San Francisco Chronicle

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

By Greenebaum & Co.—Boots, shoes, clothing, paints, dye stuffs, office fixtures, etc., at salesroom, at 10 o'clock.

By S. L. Jones & Co.—Groceries, provisions, China goods, tobacco, etc., at salesroom, at 10 o'clock.

By Edward S. Spear & Co.—Stock and fixtures of grocery store, on the premises, southwest corner of Mission and Seventh streets, at 11 o'clock.

By Crego & Bowley—Horses, carriages, harness, etc., at 12 o'clock.

By Watson & Barnhart—Wagons, buggies, lumber, tools, etc., at the warehouse of Thomas & Hunt, Woodland, Yolo county, at 10 o'clock.

By W. H. Cummings—Household furniture, on the premises, 204 Hyde street, at 11 o'clock.

TO-MORROW.

By S. L. Jones & Co.—Sails, anchors, cables, etc., saved from the wreck of the bark *Alimentrolina*, at the Oriental Bonded Warehouse, at 11 o'clock.

The Goat Island Fight.

In the fight now going on before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in reference to granting Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad, the State is fortunate in being represented by Mr. McRUER, an intelligent gentleman from San Francisco, who is thoroughly posted in the entire history of this claim, and whose reputation is a guarantee that it will be faithfully represented to Senators. His argument against the grant is that a bridge to the island will shoal the harbor; that the road can reach San Francisco at less cost than the island, and when here the terminus will better accommodate internal trade and ocean commerce; that the company have virtually admitted that the island is not a necessity by their offer to abandon it for $2,500,000; that the bill passed the House in haste, without consideration, and by fraudulent misrepresentation. Mr. SARGENT is acting as the attorney of the road before the Committee, forgetting that he is a member of Congress; and, forgetting that he is a Senator elect, he is now engaged in pettifogging the bill through a Senate Committee and lobbying it, in connection with STEWART, GORHAM, CARR and others, through the Senate. In this Mr. SARGENT is misrepresenting public opinion and falsifying every claim he has to the respect and good opinion of the party upon whom he has imposed himself by false representations of his attitude toward the railroad company.

Had Mr. SARGENT been honorable enough to have defined his position before the last Legislature he would not have been elected to the position he is now sure to disgrace. His election to the Senate was a gross fraud, growing out of a corrupt bargain between himself and GORHAM, aided by all the mercenary elements of the Republican party. This condition was exposed in San Francisco before the election, but the *Union* and *Bulletin-Call* aided him either by open advocacy or silent acquiescence. At that time, however, the *Bulletin-Call* were the open friends and professed allies of the Central Pacific Railroad and in favor of allowing the company to have Goat Island as a terminus.

The *Bulletin* and *Call* are now endeavoring to hedge upon this question and think to blind the community and deaden their recollection of facts by loud clamor and misrepresentation of the attitude of journals which have been less vituperative but more consistent. The *Union* did not oppose SARGENT; the *Bulletin* openly advocated his claims. If California is unfortunate in having a railroad attorney to represent her in the Senate of the United States for the next six years, the calamity is properly chargeable to the three journals who are now so loudly clamorous against results which they have aided to bring about.

The Santillan or Bolton & Barron Claim.

Our old residents have a lively recollection of the land claim of the Padre SANTILLAN, commonly known as the BOLTON & BARRON claim, covering ten thousand acres, embracing the Mission Dolores and covering city wards to the line of Pine street. The title to this tract was confirmed by the Land Commission on the 5th day of June, 1855, and on appeal to the United States District Court was affirmed by the decision of Judge HOFFMAN in April, 1857. From the District Court the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the grant declared void, and the judgment of the Court reversed.

The San Francisco Land Association now claim that, through WILLIAM HAYES, their counsel in San Francisco, they have discovered a certain original book of record, which supplies the missing link to establish the genuineness and validity of the title. This memorial admits that, by virtue of the decision, Congress has, by legislation, vested the title to the lands in the city of San Francisco, and the city in turn has given its title to parties in possession. The Philadelphia company do not ask to reopen the case for the purpose of disturbing the title of the present occupants, but simply appeal to the justice of Congress and say that, in equity, they are entitled to a compensation for their defeated claim, and ask that "A GRANT MAY BE MADE TO THEM OF PUBLIC LANDS EQUAL IN VALUE AT GOVERNMENT PRICES TO THE VALUE OF THE LANDS IN QUESTION WHEN THEY WERE DISPOSSESSED OF THE SAME." The decision of the Supreme Court took place in 1860, and the then value of the lands would be a handsome sum in millions.

The somewhat confused telegraphic account of the presentation of the claim at Washington left the impression upon many of our readers that their possessions were to be again disturbed and their titles clouded by opening up this old litigation. There is, as we understand, no intention to disturb the present titles, but simply to ask Congress to give the claimants an equal value of land elsewhere. Mr. HAYES is not an owner in the grant, but was simply acting as special counsel to find the missing book of record. We are glad to know that we are not to be again disturbed by the ghost of the Senor Curate, Rector and Minister of the Mission of Dolores, Don J. PRUDENCIO SANTILLAN.

IN Springfield (Mass.) they have been trying another woman experiment, having elected a female disciple of Esculapius, City Physician, and it has proved successful, she not having made a single blunder. One reason for this she gives when she says that she was "very careful about making mistakes, because she knew that any error would be more severely visited upon her than it would be upon a man." She has been an economical official, for she has attended one hundred more patients than any of her predecessors in the same number of weeks, and for $100 less expense to the city. She often acts as nurse as well as doctor, and her practice among the poor has been in every way excellent. How will the male medicos receive the particulars of this experiment? Are they equally careful about making mistakes?

THE New York *World* contains a leader against the Goat Island job, in which it accuses Brigadier General HUMPHREYS of being the most valuable lobbyist the company has. No one can read General HUMPHREYS' report without coming to the conclusion that he is a better friend of the railroad company than he is of the Government that employs him. The article concludes by saying that anything but a bridge, of the lightest construction, and one unfit for the transit of railway trains, would work irreparable injury to one of the largest and most flourishing of our commercial cities. A defenseless coast, a choked harbor, and a ruined city would be the cost of the Central Pacific Goat Island job.

WE know that the *Call* is opposed to European immigration and in favor of filling all our industries with Chinese labor. We now understand that it has engaged a Chinese editor. Here is a specimen of Oriental literature; we quote the following from its yesterday's issue:

"The railroad managers say that San Bay." Whether this be so or not, the Francisco is on the "wrong side of the capital invested here has fixed the city, so that there is neither any expedient of invention or power of wealth that can hope ever to remove it.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, Iowa, claims to have grown tea within its borders—700 pounds to the acre. The party in charge of the plantation says that the soil of that State is specially adapted to tea cultivation, and that is thrives despite the cold weather. California ought already to have added tea as one of its products.

THE Chicago *Tribune* excuses one of its friends, who has been purchasing Credit Mobilier shares, because he invested as "a capitalist not as a Congressman." Whereupon the Missouri *Democrat* asks, "Suppose the capitalist should be sent to the State Prison, what would become of the Congressman?"

The Primary and its Results.

So far as the Republican party of this city, and probably of the State, is concerned, the primary election to be held for a new County Committee, to-morrow, is one of vital importance. So far as the best interests of the city of San Francisco are concerned, it does not matter a rush-light what the result may be. As we understand the interests of this city, politics should be eschewed in our local government. The people will not invoke a political test when the question comes up between the election of a dishonest Republican and honest Democrat, or *vice versa*. The people will elect honest officers despite what County Committees in general and bickering politicians may desire. So far, therefore, as influencing the people in the election of local officers is concerned, to-morrow's primary is not of the least consequence. So far as the Republican party is concerned, it is the reverse. Members of the Legislature are to be elected in this city—two Senators and twelve Assemblymen, who will have votes for the United States Senator who will succeed EUGENE CASSERLY. If that successor is to be a Republican, the County Committee to be selected to-morrow had better be composed of honest and trustworthy Republicans who have no personal axes to grind and who do not seek the position as a means of financial profit. It would not help the election of a Republican Senator if it is ascertained that the new Committee is run by those whose agents HIGGINS, CHUTE, CASEY, GANNON, CARR, BEMIS, HANSON and others are known to be. The Republicans of this city will have confidence in a County Committee that represents them honestly and intelligently. To the behests of such a Committee the party will yield obedience; but should a CARR-HIGGINS-CASEY Committee attempt to "run" the Committee in the interest of any particular individual for United States Senator, they may as well prepare for a bolt on the legislative as well as the local ticket. Desiring the success of the Republican party, we hope that the result of the election to-morrow may be such as to commend it to every Republican. Should the masses of the party turn out and go to the polls, as they should, there would be no doubt of the result. But at primary elections this is the exception. While the manipulators are on hand early, with forces organized, the people remain at their homes and allow the election to go by default. It is to be hoped to-morrow there will be a substantial expression of opinion. Such words as the First, Third, Fifth and Tenth are well organized in the interests of the "Boys." In the others there is a fair chance for victory if the effort is made. But should the CARR-HIGGINS influence again prevail, we caution the voters to use with moderation their power. The campaign of 1873 will be the most exciting of any that has transpired for many years. There are "armies of plunder" within the reach of the unscrupulous; honest men will see that they are not reached. Party lines are being fast obliterated in the presence of fraud and corruption. County Committee orders and behests will be trampled under foot should suspicion attach to any of their actions. Honesty and ability are to be the watchwords of the next campaign on both sides. If within the Republican ranks there cannot be found a sufficiency of honest men to fill all the offices, then honest Democrats will be borrowed to fill up the vacancies.

The Webb Steam-Line Subsidy Bill Killed.

The Webb Steam-Line Subsidy bill was yesterday finally defeated in the Senate by a close vote in a full house. We believe this to be the most desirable result that could have been arrived at. To have voted so large a subsidy to WEBB would have had the effect of choking off an effective line, and would have tied us up for a period of years to the use of a class of vessels utterly unequal to the necessities of the Australian route. The route is now clear for the Burnside-Scott organization. It is understood that nothing now stands in the way of the new line being put into operation but the receipt of a telegram announcing the ratification of the contract by the Parliament at Sydney. This is expected in about three or four weeks from this date. It is not anticipated that there will be the slightest difficulty in obtaining that ratification, because the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote, some time ago, authorized the making of a contract. Moreover, under the colonial form of government, Ministers are bound to carry their measures or resign.

Bonds have been given in the sum of $70,000 as a guarantee that the first steamer of the line shall arrive at the Australian end within six months of the receipt of the telegram just alluded to. The steamers intended for the service will leave England and proceed to Australia via the Cape of Good Hope, and will take up their place on the route from that end. Within seven months the first steamer may be expected in our bay. A twelve-knot service is guaranteed, and the company hold themselves responsible for the passage of the mails over our continent and across the Atlantic.

In the meantime, it is feared that the probable withdrawal of the Webb Line will cause an awkward interregnum in our communication with the Colonies. It has been known for some time that WEBB's boats are sold to the Pacific Mail Company, conditional on the failure of the subsidy bill to pass. On the 1st of May next the company is bound to commence its bi-monthly service to China, and WEBB's boats are necessary to enable that to be done. It is to be hoped that in the interests of good faith a reasonable amount of consideration will be shown for New Zealand ere the withdrawal of the present line is determined upon. New Zealand, having a contract with WEBB to run the line for ten years, cut herself off from all connection with the Suez route. If this contract is now to be abandoned, reasonable notice ought to be given to the Government of that Colony, to enable it to make other arrangements. The sudden stoppage of their only mail line, ineffective though it has been, would be little short of a business calamity to the merchants of New Zealand.

Silk Industry in California.

A writer in the *Courrier de San Francisco* has an interesting article as to the prospects of the silk industry in this State, and thinks that the lately organized Franco-California Silk Manufacturing Company cannot fail of success. The United States now consumes one-fourth of the silk produced in Europe, and this notwithstanding the enormous duties. The silk factories for some years established at Paterson, N. J., have been worked to great advantage, but produce only one-twentieth of the quantity manufactured at Lyons, France. Referring to San Francisco the writer says that the climate is much superior for the manufacture of silk than that of the East. Living is also cheap. As most of the labor in such productions is light, work could be given to boys and girls. It is the intention of the Franco-California Silk Company to place the enterprise upon a footing that shall yet rival the famous silk manufactories of Lyons.

IT is now well-known that a great reduction in rates of the Atlantic and Pacific Company has been made. To show that the public appreciate the reduction, it is only necessary to state that since the change the business of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has increased over fifty per cent. On Saturday last over sixty-two New York dispatches were sent over their wires from San Francisco. This is a strong proof to show that cheap telegraphing will not only benefit the public, but the telegraph itself, for the increase in the number of messages sent will far more than compensate for the decrease in charges.

GEN. RUNKLE'S FALL.

An Army Officer Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Four Years.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), January 21.—It has transpired here that the recent Court-martial in the case of Major Benjamin P. Runkle, late Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, on trial charged with fraud against colored soldiers and similar allegations, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered, to pay a fine of $7,000, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for four years; and, in case the fine was not paid at the expiration of that term, imprisonment for another four years to be added. Runkle was a Brevet Brigadier-General, and was placed on the retired list with the rank of Major.

The Most Enterprising Journal on the Pacific Coast.

[From the Yreka Journal, January 29th.]

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has entered upon its seventeenth volume and ninth year, and is in an exceedingly flourishing condition. The CHRONICLE appears to be about the most enterprising journal on this coast.

San Diego dispatches report heavy rains for two days past. Rainfall for the late storm amounts to 1.95 inches.

THE MODOC WAR.

Headquarters Established at Little Shasta.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS AT THE FRONT.

Capt. Jack Asks for Another Big Talk.

FAIRCHILD AND DORRIS TO GO AND SEE HIM.

The Settlers for War to the Knife.

SKETCH OF GEN. GILLEM.

[FROM THE CHRONICLE'S WAR CORRESPONDENT IN THE FIELD.]

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, LITTLE SHASTA, January 21, 1873.

General Gillem, with his Adjutant, Lieutenant James Rockwell and the CHRONICLE'S War Correspondent, rode over here yesterday and joined the Presidio and Angel Island troops, under command of Major C. B. Throckmorton. Whatever shortcoming was observable in the first day's march of this command was fully counterbalanced by the tramp they took yesterday. They left a point known as Hearst's Mill yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and reached this place at 5, having tramped the entire distance, twenty-five miles, in nine hours. Major Throckmorton is entitled to every credit for his energy and if he hadn't permitted himself to be misled by the teamsters and taken that horrible road at Buckeye, whereby he lost an entire day's march, his trip would have been a great success. As it is, he was complimented by General Gillem, and very deservedly so, for twenty-five miles in one day for troops unused to marching may be considered commendable. Forty-eight miles further and the trip is over. The troops have stood it well, and are eager to make quick work of Jack and his whole party, so that they may be able to return to their sweethearts and wives, of whom, I suspect, a number have been left behind.

CAPTAIN CASE'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Captain E. M. Camp, of the Twelfth Infantry (in a recent dispatch I placed him in the First Cavalry), arrived in command of his cavalry troops to-day. Camp has a funny command. It is composed of thirty-two cavalry recruits. He, being an infantry officer, is the subject of numerous jokes from his brother officers, all of which he parries with infinite tact and wit. He says, among other things, that he is not a "lemon-leg" nor a "red-legged footpad," but is a plain infantry officer who never makes pretensions to ride and then finds himself obliged to walk. The artillery and cavalry, which now find themselves obliged to walk, appreciate this.

ANOTHER EMISSARY FROM CAPTAIN JACK.

Everything is quiet at the front. We had rather an important piece of news last night, which portends a peaceful solution of the trouble already. A man named Caraco, a cattle herder for the Doten brothers, came in from Fairchild's, and stated that day before yesterday, the 20th—a squaw came in from Captain Jack's camp and said that Jack wanted to know if Dorris and Fairchild would come and have another "talk" with him before the soldiers made another attack. He said he would come half way and bring five or six armed men and Fairchild might do the same. When Caraco left the place Fairchild and Dorris had made up their minds to consent to the interview, and were to start on the mission next morning. There is considerable indignation felt by the citizens here, who have grain and hay to sell, that anything should be attempted calculated to bring peace except the absolute extermination of the Indians. They are willing to sacrifice their last spear of hay, their only rind of bacon and their last grain of oats, if they can only get three prices for it, and at the same time get the Indians exterminated. They claim that if Fairchild and Dorris allow themselves to go to meet Captain Jack they will only fall into a trap designed by Scar-Faced Charley for the taking of their scalps.

TREACHERY FEARED.

In this there is some plausibility. About six weeks ago both of these men, with two others, went into the Indian camp, had a big talk with Captain Jack, got into his confidence, learned the road, etc., and then went into the recent fight and fought as hard as anybody. This virtual breach of trust the Indians, of course, knew all about, and there is a probability that they may mean treachery, in return for the bad faith which they have good ground for believing was intended toward them. All agree here that Fairchild and Dorris are foolish to take any risk; yet if anything can be accomplished in the way of a settlement without further bloodshed, it would be well if they could go in and see the Indians.

Caraco says that the squaw who came out to Fairchild states that there were a number of Indians killed and several wounded in the fight of the 17th. She says Jack himself was wounded. But little faith can be put in any of these statements, however, until Fairchild can be seen and his judgment on their authenticity obtained. If he puts faith in Jack's promises he will probably go in; if not, he will stay at home.

THE NEW COMMANDER'S WAR RECORD.

General Gillem has taken hold of things as if he meant business. He is a quiet, cool, methodical gentleman, and looks as brave as a tiger. The General is an old West-Pointer, having graduated in 1850. He first served in the Florida war, but in the war of the rebellion became distinguished as commander of a cavalry division in General Thomas' Army of the Cumberland. He was full Major-General of volunteers, and at the close of the war his name was sent to the Senate by Andrew Johnson for a commission as Brigadier-General; but as that body made it a rule then to reject everything, good, bad or indifferent, that came from Andy, General Gillem was not confirmed. When the reorganization of the army took place he was commissioned as Colonel of the First Cavalry. He is regarded as one of the very best officers in the army. He seems to be actuated by a keen sense of justice in this Modoc business, and while he says but little, being ordered here simply to help the Indians into subjection, it is easy to be seen that he does not share the bloodthirsty sentiments of those with whom he is brought in daily contact.

THE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

The troops from Camp Gaston are yet to arrive, while the company from Oregon is still many more days distant. The Gaston troops, which consist of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, are expected on the 3d instant. The company is under command of Lieutenant Tom Wright, an officer well known in the army. The officers attached to this command are Major C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery; Captain Eben Thomas, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant Greer, Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster and Adjutant of the battalion; Captain Charles B. Lagan, Twelfth Infantry, and Captain E. M. Camp, Twelfth Infantry, commanding what he himself calls a squad of "horse marines."

The medical department is under charge of Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillan, who looks as if he could cut a man's leg off without taking even a sniff of chloroform himself.

The Fourth Artillery officers and men are just out from the East, where they have been in comfortable quarters at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for several years. The rigors of an unexpected Indian campaign have come on them pretty hard, but so far they have stood it like genuine soldiers.

The Modoc War in Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—In the House today, on motion of Mr. Shanks of Indiana, the Secretary of War was instructed to furnish the House with all information in the possession of his department relating to the Modoc war.

Communication from a Man who has Resided for Two Decades Near the Modocs.

To the Editor of the Chronicle—SIR: You are rapidly unweaving the web of the Modoc war. The letter of your correspondent reporting his interview with a noted lawyer of Siskiyou county is correct in its details of the treatment of these Indians and of the just endeavors of that gentleman to protect them in their rights to their own land. As it stands, the judgment is turned against the Indian Agents for starving "Captain Jack" and "his tribe" upon the Reservation. To be sure, the Indian Agents did starve them and made money by charging to the Government beef and clothing that the Indians never received. But the question is, how after such a treaty did those Indians ever get placed on the said Reservation? Why were they forced there after said stipulations on the part of the United States through its authorized agents?

The Indians were forcibly and deceitfully taken from the lands thus guaranteed to them and placed upon the said reservation to be systematically robbed, starved and exterminated. But why? Because the lands guaranteed to them by this treaty were wanted by the cattle owners; and they and those of like interests were the ones to have the Modocs forcibly removed from their own grounds.

Although no defense is sought by the writer to be made of the fleecing process of the Indian Agents referred to, he contends that the committing of those Indians to the tender mercies of those Agents was the act of others, who are now trying to shield themselves from the storm of public indignation. The concluding sentence of the lawyer to the effect that, although so wrongly treated, yet Captain Jack can never live on Lost river, means that he expresses the conviction that these Indians cannot be granted the right that that treaty solemnly guaranteed to them. Is he (the lawyer) in the interest and employment of the cattle owners? The writer certainly, from personal knowledge of all parties, thinks so. As this now becomes a matter of importance to the people and to the finances of the Government, the writer will close with his signature in full.

GEORGE C. FURBER, M. D.,
Twenty-two years resident near the Modoc Indians.

The New York "Tribune" on the Modoc Campaign.

[From the New York Tribune, January 24th.]

If it were not so tragical the report which we receive from the Modoc war in Oregon would be grotesque. It was designed to crush out these 200 Modoc Indians by sheer weight of metal. Howitzers were ordered up, and about 400 men—regular troops and volunteers—were marched against the Indians, who were strongly posted in a series of winding caves among the lava-beds of Southern Oregon. The report of the result reads like one of the Spanish bulletins of an encagement in the mountains of Cuba. The movement is called "a forced reconnoissance;" the troops fought an unseen enemy; they lost 40 men killed or wounded, and as the Indians were never seen at all it is not likely that they suffered any loss. The lamentable conclusion that the troops for the present will only be able to prevent further depredations on the settlers is the natural finale of the whole report. It is said that the military authorities are determined to drive out the Indians; but it will take a thousand men to do it. Very well; give them the thousand men, or we shall have this handful of Modocs presently bidding defiance to the entire army of the United States.

A Veteran Modoc Fighter.

[From the Yreka Journal, January 29th.]

John Halleck says he was not one of Fairchild's company, but merely went along, as he desired to kill a few Modocs to keep his hand in, not having had a chance since he fought them at the same place under Ben Wright twenty years ago, when the Modocs were but little acquainted with any arms but the bow and arrow.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Hon. J. L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, sails for Europe on Wednesday.

The trial of John Scanlan, murderer of Donohoe, commenced in New York yesterday.

The royal Spanish infant was baptized on Sunday as Louis Amador Fernando.

There is a growing feeling in Washington in favor of an immediate resumption of specie payments.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

BROOKLYN HOTEL.

R H Howard, Lexington, Ga — J Reynolds & wf, Knreka, Nev
G Tiffany & 2 s, N York — J M McCandless, S Jose
J Kinney, Cudey's Cov — C W Clark, Contra Costa
C H Ramsden, Oakland — B B Jones, Oregon
Rev P Bermingham, San Rafael — Harry Boyd, city
R H Adams, Victoria — J Marriote & wife, Bloomfield, Nev
S Kelly Santa Rosa — P Carr, Marysville
J W Martin, Mayfield — J R Nickerson, Lincoln
G W Rockfeller, Sacmto — T O'Brien, Truckee
T D Williams, city — J R Spencer, Red Bluffs
N Elliott, Monterey co — G W Nesmith, Metamora, Ill
T Sullivan, Indian Ter — D McPetres, Truckee
J H Sullivan, do — W Taylor, Dublin, Al co
P Carroll, Merced
C Hoffman, Salinas

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

E L Sebrain, Sac — W C Herdrie, S L City
J Ferguson, Sonora — J G Wall, city
D Brown Jr, city — H Stewart, city
F Smith & wf, San Jose — B McGarrey, Ukiah City
J McQuade, O V Q Mine — G Boyd, Joice Island
Dr C S Haile Alameda co — N L Drew, Sac
J M Duncan, G Valley — H F Wright, Santa Cruz
D W Harrien, Vallejo — Mowry wf & 2 chil, city
Wm Fleming, Napa — Mrs Mead, Nevada City
Jas Burt, Fiddletown — C F Smith, Sac
J C Clark, Ploche — Rev J J Cialye, Ploche
Lewis Smith, Ploche — G C Perkins, Oroville
H Cummings, Georgetwn — David Hect, Oroville
K W Tully, Nev City

MORTON HOUSE.

Miss L Montgomery, Carson City — C R Fickett, Lime Point
L Falk, Marysville — J H Mugridge, Vallejo
R N Cochran, wf & 6 ch, You Bet — F W Scholl, Oakland
J M Lemon, Bridgeport — S Cummings, San Jose
J H Purcell, city
C W Pinkerton, Vallejo

GRAND HOTEL.

J P Wheeler, Fitchburg — W N M Otey, city
R D Morgan, Santa Rosa — L Bixby & w, San Juan
W A Ellason, do — C B Sears, U S A
J W Thorpe, Pajaro — A J Law, Vallejo
H W Janes, Vancouver — R S Cary, Sac
R Beck, Sac — R E Hyde, Visalia

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

H A Jones, Bay Forest — E Hunter Santa Rosa
J G McCallum, U S M — F B Muldram, city
H Mervin, Sac — F J Johnston, do
Mrs J F Lowell, Boston — Mrs E Hamilton, S Rosa

RUSS HOUSE.

J Hammond, Suisun — J J Vanmore Vallejo
M Oser, Sacrd — S Snyder, Centerville
Mrs Halstead, Mont Vw — Mrs Haight, Bloomfield
J Q Shirley, Petaluma — F D Colton, Petaluma
C Broomfield, Healdsbg — A Strong, Healdsburg
Capt A B Perry, schr A P Jordan — A L Bereyesa, Modesto
Jno Brucester, Galt
M Wick, Butte co — Fred Wright, Galt
E A Halstead, Oroville — W A Mills, Bloomfield
E A Thing, Healdsburg — C Younger, San Jose
J E Curry, Watsonville — A McGelland, Pt Reyes
T J Dorsey, San Jose — E P Simpson & w, Newark, N J
O Owens, Livermore
F M Post, Truckee — J B Strong, Yreka
Wm Rume, Sacramento — D Brooks, Oakland
E A Sawyer, Gilroy — J G Pows, Healdsburg
R D Winters & w, Dayton, Ohio — C P Kilts, Pleasanton
H S Bacon, Michigan
B F Bartlett, Va Mo — Mrs J Simpson, Mok Hill
N L Guthrie, Mok Hill — H Minor, Eureka, Nev
R B Cannon, Suisun — W L Overhiser, Stockton
J B Richmond, Sac — R Ashwiner, Sac
D J Piercy, New York — P Cowan, Petaluma

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

W F Pickergill, city — J Brown, city
J F St Barbe, Scotland — B Barnes, Petaluma
G Robertson, Ukiah — D B Runyon & niece, Vallejo
G W Bentley and nam, Woodland — Judge Gallardo, city
H Ashley, Modesto — T Ashton, Modesto
W B Funck, Placerville — T S McGlaister, Sonoma
Mrs M J Clark, Butch — Miss Jewell, Dixon
C C Range, San Rosa — J W Guthrie, do
W Davis, Petaluma — E M Smith, Sac
H R Mathewson, Rio V — M E Hubbard, Cooper
T J Williams, city — G F Lowell, Sac
J Badger, Stockton — W S Nichols, Sac
S P Carlisle, Berkeley — F Cayet, Plumas co
W P Johnston & wf, Nev — E B Morrell, Calistoga
O Hammond, Napa — E Carpenter & dh, Napa
C W Clark, do — I A Jones, do
S Kukendale, city — J R Wilson, Salt Lake
W D Ainsworth, Modesto

WHEELER MARTIN, the Grocer, No. 691 Market street, opposite Kearny—For $1 you can get 8 pounds Crushed or 10½ pounds Refined Sugar, or 2 pounds Japan or 2 baskets New Crop Tea. Mocha, Java and Costa Rica Coffee ground to order. Try our Coffees and Teas. fcl-TuThSaSu

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.—Fallacies and frauds are short-lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second thought of people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative. fcl-TuThSuSt

For Children's Pictures go to MORSE'S GALLERY, 417 Montgomery street. fcl-tf

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will CURE Coughs, Colds, Bleeding at the Lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous. ja26-2w

C. C. KEENE has removed his fine stock of Accordeons, Flutinas and Musical Instruments to the northeast corner Kearny and Bush sts. fcl-tf

ARE YOU LAME with Rheumatism, Gout Paralysis, Lame Back, Sprains, Stiff or Swollen Joints? ARE YOU SUFFERING with Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Headache, Toothache, or any external or internal aches or pains? If so, use the one never failing remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. For sale by all druggists.

PRATT'S NEW LIFE—The Best Blood Purifier in the World. For sale by all druggists.

A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, 504 Washington st., Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors. ja3-1m

THE BEST OF BEVERAGES.—GHIRARDELLI'S Eagle Chocolate. Sold by all grocers. ja1-tf

GHIRARDELLI'S EAGLE CHOCOLATE and COCOA have been awarded the first prizes wherever exhibited. ja1-tf

New Advertisements.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamship

AJAX,

F. BOLLES.....COMMANDER

Will leave Folsom-street Wharf, for the above port, on

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 7, 1873

At 10 o'clock A. M.

fc4-td WM. NORRIS, Agent.

LAND MORTGAGE UNION OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE, NO. 122 POST STREET.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, $250,000 00. Investing Shares, $250 each. Entrance fee 50 cents per share. Fortnightly subscriptions 50 cents per share. Loans at 8 per cent. per annum. Open on Saturdays, and payment-day evenings, from 7 to 9 P. M.

fc4-3ptf JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary

J. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Buy and Sell

EXCHANGE

On NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, and all other principal cities of the United States, England, Ireland, Germany, France and Switzerland.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT available to all parts of the world.

In San Francisco. fcl-3ptf

NOTICE.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, San Francisco, Cal., February 3, 1873.

In compliance with the first section of an Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1864, regulating surveys of Private Land Claims, notice is hereby given that the following surveys thereof have been made, viz:

Rancho MIRAMONTES.

Finally confirmed to VINCENTE MIRAMONTES et al.

Surveyed by Deputy Surveyor Thomas J. Arnold.

Containing 4,424 11-100 acres.

The plats will be retained in this office, subject to inspection, for ninety days from the date hereof. J. R. HARDENBERGH,

fcl-Tu4t U. S. Surveyor-General.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

838 MARKET ST.,

OPPOSITE FOURTH STREET

$30,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Dress, Silk, Shawls, Domestics, etc.,

DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT

838 Market Street,

OPPOSITE FOURTH.

S. BERNSTEIN.

ja7-2plm

"SPIERS & POND,"

239 Kearny Street,

Corner of Bush, San Francisco,

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

TEA AND COFFEE.

LUNCH at the usual hours, and REFRESHMENTS at all times.

The comfort of the domestic fireside; the graces and courtesies of the drawing-room; the freedom of the

CLUB.

REFRESHMENTS at all times, and LUNCH at the usual hours.

TEA AND COFFEE,

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

239 Kearny Street,

Corner of Bush, San Francisco,

"SPIERS & POND."

ja26-2ptf

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, A. D. 1872,

.....OF THE.....

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

.....OF THE.....

CALIFORNIA

INSURANCE COMPANY

.....OF.....

SAN FRANCISCO,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE State of California, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, in pursuance of the Laws of said State.

President.....C. T. HOPKINS
Secretary.....ZENAS CROWELL
Vice-President.....H. B. TICHENOR

Principal Office, San Francisco.

Organized or Incorporated, August, 1851; Commenced Business, August, 1851.

I. CAPITAL.

Whole amount of Joint Stock or Guarantee Capital authorized	$300,000 00
Whole amount of Capital actually paid up in cash	300,000 00

II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the Company—Company's lot on California street, $30,000; 56¾ acres of land in Oakland, Alameda County, $11,000; Property on east corner of Folsom and Eleventh streets, $3,400	$112,400 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (duly recorded, and being first liens on the fee simple)	106,500 00
Interest due on all said Bond and Mortgage loans, $465; interest accrued thereon, $840; total	1,305 00
Company's value of mortgaged premises.....$266,000	
Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Cities in this State, and all other Stocks and Bonds owned absolutely by the Company	4,900 00
Account of Stocks, Bonds and all other securities (except Mortgages), hypothecated to the Company as collateral security for Cash actually loaned by the Company, with the par and market value of the same, and the amount loaned on each: Total par value, $122,400; total market value, $116,165—amount loaned thereon, $65,500	65,500 00
Cash in the Company's office and deposited in Sather & Co.'s Bank	11,349 23
Funds in hands of Agents	6,132 85
Office fixtures and furniture	3,434 37
Gross Premiums in due course of collection	2,917 31
Bills Receivable, *not matured*, taken for Fire, Marine and Inland risks	25,977 50
All other Property belonging to the Company, viz: Salvage property and claims on Losses already paid, $3,776 07; Judgments, $3,500; Bills receivable other than those taken for Premiums, $75,077 91	91,342 43
Aggregate amount of all the Assets of the Company, stated at their actual Value	$434,358 87

III. LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for losses against the company, adjusted and unpaid	4,375 00
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	15,000 00
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and other expenses thereon	7,500 00
Total gross am't of claims for losses	$27,875 00
Net amount of Losses	27,875 00
Gross Premiums (without any deduction) received and receivable upon all unexpired Fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, $36,107 90. Re-insurance reserve, on Fifty per cent	$18,053 95
Gross Premiums (including both cash and bills without any deduction) received and receivable upon all unexpired Marine and Inland Navigation risks, except time risks, $9,017 01. Re-insurance thereon at One Hundred per cent	9,017 01
Gross Premiums (cash and bills, without any deduction), received and receivable upon all unexpired Marine time risks, $67,224 00. Re-insurance thereon at Fifty per cent	33,612 00
Amount required to safely Re-insure all outstanding risks	60,582 96
Principal unpaid on Scrip or certificates of profits, which have been authorized or ordered to be redeemed	132 50
Total amount of all Liabilities, except Capital Stock and Net Surplus	$33,240 46
Joint-stock Capital actually paid up in cash	300,000 00
Surplus beyond Capital, as regards policy-holders	46,118 41
Aggregate amount of all Liabilities, including paid-up Capital Stock, Scrip Reserve and Net Surplus	$434,358 87

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross Premiums received in Cash, without any deduction—for Fire Risks $37,347 07; for Marine and Inland Risks, $93,750 51	
Gross Cash actually received on bills and notes taken for Premiums, without any deduction—for Marine and Inland Risks, $27,077 25	
Gross Cash received for Premiums—for Fire Risks, $37,347 06; for Marine and Inland Risks, $120,827 79	
Deduct only Re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return Premiums—for Fire Risks, $2,255 20; for Marine and Inland Risks, $45,