

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF CAL., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, January 7, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

You are convened under circumstances which call for expressions of gratitude to that benignant Power who has thus far preserved us from those perils which afflict so large a portion of our common country. Since your adjournment the peace and quietude of the State has been undisturbed by any political commotion, and we have been blessed with a season of general health.

You meet together at a period in the history of our State which bears a marked and glowing contrast to that under which your immediate predecessors were assembled. Then a calamity, unprecedented in the annals of California, overwhelmed our people. A succession of floods were sweeping over and around us, visiting in their remorseless fury every corner of the State—covering our farms and surrounding our farmhouses with their mingling tide—rushing with a like impetuous torrent through the rugged canyons of Siskiyou and over the vine-clad plains of Los Angeles. No section was exempt from their terrible devastation, and no community was free from the general gloom that awaited the receding waters. Meadows were flooded, farms were desolated, bridges were swept away and roads were plowed up by the surging element, that for a time threatened an irreparable injury to the best interests of the State.

But vast as was the peril and destructive the character of these repeated disasters the recuperative energies of our people have surmounted, for the most part, their devastating effects. Our mines have resumed their accustomed yield, and our farms their wonted verdure. Bridges have been rebuilt, and roads have been repaired. New channels of trade have been opened, and new fields of industry explored, and the Legislature of the present year represents a State not only recovered from the desolation of a year ago, but absolutely richer in population and wealth in mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing resources.

STATE FINANCES.

With all our unparalleled prosperity as a State, our finances are in a condition to say the least, far from flattering. The present Administration received the Government from the hands of its predecessors largely in debt, from which it has been impossible to extricate it.

The accompanying carefully prepared reports of the State Treasurer and the State Controller, present a minute detail of our financial condition on the 1st of December, 1862; and from those reports I gather the condensed synopsis which follows:

STATE DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1862.	
Bonds issued under the Act of April 28, 1857, and outstanding Dec 1, 1862,	\$3,727,500 00
Bonds issued under the Act of April 30, 1860, and outstanding Dec. 1, 1862,	198,500 00
And due the School Fund, on sales of school lands, under Act of April 23, 1858,	475,520 00
Appropriated by last Leg-	

ry 10 to December 1, 1862, \$91,216 58. It will be seen by the foregoing figures that had the present Administration entered upon its duties with the General Fund untrammelled, by the incubus of a debt of more than half a million of dollars, the receipts into that fund, during its term from January 10th to December 1, 1862, would have been sufficient to pay all the accruing demands upon it, and leave a surplus of \$91,216 58.

While the State is generally prosperous in all its real sources of greatness and wealth, as proved by the assessment list, which has been augmented during the year some thirteen millions of dollars, and while the current expenses of the Government have been much reduced from those of former years, yet it will be seen that the General Fund, out of which all the current expenses of the State Government are to be paid, is largely behind. There is, however, an improvement in this fund of some \$500,000 for the year 1862, as compared with the years 1860 and 1861, during which years the General Fund ran behind, an average of \$400,000 a year. On the 15th of December, 1859, there was a balance in this fund of \$288,650 12, while on the 10th of January, 1862, the same fund was in debt \$535,693 93, making a total deficiency in the fund during the two years immediately preceding the present year, of \$814,254 05.

This exposition of our financial affairs leads to the conclusion that the necessary expenditures of the State have been made upon an indefinite credit, that could but largely increase them; and that this embarrassing and injudicious condition of affairs must continue until provision is made to pay off this floating indebtedness, bequeathed to us by our predecessors. The Controller estimates that an increase of twenty-three cents on the hundred dollars will be sufficient to liquidate this debt within the coming year. But it is my belief that the Controller has made too low an estimate. That additional percentage upon the present assessable property of the State, even with the close economy that has been practiced during the past year, would yield a sum barely sufficient, without taking into account delinquencies and deductions for collecting, which are at least 25 per cent. I would therefore recommend, unless other sources of revenue can be devised, that, after a careful consideration of the whole subject by the Legislature, a percentage be added to the rate of taxation that will produce revenue sufficient, after deducting commissions and delinquencies, to put the Treasury upon a strict cash basis, believing, as I emphatically do, in the pay as you go system, wherever it is practicable.

A careful perusal of the Controller's and Treasurer's reports will show that this heavy increase in taxation would not be necessary, were the revenue due to the State from other sources properly collected. If by stringent laws and the imposition of severe penalties upon those officers, county or State, who might fail to perform their duty in collecting the revenues, it were possible to secure a better and more faithful discharge of their obligations to the State, then such laws should be passed. The most

efficacious, to my requests for protection to our citizens, promptly responded to the extent of his ability with such military force as the exigencies of the occasion seemed to demand. But it is generally the case that the assistance reaches the scene of hostilities after the most serious occurrences are over, though it may be the means of preventing still further outbreaks. There should be absolute protection to our citizens from those repeated incursions of hostile Indians; and this, I believe, might be accomplished at far less expense than the General Government now incurs under its miserable management of Indian affairs in California.

The Indians are a distinct people, under the care and subject to the control of the General Government, and, when located upon Reservations, are beyond the reach of our State laws or authority. The appropriations now annually wasted upon Reservations in this State, with a portion of the sums exhausted in military expeditions employed in attempting to subdue the Indians, or ineffectually trying to guard the lives and property of our citizens against sudden and unlooked for attack, would, without doubt, upon one Reservation, thoroughly guard all the Indians of the State, and make their condition far more comfortable. In addition to the appropriation direct for the Reservations, and the expense of military expeditions, there are also, from year to year, enormous, and at the same time just claims presented against the General Government by our citizens for damages to property. These claims for spoliation during the past year will, no doubt, be large.

I commend this subject to you as one involving the lives and property of our citizens, and would urge upon you to make such representations to Congress as you may consider the importance of the subject demands.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

It appears from the report of this officer that there are about 150,000 men in our State liable to military duty. Of these, some 5,000 are armed and disciplined, and ready for service. It will be seen from these figures that we have the numerical force, if properly armed and equipped, to protect ourselves against any land force that could be brought to menace our soil. Do not the mores dictate of prudence and the economy of wise forethought urge the necessity of putting our militia upon such a footing that in any emergency they may prove equal to the defense of our property, our homes, our lives, and our State?

The terrible ordeal through which our country is now passing should teach us a salutary lesson. Had the militia of the country, at the breaking out of the present war, been efficiently organized, armed, and equipped, is it too much to believe, in view of their overwhelming numbers, that they would have been a force at the command of the President sufficient to have crushed the rebellion in its infancy? Had more than that had the militia in the loyal States been upon a proper footing, is it not probable that the knowledge of this fact would have deterred the Southern traitors from their insane purpose? If so, the enormous ex-

on sales of school lands, under Act of April 23, 1858.....	475,520 00
Appropriated by last Legislature for support of schools.....	50,433 70
Indebtedness claimed by the holders of war bonds and coupons, issued previous to 1857, estimated by the Treasurer of State.....	220,000 00
Due on war bonds issued since 1857, payable when appropriations are made by Congress.....	338,030 00
Claims audited by the War Board, not bonded.....	68,621 05
Outstanding claims, as ascertained by the Controller of State, December 1, 1862.....	489,780 00
CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND.	
Total of State debt, December 1, 1862.....	\$5,569,281 70
Of those since paid by the present Administration, the amt is.....	108,742 50
Of those remaining unpaid Dec. 1, 1862, the amt is.....	85,156 00
Drawn in December, 1861, from County Treasurers, in advance of their regular settlements, and paid into the General Fund, which properly belonged to other funds.....	96,367 60
Total.....	\$380,266 10
Add to this a further amount drawn from County Treasurers in December, 1861, from receipts regularly payable by them during the present Administration, but used before that time to antecedent indebtedness.....	155,337 74
Which shows the total indebtedness of the Gen. Fund, upon the advent of the present Administration, January 10, 1862.....	
Receipts into the General Fund from all sources, from January 10 to December 1, 1862.....	\$535,603 93
Amount drawn by the previous Administration from County Treasurers, from December 15, 1861, to January 10, 1862, which properly belonged to the regular income of February and May, 1862.....	251,705 34
Total revenue of General Fund from January 10 to Dec. 1, 1862, had no payments from County Treasurers been anticipated.....	\$829,334 00
Expenses of present Administration, from January 10, to December 1, 1862, (paid).....	\$253,060 06
Additional expenses for same period (not paid).....	455,057 70
Total.....	\$738,117 76
Excess of receipts over expenses during the present Administration.....	
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better and more faithful discharge of their obligations to the State, than such laws should be passed. The most apparent dereliction of duty is in the collection of poll taxes, which in some counties is almost entirely neglected.

This might be remedied by a registry law, requiring, before voting, at an election, that the person offering his vote should have had his name registered some many days, in the proper locality, and requiring, as a condition of registry, the payment of his poll tax.

The Treasurer and Controller of State, in their reports, refer at length to the matter of the first payment made of the State's quota of direct tax apportioned to California by Act of Congress, passed August 5, 1861. As their views and conclusions differ from my own, and are not warranted by the law, I append herewith copies of the only correspondence had in the premises, marked A, B, C and D.

As this matter has provoked much discussion in the public prints, I content myself with simply remarking further that it was entirely undivided, previous to the payment of the course adopted.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General sets forth, in strong language, the ill effects of denying the privilege of testifying in our Courts to certain classes because of their color, and observes that the question is not a political one, but one that touches the interests and rights of all.

This subject is one of great importance, as it pertains directly to the administration of justice and the order and peace of society, and whatever objections there may be to allow Pagans to testify, who can only be very imperfectly examined through an interpreter, and without the solemnity of an oath, they do not apply to those of a Christian faith, whose language is the same as our own.

The Attorney General also refers to the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and attributes most of the homicides that so painfully afflict society and disgrace the annals of our State to this pernicious habit. If possible to remedy so eviling an evil by the enactment of laws that will reach it, the subject should receive the earliest consideration of the Legislature.

WAR BONDS.

The report of Samuel B. Smith, War Bond Commissioner to Washington, is presented for your information. The claims allowed by California amount in the aggregate to \$10,605 74. To pay which the General Government have allowed the sum of \$229,987 67 only. To properly apportion the amount allowed, to the various bonds, is, I am assured, a difficult task, requiring much labor and care. This is being performed by Mr. Phelan, Clerk of the Commission. For a full detail of this whole subject, you are referred to the instructive exposition embodied in the report of the Treasurer of State.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

I regret to inform you that during the year just passed, Indian disturbances, depredations and murders have been of frequent occurrence through an extensive portion of the State. Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Pa-

the knowledge of this fact would have deterred the Southern traitors from their insane purpose? If so, the enormous expense, the blood and the anguish of these cruel years, might have been spared, and that too, at a comparatively trifling cost. Shall we not profit by the light of past experience, and provide for such an increase of our organized militia as safety requires, and for such Camps of Instruction as shall insure their efficiency and stimulate the military spirit of our people?

No people who fail to keep alive their military spirit can long retain the respect or confidence of other nations. If they become so absorbed in the pursuits of peace as to forget and ignore the arts of war, their national honor and safety are in danger, even though they possess mines of untold wealth, a climate of unsurpassed excellence, and a soil rich in the choicest productions. To cultivate a martial spirit and a national pride in the rising generation, appears to me as much the duty of Government, as to cultivate their intellectual and moral powers. Nor when rightly viewed in connection with man's nature as exhibited in the past, should the philanthropist or advocate of peace disapprove of the careful training of our youth in a science which may be the means of preventing war, and at the same time foster that martial spirit of patriotism that has become historic in our race.

Switzerland, perched among her mountains gives to each man a military training. Thus, at the recent crisis in her history, she found herself possessed of an army of two hundred thousand trained men, ably officered, with which she subdued a revolt of seven of her Cantons, which for a time threatened the disruption of the Republic. Let us of the Pacific coast profit by their example. Let us provide by law that the military art shall be made a necessary part of education in our free schools, academies and colleges. Thus without any great increase to our annual expenses, we shall steadily prepare the substance of a powerful military organization. I cannot too earnestly recommend the subject to your consideration.

It is the duty of the General Government to protect all parts of the Union; but while this is so we must be practical ourselves, and deal with things as they are and as they are likely to be. In consequence of our isolated position, in case of a foreign war we shall be obliged to depend upon ourselves for soldiers; and for arms, upon what may chance to be in our midst. We can, under these circumstances, very justly call upon the General Government to supply us with useful arms. The Atlantic States are so near the source of supply that in case of need, all the munitions of war can be readily provided, while we, if left to our own resources, would have to bear a great and unequal burden. My office, thus far, to obtain arms from the War Department have been without success. General Wright informed me in a personal interview, and also by letter, that he would assume the responsibility, and furnish arms to the extent of his means, for our organized militia. With a knowledge of this fact, which I am glad to make public, I trust there will be an

creased exhibition of military ardor among our people, and a more rapid organization of companies throughout the State.

I would recommend that a special tax be levied in such an amount, and to be expended in such a manner as the wisdom of the Legislature may determine, which shall constitute a fund for making our militia more effective. For other suggestions upon this subject you are referred to the report of the Adjutant General.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Of the volunteers in this State in the service of the United States, I have the pleasure to inform you that reports from all sources agree in according to them the utmost gallantry where opportunity has been offered for action, and deserve, as they doubtless will receive, the proud commendation of the State. Should they be called upon to mingle more actively in the deadly strife they will acquit themselves as true patriots and brave men, according to that high standard which our people would recognize only as a proper measurement for Californians.

In this connection I desire to call attention to a subject of manifest justice to our volunteers in the field, and it may be of overwhelming importance to our State at large. It is not impossible that ere this, on our part, sacred struggle is ended, a majority of our citizens capable of bearing arms may be called to an active participation in the work which the nation has before it. How important, then, that every right which our citizen soldiers possessed at home should follow them to the camp and to the field. Do they forfeit any of their privileges as men when they assume the garb of the soldier to fight for and protect their homes and their country? Most assuredly not. Let their voices, then, be heard in the councils of the State they represent, and their views be consulted in the management of its affairs. Let their votes be recorded with the votes of other citizens at our general elections, to whatever field they may be called in the discharge of their duty. Let no loyal man who responds to his country's call be disqualified to the possible endangerment of the Government. To the extent that they are deprived of the exercise of the elective franchise is the power increased of the unpatriotic voters, who remain at home. To your patriotism, representatives of the people, I commit the subject.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

Earnest representations should be made by the Legislature to the National Government for complete protection to the harbor of San Francisco. This is a subject the imperative importance of which needs but to be suggested, I am sure, to command your active consideration.

PEACE OF THE STATE.

Aside from Indian disturbances, good order has generally prevailed throughout the State. In one instance, however, in the county of Sonoma, there was an open and violent resistance to the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and which he was unable to overcome with the civil force at his command. Upon representation of this fact, I ordered to his assistance the District Guards, and the

present exposed condition of our State Library and the public archives is a subject of serious moment.

STATE LIBRARY.

I am informed by the State Librarian that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars has been paid into the Library Fund during the past year. The number of books now on hand is twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, of which one thousand four hundred and forty-six valuable works have been added during the year 1862, one thousand three hundred and eleven by purchase, and one hundred and thirty-five by exchange. This is a greater number than ever purchased before in a single year.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Legislature of last winter made an appropriation for the establishment and support of a State Normal School. The object has been carried out by the Board of Trustees created in the Act, and the school is now in successful operation. A further appropriation will be needed for its continuance.

The experience of our sister States in this respect has fully demonstrated the importance of these schools, and that it is wise for us to follow the precedent their experience has so well approved, needs no argument.

SCHOOLS AND THE SCHOOL FUND.

There is due to the School Fund of the State, for land sold on Controller's warrants previous to the year 1859, the sum of \$105,520. This sum should be in the treasury of the State in the shape of bonds to the credit of the School Fund, but as the amount was used at the time the sales were made for other purposes than those indicated by the Act providing for those sales, the Legislature from year to year have appropriated a sum equal to the interest on that amount of bonds, while the bonds themselves did not exist. This manifest injustice should be at once corrected, and it may be done without increasing our funded debt, by placing to the credit of the School Fund uncanceled bonds of our civil funded debt, as they are redeemed, until the full amount is restored.

The Act of March 16, 1859, directs the Board of Examiners to purchase bonds of the Civil Funded Debt of the State, with all moneys received for School Lands. The amount of bonds purchased under this Act, previous to the date of Treasurer Findley's last annual report was \$79,000. On the 15th of March 1862, there were purchased by the Board bonds to the amount of \$22,500, for which the sum of \$18,630 was paid. On the 15th of November, 1862, there were purchased by the Board bonds to the amount of \$18,500 for which the sum of \$17,585 was paid. Total amount of bonds realized to the School Fund under the Act of March 16, 1860, is \$120,000. This sum will be increased by the balance now in the School Fund to \$150,000.

There is unpaid to the Schools on the appropriation of May last, for interest accruing in 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, the sum of \$17,147.20; while the sum of \$33,286.40, appropriated for the year 1862, none has been paid. The principal and the interest of these funds should be held of the most sacred character, both

open and violent resistance to the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and which he was unable to overcome with the civil force at his command. Upon representation of this fact, I ordered to his assistance the Petaluma Guards and Emmet Rifles, comprising a force of about sixty men under the command of Captain Hewlett. With this aid he was enabled to perform his necessary duty, and the majesty of the law was vindicated without bloodshed. For this, the expense to the State was about twelve hundred dollars.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Among the charitable institutions in aid of which the State makes donations, I cannot forbear to make special mention of the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums at San Francisco, for the great good they accomplish; and the admirable manner in which they are conducted. The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum is also deserving of special mention. I commend these institutions to the continued care of the State.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The report of the Trustees of this institution indicates that it is not in a satisfactory condition, and that it is greatly in need of relief in various ways. The difficulties under which the Asylum labors, and the remedies proposed to remove them, are stated in full in the report of the Resident Physician to the Trustees.

To the several reports and the accompanying tables, which are forwarded herewith, I refer you for particular information.

STATE CAPITOL.

The State Capitol Commissioners, under the Act of April 19, 1862, after making the settlements required in the Act, expended the balance of the appropriation, \$34,235 81, as directed. The Commissioners highly approve of the present system of purchasing material upon contract, and doing the work by daily labor, being satisfied that it is cheaper and better than the old contract system.

The fact is deduced from the report herewith submitted, that the amount paid to the former Contractors for relief and for annulling their contracts was an entire loss to the State, amounting to more than the sum total expended upon the building this year.

It is estimated that the sum of \$120,000 could be judiciously expended during the year 1863, and the Commissioners recommend that a tax of one mill on the dollar be levied on the assessable property of the State to constitute a special fund for the construction of the State Capitol. As much of the money expended is for day labor, the inconveniences and embarrassment of a want of ready money, and the uncertainty when it can be had, is very great. An inspection of the work done upon the building will show the judiciousness with which the expenditures of the last season have been made. I fully concur in the views and recommendations of my associates in this Commission, and submit the report for details of special interest.

That the Capitol should be urged forward to completion without delay, there can be no question. Aside from the inconvenience and expense arising from the want of a suitable Capitol building, the

the sum of \$17,147 20; while the sum of \$33,285 40, appropriated for the year 1862, none has been paid. The principal and the interest of these funds should be held of the most sacred character, both because of the obligations imposed in their receipt and the object for which they were intended.

Our State has the means in her ownership of lands, if the proceeds are properly cared for, to become possessed of a magnificent fund for the endowment of her Common Schools. We are bound to hold this trust sacred by every principle of good faith to the source whence the trust came and to those who are to become its immediate recipients. If we would secure real progress and permanent prosperity to our young and vigorous State, its educational interests must not be neglected; on the contrary, they should be nursed with an earnest purpose and cherished with a liberal hand.

In this regard we may read with profit the history of the older States of our Union. In those communities where the system of schools is the most perfect, and money is the most freely lavished for the education of youth, loyalty and industry are the rule, and treason and indolence the exception. In those States, too, crime is less frequent, and as a consequence the people are not burdened with excessive taxation to keep up prisons and other institutions of a penal and reformatory character. In States where little attention is paid to schools, statistics show that this proposition prevails. Let California ponder the lessons which these contrasts teach.

No exhibit has yet been made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year 1862, but, estimating from the tables of the previous year, the number of children between the ages of four and eighteen will now reach nearly eighty thousand. The number under four years of age is about forty thousand. The number attending public schools will probably exceed thirty-five thousand, and of these more than one half do not attend six months of the year. Thus it will be seen that there are forty-five thousand children between the ages of four and eighteen years who either do not attend school at all, or attend private schools; the latter class probably bear a small proportion to the number indicated.

The total valuation of public school property of all kinds will this year, no doubt, reach the sum of a million of dollars, while the receipts for school purposes, including local taxation will be about half a million. These approximate statistics will show you the present condition of our Common Schools.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

This is a valuable addition to the reports of that important office, and contains a large amount of statistics and other information upon subjects of vital importance to the State. It sets forth with great clearness the condition of our landed interests, and suggests various recommendations to which I would invite your earnest attention. It appears from this report that California has received from the General Government, in her munificent donations of lands nearly nine

(Concluded on fourth page.)

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 24th, 1863.

Governor's Message.

(Continued from first page.)

millions of acres of which over seven million acres are devoted to educational purposes. This is a vast interest, present and prospective, intrusted to our people, and, in connection with which, their representatives cannot weigh with too much care the various considerations that present themselves.

Other topics of great importance are ably treated by the Surveyor General, and the reliable character of his statistics will render them a valuable addition to the archives of the office over which he has control.

AGRICULTURE.

Of all the varied interests of our State, there are none more important, or that promise more cheering results in their future development, than that which has for its object the cultivation of the soil.

Our lands and our climate are yearly becoming better understood, and there is a growing inclination to multiply our resources in an improved and diversified increase of our productions. But there is still much room for immediate improvement. Possessing, as we do, a soil teeming with agricultural wealth, it is much to be regretted that our importations of the products of the dairy, the orchard, the vineyard and the farm, should be of such magnitude as are indicated by the published tables of mercantile statistics.

There are imports into our State which amount, annually, to millions of dollars, the production of which would be perfectly feasible upon our generous and prolific soil. Of these we can and should not only produce sufficient for home consumption, but they should become articles of export, and take their place in foreign markets, side by side with the California cereals which are in so much demand.

Agriculture is the great source whence come the necessities and comforts and many of the luxuries of life. It is employment that is at once invigorating and ennobling, and when wisely pursued, whose nature has been as bountiful as she has been with us, and where other advantages permit, it becomes the means of creating a commerce, of inducing manufactures and of accumulating wealth.

The Legislature of last winter passed a most salutary law, which offered rewards in various amounts to stimulate an interest in home productions. This law could most wisely be extended to embrace other articles not therein enumerated.

In connection with the subject of agriculture, I reaffirm the views expressed in my Inaugural with reference to settlements upon public lands. I there said:

It is the policy of the General Government, as it is of the State, to encourage settlements upon lands belonging to the public, and in furtherance of such policy liberal inducements are offered. Yet, under the ruling of our Courts, the settler, who has gone in good faith upon private lands, not segregated, supposing them to be public, and, in fact, even when upon the public domain, may yet be dispossessed by one whose only claim is that he owns lands within boundaries that include the property in question. That a person who owns or claims but one league of land should be able to hold, control, and dispossess others from a hundred leagues, is not only manifestly unjust to individuals, but is also to the great detriment of agriculture and the settlement and development of the resources of the State. I cannot but think that some legislation should be had whereby the settler, who in good faith has gone upon private lands, not segregated from the public domain, under the supposition that he was locating upon lands belonging to the Government, should receive such equitable protection as the State is able to give.

vantage of the current of events, which point unerringly to these results.

Situated as we are in a position to command the East and the West, we have but to avail ourselves of these natural advantages to place our commercial metropolis and State beyond the fear of rivalry or the dread of competition. The future cannot be doubtful if California be true to herself. For the realization of this bright promise no burdensome taxation is necessary, no aid from the State Treasury is required; nothing but the enterprise that appreciates golden opportunities, and the energy that commands success.

The Federal Government with a munificence unparalleled in the history of American legislation, has opened to us the stores of her wealth, and asks that we use wisely what she so generously bestows. The most vivid imagination will fail to realize the vast benefits to accrue to our State and country from the accomplishment of the work to which this national aid is given. The principal advantages will be felt, no doubt, in our metropolis, but she is closely identified with every interest and every portion of the State, and her grandeur will ever be California's pride. As a branch of this subject, and coincident with its commercial importance, is the establishment of steam communication with Asia. Various projects have been discussed, and efforts have been made to perfect them. Whatever may be the result of these efforts, the completion of a Pacific Railroad would assure their success as certain as effect follows cause.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers.

District Judge.....	W. R. Turner.
Senator.....	Walter Van Dyke.
Assemblyman.....	S. G. Whipple.
County Judge.....	A. J. Lucatis.
District Attorney.....	G. W. Tompkins.
County Clerk.....	A. W. Hanna.
Sherrif.....	B. Van Nest.
County Treasurer.....	M. S. Daniels.
Assessor.....	R. Wiley.
Public Administrator.....	E. M. Williams.
County Surveyor.....	J. B. Knisoley.
Sup't of Public Schools.....	W. L. Jones.
Coroner.....	B. Denning.
Board of Supervisors—1st Dist., A. N. Gaptell, 2d Dist., Seth Clism, 3d Dist. John Dolbeer.	

Township Officers.

Arcaia Township. —Justices, J. A. Whaley, J. S. Fluent. Constables, S. Daby, J. O. Bull, Jr.
Baraka Township. —Justices, J. C. Walker, J. M. Cox. Constables, Lewis Quour, Charles Jackson.
Bricksport Township. —Justices, W. B. Hugans, L. Tower. Constables, C. Hillman, R. A. Haw.
Table Bluff Township. —Justices, J. O. Langley, W. Worthington. Constables, B. Little, John Hill.
Eel River Township. —Justices, Samuel Strong, J. P. Langdon. Constables, A. J. Densmore, L. C. Bookwith.
Pacific Township. —Justices, C. Hatch, S. L. Shaw. Constables, Uri Williams, H. Walker.
Muttale Township. —F. Stansbury, M. J. Conklin. Constables, S. Crippen, W. R. Hamilton.

Times of Holding Courts.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

HUMBOLDT —First Mondays of March, June and September.
KLAMATH —First Monday of April, July and October.
DEK. NOUR —First Monday of May, August and November.

County Courts.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

I congratulate you upon the fact that this great work, for which California has so long and so earnestly labored, is commenced, and will be urged, I trust, as far as our State is concerned, to a rapid completion. So much has been said and written upon this subject—its advantages as a means of protection and increase of population—its opening up to us of new and extensive markets—the benefits to be derived from the stimulus it will give to the populating and developing the mineral resources of our State and of the Great Basin—leaves but little for me to offer, even did not motives of a personal character prevent me from indulging at greater length upon the subject, or of offering recommendations or suggestions relative thereto. Still, I cannot forbear alluding to the subject, if only to acknowledge, on the part of California, the magnificent aid granted by Congress to further its construction.

The question of time in the completion of this great work, whether it be a year earlier or a year later, is to California one of millions of dollars to her assessable property, and other millions to her business interests.

The natural advantages of California, combined with her geographical location, give assurance of a brilliant future, such as the world has seldom seen. San Francisco, her commercial emporium, is destined to become the seat of a vast mercantile power which will make her the envy of modern as Tyre, Padmore and Venice were of ancient times. Sitting upon her hills like a crowned queen, as she is, with the most magnificent bay in the world spread out at her feet, she is destined to receive the wealth of Eastern commerce, undisputed by any other Power. The products of China, of India, and Japan will be poured into her lap, and thence transported to supply the wants of the many millions destined to find a home in the vast central valley of the North American continent, watered by rivers to which the Danube and the Rhone are but rivulets. Situated on the one hand at the very gate of the Orient, a share in whose trade has ever led to commercial greatness, and on the other connected by an iron highway with the vast valley of the Mississippi, California's principal city may become the seat of a commerce hitherto unknown on this continent.

How boundless, how magnificent, the prospect thus opened and within our grasp! The valleys and hill-sides of our fertile State, filled by millions of industrious husbandmen—our gold-bearing fields yielding their hidden wealth to the miner's persistent efforts—our neighboring Territory, soon to become a State, under the influence of labor, and skill, and capital, giving out its streams of silver and gold, surpassing the riches of the land of Incas—our ships whitening with their sails the peaceful expanse of the broad Pacific—our manufactures, started into new life, availing themselves of our now useless waterfalls, and filling our marts of trade with the beam of industry; all this may be accomplished if we have but the will and the energy to take ad-

August and November.
County Courts.
Humboldt—Held on the second Monday of February, April, June, August, October and December.

At said terms, the business pertaining to the Court of Sessions shall be disposed of, and after that the business of the County Court and Probate Court in such order as the Judge may determine.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Meets first Monday in May, August, November and February.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1869.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Business Directory.

From December 2, 1862, to December 2, 1869, 216 583 cifg. to my requests for protection to our | created | addition of