THE JEANNETTE.

Lieutenant Schwatka and the Explorers' Operations.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE SHIP.

A Most Masterly Managed Escape from Destruction.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PORTLAND (Or.), December 23d.—A reporter of the *Oregonian* had an interview this evening with Lieutenant Fred. Schwatka at Vancouver concerning the Jeannette. He said:

The Jeannette was crushed in the ice, as shown by the dispatches, about midway between Behring's Straits and Nova Zembla, 400 miles from the Siberian coast, and about 100 miles from the nearest one of the Siakhon Islands, in a northeast direction from them. She was, I think, keeping two Arctic problems in view—the accomplishment of the northeast passage and the route to the Pole. Had she only the former in view she would have kept to the southward of the Siakoo, or New Siberian Islands. The latter object has kept her as far to the northward as the ice would allow, and no doubt

AN UNLUCKY STORM

Has repeated with her the fate of the Hansa, Fury and many other Arctic discovery ships. I think it probable that she wintered at the Siakhon Islands, or near by on the Siberian coast, and her route [thereto took her south of Wrangell Land, which would easily account for no traces of her being found by the Corwin or Rodgers on that island. Her previous discoveries cannot be inferred from the position in which she was crushed, and they may be extensive and interesting. She may have reached a much higher latitude than 77 degrees during the summers of 1879 and 1880, or even during this year before she was lost. The position where the three boats became separated, only fifty miles off the mouth of the Lena river, show very reasonable hopes that the missing boat No. 2 will soon be heard from. I have the utmost faith that Lieutenant De Long has done

ALL THAT MAN COULD DO

To make his expedition a success, and its details will be doubly interesting as the first attempt to reach the pole from the Pacific. If De Long did not follow the axis of the warm Japanese current north of Behring's Straits, this should be done before this avenue is condemned as impracticable. As to the return of De Long's party to the United States, the route willl make little difference after falling into the hospitable hands of the Russians; but those suggested by Kennan, the Siberian explorer, seem the most sensible of the many given. My previously published opinion, which was also that of Captain Hooper, of the Corwin—that De Long should be sought on the outlying northwestern islands of the Parry Archipelago—is so far out of the way from the position where he actually met with his loss, that it will probably be very interesting to know whether any attempts were made by him to reach the Pole by that direction. I think that his instructions or intentions to keep the northeast passage in view as a secondary object has prevented his examining that quarter, even in the early part of his voyage. The direction he was taking when ast seen, on the 3d of September, 1879, would also confirm this. It has been very ortunate that

THE JEANNETTE WAS A STANCH VESSEL,

Built expressly for ice navigation, for had she been of the usual class of Arctic boats, I believe that DeLong's whole party, under such circumstances, would have been lost. His retreat with boats and sledges a distance of about 500 miles, after two winters' sojourn in the Arctic, in [such a short time, shows it to be one of the most masterly managed escapes made in the history of the many abandoned Polar vessels. The prompt rescue and relief of two boat parties by the Russians at the mouth of the Lena river, at much expense and hardship, adds another debt to the many that we owe that country. I put no faith whatever in the telegraphic reports that the Russian officials in Siberia have secretly withheld information concerning the Jeannette from the public for a long time before disclosure. The date and place of rescue, and the methods of transportation from there to Irkutsk—the nearest telegraphic station during the winter season—makes such an idea untenable. DeLong's failure north of the Siberian coast will be

A SEVERE CONTRADICTION

To the many who believed that this would give the best Polar route, by taking advantage of the channels through the ice of the Arctic Ocean by the great Siberian rivers during the summer season and the polynia of the Gulf stream and other ocean currents. His catastrophe shows that the only untried route to the Pole up to the time of his expedition is as hazardous and uncertain as those already tried. His fate leaves but little doubt as to that which must have befallen the American whalers—the Vigilant and the Mount Wollaston—a fate which is as terrible as the imagination can conceive. Should the loss of the Jeannette have coupled to it the loss of the English exploring yacht Eira, under Leigh Smith—a not unlikly fate, viewed in the light of present circumstances—the tendency of Arctic advocates of exploration will be to look with better favor on the more hazardous, but more probably successful, methods of aerial navigation, which are now being strongly advocated in England and America. De Long's ill-fated navigation of the eastern Siberian coast will also do much to prevent prospective coasting commerce to the mouth of the Lena river, which seemed likely to spring up as a result of Nordenskjold's voyage through the northeast passage in 1878-79, and its consequent recommendations resulting from an unusually open season at that time. I do not believe that De Long's disaster will have any deterring influence on future Polar exploration, but rather will assist in changing the methods, there being less faith placed in ships to accomplish the main object of the expedition, and consigning them to their proper places as a secondary basis of supply and transport to the readily accessible points in the Arctic.

FURTHER ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 23d.—The following was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 23d.

Hoffman, St. Petersburg: Convey the thanks of the President to the Imperial Government for its liberal and generous action in advancing the necessary funds to render assistance to the members of the Jeannette expedition, and inform Mr. Degiers that you are authorized to draw on me to reimburse that Government, if it will kindly inform you of the amount. FRELINGHUYSEN.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

WASHINGTON, December 23d.—The State Department has the following from James Gordon Bennett with regard to survivors of the Jeannette:

PARIS, December 23, 1881.

Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen: I have just received the following telegram from my correspondent at St. Petersburg concerning the Jeannette party: General Ignatieff has given orders to send two new expeditions from Yakutsk in search of the shipwrecked crew, and has directed every available means to be employed to find boat No. 2. On the 25th of September, as has already been told, Melville and ten men were met by three Yakuts. The Yakuts are good-natured nomads, very skilful in caring for disorders and maladies caused by cold. The party could not have fallen into better hands. It must be remembered, however, that from Baichoi, where they were discovered, to Yakutsk, the distance is 2,000 verts, or 1,400 miles, with no regular means of transportation. It will take twenty days to go there; but as those who went to the rescue started only three days ago, the time necessary to find the party and bring them back to Yakoutz will be about two months. Nor should it be forgotten that although the whereabouts of Melville and his party is well known, that of De Long, who sent forward Nendenman and Norris, out of his party of thirteen, is not known, and that for the succoring expedition to reach him will take a long time, over a country where there are no roads. The distance from Yakutsk is 2,818 verts or 1,800 miles, with a hampered postal, which will require at least fifteen days to transport twenty-four persons. From Irkutsk to St. Petersburg it will take them probably a month, traveling as rapidly as possible, and they will probably be at St. Petersburg by April and in New York by May. This is all the information I have received to date. In case the Government should wish to communicate directly with the Jeannette, I beg to say that General Atouchine, Governor of Eastern Siberia, is now in St. Petersburg, but that his representative during his absence is General Pedashenski, with whom you can correspond direct. In case any further news is received, I shall at once inform you.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

NO FURTHER ADVICES.

BURLINGTON (Ia.), December 23d.—Up to this hour Mrs. De Long has no advices different from those already given to the pubic. It is believed that it will be some time before De Long's party can be heard from after the relief party reaches him.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 23d—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Fair purchases are reported on Central American account Best City Extra, $5 25@5 50; Superfine, $4 25@4 75; Interior Extra, $4 50@5 25; Interior Superfine, $4@4 62½.

WHEAT—There was a much better feeling among operators to-day, and the market evinced more tone than in a week. It looks very much as if a turn for the better were near at hand, though it is possible that the holidays will be permitted to pass by before there is any very pronounced activity. No business this morning. No. 1 is quotable at $1 57½@1 60; No. 2, $1 52½@1 55 ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—Is still firmly held. The inquiry at the moment is insignificant, but operators do not anticipate any extended trade for the next week. The small amounts that daily change hands are generally placed at full figures. Holders of feed seem confident that they will lose nothing by a temporary quiet spell. There were but two transfers of brewing to-day, aggregating 1,000 sks, which sold at the uniform rate of $1 60 ⅌ ctl. Feed, $1 45@1 50; Brewing, $1 55@1 62½; Chevalier, $1 50@1 57½ for choice standard Bay and $1 45@1 47½ for Coast.

OATS—Are still in good request, though no round sales are reported. Future receipts are not expected to be heavy, and operators are making closer calculations. Prices have a buoyant tendency. Good to choice, $1 70@1 75; Surprise, $1 80@2 ⅌ ctl.

CORN—For a whole week the reported transfers would not foot up 100 bags. Quotable at 1 47½ for large and small Yellow, and $1 50 ⅌ ctl for White.

RYE—$2 55 ⅌ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 55@1 65 ⅌ ctl.

HAY—There is no Barley or tame Oat offering. Some few lots of new Alfalfa have come to hand, though not sufficient in quantity to make a quotation. Only choice Wheat would bring our top rates. Wheat, $12@15; Wild Oat, $10@13.

HOPS—California, 23@24c for fair, and 26@28c ⅌ lb for good; Washington Territory, 23@25c; Oregon, 20@23c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, $1 77½@2 for Yellow, and $3@3 25 for Brown; Canary, 5@5½c; Hemp, 6c; Rape, 2¼@2½c; Timothy, 8@9c for native, and 10@11c for imported; Alfalfa, 14@15c; Flax, 2@2½c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Sweet sold to-day at $1 50@1 77½ in sacks, while boxes ranged from $2@2 75 ⅌ ctl. Petaluma, $1 20@1 35; Tomales, $1 25@1 40; River Red, 90c@$1; Early Rose, $1 20@1 25; Humboldt, $1 30@1 40 for Red, $1 25@1 35 for Peachblows. and $1 25@1 30 for Kidneys; Oregon, $1 10@1 20 ⅌ ctl.

ONIONS—50@75c ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—A prominent operator reports the sale of 427 bags, containing 26,901 lbs, of choice Lima at $4 62½ ⅌ ctl. Bayos, $2@2 25; Butter, $3 15@3 30 for small and $4 for large; Castor, $3@3 25; Lima, $4@4 62½; Pea, $3 50@4; Pink, $1 60@1 80; Red, $1 75@1 85; small White, $3 50@3 80; large White, $3@3 25 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Prices have varied but little for a month. Squash, $4@5 for feed and $10@12 ⅌ ton for good Marrowfat; Dried Peppers, 18@20c ⅌ lb; Artichokes, 50c ⅌ dozen; Parsnips, $1; Beets, 65c; Carrots, 35@60c; Turnips, 75c ⅌ ctl; Cauliflower, 90c@$1 ⅌ doz; Cabbage, 60@75c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 2c ⅌ lb.

FRUIT—The holiday trade occasions more movement in all descriptions now offering. With the view of building up an export trade in Oranges, the railroad company has reduced the rate for direct shipments from Los Angeles to Chicago from $650 to $350 per carload of 20,000 lbs. From Los Angeles to St. Louis the figure is placed at $335, while from Los Angeles to Kansas City the rate is fixed at $300 per carload. Apples, 50@75c for common, and $1@1 50 ⅌ box for good to choice; Pears, 50@75c for poor and $1@1 50 for good; Lemons, $5@6 for Malaga, $7@8 for Sicily and $1 50@3 50 ⅌ box for California; Limes, $8@10 ⅌ box for Mexican, and 50c@$1 ⅌ box for California; Mexican Oranges, $17 50@22 50 ⅌ M; California do, $2 50@3 50 ⅌ box; Tamarinds, 12@15c ⅌ lb; Bananas, $2 50@4 ⅌ bunch; Cranberries, $13@16 ⅌ bbl; Pineapples, $7@8 ⅌ dozen.

HONEY—Quiet. Comb, 13@18c; extracted, 7@8c for dark and 9@10c ⅌ lb for white.

BUTTER—Choice invoices of fresh are quickly sold at top prices. Fancy, 37½@40c; good to choice, 30@35c; inferior lots from country stores, 24@27½c; firkin, 29@32c; pickled roll, 30@32½c; Eastern, 18@25c ⅌ lb; New York State, 30c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Many dealers decline selling below our outside figures. California, 15@16c; do in drums, 16c; Eastern, 17@20c; Western, 14@15c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Market steady, though not buoyant. California, 36@38c; Lime, 27½@30c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Attention is wholly given to trade in Turkeys Yesterday the arrivals were large, but consignments were well handled and fair prices were obtained. To-day the supply is believed to be equally great, though more generally distributed. It is difficult to give any positive governing quotations, as there is a good sprinkling of poor stock mixed with a better article. Values, however, as reported, are a trifle lower than yesterday for dressed, while live stock do not appear to be wanted even at our inside quotation. Other kinds of Poultry are not in favor. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 11@12c; do Hens, 11@12c; dressed do, 12@15c ⅌ lb; Roosters, $4@5 50; Hens, $5@6; Broilers, $3 50@4 50, according to size; Ducks, $5 50@7 ⅌ dozen; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ pair.

GAME—Light inquiry necessitates lower asking rates. Prices favor buyers. Mallard Ducks, $2@2 25; Canvasback do, $2 25@2 50; Honkers, $4@4 50; Brant and White Geese, $1 50@1 75; Grey Geese, $2 50@3; Teal, 75c@$1; Quail, 75c@90; Sprig, $1 25@1 50; Widgeon, 90c@$1; Snipe, 50c for common and $1 25@1 50 for English; Hare, $2@2 25; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ⅌ dozen.

WOOL—The demand continues good, and so long as values will permit of shipment to advantage, it is not likely that the inquiry will largely diminish. San Joaquin, 9@13c; Southern burry, 9@12c; Northern free, 16@18c for good and 18@20c for choice; Mountain free, 13@16c, as to shrinkage; Nevada free, 15@18c; Lamb, 13@16c; Eastern Oregon Lamb, 20@25c; Valley do, 25@28c ⅌ lb.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, December 23d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and weak and Wheat is unsettled, latter at $1 32@1 38 ⅌ bushel.

WOOL—California is quiet at 12@14c for fall burry, and 15@24c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@18c; clean spring, 20@34c; pulled, 20@45c.

HIDES—California are quiet at 22½@23½c.

CHICAGO, December 23d.

WHEAT—$1 23⅞ for January.
CORN—66⅛c for May.
PORK—$16 50 for January.
LARD—$10 92½ for January.
BACON—$8 50 for ribs for January, and $8 85 for short ribs.

LIVERPOOL, December 23d.

WHEAT — California spot lots, 10s 5d@10s 10d. Cargo lots are dull at 48s 6d for just shipped, 50s 6d for nearly due and 50s 6d for off coast.

Sacramento Market.

[Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.]

SACRAMENTO, December 23, 1881.

FRUITS — Apples, $1 50@2; Pears, 60c@$2; Grapes, $1 25@2; Oranges, California, $2 50@3; Oranges, imported, $2@3; Lemons, Sicily, $9@10; Lemons, California, $2 50@3; Limes, $1 50 ⅌ 100; Bananas, $3@4 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $8@9 ⅌ dozen; Cocoanuts, $8 ⅌ 100; Quinces, 2@3c; Tomatoes, $2@2 50 ⅌ box.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 12@13c; do quartered, 6@8c; pears, peeled, 8@10c; do, unpeeled, 6@8c; Plums, pitted, 12@13c; Peaches, 12½@15c; do, peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German, 11@13c; Blackberries, California and French, 20c; Figs, California, 8@9c ⅌ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 50; Peaches, $3; Bartlett Pears, $2 75; Ickwith Plums, $2 75; Assorted Plums, $2 62½; Blackberries, $2 75; Gooseberries, $3 25; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $3; Muscat Grapes, $2 62½; Red Currants, $3 25; Cherries, $3 25.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ doz., $1 75; assorted, gallon cans, $4 50; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 85; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whorleberries, $1 75.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes, Early Rose, $1 25@1 85; Sweet, $2@2 50; Red, $1 25; Cabbage, 97½c@$1; Onions, Silverskins, $1@1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs; Garlic, 4@5c ⅌ lb; Carrots,$1; Turnips,$1 ⅌ 100; bunch vegetables, 15c ⅌ doz; Green Peas, 8@10c; Green Peppers, 20@25c; Parsnips, 1½c; Beets, 1c; Celery, 75c ⅌ doz; Cauliflower, $1; Horseradish, 10@12c ⅌ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 25 ⅌ bbl.; Oatmeal, $4 ⅌ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, $2; Cracked Wheat, $3.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 12½@13c; dressed do, 14@15c ⅌ lb; young Roosters, $4@5 ⅌ doz; Hens, $5 50@6; Broilers, $3 50; Ducks, $4@5; Geese, $1 50@2 ⅌ pair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy dairy, 35@40c ⅌ lb; Cheese, 15@18c; California Creamery, 17½c; Factory, 16½c; Eastern, full cream, 19c; Eastern, flats, 17c; fresh Eggs, 35c ⅌ dozen.

MEATS—Beef, 5c; Mutton, 4@4½c; Pork, 8@9c; Veal, 7@8c.

HAY AND GRAIN —Oat hay, ⅌ ton, $10@12; alfalfa, ⅌ ton, $11@12; bran, ⅌ ton, $16; middlings, $20 per ton; barley, whole, ⅌ cwt, $1 65; barley, ground, ⅌ cwt., $1 65; wheat, ⅌ cwt., $1 75; tame oats, ⅌ cwt., $2 25; corn, ⅌ cwt. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS — Seeds—Alfalfa, 17c; Timothy, 11@12½c; Red Clover, 16@18c; Red Top, 14c; Nuts—English Walnuts, 8@10c; Almonds, 16@18c; Peanuts, 7@9c; Wool, market dull, holding for higher prices; mountain, 12½@16c; tule, 17@18c; Tallow, 6@7c; Hides, green, 9@10c; dry, 18@19c; Hops, California, 15@20c.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 23, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

140 Ophir....6⅛@6¼	540 Belcher....1 80
50 Mexican....9¼	155 S. Nevada....9¼
300 Gould & C...4 35@4 40	200 S. Hill....20c
100 California....45c	50 Utah....6¼
200 Savage....1 90	100 Scorpion....1 20
910 Alta....4	5 Alpha....2
910 C. Virginia..1 35@1 30	230 Bullion....1 30
10 Chollar....1 15	20 Potosi....1 40
70 H. and N....1 80	40 Exchequer....1
100 Curtis....1 25	300 Andes....85c
250 C. Point....1 05@1 10	200 Overman....1 35
500 Julia....10c	100 G Gate....2 05
190 Y. Jacket....3 50	50 Justice....65c
50 Kentuck....60c	1475 Union....14⅛@14⅜

GREAT JOY entered the household of Mrs. Harrigan, No. 172 East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, New York, when her little boy, who had been pronounced hopelessly incurable from severe inflammatory rheumatism by the doctors, was entirely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, kindly brought by a friend interested in the case.

A country newspaper tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday-schools: "The precious youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about them, and he replied that he did not know, as his parents had only moved into town the day before."

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

Residence Burned—Races.

LEMOORE, December 23d.—The residence of E. S. Weddle was destroyed by fire last night. The loss exceeds $1,000; no insurance.

The last of the three days' races was won by Stokes' George.

Death of a Sierra County Judge.

DOWNIEVILLE, December 23d.—Judge D. H. Cowden, one of the oldest residents of Sierra county, died this afternoon after a lengthy illness of near two years.

A Brutal Murder.

SANTA BARBARA, December 23d.—An Italian named Giovani B. Trabuco, aged about 55 years, and an old resident of Santa Barbara, was found this morning brutally murdered at his house near Ortega Hill, about four miles from this city. His throat was cut, his skull broken in, and his hands tied behind him. The Coroner has gone to the spot with a jury, and the result of their investigation is as yet unknown. It was supposed that he had money in the house, in which he lived all alone, and the probability is that the object of the murder was robbery.

Convicted of Grand Larceny.

NEVADA, December 23d.—A colored man named G. A. Cantine was convicted in the Superior Court to-day of grand larceny. Sentence will be passed next Tuesday. Cantine's offense consisted of the stealing of three valuable rings from one Rosella Brown, of this place. No trace of the rings could be found until a few weeks ago, when the whereabouts of one of them was discovered, which brought to light the fact that it had been purchased from Cantine. It was also proved at the trial that he had disposed of the others.

OREGON.

A Light Sentence.

PORTLAND, December 23d.—Robert Lambert, convicted of manslaughter, for killing Julia Clark, was sentenced this morning to one year's imprisonment, the lightest sentence under the law.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Body of a Drowned Girl Found—Christmas Trade.

OLYMPIA, December 23d.—The body of Miss Dora West, who was drowned a short time ago in the Chehalis river, was found yesterday and buried to-day.

The Christmas trade and festivities promise to be greater this year than ever before.

[For the Daily RECORD-UNION.]

THE FALLING LEAVES.

Amid the leaves, the wan and falling leaves,
We sadly muse—and earth's unanswered—"why,"
Within the heart's lone silence sits and grieves;
We have no power to still its yearning sigh,
For in our path lies many and many a grave,
And if we weep not, 'tis that we are brave.

For still we gaze across life's wildering track—
Perchance like children who have lost their way,
And murmur, midst the falling leaves, "come back!
Come back! O past, with your fair morning ray—
Come, with the time when hope went life before—
Come, with loved forms and faces seen no more!"

Ah, year by year we watch the falling leaves
With mournful eyes and hearts with longings vain,
While deeper, tenderer songs the spirit weaves
Above the memory of life's loss and pain;
And oft we strive to pierce the mystery
That lies beyond life's all-devouring sea.

But Nature calmly, coolly meets our quest,
Although our cry be passionate and strong;
She mutely hides life's secret in her breast,
And, sphinx-like, broods o'er pain, and death, and wrong;
And not from earth or from the fields of air
Can the reft heart find answer to its prayer.

O, friends of mine, although to sight unknown;
Friends by the ties of human suffering made,
Love, deathless love will find again its own
Where skies ne'er darken and where leaves ne'er fade;
Where wrong, and pain, and death will be no more,
And every change bring joy unknown before!

—[Mrs. C. A. Chamberlain.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, December 22d.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: C. C. Seaman, New York; S. Goodenow and wife, Chicago; T. M. Perkins, Charles H. David, Edward Longstreet and wife, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. E. A. Weston, Yellow Springs, O.; P. J. Donahue, James M. Donahue, Miss Mamie Donahue; Miss Maggie Donahue and maid, Mrs. Hammersmith and two children, Mrs. Ward and child, Paul Richter, Dave Belosco, Charles Schultz, San Francisco; Lizzie Farrenn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. Wilson and wife, Montana; L. Janin, G. R. Burnham, George W. Elliott, Oakland, Cal.; J. F. Curtis, Dalles, Or.; Mrs. S. H. Newell, F. W. Kirby, Boston; Mrs. Weaver, Greenwich, R. I.; George Crismon, Salt Lake; J. Alexander and wife, San Francisco; J. Lake, Sacramento; Strachan Jones, Toronto; Milton Foxarant, Idaho; James M. Wadsworth, D. M. Hill, J. W. Dodson, R. Wills, Butte, Mont.; E. Fisher, Wells, Nev.; H. D. Rehberg, Lake Erie; M. P. Pharis, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. L. Barah, Lancaster, Wis; J. W. Buckingham, Florence Kennerson, Bullion; R. A. Criswell, Bloomington, Ill.; John Pincock and wife, Ogden; W. L. Magee, R. Magee, Tulare, Cal.; 79 emigrant passengers, including 55 males, to arrive at Sacramento December 25th.

NEWHALL, December 23d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: F. W. Voll, San Francisco; Charles Saulsbury, Tombstone; D. Nelson, Tucson; W. H. French, Globe, A. T.; J. L. Redfern, Deming; P. McFarish, Tucson; Samuel A. Henezy, Philadelphia; James Holder, England; W. H. Muller, Oakland; A. S. Furgison, Dr. Hitchcock, E. W. Jackson, Mrs. H. M. Gray, San Francisco; D. Coughlan, Arizona; Wm. Radsell, F. A. Woodworth, San Francisco; W. H. Stilwell, Tucson; Com. Stewart, S. Pinkton, Chas. Halsey, San Francisco; Mrs. Samuel Devine, Los Angeles; Miss Alice Saunders, Los Angeles; J. Johnson, D. Frankel, San Francisco; M. C. O'Connor, El Paso; W. Fink, Los Angeles; S. W. Scribner, P. Quinn, Yuma; John Oakley, James Fulton, Deming; C. C. Hay, San Diego; R. C. Brown, Tombstone; W. Murphy, San Francisco; W. W. Bailey, Bowie, A. T.; George Gray, San Francisco; David Milliken, Jr., New York; John O'Brien, R. J. Lynch, El Paso; W. Whalen, San Georgiana; W. W. Souther, San Bernardino; Charles Deery, Yuma; G. Hale, San Francisco; Mrs. T. C. Morgan and two children, A. T.; Mrs. Stewart, Tombstone; Mrs. Charles Delps and child, Mrs. Cyrus Wright and child, San Francisco; Miss Maud Burton, New Hampshire; Miss Francis Pierson, Boston; Miss Blanche Staples, Stockton.

OMAHA, December 23d.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento December 27th: A. C. Baldwin, Tiffin, O.; H. C. Parsons, H. M. Gregory, San Francisco; Mrs. Thomas Hambrook, Atlanta, Ga.; E. B. Forman, St. Paul; E. Crowell, Jr., West Yarmouth.

Twenty-six through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento December 30th.

COAST ITEMS.

A marble quarry has been discovered in Spokane county, Washington Territory. Practical judges pronounce the specimens shown to be of excellent quality. The quarry is of vast extent. Captain Pease, of the steamer Villard, and Mr. Thorne claim the discovery.]

There is a valley of 10,000 acres in the Barker distict, M. T., that is inclosed by natural walls, with the exception of one gap about half a mile wide. This has been closed by a fence by Messrs. Rodgers and J. W. Patrick, and the inclosure is used by them as a park for raising blood cattle.

The Merced *Express* mentions a rumor that the Southern Pacific Railroad has already made a contract to take a lot of wheat from Merced to Liverpool via New Orleans, at a rate equivalent to that of freights by ship from Port Costa on the day of shipment, but not to exceed $20 a ton.

There have been five deaths from smallpox among Indians on the north side of Clearwater, Idaho. They all occupied one lodge. All others fled from the vicinity upon the first outbreak. An Indian woman brought the scourge from Colfax. Phil. Smith has buried the dead and remains there to care for others who may be sick, and to disinfect the premises.

A medical certificate is among the treasures of the London General Postoffice, worded as follows: "This is to certify that I attended Mrs. —— in her last illness, and that she died in consequence thereof."—[Saturday Review.

DEBRIS.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF SLICKENS IN COURT.

Further and Interesting Evidence for the Defense—Court Adjourned until January 3, 1882.

The Gold Run case was resumed at 9:30 yesterday morning in Department Two of the Superior Court, Judge Jackson Temple presiding.

John Macbeth resumed the stand, and was cross examined by Mr. Cadwalader—The adobe soil in the neighborhood of Sawmill ravine, in Butte county, is a black mold. It is not clay, but more of a vegetable soil. When this soil is wet it is very sticky. In the winter it holds a great deal of water, but in the summer it dries out and cracks clear to the hardpan. The slickens deposits I speak of contain but little sand. Sand alone would be an advantage to the adobe soil. The first year that a slickens deposit is plowed it breaks up and makes excellent soil.

Lewis Posy sworn. Direct examination (by Mr. Dibble):

Question—Where do you reside?

Answer—In Butte county.

Q.—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since 1849. I came to Sacramento in September of that year.

Q.—How long did you remain in Sacramento?

A.—About three weeks. Then went into the mines and remained there until the first heavy rains. I stopped in Sacramento until the 7th of February, 1850.

Q.—What was the condition of the city at that time, with reference to water and floods?

A.—We had a good deal of water in 1849; the big flood, I think, was about the 18th of January.

Q.—How big was it?

A.—It covered the whole country.

Q.—To what depth?

A.—Well, I could not say. Most of the citizens moved out of town in boats.

Q.—Where did they go?

A.—Every place where they could find high ground.

Q.—Do you remember a place of the name of Hoboken?

A.—I do not recollect that. I remember Poverty Point.

Q.—You went to Poverty Hill. Give instances of the flood of January, 1850?

A.—Well, we went to the St. Louis Exchange on a ferry boat; we went out on a ferry boat on the Sacramento river, and in going out we tried to touch bottom at some places and could not do it. At other places we could find it three or four feet deep. We saw no land for two miles on our way out.

Q.—Give any especial instances with respect to the depth of the water at that time; for instance, in reference to horses or cattle, or anything of that kind.

A.—Some time along about the first of February I had some horses down about Sutterville, about two miles from here, on the opposite side of the river, and I took a little boat and went out there to see the stock. I found, on my arrival at that point, that eight of my nine horses had been carried away by the flood.

Q.—Where is Poverty Hill?

A.—It is south about two miles from here, I should think. When I was here in 1849 and 1850 I should think there were about twenty-five vessels in this port.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the lands upon Sawmill ravine and below it, in Butte county?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know what are sediment or slickens lands.

A. Yes, sir.

Q.—State if you know what amount of territory is covered there with slickens.

A.—About 2,000 acres. That land is 25 per cent. better since its deposit of slickens than before. The land itself sold at $30 per acre, and before the deposit of slickens it sold for $22.

Q.—What kind of soil was produced by the deposit of from six inches to three feet of slickens upon poor land?

A.—After it is plowed up it becomes sandy loam and good land, just like bottom lands.

Q.—What is the fact of the deposit of slickens upon the land, with reference to its retaining moisture?

A.—Well, I think it retains it better than adobe land.

Q.—When mixed with ordinary red soil of the plains, what is the effect of the slickens?

A.—It has a very good effect.

Q.—What has been the result of the slickens deposited on the land of your neighbors?

A.—The same effect—a fertilizing effect.

Q.—State the parties who have used slickens in fertilizing their lands; state their names.

A.—Keppel has been using it, and Harrison Bros., of Chico Bend. About 500 acres belonging to Mr. Carroll, of this city, has been covered with a heavy deposit. Keppel has 600 or 700 acres of slickens land. The grain grown on slickens land is more plump—fills better. The ground retains the moisture, and it takes a little longer time to mature. It is not cut off by the north winds.

Q.—In you own farming, where was your own best wheat raised?

A.—On the slickens land.

Q.—State whether there is any difficulty in breaking slickens land with the plow.

A.—No, I did not find any difficulty at all. It is easier broke, I think, than most any ordinary land. I know of farmers wanting to put gates into the canal, so that they could get the slickens upon their land.

Cross-examination (by Mr. Hart): Q.—How long have you been farming?

A.—Since 1854—farming and stock-raising. I have mined none since 1852.

Q.—Whose land have you been farming?

A.—I was farming the Cherokee land.

Q.—Are you now occupying land belonging to the Cherokee Company.

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where was the St. Louis Exchange located?

A.—I think the St. Louis Exchange was on J street, three or four blocks from the river. We started from there on the ferry boat.

Q.—Were there any houses at Poverty Hill?

A.—No, they were all canvas tents.

Q.—Did you count the vessels that year in this port?

A.—I did not count them, but I frequently passed down on the levee. I came to Sacramento in October.

Q.—Your recollection of the vessels here at that time was only a rough guess?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There might have been 75 instead of 25?

A.—Yes, there might have been.

Q.—Where is Sawmill ravine located?

A.—It is in Butte county, near the Cherokee mine. Dry creek is about a mile below. This ravine runs into Dry creek. Sediment land will produce a crop every year, and I think its value is fully 25 per cent. better than the adobe soil.

Q.—You mean to say that slickens would improve land that is not so good as slickens?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Would it improve bed-rock?

A.—Yes, sir, if put on thick enough.

Q.—Would it improve bottom land?

A.—Well, I think it would in some places. Some bottom lands are very light sandy soil and this is rather of a heavier nature. If it was spread on well and mixed with the light sandy soil I think there would be an improvement.

Q.—You think that slickens would improve this sand we have along the river here; improve this sand that comes down, do you not?

A.—It would undoubtedly be an improvement.

Q.—Would it improve the red land of the plains?

A.—I think it would undoubtedly.

Q.—Did you ever cultivate red land?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What makes you think so, then?

A.—Because if you put on a quantity of slickens there it would produce a good crop themselves. I know what the red land is. They are inferior lands, and do not produce well.

Q.—When you speak of slickens as a fertilizer, what is slickens?

A.—It is water and debris running from a mine, composed of different ingredients

Q.—What are the ingredients?

A.—I do not know. I suppose that slickens and the material coming from the top would be all the same. It is mixed and comes down at the same time. It is of a yellowish color. I do not know the particular kind of material to which the term slickens is applied, as distinguished from other kinds of material coming from mines. I know that this comes from the Cherokee mine. I know it to be a fertilizer, because we have tried it. I think that at the Cherokee works they are washing about 200 feet all at the same time. I never saw sand tried as a fertilizer. Have seen willows growing on it.

Q. (by Mr. Byrne)—Is it that character of material which is generally called slickens, which in this case you testify is a fertilizer?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q. (by Mr. Hart)—You call everything that comes from a mine slickens, don't you?

A.—I think so.

L. C. M'AFEE,

Being called and sworn on behalf of the defendant, in response to questions by Mr. Belcher, testified as follows: Reside in San Francisco. Have had acquaintance with the islands at and near the mouth of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, more or less since 1872, in the capacity of engineer and general manager and with a view to reclamation. Had charge first of Staten Island, in the Mokelumne river, about five miles from the junction of the Mokelumne with the San Joaquin. Have also had charge of Roberts Island, near Stockton, in the San Joaquin. Have examined Twitchell and other islands.

Q.—Now, will you state, first as to Staten Island, what you have done there. Give the history of your work and its results?

A.—I first went there, I think, in February, 1872—but with regard to dates I cannot recollect exactly. I went there and examined it with reference to its reclamation. I found that some work had previously been done there in the shape of a levee, plowing with a huge plow, which turned over a furrow about two feet square; but whether they ever kept out any water with them I do not know. They did not dam the slough, so of course it could only have kept out the water where the levee was standing. Then after that the parties with whom I was acting determined to reclaim the island. We built a levee, partly with Chinamen and partly with a large dredging machine. We dug a ditch four and a half or five feet deep and made a levee about five feet high, two feet crown and twelve feet base, six feet from the ditch. After that, from time to time, we repaired this levee as was necessary. Every year we had to do more or less work. The material was peat, and it shrank and settled very considerably. I think it lost about one-third of its bulk in passing from the ditch to the levee. After that this same material shrank still further and settled, and it had to be added to repeatedly, and the tide would rise and flow over the levee. That has been the general history of the levee which was first under my charge. The more recent history of it is this: We found that this material could not be depended upon as a levee, so we built a bulkhead, which consisted of posts 4x4 or 4x6 driven one into the ground and the other slanting as a brace against it, from six to eight feet broad, and the earth piled against that. The space between the original levee and this bulkhead we filled in with sand. The top of the bulkhead was supposed to be above any of the floods that they ever had except 1862, but the flood of last year went two feet above it. The cost of all this work has been about $300,000.

Witness was examined at length in regard to the practicability of reclaiming the islands, and testified substantially that he did not consider their reclamation practicable with the materials found on the islands themselves. He claimed that the sand and sediment that came down the rivers made a much better levee, and in some cases did withstand floods. The islands could be reclaimed only at a great expenditure of money. Witness also stated that the sedimentary deposit on these islands is better in some respects than the peat found there.

Q.—What is your conclusion as an engineer as to the practibility of reclaiming these peat islands?

Objected to by counsel for the prosecution, on the ground that the witness is not competent to testify on that point.

After some discussion the Court overruled the objection.

A.—My own opinion is that it may be practicable, but at a very great expense, like any other engineering operation.

Q.—Practicable with the material at hand?

A.—With the material that can be reached.

Q.—What is the material?

A.—There are two kinds of material there now—the natural peat and the material of the banks and bed of the river.

Q.—Which is the material that you deem practicable to use?

A.—That from the banks and bed of the river.

Q.—If the surface of the interior of these islands has been changed in any way by the operations in connection with the cultivation of them, state how.

A.—On Staten Island I think the reclamation was complete in May or June. In November or October of that year the soil was set fire to—the grass was set fire to, and the soil took fire from that, and burned to a depth ordinarily of six to eight inches. Sometimes it was much deeper. There were instances of it burning several feet. On the ashes the grain was sown, and tramped in with sheep, and from that soil the best crops were produced we ever had on the island. After that the soil was cultivated as is ordinarily done, by plowing and harrowing.

Q.—Have you in the work of reclamation ever brought up sands from the river at any time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What appeared to be clean white sand?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do with it?

A.—Repaired breaks in the levees with it. There were subterranean cracks, and they were filled with sand. Sand was filled in on both sides of the levee in order to make a firm foundation. Witness also stated that he had noticed that the grass which grew on this sand was finer than that which grew on the peat.

Q.—What would be the comparative value of sediment and tule soil for cultivation?

A.—I suppose as to the intrinsic fertility of each that there would be a rather nice balancing of their qualities, but the conditions of the cultivation are such that the fertility would be affected not by the quality of the soil but by attending circumstances. To illustrate: Very valuable crops of one kind have been raised on the sediment soil, and very valuable crops of another kind have been raised on the peat land; and the question comes up, not as to the intrinsic fertility, but which is the most certain. The objection to either soil would not be to its fertility, but its liability to destruction from some other cause.

Q.—What do you say as to the use for orchards of the one or the other kind of soil?

A.—Experience and success has been entirely in favor of the bank soil; but I have seen good fruit trees and grape vines, and particularly berries, succeeding very well on peat soil.

Q.—Of what is that peat soil composed?

A.—It seems to be a mass of roots. My favorite comparison is a hair mattress. It looks very much like a hair mattress—a mass of roots matted together. There is practically no sand in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart—Witness stated that he was a real estate broker and was Secretary of the Excelsior Mining Company. The mines are in Yuba and Nevada counties. Prior to the time I went to Staten Island I had been a student and had not been an engineer. My connection with Staten Island has not ceased; own an interest there yet. The owners have declined to attempt its reclamation further.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length, but no new facts elicited.

H. H. BROWN,

Being called and sworn on behalf of the defendant, in answer to questions by Mr. Byrne, testified as follows: Reside in Grangerville, Tulare county. Have lived in the Gold Run mining district, Placer county. I went to what is known as Cold Springs in 1850, about the last part of July. From there I went on to Bear river, at Squares' canyon. Mined there for about two months. From there I went to Nevada City. Was there nearly a month. From there returned to what is known now as Little Fork and wintered, during the winter of 1850. Mined there on what is known as Scotch Ravine. In the spring of 1851 I went to Cold Springs, and went into business there, and remained there during the summer. In the fall I went back to Little Fork, and mined there during the winter of 1851. In the summer of 1852 I flumed Bear river immediately below Squares' canyon. Mined there a short time, and in the fall of 1852 I went to Indiana Hill and located mines there. I had a mine there until the fall of 1854, when I went to Cold Springs and went into business there. From 1855 to 1861, I was in business there. Engaged in mining to some extent most of the time. Cold Springs was known as Mountain Springs at that time. In the fall of 1861 I went to Gold Run. The town was just started. My mining in this State has been in Little York district, in Dutch Flat and Gold Run, and I also mined in Idaho a short time. I was absent from Gold Run in Idaho about six months; probably in the mines about three months. Left Gold Run on the 26th of February, 1878. Mined in two counties in this State—Nevada and Placer. I know what customs, usages and practices have existed and still exist in reference to the use of water and discharge of tailings from hydraulic mines and mines operated by water. In opening mines they would seek the most convenient outlet, channel, natural water-way, canyon or ravine, and dump the tailings into it. That practice has prevailed ever since I went into the mines in 1850. I never heard any objection raised to it so far as my knowledge went.

Q.—Do you know the mining claim at Gold Run called the Indiana Hill claim?

A.—I do. I located a port on of it, and I know a part of the others who located there. [Witness mentioned the names of various locators on Indiana Hill.] The portion I located in 1852 was the extreme southern portion of the claim now known as the Indiana Hill claim. I was present at a miners' meeting in that district in 1853, called for the purpose of adopting laws to govern the district. It was early in the fall of 1853. There were probably thirty or forty, and there might have been fifty miners present—probably about two-thirds of the miners there at that time. The meeting was organized by electing John Pickering as President, and J. F. Talbot Secretary. Mr. Talbot, myself and other gentlemen, I think Mr. Beards, were appointed to draft by-laws and submit them to another meeting. We adjourned for a week, I think. At the adjourned meeting the laws were adopted, and I was elected Recorder. I occupied the position until 1855 or 1856—when there was another meeting called at Mountain Springs. I still occupied the position of Recorder, although I was not there at the hill. I was succeeded by O. W. Hollenbeck. [Witness described on the map the boundaries of the original Indiana Hill district and the boundaries of the Gold Run district, as subsequently enlarged.]

Recess until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

H. H. Brown continued. Direct examination (to Mr. Byrne)—I have made an estimate of the production of gold in the Gold Run district from 1855 to 1868. It is about $6,000,000. During that time I was express agent and had charge of a banking establishment at Gold Run. I bought gold dust during that time. I base my judgment on my experience while thus engaged in business at Gold Run. Four million five hundred thousand dollars in gold passed through the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co. I was agent for that company a great many years. The Union, Gem and Druid Companies did not send their gold through our office. I include their bullion in my estimate of $6,000,000. They sold their gold in the town of Dutch Flat. The Harkness claim produced $60,000 in one year. I first knew of the Indiana Hill being worked in 1853, and it has been worked every year since during the water season. The first ditch to that mine was constructed from Canyon creek in the year 1854. The first mining done there was ground sluicing. They commenced hydraulic mining there in 1855. The first hydraulic mining I ever saw was at Nevada City, in 1853. I went to that place to examine this process at that time, with a view of introducing the same process on Indiana Hill. The first mining was done in the gulches and sags, washing the red soil and quartz soil. They then began running cuts and short tunnels from Canyon creek, and working off another bench. The first discovery of the deep gravel deposit was made in 1852, on a point of Indiana Hill. Those mines have been worked continuously ever since during the water season. There is a mill in that district for crushing hard and rocky material. It is a cement mill. They have to crush a large amount of cemented gravel in order to thoroughly extract the gold. Mr. Hollenback was the first Recorder of Mountain Spring District. I was first Recorder of the Indiana Hill District.

Cross-examination (by Mr. Cadwalader)—Cold Springs is about a mile northeast of Gold Run, between Gold Run and Dutch Flat. My first mining was in Bear river. It was what they call bank mining. At Little York I engaged in ravine mining. Ravine mines were limited to 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width. The original claims located at Gold Run were 100 feet in length and 25 feet wide. The hill claims were 60 feet square. All of the Gold Run Mining Company's property south of Tater ravine is embraced in the original Indiana Hill district. All of the ground in the district was not located prior to the enlarging of the district. They first began to dump in Canyon creek in 1854. I was one of a company of five that first located on Indiana Hill. We located 500 feet. Our location on that hill was prior to the organizing of the mining district. All claims that were located before the organization of the districts were not interfered with, so far as rules relating to size of claims was concerned. The new district increased the size of ravine claims to 500 feet in length and 200 feet in width, and the hill claims to 200 square feet. This applied only to unlocated grounds. I was Recorder of the old district, but not of the new district. I kept store at Mountain Springs until 1861. I then removed to Gold Run, built several houses, and was engaged in various occupations. I was in Idaho during six months of 1862. I mined in Gold Run mine ravine, and was interested in some claims on Bogus Hill. There were no rules requiring a miner to work his mine in any particular manner. Between 1865 and 1868 there was about 400 miners in the Gold Run district.

Adjourned to the 3d day of January, 1882, at 9:30 A. M.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, December 21—By Rev. Carroll M. Davis, at the residence of the bride's parents, Russell D. Stephens to Adelaide M. Duggan.

Sacramento, December 21—By P. H. Coggins, Justice of the Peace, G. W. Kirkpatrick to Margaret J. Buckley.

Grass Valley, December 17—Samuel T. George to Annie Trewhella.

DIED.

Sacramento, December 23—Mrs. Mary Laurie, a native of Ireland, about 60 years. (Oakland and San Rafael papers copy.)

Sacramento, December 22—John Moore, a native of Ireland, 58 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Sacramento, December 22—Louise A., wife of Robert Philip, a native of Germany, 38 years, 5 months and 9 days.

[Funeral private.]

Placerville, December 20—John Schroeder, 52 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Christmas Tree and Arches, at Kingsley Chapel, Eleventh street, between H and I. Appropriate exercises, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. SANTA CLAUS will be there, with Presents for the "Little Folks." d24-1t

Christmas Tree This (Saturday) Evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in the M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K. [B. C.] d24 1t

A. O. U. W.—Union Lodge, No. 21, will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, December 24th, at Red Men's Hall, Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as the nominations for officers will take place.
H. J. NORTON, M. W.
CHAS. COOLEY, Recorder. [B. C.] d24-1t

J. L. York being unavoidably called from the city, will not Lecture SUNDAY (Christmas) EVENING, as advertised; but will be here to speak the Sunday following. d24-1t*

Mrs. P. W. Stephens will lecture in Trance, at Pioneer Hall, in absence of Dr. York, SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. d24-1t*

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING SALOON, WELL located and doing a good business. Object in selling, going on my ranch. Inquire at EMPIRE SALOON, No. 120 K street, between Front and Second. d24-3t*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S OFFICE

WILL BE OPEN FOR THE DELIVERY OF packages, etc., till 10 P. M. to-day. No packages delivered to-morrow.
Sacramento, December 24, 1881. d24-1t*

CHRISTMAS TREE,

At Sixth-street M. E. Church, This (Saturday) Evening, at 7:15 o'clock.

☞ Programme consists of selections from "Kate Greenaway's Under the Window," "Mother Goose," "Christmas Recreation," etc. Children admitted free; Adults, 25 cents. d24-1t

—SERIES OF—

GRAND CONCERTS

In Sacramento.

THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SERIES will be given at the Congregational Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1882. The programme will soon be published, and will consist of choruses, quintets, quartets, duets and solos, accompanied by Jones, Grant & Beebe's full orchestra (ten pieces). Admission, Fifty Cents.
d24-1t J. L SKINNER, Director.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY,

No. 1012 I street, Sacramento.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—ACADEMIC Course, Preparatory Course, and Primary Department; Music, Painting and Languages. Policy, Thorough Instruction and Careful Discipline. Location free from the rigorous winds of the coast, and the debilitating heat of the interior.

Term Opens Wednesday, January 4, 1882.

d24 3p1m MRS. HERMON PERRY, Principal.

NOTICE!

HAVING RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF Special Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, I hereby resign the agency of said company for Sacramento and vicinity. GEORGE W. LORENZ has been appointed Agent, and I solicit for him a renewal of all policies. JOS. J. AGARD.

"THE OLD HARTFORD!"

1794. 1881.

GEORGE W. LORENZ, AGENT,

Southeast Corner Fourth and J sts.,

SACRAMENTO. d24-1w

TRUSTEES' SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A TRUST DEED made by J. O. SHERWOOD, dated October 31, 1877, and recorded on the same day in Book Number 86 of Deeds, on page 385 and following, of the Records of the County of Sacramento, in the State of California, we will, for default in the payment of the principal and interest of the note which said deed was made to secure, and on application of the holder of said note, sell at public auction, for cash in gold coin, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, January 17, 1882, at the front door of the Court house of said county, in the city of Sacramento, all the real estate in said deed described, viz., lot 9, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section three, and two fractions, being lots 8 and 9 in the southeast quarter of section four and the northeast quarter, and the fractional northwest quarter, and the north half of southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section nine, all in township 7 north, range 8 east, of Mount Diablo base and meridian, in said county and State.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
d24-3wSTuTh

NEW ADVERTISE

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

Our Stores will remain CLOSED from SATURDAY NIGHT, December 24th, until TUESDAY MORNING, December 27, 1881.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1880.	
Highest	45	Highest	55
Lowest	32	Lowest	48

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest	55	Highest	41
Lowest	28	Lowest	34

Those who have yet Christmas and New Year's Gifts to purchase will find the extent, variety and beauty of our Holiday Stock of positive advantage in buying, especially on account of the low prices for which all things are selling.

TOYS—
A great variety, with the merit of uncommonly low prices. There will also be found in this Department Holiday Cards, Albums, Picture Frames, Glove Boxes, etc., etc.

FANCY GOODS—
Russia Leather, Plush and Morocco Purses; Fans, Fine Laces; a large assortment of Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, etc.

HATS—
A fine display, including some with rich satin linings, stamped with the sentiments of the season. All the latest and most popular styles in Soft and Stiff Hats.

BRIC-A-BRAC—
Novelties in useful and ornamental things, including Jewel Boxes, Frames, Perfumed Sachets, Baskets, Wall Brackets, etc. Were imported by us from France.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—
Steel and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, Fine Table Damasks, Gobelin Tapestry Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Red-topped Boots for little boys. Also, handsome Plush and Velvet Slippers for Men; Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, Sandals and Slippers.

MEN'S WEAR—
Dozens or half-dozens of White Shirts for Holiday Gifts. Handsome Scarfs, Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs; Jewelry, in choice designs and styles.

DRESSES AND CLOAKS—
Ready-made Cloaks and Suits; Fine Silk and Worsted Dress Materials, in great abundance.

CLOTHING—
Men's and Boys' Fine Suits and Overcoats, White Vests; a large supply of Trunks, Valises and Satchels.

MILLINERY—
Here will be found Choice Hats and Bonnets for Ladies' and Children's wear; Silk, Plush and Feather Turbans.

MECHANICS' STORE,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE.