THREE DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$352,800 IN GOLD.

Steamship George Law, Lt. G. V. Fox, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at half-past twelve on morning of the 16th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning.

She brings the California mails of the 1st March, $319,800 in treasure on freight, and 234 passengers.

Encountered a severe gale from the North-east on the 22d.

March 23d, at 7:30 A. M., off Hatteras, passed schr. S. E. Parker, of Norfolk.

The Steamship Golden Gate, Allan McLane, Commander, left San Francisco at 10:30 P. M., on the 1st., and made the run to Panama in 11 days and 4 hours, (running time), the quickest time ever made by any steamer on the Pacific.

The outward passengers by the George Law were landed at Aspinwall on the morning of the 15th, and left Panama on the Golden Age the same day.

The following is the Treasure List of the steamship George Law:

Metropolitan Bank	$70,000	Baker & Merrill	$4,000
Duval & Co.	100,000	H. Harris & Co.	2,235
A. Rich & Bros.	25,000	Wm. Sellman & Co.	3,100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50,000	Chambers & Heiser	2,545
Order	54,046	Peter Naylor	2,000
Bingham & Reynolds	16,550	J. G. Wyman & Co.	1,275
Adams & Co.	16,500	Hamburger's Bros.	3,500
Ross, Falconer & Co.	6,807	Henry Smyth	2,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	5,500	G. Rosenstock	2,000
John Phelan, Jr.	7,584	Ellis & Newell	2,555
Flint, Peabody & Co.	6,700		
Total			$352,800

The following is the specie list of the steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 1st inst.:

Drexel, Sather & Church	$100,000	D. L. Ross & Co.	$6,906
S. Davidson	30,000	Hamburger & Bros.	3,500
Lucas, Turner & Co.	30,000	J. Seligman & Co.	3,100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50,000	Charles H. Stryburg	2,000
A. Rich & Bros.	25,000	Haby & Kilda	2,016
Bingham & Reynolds	10,550	S. W. Rosencstock	2,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	10,750	Other shippers	9,517
W. T. Coleman & Co.	7,744		
J. & M. Phelan	7,584	Total	$391,279

We are indebted for favors to Mr. Purser Mitchell, and to Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expressers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 1, 1855.

During the past week we have had one of the greatest excitements that has ever been witnessed in California. The steamer which arrived here on the 17th of February brought the intelligence that the house of Page, Bacon & Co., of St. Louis, had suspended payment. A run immediately commenced upon the house of Page, Bacon & Co. here, and continued throughout the entire day. About $400,000 were paid, mostly to small depositors. Large depositors and the mercantile community generally believed that this house was solvent and abundantly able to meet promptly its liabilities; and it was not until some conflicting statements been made by the house that the public confidence began to diminish. It was well known that many of the largest mercantile houses in the city were heavily indebted to Page, Bacon & Co., and if they were called upon to pay immediately, bankruptcy would be the result. This, added to the uncertain position of the remittances which Page, Bacon & Co. had made to the Atlantic side, so excited the public mind that the house closed its doors on the 22d. This step was unexpected, it having taken place after many supposed that the danger of suspension had passed—and everybody became filled with distrust. On the 22d a quiet run was commenced on Adams & Co., and about $200,000 drawn. The next morning, instead of opening the doors as usual, they announced their suspension. A general panic then commenced. Montgomery st., where most of the banking-houses are situated, was densely thronged with people, rushing toward the doors of all the banks. Hundreds acted like madmen. On the same day Wells, Fargo & Co. closed their doors. Also, Robinson & Co., and A. S. Wright, two private banking-houses, under the name of Savings Banks, that professed to pay interest on deposits. All the other banking-houses stood the panic, and are now doing business as usual. The amount of money drawn from the banks during the the panic is estimated at three millions of dollars.

The three principal houses—Page, Bacon & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co.—immediately after their suspension had receivers appointed, for the purpose of keeping off their creditors. On the 27th Wells, Fargo & Co. called a meeting of their heaviest depositors, who agreed to wait upon them 30 and 60 days for the amounts due them, whereupon that house immediately resumed, and is now in active operation. As this house is a joint-stock concern, and most of its stockholders are on the Atlantic side, I subjoin a statement of its affairs, made Feb. 27:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$192,182
Bills receivable		30,000
Bills overdue	$114,532 56	
Express Department		72,000
Bills receivable and other assets at Sacramento		50,000
Real Estate at Sacramento		35,000
Real Estate at Stockton		21,000
War Bonds		2,225
Total		$400,407

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors, including certificates of deposit	$121,000
Interior offices	55,000
Balance due interior offices	18,000
To New-York for Drafts	102,934
Balance over and above liabilities	103,473
Total	$400,473

It would have been fortunate for the public, if Adams & Co. could have come out in a similar manner, but is feared, and very generally believed, that that house is insolvent. I. C. Woods, the principal manager of the concern, has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The statement made by him, of the assets and liabilities of the house, shows it to have been one of the worst managed concerns in the country. In the assets are the following items:

Woodpecker Ranch, 80 acres	$8,000
Banking Office at Sacramento	84,832
Sugar Pine Lumber Stock	15,268
California Stage Stock	81,665
California Steam Navigation Company Stock	35,763
San José Farm	33,343
Alviso Ranch	23,225
Mokelumne Hill Water Stock	13,000
Horses, Cattle and Hogs	12,400
Pulgas Ranch	147,990

There are a plenty of smaller items of the same sort, including the modest sum of $89,185, which the illustrious manager of the house has placed to his overdrawn account. The last statement made by the house puts down:

Assets	$1,751,192 49
Liabilities	1,640,288 25
Excess of Assets	$110,904 24

It is not supposed that the creditors of Adams & Co., will ever receive 50 cents on the dollar.

While the general impression still prevails that Page, Bacon & Co. are yet solvent, and will *ultimately* pay all their debts, it is feared that they cannot resume payment at the present time. Their means are beyond their control. The attempt of the merchants to sustain them, by offering to indorse their paper in the sum of one million of dollars, it is believed, was caused principally by the fact that these same merchants were indebted to Page, Bacon & Co., and that if the house was suffered to go down, many of them would be carried down with it. For these merchants to become security for Page, Bacon & Co., therefore, was virtually indorsing their own paper. The statement of the house, on the 22d of February, the day it suspended, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash	$83,000	Honolulu, S. I.	$47,863
Cash Items	142,700	J. W. Clark & Co.	
Bills Receivable	315,000	Boston	7,000
New-York, (in hands of D. Hoadley)	800,000	Page & Bacon	440,000
Boston	3,000	Real Estate	40,000
Louisville	1,855	Total	$2,171,818

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors (Certificates of Depositors)	$372,000	Sacramento Office	$334,000
New-Orleans	7,950	Sonora Office	30,000
London	59,000	Total	$1,302,950
Assets			$2,171,818
Liabilities			1,302,950
Balance after liquidation			868,868

The item of $860,000, in the hands of D. Hoadley, in New-York, it is feared, is beyond the reach of Page, Bacon & Co., to meet their liabilities in San Francisco. If so, the house here cannot resume payment.

Of course all of these changes have had a depressing effect upon trade. For the past week all mercantile business, like the broken Banks, has been suspended. But California is a live country, and everything moves rapidly one way or the other. Nearly the whole of January and February have been dry weather, and the miners have been anxiously looking for the winter rains to wash out their dirt from the piles of earth which they have thrown up during the dry season. Fortune has favored them, and the rains have commenced. During the present month, I have no doubt, a larger amount of gold will be taken out than has ever been dug in any single month since the gold discovery.

The Banks here in this city, from a variety of causes—among which may be mentioned extravagant living, employing fancy men who keep fast horses and fancy women—may burst up, and defraud many hard-working, honest people, and cause much suffering; but for the Banks in the up-country, in the mountains and valleys, there is no such thing with them. The gold is there, and well-directed industry will procure it. Take the miners as a whole, they were never doing better than they now are, nor was the State of California ever in a sounder or more prosperous condition. We are now passing through a crisis, bringing things down to a proper level, where men of industry and economy can have a chance. Nothing but the stern law of necessity will force people out of the extravagant notions that have prevailed, and the sooner this takes place the better will it be for all. These revulsions, therefore, are the precursors for a sounder and better state of affairs.

Quite an excitement has prevailed of late on account of new gold discoveries on Kern River, in the southern portion of the State. This is a large district of country lying south of Stockton, and the point where the miners are now at work is about 250 miles from that city. From all the accounts received, I have no doubt but there are valuable diggings in a section extending a hundred miles each way. It has long been known there was gold in that region, but the want of water and the fear of trouble with Indians, have prevented people from going there in any considerable numbers until now.

After some fifty ineffectual ballotings for United States Senator in place of Doctor Gwin, the Legislature has wisely concluded to waste no more time for the present. The question is considered disposed of until next year.

There has been a large arrival of vessels during the past week. Although there has been a great falling off in shipments to this port, there is no danger of any scarcity in goods of most kinds, which can be purchased at reasonable rates.

One of the most gratifying changes that has taken place in California, is the improvements that have been, and are being, made in agriculture. There is no longer any need of shipping breadstuffs from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. We have an abundance of our own, and to spare. Flour and grain are cheaper here than in New-York, and we can now better afford to send it to you than you can to us. California has a soil and climate unequaled, and needs nothing but an intelligent, working, permanent population to make it the most prosperous country in the world. The following table from the Surveyor-General's Annual Report, just published, shows the amount of wheat raised the last year:

COUNTIES.	Acres planted.	Average.	Bush. Wheat.
Marin	535	30	10,050
Sonoma	16,373	23½	389,287
Napa	17,000	20	340,000
Solano	6,214	25	155,350
Yolo	9,600	25	240,000
Yuba	3,655	22½	82,237
Butte	3,725	22½	83,812
Placer	1,545	20	30,900
Sacramento	6,815	25	85,375
Calaveras	2,142	22½	48,195
San Joaquin	11,310	28½	320,355
Stanislaus	4,205	14½	63,350
Mariposa	2,365	15	35,475
Tulare	2,920	10	29,200
Contra Costa	3,785	21½	81,377
Alameda	15,490	40	619,600
Santa Clara	22,745	20	254,900
Santa Cruz	6,550	50	326,500
Monterey	745	40	29,800
San Francisco	445	30	13,350
Total	135,024	25 3-15	3,439,593

A much larger crop of grain will be raised this year than last. The price of wheat here during the season has ranged from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents the bushel. The price of barley from sixty to ninety cents the bushel. Oats about the same. Plowing and sowing has been going on here for the past two months. Grass is now green, and the flowers are in bloom. Think of this, in comparison with the ice and snow and mud which the people of New-York must paddle through five months of the year. M. F.

THE BANKS.

MORE EXCITEMENT—WARRANTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF MR. ROBINSON AND DR. WRIGHT—DETENTION OF THE STEAMER, &C.

From The San Francisco Herald, Feb. 27.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday, by the circulation of a rumor that Mr. Robinson, one of the proprietors of the Savings Bank, and Dr. A. Wright, proprietor of the Miners' Exchange Bank, had been arrested on board the Uncle Sam, which sailed yesterday for San Juan, having in their possession a large amount of property in coin and securities. The whole affair is enveloped in considerable mystery, and the true state of the facts could not be ascertained. It was asserted that Robinson was arrested on board the Uncle Sam, and $14,000 in specie, and $100,000 in securities, were found in his possession; and also, that certain parties to whom he was indebted discovered a large amount of money (said to be $60,000) which had been stowed away somewhere for safe keeping.

We give the rumors for what they are worth. The circulation, however, of these reports, caused considerable excitement, and at one time it was feared that an attack would be made on either of the banking houses named. It is certain that the steamer was detained for two or three hours beyond the appointed time for sailing; but whether the delay was occasioned by the heavy fog which settled over the bay in the early part of the day, or by the Sheriff's searching the vessel, we are unable to say. It was also reported during the day that a person had been arrested on Montgomery st., on whose person a large amount of Robinson's securities was found. We have ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that a warrant was issued from the Superior Court for the arrest of Dr. Wright, at the suit of Isaac Fry, who alleges that he is indebted to him in the sum of $2,185; and in the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest was issued, says "that he has been informed by divers persons, and verily believes that the said defendant (Wright) is about to leave the State of California, with intent to defraud his creditors, on the steamer which leaves the port of San Francisco for Nicaragua, on Monday, the 26th inst.; and that he will do so unless restrained by the process of this Court."

On this affidavit a warrant was issued for the arrest of Dr. Wright, and was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Dowdegan; but whether he was arrested or not upon that warrant, we cannot positively state. The whole affair in regard to Mr. Robinson is wrapped in the most impenetrable fog, and it would seem that all the rumors in regard to him were entirely unfounded, from the fact that it could not be ascertained from what Court the warrant was issued; and also that a meeting of his creditors is called for, this afternoon, when a statement of the affairs of the institution of which he was one of the proprietors, will be submitted. We know, however, that attachments against him were issued yesterday out of the Superior Court, at the suit of J. W. Laurie, in behalf of himself and certain other parties, for various sums amounting in all to $2,075; and also that an assignment of the interest of the firm in the suit of Robinson *et al.* v. Farwell *et al.*, for $2,000, was yesterday filed in the Twelfth District Court. As a matter of justice, we should also state that we have been assured by parties in whose honor and veracity we place every confidence, that no warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Robinson; but still we deem it our duty, as a matter of news, to give the rumors which were so rife in the streets yesterday.

ADAMS & CO.

Books were opened at this establishment yesterday to obtain the signatures of its creditors to the proposition made yesterday, viz: 25 per cent. on their deposits within thirty days, and the remainder when their assets are made available. We are informed that a large number of signatures were procured.

PAGE, BACON & CO.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. propose, in their new arrangement for resuming their business, to issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at one per cent. per month, which certificates are guaranteed by some of our first men to the amount of over a million of dollars. The bond guaranteeing the certificates has been duly executed and acknowledged; and as soon as the amount required by the firm is made up, which will doubtless be done shortly, the certificates will be issued and the house again placed upon a good basis. As these certificates bear interest, and are negotiable and amply secured, they must become at once an excellent investment for parties who have been heretofore in the habit of depositing where no interest has been allowed. In the present state of our money market we have no doubt these certificates will be at once taken up.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

In all the towns of the interior, says *The Tribune*, except San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada and Diamond Springs, Wells Fargo & Co. have kept paying certificates of deposit as fast as presented, and it cannot be justly said that they have suspended. It appears that in all their interior offices, they have a surplus over the amount due there depositors, and as soon as that surplus can be transmitted to the offices in towns where they suspended, specie payment will be resumed. We received the following dispatch last evening from Jackson: The office of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Moquelumne Hill has paid all demands presented against them up to this time, and have a sufficiency on hand to meet all others outstanding. The office at Jackson has also paid all demands, and is in a good condition for any emergency.

ADAMS & CO. IN AUBURN.

The Tribune learns from a gentleman who arrived in Sacramento from Auburn yesterday, that up to the time of the departure of the stage, the entire amount of drafts presented at the branch office of Adams & Co. in that town, and of course not paid, was $60,000.

From The San Francisco Herald, Feb 28.

INJUNCTION ON WELLS, FARGO & CO. DISSOLVED—RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS—ATTACHMENT AGAINST ROBINSON—ARREST OF DR. WRIGHT.

The excitement of the past few days seems to have in some degree subsided, and as the public become informed of the true position of banking affairs, a disposition is manifest to await calmly the result rather than risk a serious loss by pressing immediate liquidation.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

We take great pleasure in announcing that Wells, Fargo & Co. resumed business yesterday, and everything connected with their establishment went on as usual. The suit of Washburn and others against Pardee commenced in the Fourth District Court, in which the injunction was granted, has been discontinued, and an order was entered vacating the appointment of the Receiver.

PAGE, BACON & CO.

The banking house of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. was open yesterday to special depositors, and parties having property placed in the custody of this house for safe keeping were afforded an opportunity to withdraw the same. The bank will be open again to-day.

ADAMS & CO.

It will be seen from a notice in another column that this firm have confessed themselves insolvent, and applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. A stay of all proceedings on the part of the creditors of the firm, and of I. C. Woods, is ordered by Judge Lake, and notice is given that the creditors appear on the 31st of March, to show cause why the prayer of the insolvent to be discharged from the debts should not be granted.

ROBINSON'S SAVINGS BANK.

After a deal of skirmishing on the part of creditors, the Sheriff's officers and constables, an entrance was effected yesterday morning into the banking-house of Robinson & Co., the iron doors of which have ever since Friday morning resisted all attempts to enter. There was a rush for precedence, of course, but Constable Silverthorn managed to make the first seizure, and attach the gold scales, office furniture, &c. There was a fierce trial of strength, for a few moments, between the cuts and the lus—the one to force an entrance, the other to bar the doors and exclude the crowd. The lus succeeded, and the search commenced. Upon opening the vault nothing was discovered except a specie-bag, which, on examination, was found to contain three pounds of——shot, and an indefinite quantity of needles, which severely pricked the party who grabbed it. Robinson & Co. publish a card notifying their creditors to meet them to-day, when a full statement of the affairs of the institution will be made.

WRIGHT'S MINERS' EXCHANGE BANK.

Dr. A. S. Wright was arrested yesterday, upon a warrant issued from the Fourth District Court, but was released from custody upon procuring sufficient bonds.

A handbill, setting forth as follows, was posted throughout the city:

In contradiction of the report that Dr. Wright has left the city, or made an attempt to do so, we, the undersigned, certify, on our own personal knowledge, that such report is without foundation; and that his whole time, since the suspension of the Bank has been devoted to the necessary efforts for meeting all his liabilities at an early day.

A. M. DE HART, A. HARASZTHY,
C. H. WEST, JOHN SENSLEY,
R. E. RAYMOND.

It appears that Dr. Wright's family have been greatly annoyed by visits from numerous creditors of the Bank. Yesterday a policeman was stationed at the door leading to the private apartments of the building, with orders to admit no one.

COLONIZATION IN NICARAGUA.

Col. Wm. Walker has, we understand, received a grant of 52,000 acres of land from the Government of Nicaragua, and intends to sail about March 10 for the port of Realejo. The grant has a condition of colonization annexed, and the grantee proposes to convey 120 men to the land ceded him by the State of Nicaragua.

This is the first step toward a proper development of the immense natural resources of the Nicaragua Isthmus. The territory is extremely fertile, yielding large and abundant crops of cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, incigo, maize, wheat and rice. Rich mines are also said to exist in the State, and the Indians, in their rude way, have long worked the gold placers of the northwestern departments. The climate is excellent, especially on the Pacific side, and among the uplands north and east of Lakes Managua and Nicaragua.

Labor is cheap and abundant, and all that is required to make the country wealthy is a firm and stable Government. It is, probably, with a view of giving peace to the people, and of establishing in the State a nucleus of law and order, that the grant has been made to Col. Walker. The accomplishment of such an end will be a great good, not only to the State of Nicaragua, but to the commerce and civilization of the world. [San Francisco Herald, Feb. 20.

FROM THE MINES.

RAIN AT LAST.—*The Times and Transcript* says: The long wished for dispensation has at last been bestowed upon us, and there will be many thankful hearts throughout our State. It is true that it has come too late for many a one who has manfully contended against the impending ruin that the want of this necessary auxiliary in developing the resources of the country has brought upon them. No one who has a fair knowledge of the mining regions can doubt for a moment that a few days or a week or two of such weather as we have experienced in this city within a day or two, would remove a very large portion of the unhappy embarrassment and disaster that has overspread our community of late like a pall. We congratulate our mining friends also upon the auspicious commencement of the spring months, and trust that a few months' labor will reward them for their patience.

NEW DIGGINGS.—Dry diggings, of a very promising character, have been discovered lately in Calaveras County. They are situated in the foot hills, a few miles below Reynolds' Ferry. The gulches are shallow, but we should judge, from all we have heard, that the pickings in them are very good. The gold is generally found in coarse and solid lumps.

EL DORADO COUNTY.—New diggings have been discovered seven miles from Placerville, which for richness stand unrivaled. Shafts have and are being opened, which have prospected from the surface three cents to the bucket, and in some instances as high as seventy-five cents. Eight cents, however, is about the general average.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY—COLUMBIA AND VICINITY.—*The Gazette*, of Saturday, says a twenty-three ounce specimen was taken out on Saturday last from the claim of Wm. Aiken & Co., at Matelot Gulch. On Monday and Tuesday they took out 15 ounces. The claim averaged from five to six ounces per day. Messrs. Shaw & Co., below the Big Reservoir, washed two days last week, and realized 12 ounces. On Gold Hill, Messrs. Harding & Co. have been doing very well. On Saturday last they washed out four ounces. At Knickerbocker Flat the miners are making some heavy strikes. Messrs. Sherr, Rogers & Co. washed out, on Saturday last, the nice little sum of 15 ounces. Messrs. Pitts, Holton & Co., at the head of Matelot Gulch, on Saturday last, washed out 23 ounces.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—*The Sonora Democrat*, speaking of new discoveries near Reynold's Ferry, says the gold is coarse, ranging from lumps weighing 50 cents up to five ounces. It is found in the numerous ravines and gulches of the neighborhood, on the granite ledges, within a foot or two of the surface. There is no water in that region, and the gold that has been obtained was taken from the bed-rock in the good old-fashioned way, by means of a jack-knife. The person who gave the information had considerable money with him, and stated that he had made from fifty to a hundred dollars in the manner above described.

NEVADA COUNTY.—ROYCE AND READY.—Nutall & Valentine are taking out, daily, with four hands employed, from eight to ten ounces. Roberts & Co. are prosecuting an extensive work of surface diggings, having expended over $1,000 in preparation. The weather has been most favorable for quartz mining, and an immense amount of gold has been issued, and kept in circulation from the various mills. Employment at fair wages has been given to very many persons, and the effect of this sort of mining has been most favorable, in this vicinity. The rock on New-York Hill still yields well, and the opening of a new vein has paid the owners over $1,000 during the past two weeks. The rock yields about thirty-eight dollars per ton.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITOL.

Correspondence of The San Francisco Herald.

SACRAMENTO, Monday, Feb. 26, 1855.

The advent of a better and more substantial system of finance is just about to dawn on us, as the rains have now commenced for the season. For the past 48 hours the rain has been falling steadily, and by information received from members who have returned from a visit to their constituents, I find that rain and snow have been general for these past few days throughout the whole State. One month of such rain as is now falling will obliterate forever the record of the late monetary panic.

Frauds are taken here in exchange and general currency at 12½ cents only. I am informed the same step has been taken in many parts of the mines.

There are notices posted up, calling a Democratic Caucus to-night, to harmonize the Democratic party, and for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator this winter. The basis of this compromise, (as I am informed,) is, that Gwin is to receive the nomination and be elected, and the other wings of the party are to have sole and undisputed control of the nominations at the ensuing summer Convention. In other words, the high minded, intelligent, and independent freemen of a republican State are to have their wishes stultified, and their political freedom bartered and prostituted, to gratify the ambition of a few brainless politicians.

There were several petitions introduced, on Saturday, in the House, on subjects of a local nature. Mr. Edwards's bill to amend the 362d section of the act concerning crimes and punishments, provides that all Judges, in charging the Jury in a criminal cause, shall deliver their charge in writing, and said charge shall be a part of the records of the Court.

Mr. Johnston's bill to amend a section in the Constitution, provides that the Legislature shall hereafter be paid the *per diem* for ninety days only; and if the session is longer than ninety days, then the Members must sit gratuitously.

The arguments, in all the causes before the Supreme Court for the January term, will be concluded to-day or to-morrow, when decisions will be rendered, an abstract of which I will embrace in my correspondence.

There being no quorum present in the Senate, it stood adjourned till to-morrow. The House is also adjourned till to-morrow.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have resumed payment to their depositors.

Married.

In San Francisco, Feb. 22, H. C. Harrison, Esq., of Sacramento City, to Miss Abbie, and Josiah Howell, Esq., to Miss Addie, daughters of Col. Warren, editor of The California Farmer.

In San Francisco, Feb. 24, Mr. David Ramsbottom, late of England, to Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on Thursday, Feb. 22, Mr. George Grant to Miss Ellen L. Dagett.

In San Francisco, Feb. 14, Mr. John Deane to Annie Perrier, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 20, Mr. Peter Henry Oster to Miss Hannah Maria Hickey.

At the Canon House, near Shasta, Mr. E. S. Cushing to Miss M. Jane Love.

At the Four Mile House, Shasta County, Feb. 16, Mr. John C. Clark to Miss Mary L. Densmore.

In Marysville, Feb. 16, Mr. Philetus L. Bunch to Miss Mary Rose Tisnor.

In the Monte, Los Angeles County, Mr. S. L. Largent to Miss Sarah Scott, all of Monte Township.

At the same place, Feb. 6, Mr. Wm. Paine to Miss I. Ann Arnold.

At same time and place, Mr. Adolphus C. More to Miss Louisa Arnold.

Died.

In San Francisco, Feb. 26, of consumption, Emma M., wife of Joel C. Potter, in the 26th year of her age.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of congestion of the brain, Frederick Hamlin, infant son of Lieut. Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. Navy, aged 11 months and 2 days.

At Ione Valley, Feb. 23, of inflammation in the chest, Mrs. Elizabeth L. McNeely, wife of Mr. John McNeely, aged 25 years.

On board the clipper ship Sweepstakes, Feb. 15, Wm. Butler, seaman, of St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia.

In the Monte, Los Angeles County, on the 8th February, Miss Mary Shelton, aged 14 years.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 28.

Rain has fallen steadily to-day, and the prospect is fair for its continuance for a sufficient time for the miners to be thereby benefited. Business men feel more encouraged, but the financial stringency is so great that very little has been done in the way of trade.

FLOUR—A parcel of superfine Gallego, 500 bbls., sold for cash on private terms, probably in the neighborhood of $14 ⅌ bbl. There were jobbing sales of a few hundred quarter sacks domestic at $10 50 @ $11 ⅌ 200 lb.

GRAIN—Sales of 500 sacks California Barley at 2c., and 150 do. do. Oats at 2½c. ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Sale of 200 sacks at 1½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—Sale of 12,000 lb. Dutch crushed at 10c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sale of 20,000 lb. Manilla on private terms.

FLASKING POWDER—Sale of 200 kegs Hazzard's at $10 ⅌ keg.

WOODENWARE—Sale of an invoice of $3,000, Wooden and Willow Ware, staple and fancy, at about 15 ⅌ cent. advance on invoice cost.

NEW-GRANADA.

The usual mail from the interior was received with the British mail on Friday last. On the 1st of February, Congress met in Bogota: Sr. Pedro Fernandez Madrid was elected President of the Senate, and Sr. Julio Arboledo Vice-President. In the Chamber of Representatives, General Mosquera was chosen President, and Dr. Salvador Camacho Roldan Vice-President. Sr. Manuel Mallarino was declared duly elected to the office of Vice-President of the Republic—having obtained more than 23,000 votes. He enters upon the duties of his office on the 1st of April next.

A bill had passed the Senate suppressing the Province of Azuero.

Obando continues to be present in the Supreme Court, confronted with the witnesses brought up against him; there appears to be no doubt of his guilt.

The bill brought in by the Secretary of the Government for a new division of the provinces is likely to be defeated, owing to the opposition of Gen. Mosquera, who they say, is about to present the plan of a strictly federal constitution.

In Carthagena Dr. Rafel Nuñez had accepted the majority of votes for the office of Governor.

There is no further news of importance. [Aspinwall Courier.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

On the morning of the 7th, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Valdivia, Capt. Lapidge, arrived at Panama with the mails from the South Pacific. She brings 39 passengers and $200,000 in specie for England.

The dates are Valparaiso February 14, Callao February 26, and Guayaquil March 2.

The Panama Star and Herald says: The news from Chile is unimportant. The port of Valparaiso had been visited by a number of vessels of war; the United States Steamer Susquehanna sailed for home on the 14th of January, and the Mississippi on the 9th of February; the frigate St. Lawrence, with the broad pennant of Commodore Dulany, left for the United States on the 8th. The Independence, Commodore Merwin, had arrived to relieve her. The Decatur had sailed for the coast of Ecuador. The corvette John Adams arrived on the 29th of January from Rio. The British ship-of-war President, the steamer Rattlesnake, and the French brig Obligado, were in port.

The markets are reported as rather dull, but an increase of business is soon looked for. The late rise in the price of Chile flour has been fully sustained, and its effect has been to check speculation. A cargo has been purchased at $7 60, and some small lots for home consumption changed hands at $8. The Price Current states that there appears to be no prospect of the price going up, or even of the present rates being maintained. Freights are rather looking down, and little activity has been observed, shipments to Europe having subsided. From Peru, we learn that nothing of importance has transpired, either in the political or commercial world.

AUSTRALIA.

We have three weeks later dates from Australia, reaching to the 9th of January.

The following is the official account of the rencontre of the military with the gold-diggers at Ballarat:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP, BALLARAT, December 9, 1854.

The Major-General has had under consideration the report of Capt. Thomas, 40th Regiment, respecting a sharp rencontre which took place at dawn on the 3d inst., about one mile and a half from this camp, between a body of insurgents and part of the troops then at Ballarat.

The party in this affair was composed of one subaltern and sixty-five of other ranks of a detachment of the 12th Regiment, under Capt. Queade; one subaltern and thirty of other ranks of the military mounted force, under Lieut. Hall, 40th Regiment; and one subaltern and eighty-seven of other ranks of a detachment of the 40th Regiment, under Capt. Wise; together with six officers, and ninety-four mounted and foot Constabulary. Capt. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Richards, 40th Regiment, and Sub Inspector Taylor, were Capt. Thomas's orderly officers on this occasion.

The force thus constituted advanced steadily until they received the fire of the rebels, and then stormed an extensive barricade, which these had for some days constructed and held as a stronghold.

In their headlong flight before the vigorous assault of the troops, they met with severe and merited chastisement. Thirty are believed to have been killed, and a much larger number wounded.

This salutary lesson to the traitors and anarchists, then banded together for the subversion of law and order, has, the Major General regrets to learn, not been effected without Captain Wise, 40th regiment, and Lieut. Paull, 12th regiment, being severely wounded, and other casualties.

Sir Robert Nickle will not fail to submit the names of the killed and wounded for the consideration of the Rt. Honorable the General commanding-in-chief, in order to their being transmitted to their respective parishes, so that their friends and kinsmen may become acquainted with their gallantry.

A meeting held at Mount Alexander was attended by 4,000 miners, and speeches of a very inflammatory character were made. The subjoined are among the resolutions passed:

"That as the Legislature has taken no satisfactory steps to redress the grievances of the residents on the gold-fields, this meeting protests against the injury done them, and resolves to take out no more licenses for gold-digging, and to quietly abide the consequences; and, as it is necessary that the diggers should know their friends, every miner agrees to wear, as a pledge of good faith, and in support of the cause, a piece of red ribbon on his hat and not to be removed until the license-tax is abolished.

"That this meeting indignantly protests against the violent and illegal resort to arms, on the part of the Government, against the people of Ballarat, and the hostile attitude assumed by them toward the naturally peaceably disposed and industrious inhabitants of the gold-fields, by placing them illegally under martial law, and deliberately records its unalterably fixed determination, in the event of the Government refusing to immediately withdraw the military from all the diggings, to use every just means within its power to obtain their sacred and inalienable rights.

"That this meeting from their very soul's sympathize with the true men of the people who are unjustly imprisoned for taking part in the late outbreak, and also desire to publicly express their esteem for the brave men who have fallen in battle, and that to show their respect, every digger and his friends do wear to-morrow (Sunday) a band of black crape on their hats, and in their public and private devotion remember the widows and orphans of the dead warriors."

Miska Hauser has been giving concerts at Sydney, with great success.

The receipts of gold per escort, during the week ending the 8th December, at Melbourne and Geelong, amounted to 28,588 ozs. 1 dwt.

The total amount of gold dust exported from Victoria since the 1st of January, 1854, is 2,018,547 ozs. 5 dwts. 6 grains.

The Legislative Council had adjourned.

CANAL TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS ON THE SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR—BY MR BLATCHFORD.

IN ASSEMBLY....SATURDAY, March 24.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred the Governor's Special Message in relation to the canal revenues and various petitions and remonstrances for and against the imposition of canal tolls on railroad tunnage, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given the subject such examination and reflection as their time and other duties devolving upon them would permit. They have approached it as a matter of very great importance, contemplating as it does the exercise of a very extraordinary power, to be resorted to only upon an unusual emergency and justified by urgent necessity. As a general principle, enterprise and improvements tending to develop the resources and increase the prosperity of the country, should be encouraged, and not unnecessarily restricted or encumbered. But at the same time the interest of the State and the Government in this country is identical with that of the people, and that is paramount and first to be cared for by its legislators, not by interfering with vested inherent rights, but by properly restricting and controling privileges granted and enjoyed as matters of favor and not of right.

The first question which appropriately presents itself for discussion is, what are the necessities of the State calling for the exercise of this extraordinary power? The Constitution makes a complete disposition of the revenues of the public works, pledging the surplus, after the payment of the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, to the public creditors, the support of the Government, and the completion of the public works. Under that provision of the Constitution there was expended during the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September last, for collections, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, the sum of $1,237,356 29

The amounts set apart under the Constitution for the benefit of the public creditors amounted to. 1,744,705 72

For the support of Government 200,000 00

Total $3,182,062 02

The revenues amounted to 2,987,979 81

Leaving a deficiency of $194,082 21

from meeting the requirements of the Constitution, for the first time in the history of our Canals.

For the current fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September next, there was at the last session of the Legislature appropriated for collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, the sum of $1,085,000 00

The appropriations required by the Constitution for sinking funds for the payment of debts and interest, are $2,128,121 31

For the support of Government 200,000 00

Total $3,413,121 31

The tolls collected on the Canals during the present fiscal year, amount to $1,172,083 00

Receipts for the remainder of the year estimated at $1,500,000 00

Total $2,672,038 00

Leaving a deficiency of $741,033 31

by means of which deficiency, the appropriations for the support of Government, and over $500,000 of the appropriation for the sinking funds for the payment of loans and interest, will be unprovided for out of such revenues.

For the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October next, the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, are estimated at $900,000

The appropriations required by the Constitution for Sinking Funds for the payment of debts and interest will amount to 2,739,291

For the support of Government 200,000

Total $3,839,291

being an increased amount of appropriations over those of the present fiscal year of $476,170, which necessarily involves the prospect of an increased deficiency.

For the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, 1856, the appropriations required by the Constitution for Sinking Funds, and for the payment of debts and interest, will amount to $2,968,000.

During that year all the loans will have been made for the enlargement and completion of the Canals,