony.

—We are sorry to learn of the burning, on Sunday, of the storehouse of Henry Charles, at San Juan. In attempting to save some of the goods, Mr. Mendelson was hurt badly in the foot.

—The railroad track was washed badly about six miles South of San Fernando, by the recent rain, but it is probable from what we can learn it was soon repaired, so as to allow the train to get down to Los Angeles last night.

—In the proceedings of the Probate Court on Saturday we find the following: Estate of Adam Hill, deceased—Order of sale of real estate filed. Estate of Jacob Keller, dec'd—Order to show cause why decree of distribution should not be made; filed.

—We had no mail from Los Angeles yesterday, in consequence of the rain of the previous night having caused a break in the bridge over the Los Angeles river. We learn that "the damage done is considerable, but that it is expected all will be rectified in time to prevent its interfering with to-morrow's trains.

—Our neighbor, on the right hand of this office, is determined he will not subject his swine to any Kalorama contingencies, by shipment; and so he yesterday slaughtered a splendid hog, which weighed, probably, 400 pounds. As the internal machinery was being removed, we could not, as we watched the operation from our window, but remember the fact of their remarkable similarity to the same organs of the human kind; and having in life resembled many men, that hog preserved the similitude in death.

—What a squealing and disgusted set those hogs on the Kalorama must have been when the full extent of the situation began to dawn upon their minds? We hope that this deplorable accident will hereafter deter our farmers from shipping hogs to San Francisco and will cause them to adopt the much more advantageous practice of killing and curing here. A very few hundred dollars will provide a man with all the facilities for the business.

—In talking yesterday with an old resident, about the matter of these frequent washings away of the railroad track, we were told that the survey made by Mr. Phelps would have placed the road so that it would have avoided these accidents; but that, actuated by the "penny wise, pound foolish" policy, of saving something in the building of the road, the managers at San Francisco rejected his plans and adopted those upon which the road was finally built. Its present liability to be washed away by every shower speaks more loudly than a dozen volumes could, of the un-wisdom of these gentlemen in particular, and of the penny wise, pound foolish policy in general.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—To-day is Ash Wednesday—the opening day of Lent.

—Sunday night a lighter went ashore at Wilmington.

—The railroad to Los Angeles is now in as good condition as ever.

—The Los Angeles papers are clamoring for levees to the river there.

—The train this morning took 17 cars to Los Angeles, twelve from Downey.

—The band of twelve hundred horses, bound for Chicago, started from Santa Margarito yesterday.

—The rain did considerable damage in Los Angeles, flooding some houses. It is reported to have been 2.61 inches there.

—We wish to acknowledge the compliment we receive from some of our good Editorial confreres in the frequency of their clipping from the GAZETTE. There is a strong clanish sentiment of good feeling among newspaper men and we join in it cordially.

—It is now understood that having thrown everything overboard, the Kalorama people have succeeded in saving her.

—We made a mistake yesterday, in stating that Mr. Henry Charles was bleeding at the lungs. It is the wife of that gentleman.

—Considerable excitement is manifested among the Las Bolsas settlers regarding the telegram received relative to that ranch.

—The Grand Master and Grand Lecturer of the Masonic fraternity will visit Los Angeles, about the middle of the month.

—Mr. T. J. Askins brought a specimin of the splendid stock he has for sale, into town last evening. We have seldom seen a finer animal.

—We understand that Thomas Yorba is still slowly improving. It is greatly to be hoped that he will get well and save much litigation.

—It is stated that each of the washes on the San Fernando Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad must have cost the company at a low estimate $5,000 apiece.

—A grand ball will be given on the 17th, at Stearn's Hall, by the Irish literary and social club, in honor of the day, as the anniversary of the patron Saint.

—Mr. Wm. McPherson broke his leg a few days ago in Los Angeles. He is well known as the author of an excentric work called *Arabesques upon a California Dinner-table.*

—Several houses were erected by the settlers on the Lomas de Santiago rancho on Monday. We are told that legal proceedings will be commenced immediately by the grant holders.

—A telegram from Washington says: The Commissioner of the General Land Office decides, regarding the Las Bolsas rancho controversy, that the survey which was approved by the District Court under Act of 1876, in case of Yorba and others, who were entitled to one undivided half, must be approved as the present measure of the rights of parties who derive title from Jose Justo Murillo, confirmee, also of an undivided half.

—We saw some time ago the remark of some one that the only barley sacks he had used were the skins of his hogs and that he found it was far cheaper for him to have the hogs gather his crop that to pay the header and thrasher to do it. This contains a great deal of wisdom in a nutshell. What prevents our farmers, with every advantage to tempt them to engage in hog raising, from going largely into it.

From Thursday's Daily.

—It is thought that there is a fine deposit of gypsum at Cahuenga.

—We understand that the petition against the revival of the city charter was signed very extensively by some of our most substantial citizens.

—Mr. Monzel has our thanks for having sent us up a lunch the other day. It was a thoughtful expression of the fact that he perceived our "lean and hungry look."

—The following shipments were made from the depot this morning: 1 box trees, 175 pounds; 202 sacks barley 19,885 pounds; 1 car asphaltum, 20,000 pounds.

—Attention is called to the reduction, advertised to-day, of the fares of the Coast Line Stage Company to Santa Ana, Tustin City and French's Station.

—What is the prospect of our having that street-railroad? Is frequently asked us; and the only reply we can give is, that it is a thing "no fellow can find out" with any sort of positiveness.

—The roads are now in fine condition for driving, and there are only two things which prevent some of us enjoying them; the first is, a lack of horses, and the second, the lack of a buggy.

—How fine the beef and mutton is here. And especially does it seem so, when eaten with that hunger which an old proverb calls the best sauce, and which is the natural consequence of our splendid climate.

—We are glad to announce that Mr. French yesterday moved his family into town, to reside here, perhaps, permanently. He has rented apartments in Dr. Ellis' commodious dwelling.

—There will be no school to-day and to-morrow in Mr. Guinn's department, that gentleman having been obliged yesterday morning to leave for Los Angeles to participate in the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates—thus giving unavoidably a holiday of three days to his delighted scholars.

—As we were going to press last night, a robbery came to light, of some Chinamen by others. It seems that a box containing, among other things, about $800 worth of jewelry was taken from the the wash-house upon the place formerly occupied by Capt. Knox, and carried to a wash-house on Los Angeles street and broken open and rifled. Thus far nothing more is known.

—Horse stealing and burglary appear to be epidemic among the law-breaking class of Los Angeles.

—A shooting match will take place at Santa Monica next Sunday, the contestants being Messrs. Wiley, of Los Angeles, and Lowe, of San Francisco.

—A meeting of the creditors of Temple & Workman has been called by the Assignees and the Advisory Committee, for Wednesday, March 8th, at 7 P. M. It will be held in the County Court Room.

—The entertainment last night by Prof. Plummer was extremely good. There was considerable literary merit in the composition of his introductory remarks. "Paul Revere's Ride" was his first recitation and was effectively and realizingly rendered, as indeed were all the pieces. The audience was appreciative, though undeservedly few.

—This is beautiful weather, and the vegetation is responding to its favorable influences by a flourishing growth. This will indeed be a year of plenty as regards the luxuriance of crops. We wish we could say, as regards the prices for grain also; but many think far otherwise. In view of this probability, would it not be well for our barley-raisers to make their plans to have their barley harvested by hogs, and their crop thus converted into bacon? We were told a day or two ago by a practical farmer that by doing this he could realize a net profit of $100 per acre on his grain fields.

—Two Mexicans were brought up yesterday before Judge Clark, upon warrants sworn out against them by the owner of a horse which one of them had, upon the charge that it had been stolen. They alleged that it had merely been found. Though it is probable that it had been stolen for the purpose of getting the reward for its recovery, the proof did not show it, and so the costs fell upon the plaintiff. In order to pay these and the reward for finding the animal, he was obliged to sell it. After defraying the charges, he had $2 50 left. A significant commentary on litigation.

—The Riverside *News* has the following item which is worth reproducing here: "The people of this place should be more careful about 'staking out' horses on the public streets in the suburbs of the town. On Thursday evening when the stage was passing along 7th street near the residence of Mr. Ross, one of the horses of the stage got entangled in a rope that was stretched entirely across the street, to which a horse was tied. Both the stage and the staked horse were thrown down, injuring the stage horse considerably."

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: R Menzel 2 pkgs mdse, B H Wright 1 pkge tools, Sam 1 pkge mdse, Blanken 1 pkge mdse, Michel 21 pkgs mdse, H Charles 18 pkgs mdse, C & W 7 pkgs mdse, Reverin 3 pipes wine, Huntington 1 pkge trees, Breed 1 pkge trees, Ogilvie 2 sewing machines, J C Edwards 3 pkgs sundries, F & J Backs 1 pkge glass, Tustin 24 joints pipe, Sweeney 1 hand car, R & M 7 pkgs mdse, Davis & Bro 10 pkgs mdse; P 1 pkge mdse, M C 14 pkgs mdse, W N W 2 sacks potatoes, Messenger 2 pkgs sundries, L G 30 pkgs mdse, R & M 1 bbl, Backs 1 pkge mdse, A L 20 pkgs mdse, Michel 1 case, Davis & Bro 34 pkgs mdse, Lehigh 1 pkge trees, M A Cobler 46 pkgs mdse, S T Carney 1 horse collar, L A Carey 4 pkgs mdse, Wilkins 4 pkgs mdse, Miss Stewart 2 trunks, J H Fruit 1 box, Kimball 2 pkgs glass, Julia Breed 2 pkgs hh goods.

The shooting of Thos. Yorba and the application of Mrs. Scully for divorce on account of cruelty, has brought with it attendant evils and difficulties of which the following is a fair sample: Fearful that the applicant for divorce might obtain some property by which to support and educate her children, Mr. Scully conveyed to Messrs. Davis and others his right, title and interest in and to a certain band of sheep. The purchasers of the property, on Monday last proceeded to take possession, which they were refused by the sons of Mrs. Scully, on the ground that they themselves had an interest in the stock. The baffled expectants of a wind-fall from the Scully imbroglio armed themselves to the teeth on Tuesday morning, and, rallying to their side the sturdy adherents to their banners, started "to conquer or to die." They surrounded the flock, and intimidating the boys who had them in charge, took possession and drove their property off. The lawyer of the plaintiff in the suit for divorce, intends, we understand, to bring an action for the recovery of the stock, and the criminal prosecution of the parties.

From Friday's Daily.

—The weather was warmer yesterday.

—The wreck of the "Nick Biddle" will be sold at auction on Saturday.

—A considerable quantity of barley was hauled to the depot yesterday.

—The county officers elect will be installed on Monday next.

—We are told that the burr clover in localities around Anaheim is two feet high.

—A new coaching, baggage and mail car was attached to last night's train.

—Yesterday both stages from the depot were crowded with passengers, inside and out.

—Mr. Farish, of the San Francisco firm of Moody & Farish, wool commission merchants, arrived in Anaheim last night.

—Mr. Michael Kascinsky Deputy Sheriff, was in town yesterday and the day before on business connected with the Scully troubles.

—The blending lights and shadows on the hills which look down upon our town give them a peculiarly picturesque appearance at certain times during the day.

—A Chinaman passed through the streets yesterday mounted on a mustang and looked, with his blankets, etc. tied behind his saddle, and his careless air, as free and easy as a forty-niner.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot this morning: 74 sacks potatoes, 6,765 pounds; 4 cases eggs, 550 pounds; 1 sack potatoes, 35 pounds; 10 boxes eggs, 650 pounds; 9 pipes wine, 16,070 pounds; 1 car-load brea, 20,000 pounds.

—Mr. Stone, who resides in this vicinity, lost a few days ago two valuable colts. Upon dissection, he found one died from bots and the other from having in its second stomach a hard ball of sand several inches in diameter. This last mentioned case is, we believe, an unprecedented one.

—Messrs. P. Davis & Bro. have suggested to us that our article in yesterday's issue with regard to the Scully sheep might convey the erroneous impression that they were the parties to whom the alleged sale had been made. They have nothing to do with it, save as merely friends of Mrs. Scully's family.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: C & W, 3 pkgs mdse; J W Anderson, 2 boxes; Grow & West, 1 pkge mdse; M Hartley, 2 pkgs iron; Riley, 1 box plants; French, 50 pkgs sundries; Anderson & Co, 15 pkgs sundries; Maria Ink, 2 pkgs household goods; Lumby, 1 pkge mdse; J B Allen, 2 pkgs trees.

—Mr. Robert Michel will open regularly on Saturday his Saloon on Los Angeles street, next to Enterprise Hall building. He invites all to call, as they will find something that can't be beat in the shape of edibles, liquors and cigars. In addition to native liquors, and cigars of his own manufacture, he has the best of foreign articles of that nature. He begs the favor of a call.

—A boy, who was certainly not more than five years of age, yesterday called out to a gentleman upon the street, "Hello, Frank, gimme er match." "What do you want with it," he was asked. "I want it for this cigar; I'm hungry for a good, square smoke," answered the youngster, as he lit the cigar and swaggered off. Such is (American) life.

—A small-sized Babel of confusion of tongues and affairs, came up this morning in the court of Judge Randall, in the matter of the Chinese robbery. Various affidavits were made by the celestial gentlemen; and all the facts being taken into consideration, together with the proficiency in the art of swearing possessed by these Chinese, promise to produce in the trial as much contradictory evidence and as many diverse statements as if it were a Plymouth church matter in miniature. The case comes up for hearing, this morning at 9 o'clock.

—The Anaheim GAZETTE always comes to us full of newsy, readable matter, and we hold it among our most valued local exchanges. We frequently find it convenient to present clippings from our interesting neighbor and take pleasure in giving a proper credit.—Los Angeles *Herald.*

Letter List.

There are letters for the following persons in the Anaheim Postoffice:

G A Chapel
Abel Corona
John Coughlin
Mrs A De Witt
Mrs Sarah Dawson
B Fausset, 3
G W Ford
Adolphe Fister
H Geoppes
S Graves
Fritz Hildebrandt
William Harris, 2
Richard Lazarovich, 2
Agustin Hurtado,
J W Jones
Louise Keller, 3
Mrs Lehman
Mrs Ella Leford,
Jose B Marquez
Frank S Nelson
Hiram O'Neil
Jesus Ortega
C B Rordan
A Rosdan
Mary L Sherman
Thomas Sherman
Rafael Saviñe
Thomas Smith
Pete Ulrich
Wm A Vann
Jason W Whitley
Isaac B Williams
Sam Winkleplack
Chas C Miller

WM. M. HMORSA, P. M.

Anaheim, March 2, 1876.

Thermometrical Record.

The following is our record for the week ending Thursday P. M., March 2, giving lowest point night preceding date, and highest by day:

Date	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.	Date	Lowest	7 A. M.	Highest	7 P. M.
Feb 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					

Average Temperature........46.

Average highest and lowest........47½

Average for the month of February, 50¼ against 56 for Feb. 1875.

The great estates of English landed proprietors have been chiefly formed by the gradual aggregation of purchases of lands round an original nucleus of patrimonial property.

Orange Items.

Regular Correspondence of the Gazette.

Some town lots will be sold for one-half former prices to business men or actual settlers, for a few months.

Los Angeles periodicals will confer a favor on X. Y. Z. if they will give due credit to the Anaheim GAZETTE, from which they copy items.

J. W. Anderson & Co. received the first lot of goods that came via Newport for Orange.

The frogs gave open air concerts last week. There is an *old* proverb that when frogs sing there is water in the zanjas.

The pic-nic in the Santiago Cañon on Saturday last was a pleasant little affair and those in attendance look 75 years younger.

The grass is green—so is the candidate who expects to get an office in this county without using money.

A. J. Close sold his place last Saturday for $100 per acre. The purchaser, Mr. Norcross, will erect a $2,000 residence and make other improvements, intending it to be his future home.

Mr. D. L. Hartley last week disposed of ten acres for $1,500.

In Santa Ana a naughty person desired very much to present Mr. J. E. Edwards with the "Historic" tooth pick. Mr. E. gracefully declined such *mammoth* generosity.

All quiet on the Lomas de Santiago.

Quite a heavy rain visited this vicinity on last Sunday night, accompanied with considerable hail. After the dry air of last week it was very acceptable indeed.

We believe in temperance, but we dislike to have Anaheim and Santa Ana throw up to us how many dollars they drain out of Orange for the wherewith that men like to wrestle with so well.

It looks small to ask a man for four bits, but when two out of three in a community of two hundred and fifty owe this amount, what would the collection amount to? This is an example—work it.

A person would naturally think that Josh Billings had posted several claims on the Lomas—by reading the notices posted.

Andrus & Parker began on March 1, to sell for cash only.

We have been questioned as to the game law of Los Angeles county. Will the person knowing inform us on the subject?

The almond grove of Capt. Glassell is in full bloom, and the peach is as yet unaffected by frost. Mr. Isbell knows how to take care of an orchard.

Henry Light is in town spending a few days.

The rumor that Quinn & Blancher have purchased the San Joaquin and Lomas Ranchos for the purpose of settling a colony is from appearance true; but why this sale at this time? Will Uncle Sam recognize these parties as innocent purchasers? We give it up.

Henri Gardner has a pipe of his own manufacture that would make a meerschaum vender ashamed.

The I. O. O. F. succeeded in re-renting their former hall in Orange, and did not find it necessary to accept the proposition referred to by "Bion" some two weeks ago.

X. Y. Z.

Mar. 1st, 1876.

DIED.

LUEDKE—In Anaheim, March 2d, Flora, daughter of Rudolph and Malvina Luedke, aged 16 years.

In Anaheim, February 28, Mrs. Martha J. Smith, wife of C. H. Smith.

BORN.

In Anaheim, Feb. 28th, to the wife of Peter Hansen, a daughter.

If proof were needed of the truth of the adage that republics are ungrateful, the fact would suffice that Owen Meredith, the author of "Lucile," is to get $200,000 a year as Viceroy of India, while Walt Whitman is compelled to subsist on the charity of friends.

Among the Egyptian contributions to the Centennial is a bedstead on which the former kings of Egypt slept. It is more curious than comfortable in appearance.

It is dangerous to leave kerosene lamps burning at night when turned down low. A gas is thus generated which is exceedingly harmful.

Sanky again says he thinks that members of church choirs should be Christians. But when you see the organist and soprano winking at each other and exchanging notes during prayer, it hardly seems as if they could be converted right away.

Five cases of leprosy are reported among the Chinese at the small-pox hospital in San Francisco.

J. B. Sanders, of Johnstonville, Lassen county, has a flock of 32 ewes, seven of which have given birth to 21 lambs, and three to thirteen, one of them having five and the other four each.

Red Cloud says: "Many moons have gone since the pale faces promised food and blankets to the red men. The prairie rose has bloomed and faded, the snow has whitened the lofty pine tops, the violet almost buds again, and still the white men tell us to hunt the infrequent buffalo or arouse from his lair the vicious chipmunk. Brothers, the red man has suffered much, and I'll be hanged if it ain't time to raise a few scalps."

When Lieutenant Berryman was sounding the Atlantic, preparatory to laying the ocean cable, the quill at the end of the sounding-line brought up mud, which, on being dried, became a powder so fine that on rubbing it between the thumb and finger it disappeared in the crevices of the skin. On placing this dust under the microscope it was discovered to consist of millions of shells, each of which had a living animal.

A man whom Dr. Chalmers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday School, kept his eyes wide open during prayer, and when one boy thrust a pin into another, he marched up the aisle, still praying, and cuffed that boy's ears, and went back again praying all the way. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, is a Presidential candidate, and there is no doubt about Judge Davis' ability to fill the Presidential chair. He weighs 350 pounds, and a good deal of it extends sideways.

[illegible]

A young lady of seven summers, who was checked by her parents for jumping over a fence, wanted to know if this was not leap year?

There is a proposal in Pennsylvania to make German the language of the public offices and court of law. [illegible]

The *Alta* Brevity Man says: "We black our boots with 14,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking per year." If that is so, your feet are noted for something beside brevity.—*Napa Register.* What a delicate way of complimenting our polished understanding.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature making it a penal offense to "point" a pistol, gun or any firearm at a person, whether in jest or in earnest. What will the newspapers do for "didn't know it was loaded" items?

The question, "Where do the pins go?" seems to be in a fair way to be answered. At least, we know that a talented stockbroker who sat down on one yesterday seemed to have no difficulty in deciding where it had gone, but put his hand on the place and spoke about it.

A band of sheep which was being driven through the streets of Santa Rosa on Monday, stampeded, and seeing a broad stairway in a brick building, leading to some of the county offices, they made a beeline for it and did not stop until about half the flock had entered the Surveyor's office on the second floor.

An amusing story is told of a backwoodsman who saw a carpet for the first time in the home of a city friend. He was somewhat confused, at first thinking it was some kind of ornament—probably an oil painting. But perceiving a bare place at the end of the room, stepped back a few paces, and with a running jump struck the floor, he slipped and fell back, but quietly arose and after looking with complacency at the distance he had leaped, exclaimed, "By gosh, I cleared her."

A crowd of school-boys at Virginia City, who began snow-balling a Chinaman the other day, and followed up their assault with stones, were speedily put to flight by a display of the heathen's pistol. As an eye witness feelingly remarked: "This here is getting to be a — of a country when the boys can't have a little sport with a blasted Chinaman without him drawin' his shootin' iron."

Rational Medication.

Medication is only successful when it is rational, and it is rational only when it begins at the beginning. In other words, to cure a malady, its cause must be removed. Weakness, either general or local, is the origin of the great majority of diseases. Reinforce the vital energies, regulate digestion and secretion by strengthening the organs which perform all those all-important functions, and dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder complaints, urine difficulties, impure circulation, and the thousand and one ailments which are the consequences of debility, are completely and in most cases permanently removed. The best, safest and most agreeable tonic and alternative that can be employed for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of twenty-five years, during which time it has outlived perhaps ten times that number of ephemeral preparations which have entered into competition with it, has proved it to be unequaled as a remedy for all disorders accompanied by or proceeding from weakness.

FESTIVAL.

There will be a festival held at

Enterprise Hall,

Thursday Evening, March 9.

The proceeds to go toward purchasing a new Library for the

Sabbath School

—OF THE—

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The entertainment will consist of music, vocal and instrumental, tableaux, and a sumptuous

SUPPER.

Admission........50 cents.
Children........half price.

Supper Included

FRANK FREISENECKER,

(Formerly of Santa Ana)

HAS opened a first-class Saloon in Tustin City, where he will be pleased to meet all his friends. He keeps the choicest of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

A. M. JANES,

60 and 62 Spring St.,

LOS ANGELES, Cal.,

General Agent for Southern California for

REMINGTON,

AND

WILCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINES!

[illegible]

A. M. JANES.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given [illegible]

Anaheim, March 1st, 1876.

Fine Bucks For Sale.

THE BEST of grade stock at low prices. Bucks taken to pasture and good care taken. Apply to JONATHAN [illegible]
Feb18-w Upper Santa Ana.

For Sale.

Fifty thousand Muscat Grape cuttings at $2 per M. Also 2,000 rooted vines, one year old, at $20 per M., and 1,000 three year old Mission vines at low rates, by George Dammon, Westminster.
jan 30-1m

FRUIT FARM

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his Fruit Farm, of 40 acres, situated one mile east of Orange, and lying under the Santiago and Chapman ditches. The soil is of the best, and the title perfect.

The Farm contains:

12 acres in bearing Mission Vines;
20 acres one year old, Muscat of Alexandria vines;
Between six and seven hundred

Apple, Peach, Pear, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum and Prune Trees.

Quite a number of these trees are bearing.
Over two hundred Blue Gum trees.
Strawberries, Currants and other small Fruits in abundance.
One hundred Almond trees.
Five hundred English Walnut trees.
A small orchard of the best variety of Orange trees.
1¼ acres of Alfalfa.

There will be apples and peaches enough this year for a large family, and some to spare. All the fruits are of the best known varieties of the country. The place is all out to trees and vines [illegible] dwelling house is on the place. I will sell the property in lots to suit purchasers of 5, 10, or 20 acres, or more. Possession given in a short time after sale. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to S. L. KING.

J. W. LOWE,

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,

Santa Ana.

Horse-shoeing a specialty. General Jobbing done promptly and at low rates. jan 22

PIONEER DRUG STORE,

Fourth Street, Santa Ana, Cal.

Dr. ROBT. CUMMINS, PROPRIETOR.

PURE Drugs and Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

MRS. FLORA BROWN,

Pioneer Millinery Store,

Center St., Anaheim,

Adjoining Goodman & Rimpau's.

THE largest and best selected stock of goods in town. Old hats remodeled. New ones made to order. Mourning goods, Bridal veils and wreaths always in stock.

NEW DENTAL PARLOR.

Over Heimann & Goerke's Store, Odd Fellow's Building, Los Angeles Street, Anaheim, Cal.

TIME TABLE for Jan., Feb., & Mar., 1876. OFFICE DAYS. First 14 days in each month. At Santa Ana (Hotel) 17th & 18th of each month. At Orange (Hyg. Home) 21st & 22d of each month. At Westminster (Dr. McCoy's) 24th & 25th of each month. TERMS CASH.

T. W. Gulick, Dentist.

ANAHEIM HOTEL

AND

Building Association.

There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 5 of 10 per cent., levied on the 2d day of August, 1875, and of assessment No. 6, of 10 per cent., levied on the 18th day of October, 1875, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of shares.	Am't per share.	Total am't due.
J. G. Downey	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. W. Hellman	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gabino Bial	10	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 7th day of February, 1876, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible]

Anaheim Merchant Tailoring Emporium.

M. A. MENDELSON,

Centre Street, Anaheim.

[illegible]

Anaheim Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

MELROSE & ATHEARN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

One year....................$3 00
Six Months....................2 00
Three Months....................1 00

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☞In order to increase our already large circulation, we offer the following inducements to clubs:

Ten copies, one year....................$25 00
Twenty copies, one year....................40 00

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SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.
1 square........	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50
2 squares........	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00
3 squares........	3 00	4 50	5 00	5 50
4 squares........	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00

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One square or less, per month..........$1 50
Two squares " " 2 00
One column " " 15 00
Half column " " 8 00
Quarter column " " 5 00

☞Legal advertisements must be paid for before affidavit of publication is made.

☞Copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers ready for mailing, are for sale at the office of publication.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

Is published every morning [Mondays excepted]. It contains a full Special Telegraphic report from all parts of the world. The Editorial and Local departments are full and complete.

TERMS:

Per year, by mail....................$10 00
Six months....................5 00
Three months....................2 50
Delivered by Carrier, per week....................25

Kleinigkeiten.

From Saturday's Daily.

—The remains of the bark Kaloa, wrecked at San Pedro, were sold for $834.

—The Los Angeles City Marshal has notified all slaughter houses to remove out of the city limits.

—Mr. M. A. Mendelson is putting a show window in his tailor shop. He is determined not to hide his light under a bushel.

—The following freight was shipped from the depot to-day: 100 sacks potatoes, 10,607 pounds; and 1 box butter, 180 pounds.

—A Los Angeles paper says that Eucalyptus trees have been planted very extensively in Algeria for railroad ties and that they answer for that purpose admirably.

—Suit was commenced yesterday by Temple & Workman's assignees against H. S. Ledyard, late cashier of that bank, for all that he owes the institution.

—The Lombardy poplars, around Mr. Langenberger's vineyard, lift their stately heads so high as to be visible for miles. Why do not more of our citizens plant them out, since they so well repay the trouble.

—A man in Los Angeles, advertises for sale some fine specimens of the cactus family. We all of us have some we would give away gratis, stickers and all, and even with a burst of generosity, throw in the inhabiting jack rabbits and squirrels.

—The rain came down for a few moments yesterday and then ceased, to the disappointment, doubtless, of some of our farmers. We are told, however, by some, that the crops are almost independent of more rain, as that already fallen has been so abundant.

—We see the Messrs. Miles selling trees every day or two. This is the best time in the year to plant, and the ground is in splendid condition. The trees in the nurseries and orchards are all looking charmingly. It is a pleasure to see them.

—The change of the moon being near at hand, was not the rain yesterday ominous of something positive as to the coming weather? We have never fathomed the mysteries of the rain-lore, but have a vague idea that the changes of the moon are the weather crises.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: Askins 1 organ, Wakefield 1 pkge sundries, Edwards 2 pkgs apples, Strong 160 joints well pipe, Look & Co. 100 baskets, W Koenig 3 kegs, J King 1 bdle steel, J Bennerscheidt 5 bdls sundries, Huntington 1 bdle trees, Williams 1 bdle blankets.

—There was an animated Shakespearian discussion carried on in this office yesterday. As usual in such cases, neither party succeeded in convincing the other, and they separated, each one more satisfied than before of the correctness of his version.

> "The man convinced against his will,
> Is of the same opinion still."

—Considerable hubbub was occasioned yesterday, by the papers in the case of People vs. Scully, turning up missing, or putting in a disappearance, as an Irishman might express it. It was soon found, however, that they had been carried to Los Angeles and filed, by one of the defendant's attorneys, in the County Court. They consisted chiefly of the depositions of Señora Scully and Señorita Botelliera.

—A gentleman from the country tells us that a few nights ago two men, in passing by a house where the coyotes had on the preceding night eaten a dog, were barked at so furiously by the dogs as to cause the owner of the place to mistake them for coyotes. With this idea he fired his gun at random in the dark and wounded one of the men, but not seriously.

—The Masters and Wardens of the various Lodges of F. & A. M. comprising the 28th Masonic District, will meet in Los Angeles to-night to witness exemplification of the work by Theo. Reiser, Inspector of the District.

—Mr. McFadden will ship 1,000 wethers from Newport to-morrow for the San Francisco market.

From Sunday's Daily.

—We regret to learn that Judge Bailey is seriously sick—even dangerously so.

—The only freight shipped from the depot yesterday was one carload bran, weighing 20,000 pounds.

—Capital brought to this town now could be loaned very advantageously. Many with the best of real estate security want to borrow.

—Many were in town yesterday. It being Saturday, the people from the surrounding country turned out largely.

—The postponed case of Wilson vs. Moreno came up for trial before Judge Clark on Friday. His decision was an award of five dollars to defendant.

—A huge fire was visible for a while last night, over in the direction of Santa Ana. It was probably a burning hay-stack.

—Gen. C. E. Beale, of Washington, D. C, but well known as a former resident of Southern California, is reported to be at the Pico House, in Los Angeles.

—Amended plats of township 12 south, 2 east; 12 south, 3 east; 13 south 4 east; 14 south, 1 west; were filed in the Los Angeles Land Office yesterday morning.

—Mr. J. H. Short yesterday showed his efficiency as auctioneer by the manner in which he sold a Mexican plug which the owner, being "strapped," had turned over to him to be disposed of.

—Dr. W. T. Lucky, school superintendent of Los Angeles, and Mr. Harmon, short-hand reporter of the District Court, were in town yesterday, in addition to various other gentleman of Los Angeles.

—The weather was very delightful yesterday, with just enough cold in the atmosphere to make it bracing and exhilarating. On such a day, even a lazy man feels like working with a will, at "whatever his hands find to do."

—A gentleman who has had large experience in such things, gave us yesterday the following rule by which to tell a sweet orange from a sour one: The sweetest are shaped at the stem-end something like a lemon or a pear, and the nearer they approach that shape the sweeter they are.

—We had been in the habit of considering the papers and periodicals that flood the land, light literature; but since assisting the postmaster yesterday morning in handling the mail bags that were brought up from the depot, we have come to the conclusion that there is a great deal of weight about them—that they might properly be called ponderous literature.

—The following is the list of Grand Jurors for the March term: Charles Fluhr, E R Green, W F Damron, Henry Wartenberg, John F Boyle, J R Toberman, Andrew J Cole, H J Crow, Albert Eldred, B Cohn, Robert Horn, David Lewis, M Levy, J H Gray, George W Cole, B F Vantress, Jasper Cox, Andreas Briswalter, H C Lewis, Albert Biles, John Ballard, A Hiller, W M Orborne, W H Pendleton. These gentlemen will report on the 6th of March at the County Court House.

—Freight for the following persons was received at the depot last night: Guirado, 34 pkgs sundries; Wakefield, 16 pkgs sundries; Lowe, 1 pkge mdse; Meusencamp, 3 pkgs sundries; Huntington, 6 pkgs trees; Shelley, 7 pkgs mdse; Strong, 1 pkge trees; Sam, 8 pkgs mdse; H. Messenger, 15 pkgs sundries; Davis & Bro., 78 pkgs sundries; Harter, 11 sheep; Ogilbil, 1 machine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.

The Court came in at 3:15 this afternoon. In 15 minutes later the jury came in and in response to the customary question from the Judge the verdict of the jury was handed to the clerk, who read: "We, the jury, do find the defendant not guilty." As it was not expected the jury would come in so soon, there were but few persons in the court room with the exception of the counsel, the defendant and his friends, and the representatives of the press. Directly after the verdict was announced Babcock was surrounded by his friends who could not conceal their emotion. They congratulated him on the happy result of the trial. Babcock shook the hand of each juror in turn, as he passed out, and he was then borne in triumph by his counsel and friends from the court room. After a formal discharge by Judge Dillon, Babcock and party appeared on the court house steps. He was greeted with cheers from the waiting crowd, which were taken up and followed him as he walked up Olive street on his way to the Lindell Hotel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The railroad bill introduced by Hamilton, provides that whenever Moses Taylor, Wm. E. Dodge, J. J. Cisco, Samuel Sloan, John Barnes, D. A. Williams, S. P. Lloyd, and Henry G. Morgan, of New York, and Thomas Allen and H. S. Lanson, of Missouri, and W. J. Hutchins, J. Groesbeck, J. D. Giddings, and others, of Texas, or their successors, shall be created in a body politic under the style of the Central Pacific and El Paso Railroad Company, or become owners of an existing charter, they shall be authorized to build and maintain a railroad from the western terminus of any railroad now completed in Texas, at San Antonio, Austin or Waco, to El Paso, and bridge the Rio Grande at any point within 25 miles of that place. The bill also provides that if by that time no California company has built a road to a point within one hundred and fifty miles of the Rio Grande, the above-named parties be empowered to build westward to meet the California road, and enjoy the Texas Pacific Company's land grant for that portion of the line. But if the California Company reaches the Rio Grande before these parties have constructed their road to a point 150 miles east of that river, the California Company is to cross it and build eastward on the Texas and Pacific land grant to a junction.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day to consider the subject of international finances. Resolutions were introduced favoring a return to specie payments, and asking Congress, in the name of the people, for an unalterable resolution to abide by the law of 1875, and advocating a reduction of the volume of legal tenders, either by funding the excess of $300,000,000 into 4 or 4½ per cent. bonds, or by imposing a duty on tea and coffee, payable in legal tender notes, to be cancelled when received. Addresses were made by A.A. Lowe, S. B. Ruggles, B. H. Field and others. The resolutions, after being amended so as to explain that the law of 1875 fixed the date of resumption as Jan. 1st, 1879, and being slightly amended in other respects, were adopted. The meeting resolved to send copies of the resolutions to the President and Congress, and then adjourned.

The *Post's* Washington special says there is definite authority for denying the alleged Cabinet troubles. Attorney General Pierrepont said to-day there was absolutely no foundation for the reports of a cabinet rupture. The President has authorized the contradiction of the report that Bristow's resignation has been demanded.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.

The rain storm caused the streams to rise throughout the country, and the freshets are particularly severe in Saxony and Silesia. The Elbe has burst the dykes near Mendeburg, Kalbe and Wittenburg, and half of the district of Barthy, within fifteen miles of Badenburg, is submerged. Great distress is apprehended. Several railroad accidents have occurred in consequence of the washing away of embankments. The dykes of the Vistula are inundated for miles near Please, and many farms are washed away.

SUMNER, Feb. 24.

The mystery which veiled the daring and well-executed robbery of the Kern Valley Bank in Bakersfield on the night of February 17th, is at last revealed. The detectives who have been using every exertion possible, last night interviewed Mr. S. J. Lansing, cashier, and accused him of having committed the theft. He made a full confession, and told them where all the money was. Eight thousand dollars was found in an old trunk in the wood-shed back of the bank building, and the remainder in the wall of the bank. This had been concealed there by cutting a hole in the wall-paper and dropping the money into it. The mark that was made in the paper was concealed by hanging a picture over it. The money has all been recovered, and Lansing is under arrest.

SAN FERNANDO TUNNEL, }
February 4th. }

An accident happened here last night by a man named Humphrey Sullivan picking into a cartridge of giant powder with a pick. The cartridge was one that did not explode at the time of the blast. Sullivan was instantly killed.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 24.

It is reported that a movement is on foot among the reformed and Polish Jews, both here and in New York, for the purpose of raising funds to secure a new trial for Rubenstein.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 25.

The Senate took up the general file, and considered the bill reducing the salaries of the State officers which was on its final passage.

Mr. Hayward offered substitute to bill, and, in an eloquent speech, denounced the measure as sham economy and uncalled for by the people. He moved the re-committal of the bill to the Committee of the Whole Senate, with special instructions to adopt the substitute; upon this, the ayes and noes were called, and the Senate refused to commit, by vote of 13 ayes to 25 noes. Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and noes were called, and the bill was passed by a vote of 24 ayes to 14 noes. Lewis gave notice of reconsideration.

On the resumption of the file the Assembly bill repealing the Sunday law was indefinitely postponed.

The bill abating the squirrel nuisance in several counties of the State, was read at length and passed.

The Assembly bill prohibiting the killing of elk, deer and antelope except for purposes of food, after being read, was passed.

Also the bill compelling the County Clerk of San Francisco to keep open his office on all election days.

Archer's bill, in regard to the management of artesian wells, and to prevent waste of water, has been amended in committee to apply to Santa Clara county.

Lambourne moved to include Los Angeles county, which was carried.

Patterson's Tulare County Jail bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

Assembly bill No. 79, introduced by Samuels, of Sonoma, to prevent persons from passing through enclosures and leaving them open, and to prevent hunting on enclosed lands without permission of the owner or the occupant, having the repugnant features of the English poaching law, Lambourne moved to exclude Los Angeles, San Diego and other counties, which was adopted, when, on motion of other representatives, most counties were excluded. The bill, with various amendments, was passed.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 25.

David Turley was hanged to-day at 2 P. M. in the court yard of the county jail in this city, for the murder of Wm. Shaw, committed at Roseville, in this county, last April. The neck of the doomed man was broken as soon as the trap fell, and the body was cut down and turned over to his relatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.

The steamer Kalorama, belonging to Goodall, Nelson & Perkins's line, has gone ashore at San Buenaventura, on her way up from San Diego. She was laden with grain and hogs, and carried no passengers. She was forced ashore by a heavy southwest gale. The local office does not know the condition of the vessel to-night, but expect to get her off if no heavy blow comes on within forty-eight hours. The crew, with assistance from the town, are at work lighting the vessel, and steamers will be dispatched from this port in the morning to give further aid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.

This morning in the Nineteenth District Court, Emily K. Farnham and John Farnham were divorced from each other the second time. In the first proceeding the wife was the plaintiff, charging the defendant with failure to provide for her. After the decree parting them was rendered, they met, courted and married in December, 1869. Now the wife is again the plaintiff, and charges her husband with a failure to provide for her, and with adultery, and the defendant charges her with extreme cruelty, through which life is rendered miserable. Upon a review of the testimony the court finds that the plaintiff's allegation of adultery and failure to provide have not a shadow of evidence to sustain them; while the counter-charges of defendant are supported by ample and convincing testimony. The judge, in reviewing the case, said: "I am satisfied that Mrs. Farnham said she would ruin her husband, and declared that she would render his life miserable. Defendant is accused of using toward his wife violence, vulgarity and profanity. There is evidence showing that he is a mild-mannered man, free from vulgarity and profanity in his language. As to the violence it is not shown that he used any. The only thing he used towards his wife was a cane bottomed chair to shield his head from dishes, glasses and other articles that she was accustomed to throw after him. It is in evidence that he passed several nights in the barn to escape her violence. I was curious," resumed the judge, "why they married the second time, and upon inquiring, I found it a case of mutual infatuation, in which each one loved and feared the other. During the first and second marriages these little conflicts appeared at frequent intervals. I am convinced that she is guilty of extreme cruelty, and has rendered his life miserable, and therefore the divorce is granted."

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

Concerning General Babcock's acquittal the Tribune says: He has been tried by the same rules as would have been applied to any other man, and there is no reason to doubt that any other man would have been acquitted under such conditions. All this is strongly in Babock's favor. The result of the trial, nevertheless, is a matter of congratulation, as it is an escape from the greatest disgrace that the country was ever threatened with. The country has generally accepted that the verdict was warranted by the evidence. There was not proof enough before the jury to warrant a verdict of guilty. There was proof enough to raise a strong suspicion of guilt—a suspicion which produced in many minds a conviction of guilt. But moral convictions are not legal convictions. These circumstantial evidences created an impression in the public mind that Babcock was not innocent; an impression which the verdict of the jury has not removed and which it is not likely will ever be removed. The verdict of the people, who have watched the case and considered the testimony, makes it very much of a Scotch verdict of not proven. It is a verdict which leaves the defendant under a very unpleasant cloud of suspicion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

A special from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone, has been abandoned by the garrison. According to the latest advices received from that point, Colonel Brisben arrived there with a small company of troops and barely saved the garrison, which was in immediate danger of being massacred by the Sioux, who were gradually closing in upon the fort. The Indians seem to be greatly enraged on account of the escape of their prey, and it is expected that Colonel Brisben and his troops will have to fight their way back to Fort Ellis. It is evident that the Indians are well armed and capable of doing a great deal of mischief.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 25.

The legislative committee will probably report in favor of impeaching Gov. Ames. The charges are eleven in number.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 26.

There was no session of the Senate to-day, that body having yesterday adjourned over until Monday to give the Committee an opportunity of passing upon the great number of bills upon their files.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

On motion, the House took up for consideration out of order Assemblyman McCarty's apprentice law, and after the reading, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Lambourn, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported in favor of a trespass law for San Diego county.

Murphy, of Del Norte, in accordance with notice given, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House indefinitely postponed the Transportation Commissioner bill. The motion prevailed and the vote was reconsidered and made the special order for March third.

New bills were introduced: By Lambourn, by request, an act to create the county of Santa Ana, to establish the boundaries thereof, and to provide for its organization, was read and referred to the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries. By Knox, repealing Section 3,499 of the Political Code, concerning the issuance of certificates of purchase of the State lands. By Carson, amending the Code of Civil Procedure, concerning the office of Court Commissioner, providing that said officer shall be regarded as a judicial officer under the Code, in the exercise of his powers. Also providing further, that wherever in the Code it is provided that an act may be done by the Court or Judge, at chambers, except orders or writs of injunction, the same act may be performed by a Court Commissioner.

By Gatewood: An act to prevent the destruction of timber on lands belonging to the State, providing that any person committing waste or destroying timber on the sixteenth or thirty-sixth sections of school lands, or lands in lieu thereof, at a time when full payment for the land had not been made, whether the person offending is the claimant or not under the State title, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

By Birney: An act to appropriate $500 to build a monument over the graves of State officers in the State burying ground.

By Archer: By request, an act making all religious, social, benevolent and learned associations corporations, in cases where they have heretofore been acting under the form and manner of corporations, and covering all defects existing prior to this act.

A resolution was adopted correcting an error in the motion of yesterday which made the Archer bill the special order for March 29. The intention of the mover was to set the bill for February 29. The House made the necessary correction, and the Archer bill will come up for final passage on next Tuesday.

The House then passed the Senate bill legalizing certain purchases of public lands.

The Senate bill reducing the compensation of both houses of the Legislature was made the special order for March 2d.

WASHINGTON, February 25th.

It is understood that General Babcock handed his resignation to the President as Private Secretary several weeks ago, and the President refused to accept it. It is now reported that Babcock yesterday telegraphed, insisting on his resignation being accepted. U. S. Grant Jr., is understood to be his successor.

It is now proposed to drain that immense inland gulf, the Zuyder-Zee, in extent 200 and odd miles by about 60, once, indeed, what it will probably again be, a fruitful plain dotted with smiling villages. The Haarlem Lake, the bed of which was overwhelmed by an eruption of the sea in the sixteenth century, was drained not many years ago by a company of English engineers. The Zuyder Zee dates from about the time when Earl Goodwin's lands became a treacherous sand bank, an epoch remarkable for extensive inroads of the sea along the whole southern coast of the German ocean. A writer in the *Daily News* observes that the addition which the drainage of the Zuyder Zee will make to Holland, will be equal to the superficies of the county of Surry, or nearly six per cent. of the whole present area of that country.

The Legislative reporter of the *Herald* says:

There is little probability of the bill dividing Los Angeles county and creating the county of Santa Ana becoming a law, as the entire delegation from Los Angeles, both in the Senate and the Assembly, are strongly opposed to the measure and will discountenance it by every means in their power. Judge Evey, of Anaheim, is here and represents the divisionists. He will appear before the committee of the Assembly on counties and county boundaries during the ensuing week in support of the bill.

D. C. Hayward.
Semi-Tropical Nurseryman.
100,000 **Fruit Trees**
for sale at the lowest possible price. I have a full stock of
Oranges, Lemons and Limes.
—ALSO—
APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, NECTARINES, CHESTNUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, ETC.
Four Varieties of
CHOICE ROOTED GRAPEVINES.

I have the choicest stock of trees that was ever offered to the market in Southern California; which I am offering at

Bottom Prices.

Parties wishing to purchase large or small bills will find it to their interest to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. I will guarantee my stock to give satisfaction. Terms One-third cash, balance to suit purchasers. Nursery is located one-quarter of a mile South of Orange.
D. C. HAYWARD
dec11-3m Orange, Los Angeles county.

TREES, TREES, FOR SALE.
Anaheim Nursery,
Walnut Street, Anaheim.
100,000 TREES,
For sale, of the following varieties.
MONTEREY CYPRESS,
MONTEREY PINE,
ITALIAN CYPRESS,
BLUE GUM,
LOMBARDY POPLARS,
ORANGE TREES, ETC.,

all of which will be sold cheap for cash. I am prepared to take up and transplant trees of all kinds and sizes at a less price than any other man in the county, as I am the sole owner of a Patent Transplanter expressly for the purpose. All those in want of Cypress trees are requested to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. Apply to

TIMOTHY CARROLL,
Walnut Street, near the Depot, Anaheim, Los Angeles County.

$5 TO $20 Per Day at Home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. [illegible]

Anaheim Lodge No. [illegible], I. O. G. T.

REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Lodge are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Sojourning members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.
F. C. [illegible], W. C. T.
Mrs. A. E. [illegible], Secretary. [vol]

Orange Lodge, No. 228,
I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE ABOVE Lodge are held in their Hall in Orange every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
☞Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
A. JOHNSTON, N. G.
H. Lawson, Rec. Sec'y.

Anaheim Lodge No. 207,
F. & A. M.

REGULAR MEETING Saturday of, or preceding the full moon in each month.
FRED. W. ATHEARN, W. M.
A. W. Stehmann, Secretary.
☞Sojourning brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

Notice.

ALL OWNERS OF STOCK of any kind, horses, cattle, sheep or hogs—are hereby cautioned against allowing their animals to range on the Stearns Ranchos, without authority from the undersigned, as they will be proceeded against for so doing as Trespassers under the No Fence Act. Under no circumstances will hogs be permitted to range upon the said ranchos.

All persons are also cautioned against cutting and removing from said ranchos wood of any kind, either for firewood or fencing purposes, and are hereby notified that the section of the Trespass Law, relative to such acts, will be rigidly enforced against them.

J. E. TUFFREE,
Agent for leasing unsold lands on the Stearns Ranchos, for Farming and Pasturage.

P. PELLEGRIN,
Practical Watch Maker,
East end of Centre Street,
Anaheim, Cal.
Watches, Clocks and JEWELRY
Cleaned and Repaired.

LOUIS LEWIN,
Successor to Brodrick & Co.,
Spring Street, opposite "Star" office,
Los Angeles, Cal.
....Dealer in....
General Stationery,
School, Blank, and Law Books,
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments,
Law Blanks, Magazines, Etc.
Orders taken for any Book or Music published in the United States.

S. C. FOY,
Poneer Saddle and Harness Maker and dealer in
Saddlery, Leather & Findings
17 Los Angeles St., Los Angeles.

CARPET WAREHOUSE
Lehman & Co.,
No. 75 Downey Block............Los Angeles.
....Importers and Dealer in....
Carpets, Oilcloths, Paper Hangings, and Upholstery Goods.
Carpets Sewed and put down neatly.

H. FLEISHMAN,
AGENT FOR
All German Steamship Lines.,
79½ Main Street, Downey Block,
Los Angeles.

PACKAGES and Money sent to and received from Europe. Collections made in the United States and Europe. Papers made out, copied and translated.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For all the States in the Union. nov10

J. W. CALE & CO.,
FRUIT, AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
California and Oregon Produce
—ALSO—
GRAIN, WOOL, HIDES,
POTATOES, CHEESE, EGGS,
BUTTER, HONEY, POULTRY.
Nos. 402 Davis and 132 Washington Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Grain and Wool Sacks
Furnished to Shippers if desired.

G. H. KELLOGG, having been appointed Agent for the above firm, is prepared to transact all business in their line. Office at residence, corner Los Angeles and Sycamore Streets.

REFERENCES: Ex-Governor Downey and Judge R. M. Widney, Los Angeles.

The Wilmington Wool Depot
is now prepared to
Receive, Assort, Compress,
....and....
FORWARD WOOL,
To the Eastern Markets, or to effect sales in San Francisco.

THIS ENTERPRISE IS WHOLLY IN THE interest of the Wool Growers of Los Angeles and adjoining counties, and will be what they choose to make it.

Consignments Solicited
And business promptly attended to.
E. N. McDonald, Manager.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK.
Main Street, Los Angeles.
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President....................J. S. SLAUSON
Vice-President....................R. S. BAKER.
DIRECTORS.
R. S. Baker, P. Beaudry,
J. Brent, [illegible],
H. B. Tichenor, [illegible],
J. S. Slauson.

Receive Savings Bank Deposits.
Draw and sell Exchange on San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Frankfort.
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It washes without rubbing. It is composed principally of the combination of Borax and Ammonia, so that it entirely does away with hard labor. For removing grease, paint, tar, etc., it cannot be surpassed. Good for the bath room. A trial will convince anyone of its superior merits. Ask your grocer for it. Manufactured by J. FALKINBERG & Co., San Francisco.

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The best Beautifier of the Complexion now in use. Cures Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Rheumatism and Mercurial Pains. Sold by all Druggists.
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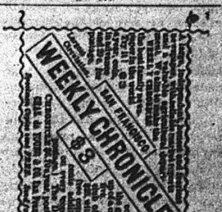

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effect of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. Dr. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of seminal weakness, or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure. He would therefore say to the unfortunate sufferer who may read this notice, that you are treading upon dangerous ground when you longer delay in seeking the proper remedy for your complaint. You may be in the first stage, remember you are approaching the last. If you are bordering upon the last, and are suffering some or all of its ill effects, remember that if you persist in procrastination, the time must come when the most skillful physician can render you no assistance; when the door of hope will be closed against you; when no angel of mercy can bring you relief. In no case has the Doctor failed of success. Then let not despair work upon your imagination, but avail yourself of the beneficial results of his treatment before your case is beyond the reach of medical skill, or before grim death hurries you to a premature grave. Full course of treatment $25 00. Send money by Postoffice order or Express with full description of case.
Call on or address Dr. A. B. SPINNEY,
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Harness & Saddle Shop,
—ON—
LOS ANGELES STREET, - - ANAHEIM.
[Opposite Mrs. Hess's new building.]
O. WALING, - - PROPRIETOR.

Having permanently located in Anaheim, I would inform the public that I have always on hand, Saddles, Harness, Trimmings, etc., which I will sell at Los Angeles prices. Call and see for yourselves.

ANAHEIM GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. ANAHEIM, CAL, MARCH 4, 1876. NO. 20.

The First Gray Lock of Hair.

'Mong the gleaming locks of yellow
Brushed back from thy regal brow,
There has come to dwell a stranger,
Total stranger until now;
'Tis a thread of silver clear,
With its glimmer there and here,
There and here.

'Mid the waves of golden glory
Which thy noble head adorn,
This pale stranger seems intruding,
Is intruding, sad, forlorn;
Tiny tress of silver hair,
With its glimmer here and there,
Here and there.

For thy years are not yet many,
And thy life is still too young
For a silver strand to venture,
Venture shining gold among.
Yet the strand, without a fear,
Casts its glimmer there and here,
There and here.

But the year will sometime reach thee
When the gray will crown thy brow,
And the gold will be a stranger,
Stranger than the silver now,
Yellow tress will scarcely dare
Glimmer here and glimmer there,
Here and there.

—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Sailor's Story.

Ay, ay, sir; we that travel about much have rough times of it, there's no denyin'; and I think folks ashore are rather hard on us sailors, that's a fact. Seems to me, d'ye know, that if one on 'em was to be rousted out of his warm bed every night, and made to climb up a church steeple, with the wind a-cuttin' him in two, and the rain a-peltin' his eyes out—and then to stick there for two or three hours on end pullin' and haulin' with his hands frost-bitten, and every sinyer strained like a weather-backstay—and then, when he cum down, wet through and tired out, and just hopin' for a little rest, to have to go up agin, mayhap, and to do it all twiced over—why, it's my belief as that 'ere chap 'od offer pretty nigh all he had to be let off! And all that, mark ye, is nothing to what we have to do sometimes.

Well, sir, I was a-going to tell you, it's just five years ago last March (no fear o' my forgettin' that date, anyhow!) sin' I was on a voyage to Halifax, as quartermaster aboard a big cargo-steamer, name o' *Sumatra*.

On the voyage out, I made great chums with one o' the other quartermasters, a young fellow just married, name o' Bob Barton. It cum out some way, the fust time as ever I got talkin to him, that he was from my part o' the country, and knowed a lot o' the people as I knowed; and that draws men together wonderfully aboard ship. For, you see, when you're shut up with a lot o' strange faces for months together, in the middle of the sea, away from your sweetheart and your father and mother, and all your chums, it's somethin' to have anybody that you can talk to about 'em all; and if he's known 'em himself, why, it makes it just double as good.

Poor old Bob! Sitch a jolly feller as he was, with his songs, and his stories, and his bright merry face, as nothin' ever seemed to damp or cloud for a moment! How I do remember one evening as we was a sittin' under the weather-bulwark on the fo'c'stle, watching the sunset—and he pulls out a little waterproof case from his breast, and shows me the portrait of a young girl (the sweetest face as ever I see'd), and says, "That's my lass at home, and we was married only just afore I sailed this time. Ain't she a bonnie 'un?" And arter that, whenever we had a talk together, he'd out with the picter and show it to me, and talk to me about how he first fell in with her, and all the things they were a-goin' to do when he cum back from this voyage. Ah, dear me!

Till we war just about 'alf way across, the weather was as fine as heart could wish—just as if it was all a-keepin' for us till toward the end. But as we drew towards the 'Merrikin coast, the wind chopped round and got right on the starboard bow, and knocked up a nasty sea; and as if that warn't enough, the weather began to get thick, and we didn't get a sight of the sun for two days together.

But 'twas all one to Bob Barton. Fair or foul, wet or dry, nothin' ever troubled *him*. When we was a-rollin' a-most gunnel under, he'd just laugh, and shake the spray out o' his eyes, and say, "I can't afford to have a bad voyage this time, Sam, for it's my last. My lass has made me promise to give it up arter this cruise, and stay ashore with her; and you'll always be welcome to a seat by our fire, old chap!" I tell you, sir, when I think o' them words, and all that comed arter, I can't a-bear to think on't, I can't!

Well, sir, on the fourteenth day o' the v'yage, we made sure (for all we couldn't get the sun to show hisself) that we weren't far off the land; and I don't think as any land in the 'varsal world was ever less welcome. For there's nothin' we sailors fears like a lee-shore, specially in dirty weather; and I knowed well enough that if we got on a lee-shore now, wi' sitch a sea on, and sitch a wind to back it, we was all dead men!

I don't think I was off the deck once the whole o' that blessed day; and if we'd had twice as many hands, we'd a wanted 'em all!

The sea kep' breakin' over us every minute like a waterfall; and the wind blew through us, wet as we were, just like the cut o' a knife. Oh, my eyes! warn't it cold that day! My hands and feet had no more sense in them nor if they'd been made o' timber; and when I got below, 'bout ten o'clock at night, I was so done up that I jist tumbled into my bunk, wet things and all, and was asleep afore I could turn round. Bob pulled off all his, sayin' he meant to be snug arter all that—and advised me to do the same; but I says, "No—'tain't worth the trouble," says I. Little did I think, sir, when I said those words, that 'twas my life as hung upon 'em; but it was, though, as you'll see.

I've heard o' folks bein' too tired to sleep, but 'twas jist t'other way about wi' me—even in my sleep the tiredness follered me. I dreampt we was away far up in the northern seas, scuddin' afore the winds like mad; and I was so spent and done up that I couldn't even muster strength to go below, but hung wi' my arms over the bulwark, like a himage. And then, all to once, some huge and awful thing loomed up ath'art our bows, wi' a cold blue sheen all over it, like gleamin' steel; and I knowed it d'rectly for a iceberg, bigger and terribler than I'd ever see'd when I was awake—and we runnin' right into it; I tried to screech out, or jump back from where I stood, or anything—but 'twarn't not a bit o' use; there I stuck, stock-still and dumb, jist as if I'd been froze; and every minute the terrible thing loomed up closer and closer, huger and huger, right ahead. Then cum a crash like the end o' the world, and everything flew everywhere—and I awoke.

I awoke not a minute too soon. The crash was still in my ears, and next moment I felt the ship give a bit o' a lift up, and then down she cum again, hard and fast! We were aground!

There was no time to think on't. The whole place was fillin' with water, and in another minute or two we'd all ha' been drownded like rats in a hole. I flew up the ladder like lightning (havin' all my clothes on, by God's mercy), yelling for poor Bob as I passed; and heerd him sing out, "All right! I'm jest gettin' my duds (clothes) on!" 'Twas the last words I ever heard him speak!

But as I scudded up the ladder there come rollin' up arter me a noise o' scufflin', and a smothered rumblin' o' terrible cries; and I knowed what it meant, only too well.

When I got on deck, 'twas pitch dark, barrin' a shimmer of moonlight now and again; and the great gusts o' drivin' spray seemed to put out the very stars. I could just make out as the foremast had gone by the board, 'bout ten foot 'bove deck; and all the fo'c'stle was one heap o' riggin' and flyin' sheets, lashin' and flappin' fit to knock a house down. I see'd at once there was no stayin' there for me; for, wi' sitch a sea breakin' over the bows, I'd ha' been drowned or washed o'board in two minutes. My only chance was to get into the main-riggin' (which was still standing), and cling on till daylight. But how to get there?

I watched for a chance atwixt two seas, and made a rush for the lee-bulwark; but 'twarn't easy to dodge the broken riggin' as kep' thrashin' and thumpin' all round; and a bit o' flyin' cordage caught my hand back'ards-way, and tore the nail o' my middle finger clear off. Jist as I got to the bulwark another sea broke in, and dashed me agin a iron stanchion, cuttin' my forehead clean open; but I give you my word, sir, I was that excited that, but for the blood tricklin' I'd never have known it was done! The next moment I had fast hold o' the bulwark, and after a deal o' bother I got into the main riggin'.

Well, sir, there I was; and now it just cum to this—could I stand it out till mornin, wet and half froze as I was, or would the frost and the cold wind kill me first? I managed to scramble up into the top, and there I hit agin somebody.

"Who's there!" says I.

"Jem Davis," says he, "and three more with me, all wet enough."

"Where's the others?" says I.

"God knows!" says he. "May He have mercy on their souls, anyhow! Come, lads; there's a drop in my flask yet; let's share and share all round."

You'd laugh at me, sir, if I was to tell ye how that drop o' liquor set us all up—jist like a new life, so to speak. And then we all lay down on the top, cuddlin' together like herrin's in a barrel, to try and get warm; and Jem whispered to me to tuck my hands under my arm-pits to keep 'em from bein' froze; and so I did.

I don't know how long I lay there (if you'd ha' told me a year I'm bound I'd have believed it), but all the time I could see plain as print the blazin' fire in my mother's house at home, and all the folk sittin' round it, and she sayin' in her cheery way:

"Draw in to the fire, Sam—you must be cold!"

I tell you, sir, that was worse to bear nor all the rest put together!

At last it got so murderin' cold that I couldn't stand it no longer, but had to get up, dead-tired and stiff as I was, and scramble up and down the riggin' to keep myself alive at all. Oh, warn't that misery, jist! when I'd ha' guv all I had to lie still, and every move I made was a dozen pains at once, to have to keep on doin' it, knowin that I must die if I didn't. Ugh! But the pain o' the frost gettin' into my hurts made me savage, and that kep' me up a bit; for it's when a man can't git savage that his heart's really broke.

Well, daylight cum at last, and jist then I spied a chap hangin' on the lower riggin' who seemed to have reether a bad berth of it; so thinks I—

"Well, if I can't do nothin' more, I'll help him."

So I calls to Jem Davis to help me, and down I scrambles; but when I got within arm's-length o' the fellow, I see'd all at once that he was a *corpse*—froze stark and stiff—and his dead eyes looked up into mine with a fixed, horrid stare!

Well, I s'pose that last bit was someway too much for me, for I don't remember nothin' more till I heerd a great shout, and somebody said there was a boat comin' off from shore; and presently—I don't know how—I found myself in it. And when they told me that all the time we'd been up in the riggin' was only six hours, I didn't b'lieve it, and I can hardly b'lieve it yet.

But when the tide fell and they could go down below, they found poor Bob Barton at the foot o' the hatchway, drowned and dead, with his wife's portrait still in his breast; and when they buried him they buried it with him.

THIS year will be a great year for this American nation. It is leap year, Presidential election year and the Centennial Anniversary of our Independence, and for the purpose of giving us a rest during so much excitement there will be one extra Sunday, or fifty-three in all.

Wonderful Dishes.

Numerously attended, says the New York *World*, and displaying in the supper-room a glory of victuals that has never been surpassed, the tenth annual ball of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique at Irving Hall Wednesday evening must have proved a gratifying success. There was music in the ball-room above, and dancing, and those that danced were full of Gallic nimbleness, and seemed to enjoy it thoroughly; but the eternal fitness of things made the supper paramount. The room in which supper was served was decorated with streamers of red, white and blue, which answered the requirements both of native and adopted patriotism. Rows of tables, chastely decorated in cloths of white unsullied linen, quite filled the apartment; and on these were displayed during the evening the great master-pieces of architectural cookery. On the right, upon entering the room, the visitor was confronted by a model of the British lion, with a sugar tail having an almond for a brush, standing rampant upon two pads of translucent jelly, and having beneath him a jungle of sponge cake. Next the lion were Washington and Lafayette shaking hands at the base of Bunker Hill—so called, but in truth one of the monuments at Baltimore. On another table stood the first Napoleon drilling a zouave. From the rear the piece bore every resemblance to the hero, but on close inspection from front, alas! the revelation was of a sucking pig, elevated rearwards and clothed in caramel and sundry similar plastic raiment. A travesty of a New Jersey fox-hunt, with turnip horses and carrot monkeys for riders, chasing potato foxes amid a dingle of spinach, formed another piece; another was the infant Bacchus riding in a car drawn by a dolphin and overhung and surrounded by terrific lobsters; and another an imitation of the projected statue to be placed in the harbor, "Liberty Enlightening the World," in which tin troopers were to be seen issuing from the base of the monument, while a French frigate, with silver guns, sailed placidly in the bay of Welch rarebit. Other great pieces too, there were; fish many feet in length, large saddles of mutton and joints of beef and massive hams, surrounded by quivering jellies and appurtenances of indescribable glory. Supper was eaten at midnight, and sufficed to fill a bill of fare several pages in length.

THE CREEPING OF RAILS.—The "creeping" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that, on lines running north and south, the western rail "creeps" faster than the eastern rail—that is, this strange movement of the rail toward the south is more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained from the motion of the earth as it turns from the west toward the east. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows and every tide that moves feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pulled over toward the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps" more freely and quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rail wear out the first, and we can but think this earth motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is that the eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.

COLLISIONS OF SUNS AND STARS.—When we duly take all things into account, the case of our solar system will appear as only one of a thousand cases of evolution and dissolution with which the heavens furnish us. Other stars, like our sun, have undoubtedly started as vaporous masses, and have thrown off planets in contracting. The inference may seem a bold one, but after all it involves no other assumption than that of the continuity of natural phenomena. It is not likely, therefore, that the solar system will forever be left to itself. Stars which strongly gravitate towards each other, while moving through a perennially resisting medium, must in time be drawn together. The collision of our extinct sun with one of the Pleiades, after this manner, would very likely suffice to generate even a grander nebula than the one with which we started. Possibly, the entire galactic system may, in an inconceivably remote future, remodel itself in this way; and possibly the nebula from which our own group of planets has been formed may have owned its origin to the disintegration of systems which had accomplished their career in the depth of the bygone eternity.

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.—An unfortunate man is he who can only do one thing—especially if he has not learned a trade. A gentleman who can write five or six languages, but who could do nothing else, found it impossible to obtain employment during a long, cold winter. Another man preached for twenty-five years, until his throat failed him, and he used to go around looking very, very blue and sad, until people pitied him and got up donation parties for him, because he was good for nothing except to preach. A lady taught school for twenty years, till she was a poor, nervous, broken-down woman, and didn't know how to make a dress for herself. Now, boys and girls, every real man should know how to do one thing right and well. Every wise farmer has a principal crop; but he has always a little something to live on. Don't carry all your eggs in one basket. Don't put all your money in one pocket. If you want to get along right well, learn one sort of work to get along by, and all sorts of work to get a living with when your one sort gives out.

"I wonder if it's sea-sickness that makes sailors always a-heaving up anchors!" exclaimed Aunt Hepsibah as she looked thoughtfully up from the paper she had been reading.

New Mode of Washing.

The ill effects of soda on linen have given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen; and while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

RYE AS A LAXATIVE.—It is more laxative than wheat, and it has been much used for this reason by people who have found out that they cannot eat fine white bread. Rye mush has quite a reputation in this direction. The difficulty is that such people take it more as a medicine than as a food; that is, they suppose that it contains some active medicinal quality which benefits them. I once knew a man who almost lived on rye mush for three years, in order to be free from constipation, supposing that it was medicinal in its nature, and not suspecting that the same result could be produced by the proper use of other natural food. Although he was securing the effect satisfactorily, and was in fine health, he was very grateful for the knowledge that he could enjoy with his family a more varied diet, which would be alike good for all. But to get the best results from the use of rye, it should, like wheat, be ground without bolting. This improves its taste as well as its nutrition, and makes it much better for all purposes.

PARENTS, LOOK TO IT.—Your children are poisoning themselves! Some of them are already beyond recovery, but save those who are not. They are great readers, and you encourage their attention to books, but what books do they read? Hear what Charles Francis Adams says: "Three-fourths of the demand for books from the Public Library is always for the most rabid and sensational books; the advice of a competent person as to what should be read and how, would do much more for the higher education of a town than is done through the whole agency of the High School." True, every word of it. You are that competent person so far as your children are concerned, or if not, you ought to be. It is in your power now to prevent them from doing themselves any great harm. It is amazing to see how careless even many intelligent and good parents are in a matter of such vital importance.

PREPARATION OF RAW MEATS FOR INVALIDS.—In spite of its general introduction, as food for invalids, raw meat, in any of its forms, is rather repulsive. By the following method, suggested by Yvon, it is said that a very palatable product, of an attractive appearance, not suggestive of its composition, can be obtained. Pound in a stone mortar, to a uniform mass, 2,500 grains of raw meat, 750 grains of sweet, blanched almonds, fifty grains of bitter almonds, and 800 grains of white sugar. To improve its appearance, as well as to free it from adhering fibres, it may be converted into a pulp, and if it is preferred in a liquid form, a certain amount of this can be triturated to an emulsion with water.

MARINE GLUE.—An excellent marine glue, which can be melted at the same heat as common glue, can be applied with a brush, sets very quickly, is elastic and perfectly soluble in water, can be made by dissolving two ounces of India rubber in half a gallon of mineral naptha. When the rubber is dissolved, add twice the quantity of shellac to the naptha, place the whole in an iron vessel, apply heat cautiously, stir till well mixed, and then pour out on a slab to cool.

A HINT FOR THE LAUNDRY.—A tablespoonful of black pepper put in the first water in which gray and buff linens are washed will keep the colors of black or colored cambrics or muslins from running, and does not harden the water. A little gum arabic imparts a gloss to ordinary starch.

CUTTING GLASS.—To cut a bottle in two, turn it as evenly as possible over a gaslight flame for about ten minutes. Then dip steadily in water, and the sudden cooling will cause a regular crack to encircle the side at the heated place, allowing the portions to be easily separated.

TO CURE A COLD.—Eat absolutely nothing after breakfast, during the day, and at night, just before retiring, heat the feet thoroughly hot at the fire, and drink copiously of hot herb tea the last thing. Catnip is best, though any domestic herb is good.

FEATHERCAKE.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, three eggs, one-half cupful of butter, two-thirds cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of flour, two heaping tablespoonfuls of baking powder, flavor with lemon. This is excellent.

CEMENT.—Diamond cement, for glass or china, is nothing more than isinglass boiled in water to the consistency of cream, with a small portion of rectified spirits added. It must be warmed when used.

GOOD GINGERBREAD WITHOUT EGGS.—One cupful molasses, one small cupful shortening, one-half cupful cold water, one large teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful ginger.

Words of love are works of love.

Danbury News Items.

Philadelphia people are beginning to find out now just how many relatives they possess in various parts of the country, and are astounded by the number.

A correspondent wants to know what is the difference between the watermen of China and the milkmen of New York. All the difference in the world. One sells pure water and the other doesn't.

John B. Gough has been seriously ill for some days. We hope the illness has not affected his joints. He has done more with his spinal cord and knee pans to beautify and ennoble the rostrum, than all other agencies combined. Darwin was always intently fond of Gough.

An agriculturist drove into the village on the 6th with a load of wood. He was greatly astonished by the deserted appearance of the streets, and seeing an acquaintance on Main street, he shouted:

"What's the matter that the stores is all closed? Who is dead, Jones?"

"Dead!" ejaculated Jones, in surprise, "No one's dead. Don't you know this is Sunday?"

Jones may live a hundred years and never again see a load of wood whisked so quickly out of a New England village.

She was at a party. He had not yet arrived, but she was momentarily expecting him. The hum of conversation through the room had no significance for her. All her faculties were bent on the front door. Every time it opened, at every step in the hallway, she would start, while her face would flush, and her eyes light up with feverish expectation. Then the color would go back from her cheeks, her eyes would dull, and her heart sink, when another than he came into the room. Finally he arrived, and took a seat by her, and she leaned over his shoulder and joyously murmured:

"My darling! my darling!" She was too happy to say aught more.

Ten years later, and she again waits. It is in their own home now. His step is on the stoop; he opens the door. She springs quickly to the hall.

"Clean your feet!" she screams.

Ten years ago they were not married. Now they are.

A Steamboat in a Mississippi Crevasse.

Monday morning, says the New Orleans *Bulletin*, at about one o'clock, as the large and magnificent steamer *Katie* was on her way down the river, drifting down in a dense fog, she was caught in the current which rushes through the Bonnet Carre crevasse, about thirty-five miles above the city, and before the engines could be started she was through the gap.

All efforts to turn her and bring her back to the river were unsuccessful, and, borne by the current, she was landed in six feet of water, 2,200 feet—something less than half a mile—from the river bank. As she was borne along she struck and bounced over innumerable stumps, but so great was the force of the current that the contact with the stumps amounted to nothing, as by it the great vessel was forced over or by them.

The *Katie* had on board 3,000 bales of cotton, a large quantity of other freight and a large number of passengers. The passengers were at daylight all taken off, and came down on the *Lee*, arriving in the city Monday night. Gen. Jeff Thompson was one of the passengers, and he expresses the opinion that the *Katie* will not get out for some time, if she gets out at all.

WAYSIDE FEES BY TRAVELERS.—As a last piece of information, says John Paul, in a letter from London, for which many coming over for the first time may thank me, "How much shall we give our servitors on board ship?" let me say that a small and not very troublesome family do not over—nor under—pay by giving the stewardess a sovereign, their bedroom steward and table waiter a half-sovereign each, the "Boots" from a half crown to a whole one, according to the boots you carry with you, and shillings or half-crowns to any of the cabin boys who may deserve them. For transporting your baggage from the steamer to the railway station you pay a shilling a package, and if you have many or very heavy packages an extra shilling on the whole lot will not be taken amiss by the man who has it in charge. A sixpence will do for the porter at the station, but if you have a dozen small bags and a baby to carry, a shilling will make the man your slave, and he will speak to the guard and get a whole compartment for you—then a half-crown to the guard for his part of the compartment, and you are launched for London, where, in the general scramble, you must take care of yourself.

A HANGMAN'S REFRESHMENT.—Mr. Grant, the Governor of the Dumbarton Prison, in England, sent in an account to the Town Council for the "refreshment" of Marwood during the three days he was a resident in the prison on the occasion of the hanging of one Wardlaw. Among the items of the first two days are one bottle of brandy, one bottle of whisky and one dozen of bitter beer. There is also a charge for "one bottle of brandy, one bottle of whisky, one bottle of sherry and one bottle of port," said to have been used on the morning of the execution. As Mr. Grant had no authority from the magistrates to incur any such expense, the council refused to pay the account, and remitted it to the treasurer for inquiry.

DOING BUSINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—It is told of a Western map agent that on a recent trip he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. As he was too prudent to carry money in the country they failed to make a haul out of their victim. "But," said the agent, "I have some splendid maps of the country along with me which I should like to show you;" and in a twinkling he was off his horse and had a map stuck upon a pole, and explained it so effectually that he sold each of the bandits a map, pocketed the money and resumed his journey.

Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account.

Corporal Punishment.

We often hear parents make the following remarks:

"I allow no one to correct my children but myself. I tell my children never to take a punishment unless they deserve it. I think a teacher has no right to *strike* a child. My opinion is that whipping should not be allowed in school. No true teacher ever inflicts corporal punishment."

Remarks similar to the above are frequently made by parents in the hearing of their children. Now this is very wrong, and frequently results in much harm. Just as soon as the child understands that his parents are not in favor of the use of the rod, just so soon he infers that he will be shielded from deserved punishment, and he becomes bold in the pursuance of wrong-doing, and if the teacher objects to his becoming master of the situation, and attempts to administer punishment, then a scene occurs; difficulty arises, the child quotes the parent's remarks, the parents sympathize with the child, and evil only is the result. It is a noticeable fact that in such families there is generally a lamentable lack of home discipline and parental government.

I by no means advocate the too frequent use of the rod, but I do contend that human nature as exhibited in children is far from perfection, and that this age is not an age of miracles, neither are teachers angels. Now in a school of from seventy to one hundred pupils, gathered together from all grades of society, no two having the same disposition or temperament; some naturally vicious, some never governed at home, and all having that restless disposition peculiar to childhood; it is not strange that the teacher often finds it necessary to resort to severity in order to bring all these conflicting elements into comparative uniformity.

I maintain, however, that if parents would co-operate with teachers, and give their children to understand that the teacher has the same authority over them, and the same right to inflict punishment that they themselves have, then there would be but little necessity for corporal punishment. The teacher's duties are arduous and varied, and they are often censured where it more justly belongs to parents.

All who wish the glad day to dawn when *love* shall be the controlling force in our schools, should hasten that day by a hearty support of the teacher's authority, as that is the only true way to abolish corporal punishment.—E. H. M in *Portland Transcript*.

Winslow, the Forger.

Fresh illustrations of Winslow's swindling come to light daily. A gentleman interested in a Christian object recently went to Winslow and asked him to contribute something. In the course of the conversation the gentleman remarked that he had a check for $50 which he intended to hand in for the object named. "I am glad to have an opportunity to give what I can to it," said Winslow. "Here is a note for $100, but you must give me that $50 check, as I cannot afford to contribute more than $50." It is needless to say, that the note was forged, and that Winslow received a check for $50 for a worthless piece of paper.

One night Winslow left his wife in the sitting-room and went to lock up the house previous to retiring. Being gone much longer than he should have been she sought for him and found him lying senseless on the floor. He recovered in a day or two so as to attend to business. A few months later he was found, late at night, senseless in his chair in his library.

A friend of Winslow is reported to have said to him a few months since, "Why, Winslow, I should go insane if I owed what you do," when he replied, "Oh, I do not owe much now, not so much by $100,000 as I did a year ago." One morning last summer, says the same authority, he had a note of $50,000 to pay before the bank closed at 2 o'clock, and not $10 in his pocket, or the promise of a single dollar, but he raised the money, and with apparently very little trouble.

Having a genuine note of $10,000 from a wealthy Boston capitalist, he made three copies, putting them into as many different banks. An officer of one of these banks went to the maker of the genuine note, and asked him if he had given any such note. Being told that he had, and supposing that they had that note, and not an imitation, the bank officers rested in sweet content, until they discovered their loss a few days ago.—*Boston Traveler*.

SENTIMENTAL VIEWS OF AN EXPERT ON WOMEN AND MEN.—Perhaps there is no more painful time in a woman's life, says the *Home Journal*, than the time of transition, when the assiduous lover is passing into the matter-of-fact husband, and the wooer is gradually changing into the master. Women, who are so much more sensitive than men, more sentimental, too, and less content to trust in silence to an undemonstrative affection, are for the most part happy only while they are being made love to. It is not enough to be loved; they want to be told twenty times a day, and to have the harmonies of life enriched by a crowd of "occasional notes," embroidering the solid substance by which they live. Men, on the contrary, get tired of making love. When they have wooed and won, they are content to be quiet, and to take all the rest for granted. They are not cold, however, because they are secure; and to most—and these the best—practical kindness is better than flattery, security ranks before excitement and [illegible], and life passed in serene friendship, fearing no evil, knowing no break and needing no prodding, is better than life passed in perpetual turmoil of passion, where there are scenes and tears, and doubts, and broken hearts, if there are not endless courtships and fatiguing demonstrations.

Pocahontas' veritable portrait has been found in England.

Two Hundred Years Old.

Almost everybody knows, says the Ironton (Missouri) *Register*, our oldest inhabitant, "Old Uncle Isaac," but *how* old he is, nobody knows. We called upon him the other day, and are now willing to swear on our faith in his word that "two hundred years of "sarvin' de Lo'd" will not more than fill the bill. Of course, Uncle Isaac is pious; all darkies who live to the age of a hundred and fifty are pious. One of the first things which enlisted our attention after entering Isaac's house was a small hatchet hung over the ample fireplace on two or three rusty nails; and it, of course, became the subject of inquiry. We were astounded at learning that it was the identical hatchet with which the mischievous little George Washington had hacked the favorite cherry tree in his "uncle's" garden. We endeavored to make Isaac understand that the garden was not the uncle's, but the father's. Isaac's memory was good, and our history at fault. He knew, because he was "thar." He had gone "wid Mas' Jawge for to see his uncle, and his uncle took him into de garden and showed him de cherry tree, and tole him dat was de fust cherry tree dat ever come over to dis country, and dat in about so many years de tree would b'ar fruit, and that he would send Mas' Jawge some, sho.'

"Mas' Jawge was a mighty independen' little cuss, and says to me, arter his uncle had gwine in de house, says he, 'Ike'—for I was a youngster den—'Ike, I isn't gwine to wait on uncle for dem cherries; I'se gwine to cut dat tree right down, and will take it 'long home wid us.' Says I, 'don't you do it, honey; for if you does your uncle he'll skin you live!' 'Jist as soon be skinned as not,' says Mas' Jawge, 'I's gwine to hab dat 'ar tree.' So he goes an' gits dat ar same identical tool, an' purty soon he was whackin' away at dat tree. And I don't think de chile had chopped more'n several licks before the old gentleman, dat's his uncle, he come a slippin' out'n de gooseberry bushes wid a wattle, and de way he flaxed dat chile was a absolom sio. De chile flung dat same little hatchet at his poor uncle, and jist more'n got out'n dat garding; and when I cotched up wid him he was a-swaring like a mate on a steamboat.

"Now, sar, dat's de true story, sar.

"Dese little one-hoss school books, dey don't know nuffin 'bout it. W'y, bless your soul, honey, I went home wid him, Mas' Jawge, an' I staid right wid him, and I followed him to Braddock's 'feat, and I got lost dar, and I kep' a-comin' out West, 'cordin to de device of Mr. Hoss Greely dat killed Mr. Burr, and I was 'mong de Injuns for 'bout seventy-five year, 'fore dis country was settled by de fust white woman."

We had given Uncle Isaac a "snort" when we went in, and we gave him another and came away.

He's booked for the Centennial.

The Value of Professional Advice.

Did you ever know Major Ben Gamble, who used to own a bed of those magnificent oysters at the head of Buzzard's Bay? You have eaten the "Wareham" oysters? Well, the Major's were of the same quality. Once upon a time Major Ben had occasion to send for the doctor—Dr. Ansel Sprowle was the man—and he came and examined, and prescribed and dealt out his medicine. In due course the doctor sent in his bill, having evidently made it out with an eye to the pecuniary ability of his customer. *For medicine* he charged $1.75; *for professional advice*, $5. The Major squirmed, but paid the bill. He could see no help.

Not long after this Dr. Sprowle got a taste of the Gamble bed oysters at a neighbor's, and, having ascertained where they were obtained, he resolved to have some. The next time he had occasion to pass the Major's restaurant, he pulled up and made inquiries about the bivalves. He thought he could take home a half a bushel in his wagon. How long would they keep?

"Put 'em down on your cellar bottom, and they'll keep a fortnight good," said the Major.

"I want 'em to *roast*," explained the Doctor.

"They're just in good trim for that."

"How do you do it? How long does it take?"

"You never roasted an oyster, did you, doctor?"

"Never cooked one in my life, but I ate some in at neighbor Sanborn's, and they were toothsome. He said they were roasted in the shell."

"And you want me to tell you how to do it?"

"Yes, if you will."

And thereupon Major Ben very minutely set forth the *modus operandi* of roasting oysters in the shell.

The doctor took the oysters and departed, and so well was he pleased with his roast, that he obtained other quantities. By and by Major Ben sent in his bill; "*For oysters*, $2.75; *for professional advice*, $5.

Dr. Sprowle was not a dunderhead. He saw the point, and paid the bill.

A SEVERE WINTER IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 29th of December, in the *Débats*, says: "The excessive and almost exceptional rigor of this winter seems to have thrown a veil of sadness over this capital, and lost the political life as well as the mundane pleasures of the season. The thermometer marks thirty-two degrees centigrade below freezing point, (15 1-10 degrees Fahrenheit below zero); the lamps giving only a vague and insufficient light; the wheels of the vehicles rolling on the snow produce a horrible crunching unknown to inhabitants of more temperate zones; the faces of the unlucky cab-drivers and workmen who are obliged to face that polar air present nothing more than a blue surface surrounded with icicles. Foot passengers go at a full run, covering the face with thick fur. Conversation turns solely on the state of the atmosphere. The head becomes heavy, and at last languor overcomes every one in spite of the artificial heat of the stoves.

The Emperor of Brazil respectfully asks for an eighteen month's vacation.

PERSONAL.

Boss Tweed doesn't get his mail regularly.

Mr. M. D. Conway has returned to Europe.

Jacob Bright, Radical, is elected to Parliament.

Mark Twain is going to Europe in the Spring on business.

Professor Proctor is delivering his course of astronomical lectures in Louisville, Ky.

Senator Lamar is appointed chairman of the Congressional Democratic Convention.

A Vienna dispatch states that the relatives of Don Carlos in that city anticipate his speedy return thither.

Mark Twain, as a candidate for the Mayoralty of Hartford, remarks: "By the way, which party do I belong to?"

In the House of Commons, Disraeli moved a bill enabling the Queen to take the style and title of "Empress of India."

The Pope has granted a special dispensation for the marriage of Miss Story (daughter of the sculptor) with the brother of the Syndic of Florence.

Frederick Dockery, the American captured in Cuba, and who recently escaped from a Spanish prison, has arrived in New York, in the steamer *Adriatic*.

The friends in Germany and England of the late Dr. Ewald, the great Hebrew scholar, are collecting subscriptions for a monument to be placed over his grave at Gottingen.

Bret Harte's last novel is said by everybody to be his best, and Mr. Harte is encouraged to pick up his pen and make a hard worker of himself.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Dr. Wm. M. Taylor of New York will deliver the Yale lectures on preaching this winter. They will be twelve in number, and will be given at the rate of two each week.

The Pope has written a brief to all the Cardinals, desiring to know if in their opinion they think it expedient for him to recognize the Italian government. This looks like coming to it.

Queen Victoria doesn't like the Scotch national game of "curling," because she thinks it encourages a love of whisky. The Balmoral Curling Club has therefore shown its loyalty by dying.

Prof. F. L. Patton of Chicago has retired from the editorial direction of the *Interior*. He still remains pastor of the Jefferson Park Church and Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Prof. Max Muller writes to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University consenting to remain in the University in consideration of the recent decree of the convocation relieving him from the duty of lecturing.

The first edition of the poems of George D. Prentice, edited by Mr. Piatt, was exhausted at once by the local demand, and the publishers, Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, are now printing a second edition.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond has been holding a series of union revival meetings at Washington. Mr. Hammond is accompanied by a singer, Mr. W. W. Bentley of New York. The services were continued through three weeks.

The Parker Fraternity Society have voted to extend a call to the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, of London, England, to become their pastor. It is thought he will accept and take the desk formerly occupied by Theodore Parker.

The Chicago *Tribune* said positively that Mr. Clarence Bowen, of the *Independent*, offered the editorship of that paper to Professer Swing. The *Independent* denies the statement. The *Tribune* re-affirms it with increased emphasis. Here is a pretty muddle of veracity.

The *Times* of Janesville, Wisconsin, has the following political news: "Miss Edwards, the accomplished and efficient postmistress of Oconomowoc, has just been removed for the crime of being a female, and her place filled by a wire-pulling avaricious old pill in breeches."

Kate Field has been lecturing in England, and a Newcastle editor went to hear her and take a look at the apparition. He sets her down as "half angel and half engine in petticoats," a *mot* which looks very much like one of Kate's own coinage. That Newcastle editor doubtless picked up enough brilliants to light up his columns for a month or two.

Dr. Moffat, the African Missionary, was visited on his eightieth birthday by a deputation from the Congregational Board of Ministers in London, and presented with an address expressive of their respect and affection. It was signed by one hundred and forty members of the Board. Dr. Moffat was greatly affected by this demonstration of good feeling.

Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper has written a private letter to *The Evening Post* about his Centennial play, in which he makes this reference to the charge of plagiarism: "All I can say is that the play is my own; that I never heard of any one else, though probably many have taken so great and good a title; and that the charge of plagiarism is a bold invention."

Weston, after defeating Clarke in the pedestrian match in London continued to walk, announcing that he would walk 180 miles in forty-eight hours, from the time of starting. He finished, having made 180 miles and 660 yards in forty-eight hours, making two and one-half laps around the hall and forty yards beyond the task he undertook. There was a large audience present and Weston was loudly applauded.

For several years past Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has received a salary, as pastor, of $20,000 per annum. His salary as editor of the *Christian Union* was $10,000 per annum, and he received from the Christian Union Publishing Company, in one year, $10,000 for the Life of Christ. He also receives an annual income of author's percentage on the sale of his works. Besides all this, his receipts for lectures must have reached $5,000. His salary, this year, was raised to $100,000.

A bronze statue of Witherspoon, a former President of Princeton College and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has been completed in Philadelphia, and will be placed in Fairmount Park some time next summer. The statue, including an eight-inch base, is 13 feet high. The figure stands erect, the right arm slightly extended, and the left bent against the breast and holding a manuscript. The design of the drapery is to represent the subject both in his clerical and civilian character. The coat and waistcoat are of the continental cut, and from the shoulders hangs the Geneva gown, loosely fastened at the throat by a cord and tassels. The features are strongly marked, and are expressive of great force of character.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

House.

Under the call of States, in addition to private bills and bills for works of internal improvement, public buildings, etc., the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Meade—Providing for the payment of United States notes, and to strengthen public credit.

By Jenks—To repeal the third section of the Act of 1874 establishing National Banks and Redemption Agencies.

By Baker of Indiana—To make banking free and to repeal the Resumption Act.

By Harrison—For the repeal of parts of the Resumption Act for the purpose of preparing the way for the resumption of specie payments. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever National Bank notes are withdrawn from circulation, to issue in their stead an equal amount of legal tender United States notes, but he is not to issue them except when the aggregate amount of unredeemed legal tender notes and National Bank notes in circulation are less than the aggregate amount of both classes of notes that were in circulation on the 14th of January, 1875. It also requires National Banks to retain as a part of their reserves all the gold received by them as interest on their bonds held by the United States as security for their circulation until the amount of gold retained shall equal one-third of their circulation, which gold so retained shall be security for their circulation and deposits. It also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to retain from gold received for customs duties $16,000,000 annually, until the amount so retained shall be equal to one-third the amount of legal tender notes at such time unredeemed, which gold so retained shall be taken from the sinking fund. Whenever the amount of gold retained in the Treasury shall be one-third the amount of unredeemed legal tenders, the Secretary of the Treasury is to redeem legal tenders to the amount of $12,000,000 annually, using for that purpose gold received for customs duties, which gold is to be taken from the amount ordered to be set apart for the sinking fund. The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Fort—For the preservation of forests on the public domain adjacent to sources of navigable rivers and other streams.

Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, the currency now used among the people of the United States consists of National Bank notes and greenbacks, the latter being the debt of the Government widely distributed among the people, and the former being redeemable in greenbacks, and subject to like fluctuation with it; and whereas, the United States Treasury has thus far failed to meet its obligations and to redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money, and keeping it at a large discount, which depreciation varies from day to day, causing risk and uncertainty in business affairs, to the great prejudice of all legitimate industry and enterprise; and whereas, Congress, by its enactments, and both political parties, by resolutions adopted in their several National Conventions, stand committed to an early resumption of specie payment; therefore,

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken, by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of resumption of specie payments by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary powers to carry out said object, to the end that a sound and stable currency may be provided for.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost—yeas 86, nays 137. The vote was pretty nearly a party one.

Southard from the Committee on Territories reported a bill to amend the Act of the 3d of March, 1865, for the admission of Colorado as a State. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House, thereupon, on motion of Southard, went into Committee of the Whole, Blackburn in the Chair, on the Colorado bill. The only changes made by this bill in the Enabling Act of last March are a provision that all qualified voters under the laws of the Territory shall be entitled to vote on the ratification or rejection, and a provision appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. After a long discussion the Committee rose and the bill passed, without the yeas and nays.

Garfield moved that the oath of office be administered to the Speaker *pro tem.*, and made an argument in favor of his position.

Finally a vote was taken and the motion of Garfield was rejected—62 ayes, 124 nays.

The House then took up the bill for the re-organization of the Judiciary, on which there was a protracted discussion without a final vote.

Kasson offered a resolution appointing the twenty-second day of February a national holiday.

Jones of Kentucky offered a resolution reciting that the Act of March, 1869, to strengthen the public credit, and providing for the payment in coin of the interest on the 5:20 bonds was virtually a violation of the various Acts under which these bonds were issued, and at variance with the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties in 1868; that such Act of 1869 was passed without consideration, and was therefore repealable at the will of any subsequent Congress; that it was unjust, unequal and oppressive legislation, greatly increasing the amount to be paid by the Government and inuring to the benefit of the bondholders and capitalists, and to the positive detriment of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Act of the 18th of March, 1869, be repealed.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Senate.

Clayton introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, for imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners.

Ingalls said the Senate had already received information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the West, and introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against the injurious insects.

Kelly presented a memorial of Walla Walla Grange Patrons of Husbandry of Washington Territory, asking an appropriation for the construction of a canal at the Cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon. Also, petition of citizens of Columbia county and Walla Walla, Washington Territory, in favor of the passage of a law annexing Walla Walla and Columbia to the State of Oregon.

Sargent called up the Senate bill to grant right of way for railroad purposes through the United States Arsenal grounds near Benicia, Cal.

Boutwell moved to amend so as to provide that Congress have the right at any time to alter, amend or repeal the Act. Agreed to and the bill passed as amended.

Mitchell called up the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central Railway and Telegraph Line from Portland, Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon. After several amendments the bill was passed.

Frelinghuysen called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes of the United States relating to transportation of animals. Amendments were reported by the Judiciary Committee to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water longer than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water at least seven consecutive hours; providing that the amendments shall take effect July 4th. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill, after many attempts to make other amendments, finally passed.

The President *pro tem.* announced that he had just signed the bill in aid of the Centennial celebration of American independence.

Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the Senate bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the State into the Union.

Booth introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on public lands in the State of California.

Clayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendments the Senate bill granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line to Walla Walla, to the Columbia River Railroad Company across Fort Walla Walla Military Reservation in Washington Territory.

Various bills were introduced as follows:

Morrill from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported with two amendments the Senate bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of a National College for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the sale of timber lands in California and Oregon, and in the Territories of the United States.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

In the general market we have no improvement to note for the week past. From all portion of the coast we receive the most favorable reports concerning the crop prospects for this year; these reports embrace fruits of every description, and all material productions of farm produce and home industry. Not the least in the catalogue of good results from such a state of affairs will be the consequent employment of the many thousands of people who are steadily flocking to the country seeking new fields of labor where industry, economy and perseverance shall receive reward in the establishment of permanent homes. We have no improvement to note in charters. Tonnage is plentiful, and rates are nominally £2@£2 5s for wood and iron ships respectively, with 20,000 tons disengaged, and with a large fleet enroute to this coast there is little prospect of an improvement. The price of wheat in Europe has declined slightly within the week. The market here is firm, but unchanged, with light receipts and but few transactions worthy of record—the greater portion of all present exports being on owner's account; our millers are buying only to supply immediate wants. Choice milling wheat is quite scarce, and extreme prices are paid for such. Flour is firm, with a fair demand for export as well as for home consumption. Barley is in fair demand for export East by rail; prices continue firm and steady at the late advance. Oats are steady and strong, with free receipts from northern ports by sea. Rye is in light receipt and prices remain firm at a slight advance. Buckwheat is in good demand at extreme rates. Corn is in better demand at improved rates. Beans in large receipt, and prices rule low. Potatoes are in active demand at enhanced prices, the supply being hardly equal to the demand; choice are rather scarce and high, while inferior qualities are plenty, making a wide margin in prices. The market is almost bare of wool. Butter receipts continue very large and prices have a still lower range. The stock on hand is excessive. Cheese is in light receipt and commands high prices. Eggs are in fair demand, with free receipts and lower prices—the tendency in prices being strongly downward. Choice green fruit is scarce and finds a ready market at high rates. Oranges, limes and bananas are plenty.

WHEAT.—Offering is not as free—still in the face of a declining foreign market, prices here are well sustained; all choice lots for shipping are now taken as fast as offered at rates here quoted; choice milling, such as our millers require, is quite scarce, and brings extreme prices. The demand for home consumption is quite active. Present quotations are as follows: Fair to choice export grades, $1 87½@$1 90; choice lots for milling bring $1 95. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average, 10s@10s 4d; Club, 10s 4d@11s.

FLOUR.—There continues a moderately active demand for export and an active demand for home consumption, with fair transactions for export within the past week; prices for the higher grades continue firm but unchanged. Common brands are steady at rates long current. Millers find some difficulty in procuring the choice milling grades suitable for manufacturing their finest brands of Family extra, paying extreme rates for such. We quote country brands of superfine as selling within the range of $4 25 @ $4 75; standard brands, $4 75@$5 00; extra superfine, $5 50@$5 75. Extra family is jobbing at $6 00@$6 25.

BARLEY.—The export demand has improved with regular shipments east by rail. Our own market demand continues steady. The market is firm and strong at the following rates: Coast feed is now quotable within the range of $1 20@$1 25; Bay Brewing is held at $1 27½@$1 35; Chevalier, fair to choice, $1 25@$1 40 ℔ cental.

OATS.—Receipts from all quarters continue large. Feed is in good demand at $2 10 @$2 25. Choice qualities for milling purposes are scarce and readily bring $2 27½@$2 30 per cental.

RYE.—Receipts are very light with a good demand at an advance. The range of prices for the week have been $1 57½@$1 70, the latter an extreme rate for extra choice.

CORN.—The present range in prices shows a wide margin, which is owing to variations in qualities. The market is quite active, demand good and prices firm. Sales are made within the range of $1 25@$1 37½ for good to choice "in order."

BRAN and MIDDLINGS.—The mill prices are now $22 50 for bran, and $27 50 ℔ ton for middlings. The demand is good.

HAY.—Choice wheat is in good demand, now selling at $18 00@$19 50 per ton. The range of prices for all other kinds is from $14 00 per ton upwards.

STRAW.—A good article is salable at 60@65c ℔ bale.

CEMENT.—Eastern Rosendale is quotable, $2 75@$3 00—jobbing at $3 25@$3 50; Portland, $4 75@$5 00—jobbing at $5 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

LIME.—Santa Cruz, in large lots, $2 00; retailing at $2 25 ℔ bbl.

PLASTER.—The product of the Golden Gate Mills is furnished to the trade at $3 00@$3 25 ℔ bbl.

BEANS.—The supply is large; general quality good; demand improving and firm at our quotations. Lots from Wharf are quotable as follows: Bayos, 3@3¾c; White, 1¾@1½c; Pea, 1¾@1½c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c; large Butter, 2c; small do, 1¾c ℔ lb. Castor beans are in request. The mills here are paying 4c for all clean lots.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for all the varieties, and prices are firm at our quotations. We quote: Flax, ℔ lb, 3@3½c; Mustard, white, 1¾@2c; Mustard, Brown, 2@3c; Canary, 20@22c; Alfalfa, 11@12½c.

HOPS.—The crop is large and above the average in quality. There has been as yet but little sale and the bulk of the crop on hand is estimated at 3,500 bales. Prices are exceedingly low and the demand very light, the present range being 10@17c as extremes. Holders are looking to the Eastern states and to England for a market, with a fair prospect of a foreign demand, with an improvement in rates.

HONEY.—The stock on hand is quite light and prices for common are steady at our quotations. Strained is in fair supply at low prices. The home demand has improved. We quote: white comb at 18@22½c; dark, do., 15@17c; strained is steady within the range of 9@12½c, for dark and light, 10@12½c.

BEESWAX.—Receipts are light with a fair demand. We note sales at 27½@30c, the latter a jobbing price for choice.

POTATOES.—Present receipts are light; the demand is active for choice which command high prices. Inferior qualities are plentiful. Our quotations are as follows: Good to choice, $1 50@$1 75; all others $1 00@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—Receipts are light, a large proportion of those received being of poor quality. Choice Silverskins now command $1 90 @$2 25, on the wharf.

WOOL.—The market has been cleaned up completely and there will be but little doing until the spring clip is received.

HIDES.—Prices remain steady for all kinds and the market is very dull at our quotations. Following are cash rates paid in this market: Dry, 15c, for usual selections; Wet Salted are quotable at 6@7c. The New York price at date given at 20@20½c, gold, for dry.

POULTRY.—The market demand is fair; our daily receipts are moderately light; prices have wide range, changing according to the daily supply. We give the present range as follows: Hens and Roosters, $7 50@$9 00 ℔ doz; Broilers, $6 50@$7 50 ℔ doz; Geese, tame, $2 00 @$2 50 ℔ pair; Ducks, do., $8 00@$9 00 ℔ doz.; Turkeys plenty at 18@20c for live and 20@21c for dressed.

CATTLE.—Choice beef is scarce and high. Our markets are abundantly supplied with all the other varieties of meats of the best quality—at very low prices. The following are the wholesale rates: Beef, 6@10c, according to quality; Calves, 8@10c; Mutton, 6@7c; Hogs on foot, 6¼@7c; Hogs dressed, 8¼@9¼c; the latter price for choice small ones.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Receipts of fresh roll butter have been unusually large, and prices have steadily declined. The demand for fresh roll, though large, is not equal to the daily supply. This, with the large stock of old remaining on hand, completely shuts off the prospect of any advance in prices this season. The range is now 20@25c, the latter an extreme price for the best qualities, by the box. The stock of Eastern is excessive and in light demand, quality generally inferior. New California Cheese is in demand at the late advance, now selling at 14@17c. Fresh California eggs are becoming plentiful again, and prices decline daily, now quotable at 27½@28c ℔ doz.

GREEN FRUITS.—Mexican Oranges, at $30 @$35 ℔ M; Los Angeles, $18@$20 ℔ M; Limes, $[illegible]@$10 ℔ M; Sicily Lemons, box, $12 00@$13 00; Bananas, ℔ bunch, $3 50@$5 00; Pineapples, doz, $6 00; Apples, green, box, $2 00 @$3 00; Pears, $1 75@$3 00 ℔ box; Cranberries, $12 00@$14 00 ℔ bbl; Cocoanuts, $7 00 @$8 00 ℔ 100.

New and Important Inventions.

San Francisco Steam Pump Works, on Beale street, have been established under the present proprietors, W. C. Wilcox & Co., since August last. It is a general machine shop but makes a specialty of the Wilcox Steam Pump, which is a California invention, patented last year. On account of having obtained the first premium gold medal for the best steam pump at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, this specialty has attracted great attention and is fast developing a business that will be second to none in its line. The necessity that the inventor, Mr. Wilcox, should do all the pattern draughting, limits the present capacity of the shop to from fifteen to twenty hands; but, within a few months, when the patterns shall have accumulated in such a variety of form as to meet all sizes and conditions of the trade, the superiority of their manufacture must rapidly develop an immense trade. There is now standing in the shop a massive engine, the invention of Mr. Wilcox, of three feet stroke, resting on two large fluted iron columns, seven feet high, and these are to stand on the solid iron bed plate now being laid over the large artesian well at the Palace Hotel. The pump to be run by this engine will be dropped into the well 80 feet, when the water will be raised by a single stroke to the top of the building—say 250 feet—and there will be delivered 150,000 gallons in every ten hours. Another invention by Mr. Wilcox, on exhibition in the shop, is a steam pump for the Bay Sugar Refinery. It is designed for pumping molasses, coal tar, quicksilver, or any heavy liquid, and is so arranged as to produce an instantaneous reversion by sliding valves at the instant steam is reversed in the engine, leaving the proper valves with clean, unobstructed openings at the proper time for action. In view of our great mining and irrigating interests, demanding machinery of the most powerful and efficient construction, every Californian must feel a pride in the local inventive talent developed by Mr. Wilcox and satisfaction at results pregnant with deepest consequences to the material interests of the whole coast. This is a further illustration of what patient thought and industry can accomplish when steadily pursued in a given direction.—*S. F. Evening Post.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

New Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Tension Silent Sewing Machine.

The *latest* and most marvellous invention in Sewing mechanism. The *only* SEWING MACHINE that can be used successfully without instruction or experience. Invariably does *perfect and durable work*. Send for circulars and price lists, to Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company 111 Post street, San Francisco. E. B. Cutler, General Agent.

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The French Surgeons Announce that Consumption is not incurable. But they don't cure it. The only remedy that seems to effect this object is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

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All affections of the bladder and kidneys, diabetes, gravel and Bright's disease, are speedily eradicated by Kearney's Extract Buchu. It has no equal in Materia Medica. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Cure for Sore Throat.—Rub the throat with Trapper's Indian Oil until red; then bind on flannel until saturated with it, and in the morning it is gone.

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MAKE MONEY by canvassing for our Visiting Cards! Send stamp for samples. 50 white and tinted bristols sent for 25 cts. More Agents wanted! A. F. POOLE & CO., Brockton, Mass.

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"Fairy Stories"—a series of easy pieces; two pages in length; beautifully arranged, by E. Julian Gray; 10 numbers ready; 20 cts. each. "Little Sunbeam," song and chorus, 40 cts. "Among the Lilies," high soprano song, for advanced singers, 50 cts. "It Was a Dream," soprano song, 30 cts. "The Old Village Church," ballad, 30 cts. "America," waltz—brilliant, 40 cts. Send stamps; usual deduction for teachers. McCURRIE, WEBER & CO., 123 Post Street, San Francisco.

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Manufacturers of Machine, Carriage, Plow and every description of BOLTS, also, Set Screws and Tap Bolts, Lag Screws, Bolt Ends, &c. Bolts and Chains for Plows and Agricultural Machinery, made a specialty. DUMM & CO., 116 and 118 Beale Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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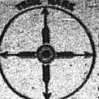
Highest market price paid.



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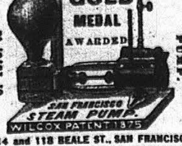

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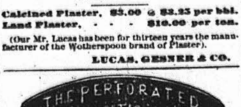

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Emery & Burr's Saw Gummers, Saw Upsets, Barnes Foot Laths and Scroll Saws. Send for Circulars and Price List

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They require but little fuel.

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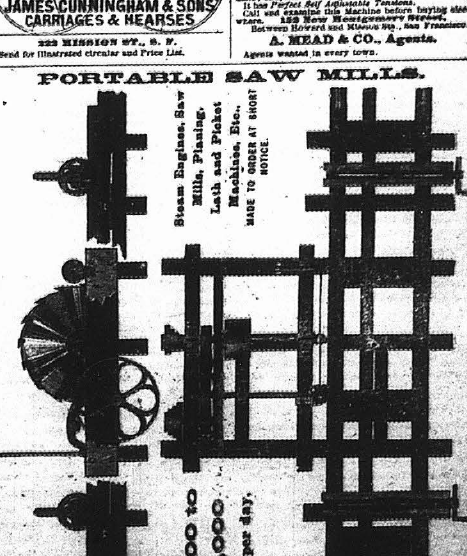
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