for the account. Bar SILVER 5/4. Mexican DOLLARS 5/6. AMERICAN EAGLES 76/3. DOUBLOONS: Spanish £6, South American £4.

COCHINEAL.—120 bags Teneriffe at auction, sold on rather easier terms: fair to good silver 5/6@5/7, with black at 5/3@5/11.

COCOA.—Prices of Colonial are nominal, but there is little doing. Small sales of Guayaquil at 56.

COFFEE.—The firm at full rates. 13 casks 612 bags 18 cases Plantation Ceylon sold at 64@67, for fine fine ord., to low mid. small grey. 6@6¾ for low mid. to mid., and 72@75 for good mid. 300 bags Native Ceylon have brought 58, for good ord. Of 52 bales 141 cases Malabar the greater portion sold at about 50 for ord., and 60 for good. 126 cases Nandoobatum sold from 70@82 for good to fine. 474 bags Java, imported from Holland, were bought in at 59@66½, but 300 bags have since been placed at somewhat below these rates. 24 tierces 21 barrels Jamaica sold at 56@64, for fine ord. to low mid. A floating cargo of 4,000 bags Rio, three-fourths superior and one-fourth good fleta sold for a near port at 45½, insured f. p. a.

COPPER.—The price has been advanced £4 @ £5 on Manufactured, and £4 10 @ £5 on on Cement. Our present quotations are, Tough Cake and Tile, £112 10s.; best Selected, £105 10; Sheathing, £4 5 @ £4 7 6; Y. M. Sheathing, £4 7 6.

CORN steady. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 41 2 on 105,981 qrs returned. We quote White American 41@42 on 105,981 qrs returned. WHEAT, 40@41; Red, 36@40; FLOUR, 20@24.

COTTON.—Sales for the week, 2,700 bales at previous rates. At Liverpool the demand is moderate. Sales for the week, 40,000 bales; Mid. Orleans quoted 7d. @ ¾d.

DRUGS.—The sales were small, consisting chiefly of small second-hand parcels of goods, the only exception of any consequence being Castor Oil, of which 422 casks and 70 casks were offered, and about half sold at 47@51 @ ₶ for arrow to fine, being rather cheaper. Cochin, 34@35. Gambier, 15@@15½. Opium, 22.

HEMP.—120 bales sold. Sunn in public sale were held for £20 @ ton; St. Petersburg Clean quoted at £26@£31.

INDIGO, little disposition to purchase, and 9.6 bales at auction were mostly bought in at £16 10@£17 5 for good common to mid.; the portion sold went from £15 12/6 to £16 for common to good common.

IRON.—Welsh in good demand at £6 10@£6 15 for Rails, and £6 5 for Bars, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig quiet at 55@56 for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

SPELTER.—Small sales at £22 7/6.

LINSEED.—Little offering and prices firm; Calcutta on the spot has advanced to 67@68, according to quality, and Bombay to 56; three cargoes of Taganrog on coast at 56 at 50@51, delivered. In distant cargoes no sales to report.

LUMBER OR CASES in rather more demand; New-York in bbls., £16 5@£16 10; Boston in bars, £16.

MOLASSES.—Late last week, 350 tons of old import sold, two thirds Muscovado, at 167, and the remainder clayed, at 127 6.

OILS.—In Fish, no change. We quote Sperm £85@£86. Cod, £39. Pale Seal, £37. Southern, £34@£35. Olive firm, with a good business. Gallipoli, £49. Corfu, £47. Mogador, £45. Rape steady; Brown, 42@£43. Foreign Refined, 46@46 6. Linseed steady at 29 6. Cocoanut quiet at 52 for Ceylon, and 40@£47 for Cochin.

RICE firm, and 34, dearer; the sales for the week are 10,200 bags Bengal at 7 6 for low to 8 6@9 for mid. to fair mid.; fine white is nd 6 for 11 6@12; 5,000 bags Madras at 7 @7 6 for low to mid.; 15,000 bags Arracan, Rangoon, &c., at 7, @7 6, cash.

RUM dull: about 250 puncheons Jamaica sold at 3 6@3 9, and 60 puncheons Demerara at 2 2.

SALTPETER very steady, and prices generally 6d. @1 higher. In the absence of public sales, transactions are confined to 2,700 bags Bengal by private treaty, and the latest prices paid are 42 for 18@29 ₶; 43 6 for 62 ₶, and 45, for 21@23 ₶ re-refraction. For arrival, about 250 tons have changed hands at 42 @42 6, on usual terms.

SPICES.—Pepper: 300 bags Malabar in public sale fetched 4½d. for fair heavy; White is held for more, at which 110 bags Penang were bought in. Cassia Lignea: of 35 bales offered, about 138 sold at 2 decline; seconds 100, and good fine 105. Pimento: 200 bags were bought in at 3½.

SUGAR.—The demand has been good throughout the week, and prices generally are 6d. @1 cwt. higher. Of West India the supply continues limited, and the sales are 2,200 hds. and 12,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, mostly sold at full rates. Privately 2,500 bags Mauritius sold at 37@41; for low mid. brown to mid. yellow, and 42 for good mid. yellow, and 5,000 to 6,000 bags Bengal, chiefly good Kiagan, at 34, for export, and some Gurpattah Date and Cossimere at 41 @42 6; for mid. to good yellow of the former, and 42 6@ for good yellow of the latter. Foreign: 511 hds. 250 bbls. Porto Rico, and 741 hds. 121 tierces Cuba Muscovado, nearly all sold, Porto Rico at 36@41; for low brown to low yellow, and 41@42 6d. for low to fine yellow, Cuba Muscovado at 37 6@40 6d. for low brown to low mid. yellow, and 39 6@41 6d. for low greyish to superior pale yellow. Of 11,214 boxes Havana offered, about 300 boxes sold at 43 6d. for good mid. to good yellow. By private contract, on the spot, 2,000 boxes No. 13 to 14½ Havana sold at 45½. 600 cases 1,200 bags Bahia, chiefly white at 46½, with a small portion brown at 40½. 1,000 bags brown Pernambuco at 36 6d.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 43@47 6d. for good mid. to superior yellow. 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 41@42; for mid. to good mid. yellow, and three cargoes of Manila, afloat, two for ports in the United Kingdom, 1,000 boxes No. 1 4 to 12, insured in Hamburg at 29; and 1,100 boxes No. 9, fully insured at 29 6d., and one of 2,948 boxes No. 12 at 29 6d. for a near port, fully insured.

TALLOW.—The market is dull at 56 for all the year, and 56 6 for Spring delivery.

The TEA sales on the 24th comprised 12,000 pkgs. of which 7,000 sold, including 5,600 offered without reserve, 4,800 being small boxes. The sale went with fair spirit at full prices. The telegraphic advices from China have had no material effect upon the market, though for common Congou there has been more inquiry to-day, and sales have been made at 10½d.

TIN.—English firm; Banks, 121; Bars, 122; Refined, 128. Foreign in demand: Straits, 122; Banca, 124½.

TOBACCO.—Virginian inactive at 4@6 for Rouge. American Spirits, in casks, 29@.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—With a quiet market, prices are well maintained, especially for State Bonds. United States 6s, Bonds of 1868, 105½; 5s, new Loan, 98. Mass. Sterling, 1 2@106; Maryland Sterling, 90, buyers; Virginia 5s and 6s, 93@98; Boston City 4½ ₶ cent, 92@93; Pennsylvania State 5s in some demand—Inscriptions, 62@63; Bonds, 89@87; Penn. Gen. Railroad 6s, 92; N. Y. Cen. Railroad 7s, 99@94; 6s, 81 @83. Panama Sterling 7s, 95; Canada 6s, 116; Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick 6s, 110@114; Quebec City 6s, 102@102, ex-div.

James M'Henry & Co.'s Circular.

PRICES CURRENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCE AT LIVERPOOL.

Per Persia.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26, 1858.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for BACON still continues very dull, and the Home supply seems quite equal to our wants. CHEESE in better demand, and fine readily commands our quotations—inferior need to sell. BEEF continues dull and holders are anxious sellers. PORK without any change. SHOULDERS quite neglected. BACON—Long Middles, rib in, 39@40 ₶ cwt; New, 40@45; Short Middles, rib in, 31@36. ₶ cwt; C. Cr., rib in, 39@42; New, 41@45. CHEESE—Fine, 60@70 ₶ cwt; Ordinary to Fair, 20@40. BEEF—Prime Mess (new), 60@70 ₶ tierce; India, 105, more. PORK—Prime Mess (new) 70@72 6 ₶ tierce. SHOULDERS, 29@32. LARD has advanced to 40 @41, at which we have only a retail demand. TALLOW, is rather quieter, North American 56. SPIRITS TURPENTINE are again dull and with a limited available stock in this day's market, quotations are merely nominal; good FLOUR was more inquired for. INDIAN CORN dull and lower. WHEAT—White Canadian, 12 6@13 ₶ 70 lb; White Southern, 6@7 ₶ do.; Red Western, 6 6@6 9 ₶ do.; Red Southern, 6 6@6 9 ₶ do. FLOUR—Western Canal, 16@20 ₶ 196 lb; Philadelphia, &c., 24@22 ₶ do.; Ohio, 22@24 ₶ do.; St. Louis, 25@27. INDIAN CORN—Yellow, 29@30 ₶ 480 lb; Mixed, 28@30 ₶ do.; White, 30@32 ₶ do.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26, 1858.

COTTON.—The improvement advised last week has been only temporary. The increasing estimate of crop seems the ready to operate with great caution, and the little confidence holders have in any advance being supported is evinced by the freedom with which the market is supplied, and the great desire to sell, even when the demand is so limited. In the early part of the week prices were pretty well supported, but since Tuesday they have given way 1-16@⅛d. @ ¼ @ ⅜, and close at this decline. In stanchester a fair business is doing, but the late rally in prices is not maintained. Sea Islands are ½@⅜ ₶ ₶ lower in the month and are freely offered. Middling Orleans, 6 15 16d.; Mobile, 6d.; Uplands 6 15-16d. @ 7.

BREADSTUFFS.—The arrivals during the past week consist of 4,577 bush. Wheat, 4,364 bbls. Flour, from the States and Canada; 1,582 qrs. Corn, 2,200 sacks Flour, from Rio; 450 sacks Flour from Hamburg; 4,115 qrs. Wheat, 17,315 qrs Corn, from the United Kingdom, 1,000 boxes No. 1 4 to 12, insured in Hamburg at 29; and 1,100 boxes No. 9, fully insured at 29 6d., and one of 2,948 boxes No. 12 at 29 6d. for a near port, fully insured.

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THE LATEST.

The Daily News (city article) of Nov. 27, says:

Consols have sustained a fresh decline of ¼ per cent, although money is extraordinarily abundant, and the unemployed resources of the Bank of England are rapidly increasing. Business was languid. The other departments of Stock Exchange also exhibited an inanimate appearance, but English Railway Stocks were firmer. The new Chilian Loan has been received with a considerable degree of favor, and was noted ¼@¼ ₶ cent premium. In this market to-day a good demand was experienced, in exceptional cases transactions took place at ¼.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day.

The Times (city article of Nov. 27 says:

The English funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, but were heavy during the rest of the day. After regular hours there was rather less weakness.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, there was no change of importance from the rates of last post.

In the Colonial Produce market, during the week, transactions have been materially curtailed by the very limited supplies brought forward. The general tone of business remains steady, some of the leading articles having slightly improved. The demand, however, as usual at this season, is without animation.

MESSRS. DENNISTOUN & CO.—This eminent Glasgow, Liverpool and London firm yesterday issued a circular, announcing that on the 30th they will be prepared to complete the entire liquidation of their debts, which, when they called their creditors together, a year since yesterday, amounted to £9,142,000.

The two installments anticipated by the above mentioned circulars were not due till Dec. 31 and Jan. 30 next. The confidence expressed in the firm at the time of their difficulties has thus been fully justified. It is stated in *The Times* city article that the ultimate losses will prove much smaller than could have been originally hoped under the most sanguine calculations.

The Morning Herald, in an article which assumes to be semi-official, asserts that Sir John Young's project not only has never received the sanction of the Government, but it is diametrically opposed to their views with regard to the Ionian Islands. The annexation or distribution of the islands in possession of Great Britain, Greece, or any other State, would be a consideration beyond the competency of any Government to decide. Such a question could be settled only by a Congress of Government Powers. The Government of Great Britain have no intention of proposing any change necessitating such an appeal.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 27—noon.

The COTTON market is dull. The business of to-day will probably be 6,000 bales.

There is nothing new to report in the BREADSTUFFS or PROVISION trade.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 27—11 a. m.

CONSOLS opened to-day at 96¼ for both money and account. The THREE PER CENTS are quoted 96½.

There is no news of the steamship Fulton, now a fortnight out from New-York for Southampton.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,631,511 in Gold.

The United States Mail steamer Moses Taylor, A. G. Gray, commanding, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, Dec. 4, with passengers, mails and treasure, to M. O. Roberts from British Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age, which left San Francisco Nov. 20.

The Moses Taylor left in port of Aspinwall United States steam frigate Roanoke; crew all well. Lieut. J. M. Gillies, United States Navy, returns in this steamer from an astronomical expedition to South America, sent out by the Smithsonian Institution.

The following is the Specie List of the Moses Taylor:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$235,000	N. L. & G. Griffin	22,500
Amer. Exch. Bank	175,000	J. H. Brewing	18,740
Howland & Aspinwall	103,000	L. S. Lawrence & Co.	17,400
Tuffts, McCahill & Co.	100,000	J. H. Cordill	17,174
W. Heller & Co.	90,000	A. Hardy & Co.	16,000
Freeman & Co.	82,000	Freeman & Co.	15,000
R. Patrick	75,000	Bank Baltimore	12,500
F. Ralston & Co.	70,000	P. Taylor	12,000
Jas. Petrie	60,000	T. S. Hallett	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	50,000	Cook & Wilcox	10,000
Butcher & Brothers	45,000	J. G. Parker & Son	9,000
Chas. W. Crosby	30,000	H. A. L. L. Bacon	8,200
Hoey, Falconer & Co.	27,470	Filley & McFarland	4,250
James E. Wolfe	22,212	W. F. Wood & Co.	2,500
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	20,000	C. H. Crane & Co.	2,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	20,621	T. J. Hand & Co.	2,000
R. Meadows O. Adams	21,500	Order	41,270
W. Hedges & Co.	20,000		
Title			$1,631,511

FROM ASPINWALL.

H. Chauncey & Son	$ 83	J. Dominguez	312
J. Lamborn & Brother	1,250	J. Averzasa	400
H. Sommer & Co.	1,267		
Panama Railroad Co.	8,000	Total	$11,312

We tender our thanks to John F. Patterson, esq., Purser of the Moses Taylor, and to Wells, Fargo & Co., for the prompt delivery of papers and memoranda.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

From The Alta California.

STATE.

It has been discovered that there are nearly $80,000 of State warrants issued under former Administrations which are not recorded on any redemption book.

The late storm drove a number of deer from the mountains, about the head of the Sacramento Valley, down to the lowlands.

About 300 passengers and 400 tuns freight are now going daily from this city to Sacramento.

The 6th Regiment of United States Infantry has arrived from Utah at Benicia, where they are now in the barracks, resting from their journey. The whole force consisted of about 600 men, rank and file, in addition to which their were probably 200 teamsters, servants, &c., accompanied by 100 wagons.

The State has commenced suit against Wells, Fargo & Co., to recover $22,50, the amount of certain bonds issued by the State for warrants which had not been paid by the State, and afterward stolen, by some person yet unsuspected, from the Treasury.

Gen. McKinstry, with 90 men, attacked the Hoopa Valley Indians, Oct. 25, 20 miles from Humboldt, killing eight, and making two prisoners. On the part of the troops, one man was wounded slightly in the shoulder.

A difficulty has arisen near Columbia, Tuolumne County, about the right of miners to cut firewood on land claimed for agricultural purposes by other parties. The miners have formed an association under the title of "The Miners' Union of Columbia," and they have resolved to make common cause in case a prosecution be commenced against any miner for cutting firewood on Government land. They invite miners in other counties to organize similar associations.

At the elections held in Sacramento for State Senator, to take the place of the late W. I. Ferguson, Mr. Price, the Administration candidate, was elected by a majority of 213 votes.

On the 12th of September, Robert Sears was killed in San Luis, Obispo County, by a grizzly bear.

The camels reported to have escaped from Fort Tejon have all been recovered.

The cattle are suffering from want of feed in the San Joaquin valley, and there is a prospect of a large number dying. The rain there has not started the grass sufficiently to be of service, and unless more feed is supplied soon, the mortality will be very great.

Two Mexican women were shot in Horsetail on the 6th inst., by a robber, who was firing at a Sheriff in pursuit of him. One of the women has since died; the other has recovered.

On the 10th inst. the motion of the plaintiff in the case of the United States vs. Parrott et al., for the appointment of a receiver to assume the control of the New Almaden quicksilver mines, was denied. The injunction, however, still holds good against the defendants.

H. W. Carpenter has been elected President of the California State Telegraph Company for the ensuing year.

CITY.

The Alta Express Company have suspended.

The bark Marianna sailed for Tehuantepec on the 5th, with a large number of passengers.

The total amount of gold deposited in the Mint for the week ending the 6th, was 21,330 ounces.

The demand for dwelling-houses in this city is great, and increasing.

Three tuns of printing paper, of California manufacture, were received here on the 8th, from the Marin County Mills.

The weather during the week has been unusually warm for the season. No rain has fallen.

George Pen Johnson, who fought a duel with Wm. I. Ferguson on Angel Island, was acquitted by a jury of Marin County on the 9th. He arrived in this city on the following day. There is a second indictment pending against him here for the same offense.

Mrs. John Wood has failed of obtaining a divorce, the charge of habitual intoxication being unsustained.

Florentine Buessard has been granted a divorce from Jules Buessard, and Mary Kruger a divorce from Charles Kruger.

Eight clipper vessels have arrived from Atlantic ports during the week.

Upward of a thousand passengers arrived on the steamer Golden Gate.

One thousand letters were sent to the Atlantic States in the last two overland mails.

During the last week, 13,213 ounces of gold were coined at the United States Mint.

The Republicans fired a salute of 100 guns on the 15th, in honor of their recent State victories.

Contributions of tons of goods, beside nearly $1,000 in cash, have been made by the citizens during the week for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

OREGON.

A new steamer, called the Carrie Ladd, has been put on the route between Portland and Oregon City. Another steamer for the Columbia, to be 140 feet long, is now building at Portland. The Ladd is the finest boat on the Willamette, and the other will be the best boat on the Columbia.

Indians on the east side of the Cascade Mountains predict that the ensuing will be an unusually cold and severe Winter, and give as a reason for it that the furs of wild animals are more than ordinarily thick and heavy this Fall.

VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A new stern-wheel steamer, 145 feet long, was launched in Victoria on the 30th ult. She is to be called Gov. Douglas. She is built of Puget Sound timber, and is to run between Victoria and Fort Hope.

The miners on Hill's Bar have held a meeting, and passed a series of resolutions, declaring that Mr. Commissioner Hicks, a Government officer, has been trying to jump the claims there; that he is unscrupulous and corrupt; that the Governor be requested to remove him; that they will not submit to his caprice or custom; that they believe there will be "riot and bloodshed" if he remains longer in office; that he is a nuisance; that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting should be forwarded to Mr. Nugent, the American Commissioner; and that they, the miners present (100 in number, whose stand by each other is dictated by their respective rights, and rejecting interlopers and jumpers.

Douglas City, is being laid off at the forks of Fraser River.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Since the departure of the last steamer we have received news that 37 additional whalers have arrived here from the Arctic and Okhotsk grounds, bringing an aggregate of 90,710 barrels of whale oil, being an average of about 500 barrels to each ship. Out of the 37, one ship had but 30 barrels, and four had no "clear," i. e., nothing at all. These last were all from the Arctic, and were those who got discouraged in the first of the season and sailed south while some of those who held out got from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels.

The first cargo of sugar ever imported into Honolulu arrived on the 14th ult., 140 days from Boston. It came out in excellent order, and in order that it should not waste from the hot weather, the ship was discharged by steam, being the first instance of the kind here. The Government pile-driver engine being used.

The Meridiana, which arrived at Honolulu on the 12th ult., and sailed again on the 23d for Acapulco, attracted a great many visitors from the shore and the American officers were justly proud of their country's ship.

THE GREAT LIMANTOUR CLAIM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1858.

The great claim of José Y. Limantour to 15,000 acres of land in the city of San Francisco was rejected yesterday in the United States District Court. The decision is sustained by such an array of evidence that an appeal will not be thought of; and as the claim is now probably brought to the attention of the public for the last time, I propose to make some record of it in the file of THE TRIBUNE. Such record it deserves, partly on account of the vast amount of property involved, about $20,000,000, and of the suit occupying an important place in the history of our State, and of its wonderful character, presenting, as it undoubtedly does, the most complex web of bold perjury and forgery recorded in the judicial history of civilized nations.

In 1841 José Y. Limantour, a Frenchman by birth, who had spent some years in Mexico as a trader, came to California in a little schooner of 60 or 100 tuns, with a small stock of dry goods and trinkets, to be used in trading with the whites and Indians on the coast. He visited all the main ports of Upper California, San Francisco among others, and seems to have made money, for in 1843 he furnished large supplies of clothing to Gov. Micheltorrena, who was then greatly in want, and before the end of 1845 the total value of the clothing, cash, arms, ammunition, &c., furnished by him to the Governor, had amounted, according to the official accounts, to about $80,000. It has been said that Micheltorrena acted dishonestly by paying enormous prices to Limantour for almost worthless goods, but whether this is true there is now no means of learning. Certain it is that Micheltorrena was reduced at that time to great straits, being threatened by a rebellion of the native Californians in the North, and by the mutinous disposition of his own troops, who were dissatisfied because they had not been paid at all, and were very ill-fed and clothed. The sums agreed to be due to Limantour, whether moderate or exorbitant, were chiefly, if not altogether, paid by drafts on the Custom-House at Mazatlan; and these drafts were subsequently all duly "honored." In '45, Limantour went to the City of Mexico, where he has since resided, making occasional visits to San Francisco. His business there was dealing in arms, by which he rapidly increased his wealth. During the American invasion he supplied the Mexican forces with munitions of war, and after the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, when the Government was entirely destitute of money, and when none of the capitalists in the country would advance any funds, Limantour came forward, it is said, with the grand cash to the amount of $150,000. In June, '48, the Mexican Government passed a law that no money should be paid out of the National Treasury for any purpose until further order; and in October passed another law that $180,000 should be paid to Limantour out of the money then in the treasury, and if the amount were not sufficient, then out of the first money to be received. Mr. Limantour passes now, and has passed during the last eight years, in the City of Mexico, as a millionaire.

In the beginning of 1853, San Francisco was astonished by the news that Mr. Limantour had filed a petition before the United States Land Commission, laying claim to 15,000 acres of land in the city limits, including a large portion of the business part of the town. The people of San Francisco had never heard of the man nor of his claim, and he was at once declared by public opinion and by the public press to be a swindler and forger. He paid no attention to these charges, however, but went on to produce his testimony. He brought with him letters from Don Mariano Arista, then President of Mexico, commending him as an honorable gentleman to the Governor of California and to the Judges of the Land Commission, with assurances that the claims which he would present for lands in California were valid. Mr. Limantour also brought letters of introduction and commendation from the French Minister in Mexico to Mr. Dillon, French Consul here.

Mr. L. engaged for his attorney Gen. James Wilson, formerly of New-Hampshire, who had, I believe, been in Congress, and was appointed by Millard Fillmore a member of the Board of Land Commissioners on its first organization. Subsequently, John B. Felton, esq., brother of Mr. C. C. Felton, Greek Professor in Harvard University, was associated with Gen. Wilson. Both are able lawyers and respectable gentlemen, and their characters and reputations are not such as would be likely to obtain the favor of persons engaged in prosecuting fraudulent lawsuits.

Gen. Wilson introduced a formidable array of evidence. He produced the alleged original deed of the land made in February, 1843, signed by Gov. Micheltorrena, and confirmed by the Supreme Government of Mexico then exercising absolute power. Micheltorrena was still alive when the claim was presented, and with the grant was filed a certificate made by him in 1852, stating that he had made the grant. The confirmation of the grant purported to have been signed in 1843 by Señor Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign and Interior Affairs; and he certified, also, that the confirmation is genuine and valid. Manuel Jimeno, who was Secretary to Micheltorrena in January, 1843, testified that he knows Limantour asked, at that time, for a grant of land at Yerba Buena, but does not know whether it was granted, he having occasion to leave his office soon after. Francisco Arce, who was chief clerk under Jimeno in 1843, testified that in January, 1843, he wrote a letter to inquire whether the land asked for by Limantour was public land. This letter was produced in Court, and had the signature of Jimeno, who said he had signed it. Wm. A. Richardson, Captain of the port of San Francisco, testified that he received that letter in January, 1843, and that he replied to it, saying the land was public property. José Abrego, a member of the present Legislature, from Monterey, testified that he was Commissary under Micheltorrena, from 1843 to 1845, and that in March, 1843, he wrote a certificate stating that Limantour had paid money to Micheltorrena, in consideration whereof the latter had made certain grants of land to the former, including a large tract at Yerba Buena; and that the purpose of making this certificate was, that it should be used by L. to obtain a confirmation of the grants from the Supreme Government. Victor Prudon, Lieut. Colonel under Micheltorrena, testified that he drew up Limantour's petition to the Governor for the land in January, 1843, and afterward heard the latter order the deed to be made out. Vicente Perfecto Gomez, who was a clerk under Jimeno in 1843, testified that he recorded Limantour's title in that year in a book. José Castro, Governor of California in 1834 and 1835, testified that Limantour told him in 1845 that he had obtained a grant of land at Yerba Buena from Micheltorrena. Juan B. Alvarado, Governor of California in 1842, testified that he had heard before the American conquest that Limantour had petitioned for land in the northern settlements of the Territory. A letter written by Gen. Vallejo in 1843, was also introduced in which he referred to an application by Limantour, for a grant of land at Yerba Buena. This letter is admitted to be in Vallejo's hand-writing, and was sworn to by Richardson as having been received at the time it bears date; but Vallejo was not called to the witness stand. On this evidence Gen. Wilson submitted his case.

There was little testimony produced against the claim. It was alleged that the papers were forged, but there was no explanation of how or when or where, nor was there any evidence to support the allegation; and at last after the suit had been on the docket four years, the Land Commission declared they would wait no longer for the promised evidence of fraud, and they decided in favor of Limantour.

The case was appealed to the United States District Court, and the battle was commenced anew. Great efforts were made to hunt up testimony. The Government paid $23,000 to two witnesses for coming from Mexico. One of them could not testify to any fact of interest, and the other was subsequently proved to be perjured. Jacob P. Leese, one of the oldest American settlers in the State, and a very wealthy man, offered, as he subsequently testified, $20,000 to Gomez for a confession that he had bore false witness in the case. Jouan, a Frenchman, who had been Limantour's agent, made an offer in the newspapers to furnish evidence to defeat the claim, on condition that he should be paid $50,000, and $20,000 were offered him, but he would not accept it, and subsequently he was compelled to testify gratis. Gomez refused the $20,000 bait. The result of the testimony brought from Mexico was that a die-cutter in Mexico had said to somebody else, that he had cut a seal for Limantour who intended to use it on forged deeds to land in California. It was also proved that one of Limantour's clerks, named Letanneur, had said he wrote the deeds in 1852. At this stage of the game, in the latter part of '56, Limantour came up from Mexico to face his accusers, bringing Letanneur with him. This was during the Vigilance Committee time. Letanneur was arrested and taken before a Grand Jury of the county, but he supposed it was the Vigilance Committee, and they questioned him, and he confessed he wrote the deeds in 1852; that is, he said "yes" to their questions whether he did.

The next day Limantour was indicted and arrested for forgery and perjury, and he stayed in prison several days, but was finally released on giving bonds in $35,000 for his appearance to answer the charge. He soon went off to Mexico, and the public supposed that he and his claim had made their last appearance in San Francisco. But, lo and behold! in July, 1857, Mr. L. came back saucier and stronger than ever. He brought with him a multitude of witnesses. The chief one was Don Manuel Castañares, who was Collector of the Customs at Monterey in 1843, and Deputy to the Mexican Congress from California in 1844 and 1845, and now Treasurer of the State of Puebla. He is an old man and very intelligent, and it was admitted by all that there never was a witness on a stand in this city who testified with more readiness and precision and consistency, and apparent sincerity and candor. His testimony was very lengthy, and was an important contribution to the history of the country. He swore that he knew of the grant in 1844; that Micheltorrena wrote to him about it, and requested him to use his influence with Santa Anna and Bocanegra to have the grant confirmed; that he wrote to those officials to that effect; that they replied favorably; that he saw the deeds after confirmation, and changed a plan he had, as Congressman, of having a navy-yard established at San Francisco, after finding that a foreigner owned much of the beach there. This testimony carried great weight with it at the time. The next witness in importance was Mrs. Robert Greenhow, whose husband (the author of the history of Oregon and California) was a lawyer familiar with the French and Spanish languages, and was U. S. Law Agent before the Land Commission in 1853, and the early part of 1854. Mrs. G., a very intelligent lady, now residing in Washington City, certified that her husband and herself passed through the City of Mexico in 1850 on their way to California, and stopped some weeks in the Mexican capital, and there met Mr. Limantour, who showed his deeds to Mr. G., and requested him to take charge of them and carry them through the American courts. She said that she was present while the two gentlemen were conversing about the matter, and understood that Mr. L. had a very valuable grant in San Francisco, and that her husband gave it as his opinion that the deed was a good one. It was finally agreed that Mr. L. should keep his deeds until he should come in person to San Francisco. When Mr. L. came, however, Mr. G. had become U. S. Land Agent, and, of course, could not take charge of them, but he spoke about them in Mrs. G.'s hearing, and said the deeds he had examined in Mexico had been filed by Limantour, and were undoubtedly good, notwithstanding the loud charges of fraud in the papers. It is said, but did not appear in testimony, that Mr. Greenhow spoke to the same effect to many persons in the city—Judge McAllister of the U. S. Circuit Court, among others. After Mrs. Greenhow came a dozen other witnesses, men of good standing in the community and unimpeached, who testified that they had seen the deeds of Limantour, or heard of them prior to 1850. Among these persons were Armand Guyol, chief deputy in our sheriff's office in 1857, John Cameron, formerly Mayor of Sonoma, Louis Bonvalot, a French merchant of San Francisco, James Keenan, a merchant in Amador County, and J. R. Gonzales, one of the Commissioners, who inducted Micheltorrena into office; and finally came Letanneur, and swore that he did not write the deeds, and that he never said so, except to the Grand Jury, and that he said "Yes" to their questions only because he was greatly frightened, and thought they were the Vigilance Committee, and supposed they would proceed to hang him forthwith. He also produced a number of his letters written at different times, and in all these the handwriting was very different from that of the deeds. This testimony seemed to put Limantour all right again, and the lawyers in the city generally considered the evidence so strong that it could not be overthrown. Such was the condition of the case in October of last year, and Limantour—having faced his enemies, declared himself ready for trial on the indictments against him, and driven the United States District-Attorney to take the defensive, and ask more time—returned to Mexico, where he has since remained.

Soon after he had left, the strong evidence against him began to appear. The Mexican law required legal documents to be on stamped paper, and it was proved that but one seal was used in Monterey for stamping the Californian paper. An examination of the archives showed, however, that two different seals had been used; and one of the seals was found only on a few documents, and those all of a suspected character, of whose genuineness there was no satisfactory proofs—on grants, for instance, which have only been heard of lately. This seal was found on all the Limantour papers. The other seal was found on all the old grants of undoubted genuineness. Again, the Mexican law required that the stamped paper, before being used, should be "habilitated," or indorsed by the Governor. The Limantour documents are written on stamped and habilitated paper; whereas, it has been conclusively established that there was no stamped or habilitated paper in the country in February, 1843. Letters written by Micheltorrena and Castañares in March of that year have been produced, in which letters reference is made to the fact that no stamped and habilitated paper for the year had yet been issued. A number of documents signed by Micheltorrena in the first half of '43 have been found in the archives, but all are on plain paper, "no habilitated paper being procurable," as he writes on every one. The evidence on these points is very full, and I think it leaves no room for doubt that the deeds of Limantour have been made since '43.

Does it then follow that all his witnesses are perjured? If so, they present the most formidable array of perjured witnesses to be found in any place. Bocanegra, Micheltorrena, Castañares, Jimeno, Arce, Gomez, Gonzalez, Richardson, Abrego, Vallejo, Castro, Mrs. Greenhow, Cameron, Guyol Keenan, and a dozen others, all persons of respectable social position, many of them wealthy, living widely remote from each other, most of them having little or no acquaintance with the others, testifying, not all at once, but at intervals during a period of five years and a half, all bearing witness in the face of loud charges of fraud and forgery, many of them after the alleged forger had, as was reported, confessed his crime, and each knowing that his testimony alone could not make out the case, but that it must be supported by a multitude of others. These are not the circumstances under which perjury is usually committed. It is almost enough to destroy all faith in human testimony to see on the examination of this case how nearly all the high officials connected with the Government of California in 1843 have here perjured themselves; for that they have done so is shown clearly, and stated distinctly in Judge Hoffman's opinion. At one stage of the evidence, the probability was that Limantour obtained a grant of land at Yerba Buena in 1843, but that subsequently, for some reason, he destroyed his deed, and had a new one made. This theory, however, seems now untenable, or at least there is nothing to support it. Judge Hoffman, in plain words, stigmatizes Castañares, Abrego, Richardson, Prudon, Serrano and Gonzalez with perjury, and shows that they have testified falsely in so many points that little faith can be placed in any of their statements.

Not the least singular part of the case is the fact that Limantour is at the bottom of it. How improbable that a millionaire should engage in such a fraud! How foolish in such a man to risk his reputation, and even his neck, for money, when he already had more than he could use! Besides, he has not the capacity to plan such a fraud. His education and intelligence are so limited that it is a wonder he ever rose from poverty to riches. He cannot even speak his native tongue grammatically. He knows nothing of law; and yet under his management has been concocted the most complex scheme of perjury and fraud ever brought before a court!

My statement of the evidence has been necessarily very brief and incomplete. The testimony covers several thousand pages of manuscript and on many points is exceedingly minute, particularly the testimony against the claim, on which side great efforts were made to detect little contradictions and falsehoods in the statements of the witnesses for the claimant. I have spoken of the claim to land in San Francisco; but Mr. Limantour presented also another claim to the islands of Yerba Buena and Alcatraz and Los Angeles in the bay of San Francisco, and to the Farallones Islands, 40 miles west of the entrance to our harbor. These islands are very valuable as sites of fortifications, lighthouses, and other Government works, but are otherwise worthless. This island claim was rejected with the city claim. Limantour had presented six other claims, covering 575,000 acres, to the Land Commission, but that tribunal rejected these, and Limantour gave them up.

Farewell to Limantour!

Married.

In San Francisco, Nov. 9, at the Unitarian Church, Stockton street, by the Rev. R. P. Cotter, Wm. Sherman, esq., of San Francisco, to Miss Anna Margaret Shew of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.

In San Francisco, Nov. 9 by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Amos Avent to Miss Sarah S. Haskell, both of San Francisco.

In Oakland Township, Alameda County, Nov. 10, by S. H. Ball, James Aylmer, esq., to Miss Margaret Colb