
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

[CHARLES T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.]

REPORT.

To His Excellency,
JOHN B. WELLER,
Governor of California:

SIR: - In accordance with the requirements of the Act, concerning the office of Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the transactions of this office. It would be impossible for me, at this time, to submit to your Excellency a full and complete report, as a considerable portion of the Assessor's annual reports have not yet been received, and two, only, from County Surveyors.

General Higley left on September 20th, 1859, for Washington City, in order to effect some arrangement with the General Land Office, in regard to the swamp and overflowed lands, and also to settle, if possible, some difficulties that have arisen in the selection of the State Seminary Lands; a considerable portion of the applications for those lands having been rejected by the Register of the U. S. Land Office, for the Humboldt District, on the ground that they were not made in accordance with the provisions of the grant. General Higley informed me that he should return by the first of January next, and that he wished to state the result of his mission in his annual report. I shall therefore now only present a statement of the amount of swamp and overflowed land that have been surveyed and approved, during the past year, and of the amount of school, seminary, and public building lands, that have been selected since the establishment of the State Land Office.

At the time of making out the last report from this office, application had been made for the whole of the school lands offered for sale, under the provisions of the act of April 23rd, 1858, and for a considerable portion of the Seminary lands. Many conflicts have arisen in consequence of parties claiming under the pre-emption laws, which had been applied for by others, under the act of April 23rd, 1858. Several of these cases, after much delay, have been appealed to the General Land Office, at Washington. When these contests are settled, payment will be made to the State for the amount of land in dispute, for, if it is confirmed to the pre-emptor, other lands will be selected in lieu of the same.

The swamp and overflowed land law, passed April 18th, 1859, and authorizing the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one person, instead of three hundred and twenty, as formerly, and also allowing the purchaser to pay twenty per cent. of the purchase money, and interest on the balance, as with school lands, appears to work well, there having been sixty-four thousand and ninety-seven hundredths acres more surveyed and approved this year than last. There are some defects in this law, in my opinion, and suggestions for its amendment will be made in the report prepared in this office, at the end of the year.

Trusting, that under the circumstances, your Excellency will pardon my not having a full report prepared.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully your ob't servant,

EDWARD TWITCHELL,
Deputy Sur.-Gen'l. and Register.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Dec. 14th, 1859.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres returned under the Act of 1855..	Returned under the Act of 1858.....	Returned under the Act of 1859.....	Total for each County..
Alameda.....	1,030	3,337	4,367
Colusa.....	1,360	1,360
Contra Costa.....	1,974	29,350	31,324
Del Norte.....	160	280	449
Fresno.....	2,410	2,410
Humboldt.....	86	608	694
Marin.....	2,245	912	3,157
Merced.....	1,135	1,800	2,935
Napa.....
Placer.....	720	720
Sacramento.....	11,374	15,126	26,500
San Mateo.....	3,304	.....	3,304
San Joaquin.....	1,292	1,323	2,615
Siskiyou.....	120	.....	120
Solano.....	1,177	4,916	2,473	8,566
Sutter.....	253	9,878	10,131
Stanislaus.....	403	946	812	2,161
Tulare.....	1,240	2,420	3,660
Yolo.....	5,504	36,500	42,004
Totals.....	1,580	35,579	109,309	146,468

The returns for the year, embrace eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-two acres of forfeited swamp land, which have been resurveyed.

TIDE LANDS.

Returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	Under the Act of 1858.	Under the Act of 1859.	Total Acres.
Humboldt.....	549.43	407.47	956.90
Solano.....	.....	28.73	28.73
Totals.....	549.43	436.20	985.63

SCHOOL LANDS.

Sold for Cash, under the Act of April 23rd, 1858.

WHERE LOCATED.	Acres.	Total.
In the Marysville District.....	28,535.05	
In the Visalia District.....	4,160.00	
In the Humboldt District.....	68,729.81	
In the Stockton District.....	160,640.50	
Total number of acres located.....	.....	262,063.36
Paid for in full on.....	1,360.00	
Paid 20 per cent. and the first year's interest on (Shown by the State Treasurer's Certificates.).....	205,741.50	
Total.....	.....	207,101.50
Leaving unpaid for to the State 54,961.86 acres, to be accounted for as follows:		
Forfeited.....	15,272.72	
Unpaid, (contested).....	1,480.00	
Unpaid, not yet due.....	5,470.23	
Unpaid in the Humboldt District.....	5,003.31	
Paid for to Count Treasurer of Humboldt, (as shown by the Auditor's certified receipts.).....	27,735.60	
Total acres unpaid.....	.....	54,961.86

AMOUNT OF MONEY.

Certified to by the State Treasurer as received on account of School Lands.

Payments in full.....	\$1,700 00
Twenty per cent. and one year's Interest.....	72,009 61
Paid balance of purchase money on 929.48 acres.....	929 48
Total.....	\$74,639 09

SEMINARY LANDS.

Amount of the Grant of 72 Sections.....		46,080.00
Located in the Marysville District.....	26,239.80	
Located in the Visalia District.....	960.00	
Located in the San Francisco District.....	162.10	
Located in the Humboldt District.....	6,401.00	
Total Located.....		33,762.90
Balance unlocated.....		12,317.10

The books of this office show payments as follows:

District.	Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount Paid.
San Francisco.....	Principal in full.....	162.10	\$202 63
Humboldt.....	Principal in full.....	160.00	200 00
Humboldt.....	Twenty per cent. of principal and first interest.....	5,441.00	1,904 35
Marysville.....	Twenty per cent. of principal and first interest.....	25,223.73	8,828 30
Total.....	.....	30,986.83	\$11,135 28

As evidence of the above payment, there are State Treasurer's certificates in this office for.....	\$9,424 93	
Auditor's certified copies of County Treasurer's receipts to the amount of	1,710 35	
Total.....	.....	\$11,135 28

Of the 1,710.35, 928.35 will probably never be paid into the State Treasury, as it was received by the defaulting Treasurer of Humboldt County.
There remains unpaid for 2,776.07 acres.

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

Of the ten sections donated to the State, two were allotted to the Stockton, two to Visalia, two to Marysville, two to Humboldt, and two to the San Francisco Land Districts. Advices from the Locating Agents in the Stockton, Visalia, and Marysville Districts, state that the amount allotted to those Districts has been applied for, and the selection filed in the United States Land offices. Owing to delays there, a small number of acres only have been returned to this office.

	Acres.	Amount.
Public Building Lands returned to this office.....	800	
Paid to the State, as certified by the State Treasurer, on the same, twenty per cent. and one year's interest on 640.87 acres.....	.....	\$224 27
Totals.....	800	\$224 27

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

Located under the Act of April 23rd, 1858.

Districts.	Acres.
Stockton District.....	2,240
Humboldt.....	4,160
Marysville.....	5,280
Total.....	11,680

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

Located upon Unsurveyed Lands under the Act of April 18th, 1859.

There have been returned to this office forty-six surveys, comprising acres, as follows:

Counties.	Acres.
Alameda.....	2,080
Colusa.....	640
Santa Cruz.....	1,120
Merced.....	480
Napa.....	3,200
Santa Clara.....	1,440
San Luis Obispo.....	320
Sonoma.....	1,600
Monterey.....	4,640
Sutter.....	2,240
Total.....	17,760

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Sacramento, Jan. 24th, 1860.

To His Excellency,
JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California:

SIR: - In December last, Mr. Twitchell, Deputy Register of the State Land Office, reported to Governor Weller, the operations of the office during the past year. I was then absent from the State on official business. In my report of last year, the attention of the Legislature was called to the many difficulties arising from the unsettled condition of the swamp land titles. The appointment of an agent of the State was recommended for the following reasons:

“The impracticability of correct surveys being made during the winter season, has already been shown; and, to those at all familiar with the character of the lands and overflows of California, must furnish a convincing and conclusive argument. But the department at Washington seems not to have so clear a perception of the facts as those of us nearer home; and though addressed respectfully and fully on the subject, by Executive communication, could, undoubtedly, be brought to a more explicit and determinate understanding of the whole subject, if the evidence, accompanied by proper explanations, were presented in person by a regularly authorized agent of the State, qualified from practice and experience for the proper discharge of that responsible duty.

An office of this kind, would involve the necessity of explaining to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the peculiarity of the California seasons; the topography of the country; the extent, locality, kind, and quality, of the lands and overflows; the nature of the improvements made, and their effect and influence in turning aside the waters; the class and uses of the spontaneous vegetable growth of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands; the suggestion, and, if possible, the adoption, of an average line of determination between the highest and lowest floods that have occurred since the grant was made; to agree upon the necessary forms to be required for the transmission of lists; and many other incidental questions, of great importance to the State, which could be more fully elaborated, and better explained, orally, than through the medium of correspondence, which would necessarily be voluminous, and not always liable to a correct and perfect interpretation.

Every other State has been represented in this manner, and found it highly advantageous to their interests – a success attending the personal efforts of these agents, which could not, perhaps, have been attained in any other manner. The appointment of this officer should be among the earliest acts of the Legislature, in order to enable him to proceed to Washington with the lists of swamp and school lands already selected, with a view to their acceptance and confirmation by the department;

and, after agreeing upon some general plan for the selections hereafter to be made, return in time for the Surveyors to be placed in the field, for the performance of the summer labor.”

No appointment having been made, I considered it my duty to visit Washington in person. Leave of absence was sought and obtained. My mission was not as successful as could have been desired, still it has been productive of some good. I have the honor to submit the following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to swamp lands, together with his reply, and the instructions transmitted to the U. S. Surveyor-General. It will be borne in mind, that previous to this time, the *right* of the agent of the State to accompany the U. S. Deputies in their surveys of lands bordering upon the swamps, was not admitted; they were allowed to do so through *courtesy*. Nor have the authorities of the State been called upon to produce testimony to substantiate her claims. The action of the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, has heretofore been final. It will be seen, from the following instructions, that hereafter the State may attack the surveys of the Deputies, and have them set aside, if proper evidence is produced before the Department. This much, at least, we have gained. It will also be seen, that the affidavit required by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is not such as I submitted:

WASHINGTON CITY,
November 29, 1859.

To the Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Commissioner General Land Office:

SIR: - By an act of the Legislature of California, it is made the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to ascertain the extent, limits, and boundaries, of all lands to which the State is entitled, and have the title vested in the State, and, when necessary, to agree upon the same with the proper officers of the United States.

The United States Surveyors in California have already, in many localities, established what they deem the true line of segregation of the swamp lands. As the agent of the State, I am not willing to adopt their field-notes as the basis of any list of selections, for reasons set forth in my letter of the twenty-fourth November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to Governor Weller, a copy of which was sent to your office. The State has already sold many thousand acres of swamp lands, which are now held by the Federal authorities, under the returns of the U. S. Surveyors, to be the property of the United States. Consequently, conflicts as to title have already arisen, which will lead to endless difficulty and litigation, unless the matter is speedily arranged between the Federal and State authorities. The whole trouble has grown out of a difference of opinion as to the true signification of the term “Swamp and Overflowed.” The State does not ask that the mere opinion of her agents as to the true character of the lands be conclusive in the matter, nor is she willing to attach more weight to that of the United States agents.

No one can, at this time, go upon the ground, unless familiar with its gradual changes, and say which portion, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, belongs to the State, and which to the United States.

In March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Legislature of California passed a Concurrent Resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted by act of Congress, at her own cost, the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington.

During the next session of the Legislature, the State will make provision for sending out her agents to make these selections. As the agent of the State, I ask of you to furnish me with the exact nature of the evidence you will require to satisfy the department that the land in dispute is really of the character contemplated by the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty. I ask that I be furnished forms required for our lists, and that when these lists are transmitted to your department, with the affidavits to the State Surveyor, his chainmen, and persons who have lived in the neighborhood for a length of time, as to the facts, and a statement of these facts prove to you that the land is the property of the State, that no further action be necessary, and that the land be immediately patented to the State. I ask that where parties mentioned above subscribe to the following facts the evidence be considered conclusive:

LIST OF STATE SELECTIONS OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I, A. B., Surveyor, regularly appointed under act of the Legislature of California, to run out and mark the lines, separating the swamp and overflowed from the dry and arable lands, do depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the public lands, and judging, from the indications of overflow, and the statement of persons who have long resided in the township, that every forty-acre lot, or its equivalent legal subdivision embraced within the above list, is, or has been, subject to overflow, so as to endanger, injure, or destroy, the crops, at the planting, growing, or harvesting season, taking the average season, for a reasonable number of years, as the rule of determination.

A. B.

We, _____, begin duly sworn, do depose and say, that we are, by occupation, farmers, and have resided in the township _____, meridian, since the years set opposite our names; that we are well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking public lands. We have carefully examined the above list, reported by _____, State Surveyor, and believe that all the lands embraced therein are truly Swamp and Overflowed, and base our opinion upon the following facts: All said lands were overflowed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and covered with water, from a depth of _____ to _____, and the water did not recede from them until _____, thereby rendering the above described lands unfit for regular cultivation, and that, without the erection of levees, cutting of ditches, stopping of slough-heads, and other means of reclamation, such lands would be subject to overflow, etc. (Also, same oath as subscribed by Surveyor.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General and Register.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 13, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
State Surveyor-General of California,
Washington City, D. C.

SIR: - Referring to the letter addressed to you on the tenth inst., inclosing a copy of the instructions to the United States Surveyor-General of California, respecting the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in that State, inuring to her under the grant of September 28th, 1850, I have now to transmit, herewith, the forms of the affidavits to be observed by the authorities in selecting and reporting to the United States Surveyor-General the land claimed of this class, together with the letter of this date, addressed to that officer, detailing the action to be taken by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 13, 1859.

J. W. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

SIR: - Referring to my communication to you of the tenth inst., respecting the selection of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in California, under the grant of September 28th, 1850, I have now to inclose, herewith, the forms of affidavits to be required from the State authorities, in reporting to you the lands selected from examination in the field, the form of your report of the selections made by you from the field-notes of the surveys, and the form of reporting the selections made by the State. In order that you may fully understand the course to be observed, I have designated these forms as A, B, C, and D. A is the form of the affidavit to be made by the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in the particular township

described therein, and must be presented unless it is impossible to obtain it; in this case, the affidavit of the Agent of the State, for the county in which the lands are situated, must be presented, setting forth the fact that the Deputy's affidavit could not be obtained, and the reasons therefore. The necessary alterations to be made in the form to cover this case, are apparent. B is the form of the affidavit to be made by the assistants of the Deputy, and in case these cannot be obtained, then the affidavits of two respectable residents in the vicinity of the land, may be presented, with the same requirements as to the necessity therefore. This form, in this event, may be used, the proper changes to be made being apparent. C is the form of the report to be made by you, in making up the list from the field notes; a copy of this list will be furnished by you to the local officers of the district in which the lands are situated, with instructions to them to withhold the lands from sale or other disposition, unless under express instructions from this office. You will also direct them to note the tracts on their plat-book, with some convenient mark, referring to the works "State Act, September 28th, 1850." D is the form of the report to be made by you of the tracts selected by the State, with columns in which the number of the affidavit made by the Deputy or the Agent, is to be entered; with another column, to write the number given to the corroborating testimony. A copy of the list alone, in this case, is to be furnished to the local officers, with instructions to them similar to those last above stated.

I will here remark that the department reserves to itself the right of determining upon the testimony presented, whether the lands are really and truly such as are conveyed by the grant, or otherwise – the law making the grant expressly delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the proper adjustment thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

[COPY.]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 10, 1859.

JAMES W. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

SIR: - H. A. Higley, Esq. State Surveyor-General, by letter of the 1st inst. and personally, has called up the subject of the adjustment of the Swamp Grant to California, by act of twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. An examination has therefore been made of the antecedents of this business, in order to determine the proper course of action to effect the desired adjustment. Soon after the United States surveying system had been extended, in pursuance of law, to that State, an indispensable prerequisite to selections, instructions bearing date fourteenth

October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, were addressed to the United States Surveyor-General, accompanied by our printed circular of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing two distinct modes of ascertaining swamp lands:

First – By the filed notes of survey.

Second – By the affidavits of County Surveyors and other respectable persons, that they understood and have examined the lines, etc.

The authorities of the State, however, having in no way signified their acceptance of either of these propositions, the matter here rested until early in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, when information reached this office, from the Register at Marysville, that the County Agents had been returning to the State authorities, lands as swamp, not shown to be such by the returns of the United States Deputy Surveyor. Thereupon the General Land Office addressed a communication, bearing date the ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, direct to the Governor of California, stating that this was the first information we had of any proceedings in the premises on the part of the State, suggesting concert of action, and that no entries or sales be made by the State until the department was advised of the selections, so as to avoid conflict of interests. Since then, and until the subject was called up by Mr. Higley, we have received no official advice whatever from the State authorities, excepting a letter in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, accompanied by a list of certain lands sold as swamp, which it was desired should be excluded from the proclamation for public sales.

The foregoing reference to past proceedings, shows that as soon as the condition of the United States surveying system in California allowed, the department promptly took the initiative to effect the adjustment.

As the duty of the proper execution of this grant is imposed directly on the Secretary of the Interior, who, by law, is the only authority exercising control in its adjustment, he could, if he chose, proceed to close the business upon the evidences in the files of this office; viz – the official returns of surveys, and especially so, as the State had failed to enter into any arrangement, or indicate any policy or action after the notice in instructions of October, 1852.

Mr. Higley, State Surveyor-General, submits certain forms of affidavits, which, when furnished with the lists of the land selected by the State, he desires may be regarded as conclusive of the swampy character of the lands. Having considered the same, I have concluded that in their adoption the interests of the General Government would not be properly subserved. We, however, are desirous of effecting the adjustment upon a liberal and just basis, and the object of this communication is to instruct you –

First – To certify to this office, without delay, all lands shown by the field-notes to be “Swamp and Overflowed,” within the meaning of the grant, contemplating, undoubtedly, the inundation of extensive tracts of country, by such natural arteries as the Mississippi, by which “Swamp and Overflowed Lands” were rendered “unfit for cultivation;” the first act in 1849 was passed, restricted to Louisiana; then followed the general grant of 28th September, 1850, to enable the States entitled to its benefits, “to construct the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the Swamp and Overflowed Lands therein,” with an express stipulation, that the proceeds should be exclusively applied to that end. It must therefore be born in mind, that the lands evidently intended to be granted, are those, which by reasons of their swampy character, and their liability to overflow, are worthless in their natural condition, and whereon crops cannot be raised

without reclamation, by levees and drains. Of course, you will omit all tracts within confirmed or alleged private claims, and in reporting the tracts of this class, you will conform the description to the surveys, in such manner, as will enable this office to act upon the lists with the view to their being patented.

Second – With reference to those lands not shown by the field-notes to be swamp, you will report them, upon presentation to you of lists thereof by the State authorities, accompanied with affidavit from the United States Deputy, who made the survey of the township, and his assistants, or, if that cannot be obtained, then from at least two respectable residents, who were contemporaneous with the survey, and who must, in either case, testify that they have no interest, direct or indirect, in the issue, and who will further testify, that they had a personal knowledge of each of the tracts selected at the date of the grants, and know the same to be “Swamp and Overflowed,” and “unfit for cultivation.” Parol testimony, now, after the lapse of nine years, to be available in contradiction of the field notes of survey, must be explicit, resting upon personal and exact knowledge of the locations claimed, and described by section subdivisional designation, and from resident parties in no way interested, present or prospective, direct or indirect; and you will take care to have these requirements strictly complied with, in regard to all lands not shown by the field notes to be “Swamp and Overflowed,” and “unfit for cultivation,” which you may admit and report for approval, as land falling to the State under the grant. You will, of course, send on with such lists, the testimony upon which your report may be based, in every case.

Very respectfully, Your ob’t servant,

S. A. SMITH
Commissioner.

[A]

I, _____, the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in the township _____, of range _____ of meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if the Deputy’s affidavit cannot be obtained, in that case this affidavit must state the facts,) I, the agent for the State of California, duly appointed under an act of the Legislature thereof, to select the “Swamp and Overflowed Lands” within the county of _____, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that I have made a personal examination of the ground, of each of the several tracts described, to wit: _____ And from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the greater part of each one of the *quarter-quarter sections* of the foregoing tracts, is “Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation,” and is in fact unfit for cultivation without “necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same;” that they are made such by reason of the overflow of,

(here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc.,) in such a manner that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which may, by natural causes, become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. And, further, that I have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.

[Signature.]
[Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____ and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

J. P.

[B]

We, _____ and _____ Assistants to the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in township _____, of range _____ of _____ meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if the affidavits of the assistants cannot be obtained, and in that case this affidavit must state the fact: -

We, _____ and _____ residents of _____, in the vicinity of the lands in the county of _____, on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty), being sworn, depose and say, that we are well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that we have made a personal examination on the ground of each of the several tracts herein described, to wit: And, from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the *quarter-quarter sections* of the foregoing tracts is "Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is in fact unfit for cultivation without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of (here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow,) in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and

fifty, the day of the passage of the grant; and, further, that we have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.*

[Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of , one thousand eight hundred and and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

J. P.

It will be seen by the above instructions that the State can now bring forward testimony to prove the true character of the lands which she was about to lose, from the hasty surveys of the United States Surveyor, made in the midst of the dry season. Still, I think the General Land Office requires too much from us. Among other things to which I objected in the instructions, was that portion of the affidavit which required that the affiants should swear that they were not in any way interested in the issue.

Now, every citizen of the State is, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter. I represented to the department that the only persons really competent to become witnesses in the matter of swamp lands were those who had resided upon the lands in question since one thousand eight hundred and fifty; those who had witnessed the various floods, and who were conversant with the many means of reclamation adopted from year to year, by which the morasses of one thousand eight hundred and fifty are now converted into blooming gardens and fields. Men, to be able to testify to these facts, must have been residents upon the lands in question, and the natural supposition is that no man would be an inhabitant of a tule swamp unless he was interested in it, and expected, by various improvements, to make it a fit place for the home of his family and himself. These inhabitants, the most competent to testify to the true character of the lands, have undoubtedly taken some means to secure title, either from the State or United States.

It was represented to the department that our State did not desire that the mere opinion of her agents should be received as testimony, nor was she willing that the dictum of the United States Surveyors should deprive her citizens of property made valuable by their labor and improvements.

The Commissioner agreed to append to the affidavit a note, stating that if the witness could not conscientiously state he had no interest in the issue, then to state what that interest is, and they, at Washington, will decide upon the weight to be attached to the evidence.

At any rate, we have gained this much, that the federal authorities are now prepared and willing to receive evidence.

* If the deponent, from tender conscience, thinks that his interests in some way might be involved in this manner, let him state distinctly what that interest, directly or indirectly, is, accompanied by his statement under oath whether such interest, so far as he can determine, affects or biases his judgment in the case, and then his testimony will go for what it is worth in the preliminary action of the Surveyor-General and final decision of the department.

I advise now, what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year, which is as follows:

“If our next Legislature provides for the immediate selection of the swamp lands of the State, the acts of Congress, above referred to, will work but little injury to her, for she has disposed of only a small portion of the lands now offered for sale by the government; and in cases where sales have already been made, I think arrangements may be entered into by which those holding a title from the State will be entirely protected from loss. If the government should dispose of any other of our swamp lands, we can recover back the purchase money. The selections should have been made several years ago. Every hour’s delay is a loss to the State. By the erection of levees, and other improvements, the waters of many streams have been confined within their banks; and by the shutting of water off from the sloughs, and ditching, much of the land which, a few years ago, was submerged three-fourths of the time, has been reclaimed, and is now fit for cultivation. In the Tulare Valley, much of the land which was almost constantly overflowed, in years past, is now dry the greater portion of the year from the fact that beaver-dams and other obstructions which prevented the flow of water through its natural channels, have been removed.

Of course, the State will claim all lands which were swamp, or subject to overflow, at the time the grant was made. To enable her to do this successfully, it will be necessary to produce evidence as to the character of the lands at that time. The delay of each year renders this more difficult. In Sacramento County, for instance, the flood of the present year could not be considered an indication of the extent of the natural overflow; because the river is leveed for miles below Sacramento City; while the embankments and causeways which have been thrown up from the river to the high land, back, protect that country from the floods which have heretofore entirely inundated it. The population of California being somewhat migratory in its habits, makes it important that the testimony of witnesses, as to the true character of these lands, should be procured before a change takes place in their residence which may possibly carry them beyond the limits of the State.

In this matter, we are far behind the other States. Had we sent out lists to Washington in time, they would have been confirmed, and patents issued to the State before this, under the general act of 1857, which granted to the States all the swamp lands selected by State authority, not otherwise previously disposed of by the General Government. The different States have adopted various methods of making these selections. In Florida, agents were appointed to examine the lands in the State, and mark upon the plats in the United States Land Offices all such as they believed to be swamp. They received one cent for each acre thus selected. In Illinois, the agents were directed to make the selections as above, and, when necessary, to make surveys, and return the plats and notes to the State Land Office. Thirty thousand dollars were expended in doing this. In these, and the other States, surveys of all the lands had been made by the United States Surveyors previous to 1850, and selections could be made by sections. Here, however, the swamp lands have not been sectionized, and have been townshipped in but few localities; consequently, it will be necessary to run the line of segregation, and continue the township lines through the tule as far as practicable. I do not think it would be advisable, at this time, to sectionize, as the cost would be too great. Those township lines should be run, if possible. The County

Surveyors must have these lines established to base their subdivisions upon; and, by carefully noting all sloughs, rivers, character of land, etc., on line, some idea might be formed of the best means to reclaim those immense bodies of tule lands, which, in the language of Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin County, "are as little known to the people of this State, as the territory of New Mexico."

It would be impossible for me to correctly estimate the cost of the survey. I think, however, it would hardly exceed one cent per acre. The act of 1850, provides that the proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be applied exclusively to the purpose of reclaiming them. The survey, then, would be the first step towards the reclamation; for without it, we could not ascertain how this could be best accomplished.

In March last, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State of California to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted her by the act of Congress, at her own cost – the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington. There is a probability that such a law will be passed by Congress during its present session. The better to enable the State to make the selections next summer, let the Legislature authorize the Surveyor-General, by deputy, to make the necessary surveys; fix the price to be paid per mile or acre; appropriate twenty thousand dollars from the Swamp Land Fund, and authorize the issuance of twenty thousand dollars of swamp land scrip; pay for the surveys partly in scrip, and partly in cash; and allow this scrip to be taken in payment for swamp lands. Parties holding it would, of course, soon purchase; and thus, in each scrip holder, the State would have an agent whose interests would be promoted by bringing these lands early into the market. The accounts of the deputies, sworn to, and certified by the Surveyor-General, would necessarily go before the Board of Examiners for allowance. The field-notes could be accompanied by evidence as to the character of the lands required by the United States, and be made under the instructions of the Surveyor-General, subject to the approval of the Governor."

To show the injustice and wrong which has been done to the State by the officers in charge of the United States surveys, I will merely cite, as an illustration, that portion of the country bordering upon the Sacramento River, and the sloughs leading into it, below this city.

Knowing when the survey was to be made, I met the Surveyor here, and accompanied him down the river to his camp. The R Street Levee and the continuous embankments upon the river, were pointed out to him. He was informed by persons residing along the banks, that much money had been expended in making the lands fit for cultivation. I think the report of the Deputy was favorable to the State, but, when the line of segregation was determined in the *office of the U. S. Surveyor-General, in San Francisco*, the State was found to be entitled to not one foot of frontage on the river. And yet the oaths of as good and reliable men as can be found in California, are on file in this office, to the effect that all these lands are subject to overflow, and without levees, etc., could not be regularly cultivated, and that the average cost of reclamation is forty dollars an acre.

I feel confident, that if the present Legislature provides proper means for segregating the swamp lands, and obtaining the necessary evidence, thousands of acres of the best of these lands will be saved to the State.

SEMINARY LANDS.

During the latter part of 1858, many applications were made by the citizens of Siskiyou County, for the purchase of lands of this class. Much to the surprise of this office, and the consternation of the applicants, information was received here, on the day fixed for the public land sales in the Humboldt District, that applications for more than ten thousand acres had been rejected by the land office of that district, upon what I considered mere technical grounds. The act of Congress granting the seminary lands, required that the selections should be made by the agents of the State, in bodies of not less than a quarter section of any of the unsold lands, etc. It was held by this office, that by a quarter section was meant one hundred and sixty acres, taken according to legal subdivisions. The officers of the Humboldt Land District, maintained that the law meant an actual quarter of a section, and consequently offered and sold these lands at public sale.

It will be readily seen, in what an unfortunate position this decision placed the applicants in Siskiyou County. The first intimation they received that their applications had been rejected, was the intelligence that speculators had bought their farms and improvements. The matter was submitted to the Department, and I am glad to say, that the Commissioner agreed with me, that the position I had taken was correct, as will be seen by the following letter of instructions to the Register of the Humboldt District.

[Letter.]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 5th, 1859.

SIR: - A letter dated first inst., has been received at this office, from H. A. Higley, State Surveyor-General of California, complaining of the rejection by you, of certain State selections, for seminary purposes, under act third March, 1853, filed in your office, previous to the land sales in February last, on the ground that the selections were not made in technical quarter sections, though in contiguous quarter-quarters.

It is held by this office, that a selection is admissible of one hundred and sixty acres made up of quarter-quarters, even if situated in four different sections, provided they are laterally contiguous.

You will please make a report of the rejections complained of, for the definite action of this office thereon.

Respectfully,
Your ob't servant.

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
Humboldt, California.

FRONTAGE OF SWAMP LANDS ON BAYS AND RIVERS.

The Swamp Land Act, passed April twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, authorized the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of land by one person, but restricted the purchaser to a frontage of one-half mile, by legal subdivision, on any bay, lake, or navigable stream.

The act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one individual, but makes no provision for a greater frontage. The object of the restriction was to prevent the monopoly of the narrow strip of land along the margin of water courses, which is generally higher and more valuable than that back of it, and probably, also, to prevent the settler on the margin of the water courses from shutting out those purchasing in the rear, from communication with the water. The law, so far as it applied to such cases, should not, in my opinion, be changed. In many of the large tracts of swamp land, especially those near the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, there are innumerable sloughs, many of which are navigable. In consequence of their sinuosity, it often occurs that when a person desires to purchase six hundred and forty acres, in the locality in which he wishes to select the same, it is impossible for him to get one hundred and sixty acres, even, without having a greater frontage than is allowed by law. There are often islands formed by navigable sloughs, containing, perhaps, not more than three hundred and twenty acres, and yet having a frontage of two miles. The cost, per acre, of reclaiming swamp lands, by levees or ditches, depends upon the amount reclaimed. It is very evident that, the smaller the tract, the greater will be the cost of reclamation, per acre; consequently, the purchaser who is compelled to take up his three hundred and twenty, or six hundred and forty acres, in separate tracts, labors under a great disadvantage. To avoid this difficulty, I would suggest that the law be so amended as to allow the purchaser, in such cases, to take six hundred and forty acres, with the additional frontage requisite to secure that amount; *provided*, that the Surveyor-General is satisfied that the interests of the State do not suffer thereby, and that the rights of individuals are not interfered with.

SEGREGATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

The act of 1858, creating a State Land Office, makes it the duty of the Register "to correspond with the United States Surveyor-General, with a view of learning where said Deputies are making surveys adjoining to any of the swamp lands of this State, and on learning that said Deputies are making surveys adjoining Swamp and Overflowed Land, said Register shall authorize a competent Surveyor to go with said Deputies and agree with him or them upon said line of demarkation, between the State and United States lands, etc."

Four such appointments have been made, Mr. Murray of Humboldt, Mr. Neal of San Joaquin, Mr. Peabody of Solano, and Mr. Goddard of Sacramento. Returns have been received from all these gentlemen.

The report of Mr. Goddard will be found in the Appendix.

The law fixed the compensation of the agents at ten dollars per day. But no appropriations having been made, the two last named gentlemen have as yet received no pay for their services. Some provision should be made for their payment.

CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE.

There are many certificates of purchase of swamp and overflowed lands, that were issued from the Secretary of State's office, under the act of 1855, which have since become forfeited by the purchasers failing to pay interest as required by law.

The act for the relief of purchasers of lands from the State, passed April 8th, 1859, provides that when lands for which certificates of purchase have been already issued, shall have been or may become forfeited, the Register may issue new certificates *on the surrender of the old ones*.

Under that act the holders of forfeited certificates have it in their power to put parties who have since purchased the same land, to great inconvenience. The holder of the original certificate cannot be compelled to surrender it, and yet, until it has been surrendered, and filed in the State Land Office, a second certificate cannot issue. I would suggest that a law be passed authorizing the issuance of new certificates in such cases without the surrender of the original, and that it be made a felony for the holder of the original certificates to sell or assign the same.

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

The act of 1859 requires that school land warrants shall be surrendered to the State Land Office before title can issue. The federal authorities, in whose possession many of the warrants are, refuse to yield them. The matter was represented to the Department at Washington, but no reply was received before I left, but have no doubt that the Registers will be instructed to deliver these warrants to the State's agent, if a receipt is given.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

But two surveys of county boundaries have been returned to this office during the year; one of the line dividing Placer from Sacramento and Sutter counties, and the other, of a portion of the line dividing Butte from Tehama County.

Mr. G. S. Elliott, Surveyor of Placer, having been recommended by the Board of Supervisors, as a suitable person, I appointed him to make the survey of the Placer County line. The Surveyor of Sutter County was notified of the appointment of Mr. Elliott, and advised to accompany him while surveying that portion of the line which borders upon Sutter County. The field notes and plat have been returned, and as no protest was made by the authorities of Sutter County, the survey has been approved.

That portion of the line dividing Butte and Tehama counties, between Rock Creek and the Sacramento River, was established, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Butte County. I appointed J. S. Henning to make the survey. The field notes and plat have been returned and the survey approved.

At the request of the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt, and with the consent of the Supervisors of Klamath County, J. S. Murray, Esq., was appointed to survey and establish the line between those counties. No return has yet been made of the survey.

Requisitions having been made by the Board of Supervisors of Butte and Yuba counties, to have the division line between those counties surveyed, I appointed J. S. Henning on the part of Butte, and Nelson Wescoatt on the part of Yuba, to act as a joint commission in establishing the line. These gentlemen have made their report. They have been unable to agree upon that portion of the boundary line above the junction of the Natchez Fork and the Hansonville Fork of the Honcut Creek. It will be necessary for the Surveyor-General to go in person, or to send some one to act as umpire, in order to settle the dispute.

REPORTS.

Reports have been received from County Surveyors as follows:

Albert Moore.....	County Surveyor of Amador County.
M. B. Holt.....	County Surveyor of Fresno County.
Alfred D. Easkoot.....	County Surveyor of Marin County.
J. W. Tucker.....	County Surveyor of Merced County.
Duncan Beaumont.....	County Surveyor of San Joaquin County.
J. B. Wood.....	County Surveyor of Sonoma County.
Silas Wilcox.....	County Surveyor of Stanislaus County.
B. W. Groom.....	County Surveyor of San Diego County.
Lucien B. Healy.....	County Surveyor of Tehama County.

Among the valuable reports herewith transmitted, that of Mr. Wilcox, County Surveyor of Stanislaus, is worthy of perusal – containing, as it does, the well digested views of an experienced officer.

The County Surveyor of Sonoma County, Mr. Wood, complained, I think with reason, of the very low standard of fees allowed by law, to County Surveyors in many counties. Some changes should be made in this respect to insure the services of competent men. The necessity that the men elected to fill the responsible office of Surveyor, should be well qualified to perform their duties, though unseen at present, will be felt by the next generation.

The County Surveyor of Amador, Mr. Moore, calls attention to the fact that a portion of the northern boundary of that county, dividing it from El Dorado County, is not clearly defined. Not having received any official communication from the county authorities on the subject, I have taken no action in the matter.

FREZNO. – The report of M. B. Holt, County Surveyor of this county, contains some suggestions for the improvement of navigation of the upper San Joaquin River. Also a plan for the reclamation of a large tract of State land, at present considered valueless, by the overflow of Tulare Lake and King's River.

In his report to this office, Mr. Easkoot, the Surveyor of Marin County, remarks that the present swamp land law is defective in its restrictions confining the purchaser to a frontage of one half mile on navigable waters. These lands in this county lie immediately on the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, and from their narrow extent prevent parties obtaining the full quantity (six hundred and forty acres) allowed them by law.

I would respectfully call your attention to the report of J. W. Tucker, of Merced County, and to that of Lucien B. Healy, County Surveyor of Tehama. The valuable suggestions contained in them certainly entitle them to publication.

Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin, furnishes some data showing the practicability of reclaiming the Swamp Lands, and the comparative cost of doing so, from experiments made within his knowledge.

STATISTICS.

As required by law, I issued a circular to the County Surveyors and Assessors, calling upon them for the information required to be transmitted to this office.

Reports have been received from the Assessors in thirty-six counties, as follows:

.....	Alameda County.
F. P. Smith.....	County Assessor of Amador County.
David Weaver.....	County Assessor of Butte County.
Frank Spaulding.....	County Assessor of Colusa County.
John F. S. Smith.....	County Assessor of Contra Costa County.
Solon Hall.....	County Assessor of Del Norte County.
Lewis Foster.....	County Assessor of El Dorado County.
F. G. Coffin.....	County Assessor of Klamath County.
Wm. Vanderbilt.....	County Assessor of Marin County.
.....	Mariposa County.
John Burton.....	County Assessor of Mendocino County.
.....	Merced County.
George Hale.....	County Assessor of Monterey County.
A. S. Roney.....	County Assessor of Napa County.
Martin Brannan.....	County Assessor of Nevada County.
J. B. Harper.....	County Assessor of Placer County.
E. B. Ryan.....	County Assessor of Sacramento County.
U. U. Tyler.....	County Assessor of San Bernardino County.
Chas. R. Bond.....	County Assessor of San Francisco County.
Henry Grissim.....	County Assessor of San Joaquin County.
Charles Varian.....	County Assessor of San Luis Obispo County.
Charles S. Kelley.....	Ex-County Assessor of San Mateo County.
W. H. Patton.....	County Assessor of Santa Clara County.
O. K. Stampley.....	County Assessor of Santa Cruz County.
Wm. H. Angell.....	County Assessor of Shasta County.
A. G. McKinsey.....	County Assessor of Sierra County.

John S. Dudley.....	County Assessor of Siskiyou County.
Benj. H. Brown.....	County Assessor of Solano County.
N. Nuckalls.....	County Assessor of Sonoma County.
E. B. Beard.....	County Assessor of Stanislaus County.
Henry Hart.....	County Assessor of Trinity County.
.....	Tulare County.
B. B. Robinson.....	County Assessor of Tuolumne County.
James McCauley.....	County Assessor of Yolo County.
Joel D. Martin.....	County Assessor of Yuba County.
Juan Sepulveda.....	County Assessor of Los Angeles County.

In addition to the tables of statistics, valuable information has been furnished by these officers in the counties of Amador, Butte, Monterey, Colusa, Placer, Nevada, Siskiyou, Sierra, Yolo, and Yuba. This will be found in the Appendix. In my opinion, some compensation should be offered, both to the Assessors and Surveyors, to induce them to bestow that care upon their reports as will render them available.

AMADOR COUNTY.

The statistical report shows a very large increase in the amount of fruit. Wheat has yielded an average of twenty bushels to the acre. The quartz mines will compare favorably with those in other counties – total product, about one million of dollars. Coal has been found in the Buckeye Valley, in this county. In the way of manufactures, there are six breweries, three soda factories, one tannery, one iron foundry. Marble of superior quality is taken from a quarry in the neighborhood of Volcano.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The Assessor’s report represents a falling off in the amount of taxable property in the past year, owing to the depreciation of the value of cattle and quartz machinery, and by the destruction of property by fire in Oroville. He also represents, that the line dividing Butte from Colusa, from Sutter, and from Plumas counties, has not been properly defined.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Of the main agricultural products, the yield has been small, occasioned, partly, by the drought prevailing this season, and from the fact, that less land was cultivated than in former years. The increase in live stock, on the other hand, has been very great, and the assessment roll gives a larger amount of taxable property than that of former years. Fruits do not appear to have increased in the same proportion as in other parts of the State, the grasshoppers having severely injured and destroyed many of the young trees.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

But little land has been brought into cultivation in this county, a large portion is well adapted for grazing purposes. Timber of the finest quality is abundant; its vicinity to the coast, and the facility with which it can be conveyed to a market, will render this emphatically the lumbering district of the State.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

The yield of cereals this year has been very great. The increase in stock good. Eighteen hundred barrels of whale oil has been the result of six months' labor of twenty-four men. The clip of wool this year is three hundred and seventy thousand pounds; more than equaling the total amount returned from the other counties of the State.

NEVADA COUNTY.

The yield of wheat has been an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre; barley and oats, thirty bushels per acre. As to the manufactures, there are three tanneries, two foundries, one ropewalk, and seven breweries, making, annually, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand gallons of beer.

SIERRA COUNTY.

A falling off in the amount of land cultivated, and in the number of live stock. Quartz mining operations all yielding profitably.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

The Assessor states, that owing to the failure of a large portion of the mining district, in this county, business in every branch has fallen off, stocks and real estate have depreciated in value. The yield of cereals good, and will compare favorably with other seasons. Quartz mining has been successfully prosecuted. An iron foundry was established in January last.

YOLO COUNTY.

The drought of the present year has had its effect in this county. Ten bushels of barley has been returned as an average yield per acre, and of wheat eight only. The diversion of the waters of the Putah and Cache creeks, thereby draining a large tract of swamp land, is represented as entirely practicable; the attention of the Legislature is called thereto. Among the fruits, the culture of the grape is largely in the lead.

YUBA COUNTY.

This county is evidently in a prosperous condition. The amount of taxable property, however, has been returned a little short of that of last year; not, however, from any depreciation in value, but, in the opinion of the Assessor, it has been overestimated in former assessments. Two railroads have been projected, each having

its terminus in the city of Marysville. One connecting Folsom and Sacramento with Marysville, and the other Vallejo.

All which, is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General and Register State Land Office.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land Inclosed.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda.....	-	-	21,683	443,660	17,404	522,120	5,086	203,440	60	1,800	476	19,040	37	740
Amador.....	-	10,465	1,950	39,000	1,247	31,175	75	1,875	-	-	390	19,000	-	-
Butte.....	-	14,989	5,268	109,726	5,364	138,886	414	15,153	66	1,466	248	6,918	3	150
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	8,500	5,250	65,625	2,625	39,375	350	-	-	-	175	5,250	-	-
Contra Costa...	60,430	43,439	29,160	583,200	10,964	328,920	2,013	70,455	-	-	100	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	-	2,740	896	29,568	35	2,100	1,475	103,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	8,000	900	17,000	1,060	12,700	1,416	6,200	-	-	20	900	-	-
Fresno.....	-	1,950	500	1,000	800	20,000	-	-	-	-	600	30,000	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	1,100	24,200	300	7,500	500	15,000	-	-	50	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	11,040	2,500	4,000	2,400	7,000	50	1,000	10	250	1,500	60,000	-	-
Marin.....	-	6,349	1,010	-	660	-	2,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	1,200	200	4,000	400	8,000	100	2,000	-	-	10	300	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	13,020	4,020	-	5,000	-	2,500	-	75	-	300	-	400	-
Merced.....	-	15,000	4,000	75,000	7,000	140,000	500	10,000	-	-	2,000	60,000	-	-
Monterey.....	-	10,900	1,819	72,760	1,687	49,510	147	8,820	-	-	190	1,900	40	410
Napa.....	-	70,000	34,684	867,110	13,978	349,450	4,123	103,075	10	-	9,200	276,000	25	-
Nevada.....	-	6,957	957	23,915	2,700	42,500	1,500	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	-	-	4,930	160,360	3,686	110,560	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	-	57,700	11,300	167,200	23,470	586,450	1,666	44,100	27	580	247	9,340	90	1,540
San Bernardino	-	1,356	400	8,000	500	1,500	10	300	10	250	300	12,000	1	30
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco..	-	1,000	25	700	250	7,500	450	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin....	125,562	95,900	42,400	635,200	30,150	527,400	1,800	45,000	113	2,696	318	12,570	94	1,780

San Luis														
Obispo.....	4,000	1,200	490	12,250	160	5,000	-	-	-	-	60	900	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	20,000	3,200	96,000	1,300	80,000	2,100	73,500	320	9,600	230	3,450	100	2,000
Santa Barbara..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	-	81,517	20,916	522,900	3,062	91,860	249	12,450	-	-	93	1,460	10	300
Santa Cruz.....	-	38,710	14,000	420,000	5,200	156,000	5,000	150,000	100	2,000	600	18,000	250	5,000
Shasta.....	-	4,920	1,460	36,500	1,980	33,660	675	3,500	-	-	470	9,440	-	-
Sierra.....	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ½	54
Siskiyou.....	-	19,850	6,000	90,000	3,250	91,250	4,500	135,000	500	10,000	500	10,000	250	6,250
Solano.....	-	-	14,714	294,300	5,450	119,000	180	9,000	20	800	565	16,950	20	300
Sonoma.....	-	124,175	10,141	328,525	6,396	255,840	5,780	287,000	6	120	3,671	146,840	259	12,950
Stanislaus.....	8,970	6,720	1,878	20,000	3,500	70,000	500	-	400	8,000	400	16,000	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	-	2,857	769	-	269	-	203	-	1 ½	-	40	-	7 ½	-
Tulare.....	-	4,085	2,369	47,380	1,059	26,475	69	2,070	-	-	432	10,620	3	-
Tuolumne.....	-	5,069	858	-	1,091	-	488	-	25	-	21	-	-	-
Yolo.....	70,000	43,573	15,164	121,312	24,526	245,260	160	4,000	30	900	216	-	-	-
Yuba.....	45,000	30,000	3,000	90,000	5,900	177,000	350	10,500	-	-	500	30,000	15	400

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	PEAS.		BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tuns.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda.....	52	1,300	683	20,490	1,438	86,280	14	140	22	3,300	3,890	3,890	-	-
Amador.....	16	-	16	-	60	-	-	-	20	-	3,000	3,000	-	-
Butte.....	16	400	¼	4	86	13,130	5	600	3	500	2,583	4,178	-	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	-	-
Contra Costa..	-	-	666	-	502	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Del Norte.....	145	10,875	3	135	190	57,000	-	-	-	-	115	288	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	60	8,490	-	-	3	235	1,588	1,630	-	-
Frezno.....	-	-	-	-	15	1,500	20	4,000	-	-	400	800	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	7	175	15	300	175	17,500	-	-	12	4,800	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles....	20	500	150	4,500	70	7,000	6	600	5	100	250	400	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	2,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	500	-	-
Mariposa.....	100	-	150	-	500	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	50	3,000	50	15,000	-	-	50	25,000	1,350	1,600	-	-
Monterey.....	285	2,850	309	9,270	426	85,200	14	1,050	50	5,000	2,849	2,849	-	-
Napa.....	2,000	-	100	-	250	-	-	-	25	-	4,000	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	6,000	-	-
Placer.....	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento....	-	1,760	-	2,170	991	207,350	265	65,644	-	41,760	11,170	11,920	-	-
San Bernardino....	-	-	20	800	10	1,500	-	-	5	1,500	100	-	-	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin...	150	2,830	100	2,820	510	29,550	230	16,760	315	44,435	12,000	18,930	10	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	30	550	25	750	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	400	1,200	600	1,800	1,500	120,000	-	-	40	2,800	-	5,200	-	-
Santa Barbara..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara....	-	-	107	2,140	-	-	-	-	28	2,800	4,163	4,163	-	-

Santa Cruz.....	40	800	500	15,000	1,000	15,000	-	-	30	2,000	900	1,250	-	-
Shasta.....	50	670	40	800	200	9,000	2	100	25	800	2,400	1,200	-	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	19,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-
Solano.....	100	-	150	3,000	150	4,000	100	2,000	50	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Sonoma.....	388	23,280	27	880	4,412	-	-	44,120	5	3,000	15,298	23,947	-	-
Stanislaus.....	15	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	1,000	600	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	4 ½	-	15	-	115	-	-	-	13	-	668	-	-	-
Tulare.....	6	120	10	200	21	4,200	24	4,800	5	-	1,200	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	693	810	-	-
Yolo.....	26	780	16	480	495	123,750	92	20,700	20	1,600	2,500	5,000	2 ½	-
Yuba.....	20	600	50	1,500	30	2,500	10	-	20	-	1,850	2,500	-	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	HEMP.		TOBACCO.		COTTON.		Acres Sugar Cane.	Acres Broom Corn.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Dozen of Eggs.	Pounds of Wool.	Bee Hives.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.							
Alameda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	37	84,850	102,000	475,000	46,410	24
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	11,970	-
Butte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,337	200	30,928	9,966	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	1,400	10,000	66,000	-
Contra Costa..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	390,000	130,000	96,000	4,000	-
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	5,000	31,750	3,000	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,511	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles...	-	-	3	3,000	-	-	-	30	7,100	1,100	10,000	41,000	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	300	6,000	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	12,500	-	12,820	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	16,000	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,790	21,600	10,995	370,000	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	90,000	50,000	-	40,000	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,700	-	1,495	50,000	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	263,300	105,450	113,300	37,412	-
San Bernardino....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	11,060	6,000	10,000	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin...	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	53,170	32,330	38,920	60,380	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	35,000	11,000	35,000	8,000	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	67,064	1,518
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,200	30,000	200,800	12,000	-
Shasta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	27,800	1,220	7,000	-	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	4,000	-	120,880	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	609,800	290,000	32,500	40,407	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	600	8,000	25,000	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,440	500	4,356	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Yolo.....	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	126	120,000	40,000	144,000	74,330	100
Yuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10,000	-	2,500	30,000	45

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

LIVE STOCK.

COUNTIES.	Horses, American.	Horses, Spanish (Tame.)	Horses, Spanish (Wild.)	Horses, Total Number.	Mules.	Asses.	Cows.	Calves.	Stock Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Oxen.	Total Number of Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.
Alameda.....	885	370	4,081	5,336	460	-	19,650	8,650	23,125	5,425	280	57,130	23,000	250	2,450
Amador.....	839	-	910	1,749	270	90	3,194	2,359	2,938	400	742	9,633	3,990	305	5,466
Butte.....	918	1,187	1,317	3,522	517	67	9,054	14,652	10,399	1,422	718	36,245	20,290	775	14,507
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	1,050	1,100	1,150	3,300	342	18	6,234	5,400	35,404	-	336	47,374	22,000	100	13,214
Contra Costa..	-	3,367	5,400	8,767	550	12	-	-	-	-	-	45,349	19,545	520	12,394
Del Norte.....	342	256	375	973	1,460	7	675	402	2,106	560	370	4,113	960	16	2,350
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	841	284	120	2,208	1,980	2,180	370	720	-	2,560	150	1,322
Fresno.....	-	-	-	1,127	45	40	-	-	-	-	-	18,253	3,407	-	1,409
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	160	640	10	544	403	-	600	50	-	-	12	950
Los Angeles...	210	3,100	8,200	11,510	1,070	340	11,000	8,000	14,000	6,000	800	39,800	31,000	320	2,000
Marin.....	169	1,037	1,674	2,880	49	-	7,473	5,426	18,620	-	1,332	32,851	9,459	-	1,797
Mariposa.....	25	600	-	625	100	60	200	200	2,500	500	200	-	5,000	200	500
Mendocino.....	500	500	4,318	5,318	200	5	15,000	10,000	25,000	1,000	400	-	3,968	50	9,787
Merced.....	100	300	600	1,000	200	50	-	-	28,800	1,000	200	30,000	12,000	200	4,000
Monterey.....	303	2,820	4,114	7,237	268	50	4,654	4,125	46,788	-	537	56,104	94,394	617	2,585
Napa.....	1,000	1,500	2,900	5,400	8,000	14	13,433	9,000	8,638	-	6,829	37,900	23,087	150	12,389
Nevada.....	875	-	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,724	965	129	3,128
Placer.....	-	-	-	1,867	412	16	3,466	1,566	5,451	-	340	10,823	8,295	-	8,521
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento....	5,053	6,975	-	12,028	1,498	5	9,117	6,020	21,150	1,950	1,978	40,215	35,660	1,120	14,433
San Bernardino....	40	600	1,500	2,140	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	5,000	500	1,000
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.	-	-	-	5,000	100	-	2,500	500	-	-	100	-	2,000	300	5,000
San Joaquin...	1,871	-	-	7,424	1,200	52	8,274	7,260	23,285	-	937	41,008	19,953	5,130	10,713
San Luis															
Obispo.....	21	841	2,584	3,446	33	29	958	958	35,231	-	500	37,547	30,121	230	415
San Mateo.....	750	840	1,380	2,970	80	30	2,100	2,100	2,050	1,400	220	7,870	1,990	80	2,200
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Santa Clara.....	1,830	-	2,973	4,803	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,297	33,532	-	9,781
Santa Cruz.....	313	1,207	417	1,937	57	5	2,766	2,766	4,271	1,456	750	12,009	5,000	66	5,591
Shasta.....	1,100	300	-	1,400	300	22	2,040	1,500	5,000	3,000	900	12,440	1,500	50	10,400
Sierra.....	80	-	-	-	302	21	168	12	30	8	87	-	35	31	392
Siskiyou.....	750	600	250	1,600	475	50	5,200	3,250	2,250	3,000	560	14,260	500	150	5,256
Solano.....	1,723	1,590	2,230	5,543	114	4	7,896	6,396	7,030	765	208	22,295	60,440	100	12,199
Sonoma.....	4,948	4,487	1,000	10,435	391	3	30,688	30,000	29,208	1,632	1,298	92,776	20,163	600	21,276
Stanislaus.....	300	-	1,617	1,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,486	5,056	-	1,119
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	59	140	-	199	380	34	543	282	459	48	207	1,539	-	16	1,210
Tulare.....	76	1,363	939	2,378	197	20	9,718	7,727	8,724	1,035	696	27,900	6,573	100	16,438
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	937	306	175	1,455	-	909	-	320	-	1,616	592	1,073
Yolo.....	925	1,075	1,052	3,052	262	1	4,560	3,000	8,646	-	800	17,006	15,866	-	10,064
Yuba.....	900	275	260	1,435	1,500	25	1,450	800	3,000	1,000	575	6,825	7,500	100	5,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK. (cont'd)				STOCK SLAUGHTERED.					
	Chickens.	Turkeys.	Ducks.	Geese.	CATTLE.		HOGS.		SHEEP.	
					Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Alameda.....	19,310	1,349	1,275	100	1,909	-	450	-	700	-
Amador.....	4,491	300	100	75	6,550	\$229,250 00	3,700	\$55,500 00	1,900	11,400 00
Butte.....	17,865	2,762	403	105	2,087	-	2,357	-	749	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	4,500	450	80	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa..	26,000	1,570	4,000	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	6,540	165	245	-	645	25,800 00	720	14,400 00	210	1,470 00
El Dorado.....	7,983	370	110	304	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	2,000	300	-	-	400	12,000 00	500	7,500 00	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	1,100	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles...	8,000	250	300	200	4,100	-	1,000	-	5,000	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	4,000	500	12	-	1,800	90,000 00	700	18,000 00	2,000	16,000 00
Mendocino.....	20,000	100	100	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	7,576	500	268	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	39,000	596	137	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	8,753	823	340	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento....	52,350	5,075	950	720	7,150	225,700 00	7,375	83,000 00	7,850	47,100 00
San Bernardino....	2,000	100	200	75	1,000	16,000 00	500	12,800 00	1,000	2,500 00
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin...	21,076	3,587	725	638	7,500	277,300 00	3,350	52,780 00	7,120	37,120 00
San Luis Obispo.....	3,568	75	250	30	330	-	-	-	250	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	2,150	-	1,200	-	640	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	4,046	100	150	50	624	15,600 00	500	5,000 00	400	1,600 00
Shasta.....	8,000	250	300	20	2,200	100,000 00	4,200	54,000 00	1,200	8,400 00
Sierra.....	4,000	36	28	-	4,237	296,590 00	2,176	48,960 00	3,172	26,644 00
Siskiyou.....	-	-	-	-	3,676	151,000 00	4,000	60,000 00	1,200	12,000 00
Solano.....	20,000	1,000	800	100	1,000	25,000 00	2,000	20,000 00	500	2,000 00
Sonoma.....	38,285	2,063	3,216	622	2,664	-	1,575	-	3,725	-
Stanislaus.....	2,000	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	4,642	223	49	-	2,182	118,972 00	1,669	34,950 00	700	5,500 00
Tulare.....	5,223	108	208	-	373	-	215	-	125	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo.....	32,400	1,800	110	12	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	2,997	597	121	27	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

IMPROVEMENTS.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.								SAW MILLS.				
	Number.	Stem Power	Run of Stones.	Value of Steam Grist Mills.	Water Power	Run of Stones.	Value of Water Power Mills	Bushels of Grain Ground.	Number of.	Value.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	No. of Feet of Lumber Sawed.
Alameda.....	5	2	10	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Amador.....	3	1	3	\$5,000 00	2	4	\$7,000 00	-	15	-	11	4	11,500,000
Butte.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	16,000	36,000	11	-	4	7	4,450,000
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	2	2	5	12,000 00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	2	2	7	12,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	2	1	2	4,000 00	1	1	3,000 00	25,000	6	-	1	5	1,200,000
El Dorado.....	2	-	-	-	2	4	7,500 00	-	40	-	24	16	5,200,000
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	1	-	-	-	1	2	6,000 00	-	10	\$12,000 00	-	10	1,400,000
Los Angeles.....	8	-	-	-	8	11	53,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000 00	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	1	1	1	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	8	64,000 00	8	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	4	4	8,000 00	-	6	-	3	3	91,000
Merced.....	3	-	-	-	3	3	10,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15,000 00	1	-	-
Napa.....	6	3	12	12,000 00	3	12	25,000 00	-	6	-	3	3	-
Nevada.....	2	2	7	16,000 00	-	-	-	-	44	-	28	16	40,000,000
Placer.....	2	1	3	2,000 00	1	-	4,000 00	-	21	46,350 00	10	11	11,800,000
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	8	7	19	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	1,500,000
San Bernardino.....	2	-	-	-	2	3	5,000 00	12,000	1	-	1	-	450,000
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	10	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	8,000,000
San Joaquin.....	10	8	18	175,000 00	2	6	50,000 00	1,063,000	3	-	2	1	600,000

San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	8	2	12,360,000	
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Santa Clara.....	9	6	18	125,000 00	3	10	100,000 00	-	8	-	3	5	-	
Santa Cruz.....	9	3	6	18,000 00	6	10	35,000 00	150,000	11	-	3	8	10,000,000	
Shasta.....	3	1	2	4,000 00	2	4	10,000 00	18,000	15	-	1	14	2,500,000	
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	94,000 00	21	11	16,000,000	
Siskiyou.....	6	1	2	10,000 00	5	9	20,000 00	-	18	40,000 00	2	16	-	
Solano.....	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sonoma.....	7	3	3	-	4	2	-	-	6	-	4	2	-	
Stanislaus.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trinity.....	-	-	-	-	3	4	1,400 00	33,240	-	-	-	17	3,650,000	
Tulare.....	3	1	2	2,000 00	2	2	3,800 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuolumne.....	4	1	2	-	3	4	-	-	23	-	16	7	-	
Yolo.....	3	3	3	20,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yuba.....	6	4	13	50,000 00	2	4	7,000 00	70,000	22	-	7	-	-	

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

IMPROVEMENTS. (cont'd)

COUNTIES.	QUARTZ MILLS.			MINING DITCHES.			TURNPIKE ROADS.					FERRIES.		TOLL BRIDGES.	
	Number.	Value.	No. of Tuns of Quartz crushed.	Number.	Value.	Miles in Length.	Number of.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Income.	Cost of Repairs.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Alameda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Amador.....	33	-	61,736	32	-	500	1	10	\$2,000 00	-	-	-	-	6	-
Butte.....	7	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	\$10,500 00	-	-
Contra Costa..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,500 00	-	-
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	10	-	30	1	52	50,000 00	-	\$3,000 00	6	-	2	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	43	\$508,870 00	1,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	\$51,060 00
Fresno.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	7	50,000 00	38	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,500 00	6	8,000 00
Los Angeles...	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	20	\$120,000 00	18,000	-	-	-	3	18	20,000 00	\$3,000 00	1,000 00	-	-	2	3,000 00
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10,000 00
Monterey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	500 00	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nevada.....	32	121,000 00	300,000	91	985,800 00	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Placer.....	7	12,450 00	-	30	258,025 00	592	10	41	59,450 00	-	-	-	-	3	4,800 00
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento....	1	-	-	12	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	11	-
San Bernardino....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco..	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

San Joaquin...	-	-	-	3	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	13	25,000 00	6	50,000 00
San Luis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	60,000 00	8,400 00	1,800 00	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	24,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	15	14,000 00	12,000 00	300 00	-	-	-	-
Shasta.....	4	-	-	26	100,000 00	139	2	12	9,000 00	-	-	11	9,000 00	7	8,900 00
Sierra.....	13	65,400 00	44,100	114	520,950 00	291	1	5	10,000 00	-	-	-	-	4	5,400 00
Siskiyou.....	6	40,000 00	-	16	85,000 00	175	-	-	-	-	-	4	6,000 00	5	20,000 00
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	-	-	-	106	-	189	1	17	-	-	-	4	-	8	-
Tulare.....	7	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tuolumne.....	36	90,600 00	-	13	395,000 00	245	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	30,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	5	20,500 00	-	30	200,000 00	250	4	95	95,000 00	-	12,700 00	4	-	13	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

IMPROVEMENTS (cont'd)

COUNTIES.	RAILROADS.		
	Number.	Miles in Length.	Cost.
Alameda.....	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-
Butte.....	-	-	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-
Contra Costa..	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-
Frezno.....	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-
Los Angeles...	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-
Placer.....	-	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-
Sacramento....	1	22	\$1,200,000 00
San Bernardino.....	-	-	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-
San Francisco.	-	-	-
San Joaquin...	-	-	-

San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-
Santa Clara....	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-
Shasta.....	-	-	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	-	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-
Trinity.....	-	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Yield of Wheat and Barley per Acre for the years 1858-9.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land Cultivated.		Acres of Wheat.		Bushels of Wheat.		Acres of Barley.		Bushels of Barley.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Alameda.....	56,000	-	12,803	21,683	256,060	443,680	24,044	17,404	724,321	522,120
Amador.....	7,509	10,465	1,476	1,950	22,140	39,000	1,828	1,247	36,560	31,175
Butte.....	11,332	14,989	2,497	5,268	46,829	109,726	4,086	5,364	78,669	138,886
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	9,405	8,500	3,560	5,250	52,900	65,625	4,845	2,625	96,906	39,375
Contra Costa.....	31,155	43,439	16,870	29,160	286,790	583,200	6,300	10,964	180,000	328,920
Del Norte.....	2,228	2,740	620	896	24,800	29,568	140	35	5,880	2,100
El Dorado.....	7,130	8,000	1,016	900	10,258	17,000	1,511	1,060	17,744	12,700
Frezno.....	1,500	1,950	250	500	5,000	1,000	1,000	800	20,000	20,000
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	2,975	-	1,500	1,100	37,500	24,200	15	300	300	7,500
Los Angeles.....	6,750	11,040	510	2,500	-	4,000	4,215	2,400	-	7,000
Marin.....	6,516	6,349	546	1,010	21,840	-	1,420	660	56,800	2,998
Mariposa.....	2,000	1,200	280	200	4,200	4,000	500	400	7,500	8,000
Mendocino.....	-	13,020	-	4,020	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Merced.....	1,750	15,000	600	4,000	12,000	75,000	1,000	7,000	25,000	140,000
Monterey.....	29,054	10,900	2,861	1,819	28,610	72,760	2,544	1,687	76,428	49,510
Napa.....	35,660	70,000	16,000	34,684	500,000	867,110	5,000	13,978	150,000	349,450
Nevada.....	28,000	6,957	4,500	957	-	23,915	6,500	2,700	-	42,500
Placer.....	-	-	-	4,930	108,000	160,360	-	3,686	100,000	110,560
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	54,128	57,700	9,628	11,300	171,340	167,200	21,430	23,470	516,782	586,450
San Bernardino.....	16,000	1,356	541	400	13,525	8,000	355	500	12,425	1,500
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	-	1,000	30	25	850	700	100	250	4,000	7,500
San Joaquin.....	72,473	95,900	20,000	42,400	300,000	635,200	37,000	30,150	600,000	527,400
San Luis Obispo.....	900	1,200	500	490	3,000	12,250	350	160	2,500	5,000
San Mateo.....	11,129	20,000	2,480	3,200	74,400	96,000	2,590	1,300	103,600	80,000
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	30,000	81,517	14,500	20,916	145,000	522,900	8,000	3,062	160,000	91,860
Santa Cruz.....	33,520	38,710	3,930	14,000	98,250	420,000	5,100	5,200	200,000	156,000
Shasta.....	4,440	4,920	1,200	1,460	24,060	36,500	1,872	1,980	26,592	33,660
Sierra.....	575	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	100,000	19,850	4,000	6,000	140,000	90,000	4,000	3,250	145,000	91,250

Solano.....	37,255	-	8,258	14,714	165,160	294,300	6,567	5,450	164,175	119,000
Sonoma.....	30,000	124,175	8,000	10,141	16,000	328,525	6,000	6,396	240,000	255,840
Stanislaus.....	8,550	6,720	1,850	1,878	18,500	20,000	4,000	3,500	48,000	70,000
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	3,210	2,857	953	769	-	-	838	269	-	-
Tulare.....	2,625	4,085	1,800	2,369	36,000	47,380	300	1,059	6,000	26,475
Tuolumne.....	4,563	5,069	537	858	-	-	2,336	1,091	-	-
Yolo.....	47,438	43,573	10,500	15,164	-	121,312	30,675	24,536	-	245,260
Yuba.....	23,000	30,000	3,363	3,000	85,975	90,000	5,756	5,900	153,765	177,000

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SURVEYORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

ALBERT MOORE.....COUNTY SURVEYOR.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Amador County.

HON. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of the State of California:

DEAR SIR: - In accordance with the requirements of law, I send you the following report:

The quantity of land claimed in this county is sixty thousand acres. The number of acres cultivated, ten thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

The number of surveys of land made by my predecessors, according to the records in my office, are twenty-three; number of acres, three thousand five hundred. The number of surveys made by me since in office, is four; number of acres, surveyed, five hundred and seventy-seven. The fact that my services have been required so very little, and the consequent necessity of following other occupations for a livelihood, has prevented me from giving much attention to gathering statistics. I therefore refer you to the report of the Assessor for much of the information asked for in your circular.

A portion of the northern boundary line of this county is somewhat indefinite, and as the same came near allowing several criminals, known here as the "Silver Lake Robbers," to escape the penalty of the law, and as it may in future create difficulties, I would respectfully suggest that you call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, or take such other action as you may deem proper in the premises, to avoid such future anticipated difficulties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT MOORE,
County Surveyor, Amador County.

JACKSON, December 12, 1859.

FREZNO COUNTY.

W. B. HOLT.....COUNTY SURVEYOR.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Fresno County, California.

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR: - The brief time which has elapsed since my election to office, in addition to a press of official duties, has prevented my making you as detailed a report (as required by the act of April 17th, 1850,) as I could wish.

In answer to sub-section two of said act, I would allude, first, to the navigation of the San Joaquin River, and make some suggestions for its improvement. Since 1858 it has been successfully navigated for five months in the year, by a steamer seventeen feet beam, by one hundred and eighty miles. From close observation and consultation with experienced men, I am satisfied that it could be made navigable during the whole year, by the expenditure of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in the removal of snags and other obstructions, and the construction of wing-dams at a few points where the river is widest. If the necessary appropriation for said improvements was made by the State, it would be many times remunerated by the speedy sale of large tracts of swamp land along said route, and in the rich agricultural and stock-raising counties of Fresno, Tulare, and Buena Vista, and also in the increased amount of taxable property. The recent successful efforts to navigate the San Joaquin River, has already had the effect of attracting a large amount of immigration into this section of the country, as you are doubtless aware by the increasing sale of State lands in this valley.

In regard to the "irrigation of arable lands," which is very much needed in this section of country, from minute and careful observation, we would suggest a feasible plan. By a canal, or ditch, of sufficient capacity, the surplus water of Kings' River could be conducted into the San Joaquin at Fresno City, by which means a district of State Swamp Lands, thirty-six miles in length, by an average of five miles in width, would be reclaimed and furnished with a source of irrigation. It would also improve the navigation of the San Joaquin River, and the overflow of Tulare Lake prevented, by diverting its greatest supply of water, viz: King's River.

The climate of this valley is warm and dry during the summer months, and comparatively so during the winter, as *rain* falls but seldom, and we have to rely mainly on irrigation for agricultural purposes, which is done to a small extent by the natural overflow of the streams, but most surely by means of irrigating ditches, which will be the only sure means for the cultivation of nearly ever acre of land in the San Joaquin and Great Tulare valleys. Artesian wells may in time be obtained, but at present they have not been fully tested. This part of the State is eminently adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit, ornamental, or other trees, and particularly the grape vine, which grows to great perfection. I would suggest, in view of the above facts, that the Legislature should enact a *general law* for the incorporation of companies for the diverting of streams for irrigating purposes, thus encouraging *associated capital* to accomplish what

individual enterprise cannot, and thereby render productive many thousand acres of rich land, but at present comparatively worthless.

The "Panoche Turnpike Company," (a recently organized corporation,) are constructing a turnpike road from Fresno City, through the "Panoche Pass," to connect with the road now traveled to San Juan and Gilroy. This road shortens the distance over any other route to San Francisco, from the valleys of San Joaquin and Tulare, and the southern portion of the State, about twenty-five miles. The grade on this pass is very gradual and easy, well adapting it for loaded teams. As a grade and route for a *railroad*, it is superior to any other in the Coast Range.

For information as to the quality of land under cultivation, agricultural products, etc., I would refer you to the Assessor's Report of this county. The quantity of cattle, sheep, and hogs, have greatly increased since the assessment roll was made out. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

M. B. HOLT,
County Surveyor.

To H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Surveyor-General of the State of California.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Fresno County, California.

Reports of Surveys for the Year 1859.

Survey No. 60 – Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east; section thirteen, south half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed October 10, 1859, for E. A. Wright; approved October 21, 1859; recorded October 31, 1859.

Survey No. 61 – Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east; section thirteen. North half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed October 10, 1859, for C. Wright; approved October 21, 1859; recorded October 31, 1859.

Survey No. 62 – Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section twenty-seven, containing one hundred and twelve acres, surveyed October 7, 1859, for A. Reed; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 63 – Not approved.

Survey No. 64 – Township fourteen, south; range fifteen and sixteen, east. Sections twenty-five and thirty, containing two hundred and eighty acres, surveyed October 27, 1859, for A. J. Downer; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 65 – Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. Section twenty-three, east half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 14, 1859, for E. Wright; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 66 – Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. West half section twenty-one, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 14, 1859, for W. H. Bubb; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 67 – Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. North-west quarter-section twenty-three, containing one hundred and sixty acres, surveyed November 15, 1859, for W. H. Patten; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 68 – Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. West half section sixteen, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 15, 1859, for W. H. Patten; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 69 – Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. South quarter of northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, containing eighty acres, surveyed November 12, 1859, for W. G. Sanderson; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 70 – Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section twenty-nine, containing one hundred acres, surveyed December 8, 1859, for E. Lee; approved -----; recorded -----.

Survey No. 71 – Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section thirty, containing eighty-four acres, surveyed December 8, 1859, for M. J. Money; approved -----; recorded -----.

Survey No. 72 – Township fourteen, south; range twenty-three, east. Sections nineteen and twenty, containing one hundred and twenty acres, surveyed December 7, 1859, for J. Beauchamp; approved -----; recorded -----.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of all surveys made by me.

M. B. HOLT,
County Surveyor of Fresno County.

MARIN COUNTY.

ALFRED D. EASKOOT.....COUNTY SURVEYOR.

SAN RAFAEL, Dec. 9th, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In obedience to the law, and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

This county is supposed to contain four hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, the greater portion of which is mountainous, and therefore, unfit for cultivation, though most of it is well adapted to grazing.

There are no overflowed lands in this county, except from the tide waters of the bays; of this, there is about ten thousand acres that has salt water vegetation growing upon it. Of this amount there has been surveyed three thousand one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-three hundredths acres, the surveys numbering from one to thirty-three. The law in regard to Swamp and Overflowed Land, works very badly for purchasers in this county, as most all of the overflowed land is very narrow, so that purchasers cannot take the quantity of land the law allows them, on account of its frontage on the bays of more than one-half mile. There are no mineral land in this county as far as my knowledge extends.

The principal timber in this county is redwood, pine, and oak.

There are no Saw Mills now in operation in this county. There is one Paper Mill, situated on Daniel's Creek, about thirteen miles to north-east of San Rafael, and about fifteen miles to the south-east of Tomales Bay. This mill manufactures about seven thousand eight hundred pounds per week, of printing paper, worth in San Francisco, sixteen dollars per hundred.

There has been some three roads surveyed, the filed notes and plats I will send to your office as soon as I can correct them.

The amount of taxable property in this county, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty:

Value of Real Estate.....	\$916,585 00
Value of Personal Property.....	957,950 00
Value of Improvements.....	141,109 00
Total amount of Taxable Property.....	\$2,015,644 00
TAXES	
State Tax.....	\$12,312 75
County.....	10,262 98
Road.....	1,024 41
Special.....	10,262 98
Delinquent.....	1,942 99
Total Tax in this county for the years 1859 and 1860.....	\$35,806 11

School Land Warrant numbers three hundred and one and three hundred and two issued on the 13th day of November, 1852, in favor of A. G. Kimble, for one hundred

and sixty acres of land each, and located for said Kimble, in this county, on the 14th day of May, 1853, has been floated from the land on which it was located, for the reason that said land is claimed under a Spanish grant.

The most part of this county has been townshipized but no part of it sectionized. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED D. EASKOOT,
County Surveyor Marin County.

MERCED COUNTY.

J. W. TUCKER.....COUNTY SURVEYOR.

MERCED BOTTOM, Oct. 25, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

In compliance with the law and the requirement from your department, I offer my annual report as County Surveyor.

Whole number of surveys of swamp and overflowed land in Merced County, sixty-one.

By my predecessor, twenty-seven; by myself, twenty-five – total, one thousand five hundred and forty-eight and seventy-nine hundredths acres.

By myself – resurveys, nine; corrections, one – total, five hundred and seventy-three and sixty hundredths acres. Grand total, two thousand one hundred and twenty-two and thirty-nine hundredths acres.

Of all the surveys, and resurveys, and correction, made by myself, approved copies have been received, recorded, and delivered to proprietors, except numbers fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, and sixty-one; return copies of which have not been received at this office. To my knowledge, there has been, on the part of proprietors, but two forfeitures.

On the east, Merced County is bounded by the Millerton and Visalia road; such boundary cannot be fixed and permanent. Would it not be better, that permanent monuments be fixed at all the commencement and termination, and a true line between them?

Of mineral lands there is but a small amount in Merced County, and entirely confined, so far as known, to the eastern border. In the San Joaquin and Merced valleys, there are some alkaline lands. Where it is weak, irrigation renders the land

highly productive. But in some localities it is so abundant, that no vegetables can grow. It lies in stratas, sometimes on the surface, at several inches or feet below, and in some places in several successive stratas, unalkaline earth intervening. Where it is very abundant on the surface, the finest timber is often found growing. For want of time and the proper tests, I can say nothing of it beyond its alkaline properties. Should I have the honor to make the next annual report, its chemical properties will be fully made known, with suggestions to remedy its evils.

The Merced Valley, for agriculture and manufacture, is, perhaps, unsurpassed, if even equaled, by no other locality in the State. From the eastern boundary, where the Merced River enters it, for fifteen miles of the course of that river, the valley varies from one to five miles in width. The soil is of the very best quality, and the energetic industry of the citizens have checkered it with water ditches, and the yield of every kind of variety of grain, fruit, and vegetable, is almost unparalleled. Enough, and enough only, has been as yet done, to test the productiveness of the soil. It surpasses the expectations, or even the hopes of the most sanguine. Below the distance above named, (fifteen miles) the bottoms become narrower, and cultivation has been comparatively neglected. A few places have been put in cultivation, and yield largely. Much of the most valuable land in the valley was returned by the United States Surveyor as overflowed; they are, or soon will be, all claimed and purchased.

A matter to which I respectfully direct your attention, but one which I am at present not prepared to embody in my annual report, is that of the valley of the San Joaquin River, bounded on the east by the San Joaquin River, west by the Tulare mountains, is now but a barren desert, but with water, it would be highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of vines. I have crossed it but in two places, from Hill's Ferry, at the mouth of the Merced River, south and west, to the mountains at San Luis Creek, about twenty miles distant; returning east, about like distance to the river. The valley on the west side of the river, varies, perhaps, from about eight to twenty miles in width. So far as my travels enabled me to observe, there is a slight elevation, running in a serpentine line in the valley, having the general direction of the river; the land falling off gently, east toward the river, and west toward the mountains. To the east, the soil is generally mixed with sand, but in some places, its hardness would seem to indicate the presence of clay – western descent gravelly. The high ground which divides it suggests, that could water be taken from the San Joaquin River above, or from Tulare Lake, and carried in a ditch, it would offer the best possible facility to irrigation. I have been able to learn but little of the qualities of the land, etc., beyond my own observation; the travelers seem to have had other matters in view, and cared but little for the country over which they traveled. Some are of the opinion, that from the lightness and porosity of the soil, water could not be carried but a very short distance. They say, that all the water of the San Joaquin River, at a low stage, would be absorbed in less than fifty miles. I believe such an opinion to be incorrect. Ditches passing over similar soil on the Merced, lose hardly an appreciable quantity, in several miles. The second year, perhaps, evaporation and absorption would not take more than one-fifth in passing one hundred and fifty-six miles. Artesian wells have been suggested; I suppose them practicable. The Legislature, by joint resolution, have asked Congress to grant a tract of country on the Overland Mail Route – at present a desert, but with water, productive. Why not the same in relation to San Joaquin Valley, and grant to a company liberally to

put water on it? With water, in a few years, it would be one of the largest and most flourishing settlements in the State.

By the time of the next annual report, I expect to have seen much more of the valley, and to have arrived at a more definite conclusion.

By circulars from you, addressed to the County Surveyors of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Tulare counties, you will be able to form an estimate of the practicability of irrigation, and also whether the soil of the territory will justify it.

The valley of the San Joaquin, to which as yet but little attention has been given, offers the finest possible inducements to settlers. Its soil and climate is well adapted to the culture of the grape.

The irrigating ditches of the Merced, by slight enlargement, and some as they are, may be applied to propelling machinery, up to this time in use, in but two cases. The mining regions east, northeast, and southeast, has in it innumerable rich quartz veins, as yet but little worked, but in a few years will contain a large and dense mining population, giving a good and ready market to the products of agriculture and manufactures. Capitalists wishing to engage in manufacture, would do well to visit this locality.

The assessment of this county was very early, and therefore could embrace none of the agricultural statistics of the current year. About the first of August, I addressed notes to many persons, asking for information, and posted notice to like effect, but strange as it may appear, not a single one has proffered the asked for intelligence. Why it has been neglected I cannot conjecture; for such failure there can be no excuse; it is neglected to the injury of the county, and every citizen in it.

Most respectfully,

J. W. TUCKER.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

SILAS WILCOX.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE
Stanislaus Co., Dec. 13, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR: - In accordance with your circular, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The only navigable stream that intersects this county, is the San Joaquin. It is an important river to a large scope of country and has received too little attention from the annual congregated wisdom of this State. It drains many hundred thousand acres of the best lands in southern California, a large portion of which, belongs to the State, as overflowed lands. This large tract is now, and must continue, to be only useful for grazing purposes, unless a market is made accessible for its products, by the improvement of the river. This can be accomplished as I suggested in a former report, by the removal of the snags, and as its bed is quicksand, boats plying on it would soon open a channel for the passage of small steamboats. The result of the past year's experience, has, I believe, demonstrated this. The condition of the roads in this county, are on a par with those in other sections of the State – about impassable in the rainy season. The thoroughfare from Stockton to Mariposa, is now in such a state. Turnpikes would probably be constructed if the lands along the line were not entirely destitute of timber and water. If Congress would donate every alternate section to such companies as would build the road, and the State offer a fair bounty to those settlers who would plant, and successfully grow, not less than five acres of yellow locust or cottonwood timber, it would conduce to the prosperity of the State and those concerned. Both of the species of timber spoken of are of rapid growth, and will produce good fencing materials in from five to six years, the latter has been known to grow a foot in diameter and fifty feet high, in six years. In this county the timber for any purpose but fire-wood, has nearly all disappeared, which will render the opening and fencing new farms very expensive, and retard the settlement of the vast extent of prairie lands, unless encouragement is given to the growth of timber, by the Legislature of the State.

Much arable land might be irrigated by means of artesian wells, but the great expense attending their opening, coupled with the uncertainty of ultimate success, must deter individuals from attempting their construction in the open prairies, unless the Legislature should offer premiums or bounties to pioneers in the undertaking.

Placer diggings for gold have been successfully worked in the south-eastern and north-eastern sections of the county, for the past five years. The yield of gold is on an average with any diggings of the kind in the State, and an area of mineral lands, in those sections of the county, now remains useless to the miner, because water has not yet reached it, although we have the prospect of the introduction of water from the Big Oak Flat Ditch, in course of construction, from the head waters of Tuolumne River, which, when completed, in accordance with the original design, must open one of the riches and most extensive mineral regions in the southern mines.

Within the county, we have, in successful operation, the Stanislaus Water Company. This company conveys water from the Tuolumne River, a distance of five miles, into the French Bar diggings, and they have, at great expense, erected a force pump, of large capacity, which forces water to the height of one hundred and forty feet to a large reservoir, from which the water is conveyed in ditches to new and rich diggings, near the southeast line of this county. Messrs. Simmons & Co. have two force pumps at work, which throw water about twelve feet, with the view of supplying the above mentioned diggings, as well as several hydraulic claims in the town of La Grange.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state the steady advancement and prosperity of our citizens engaged in agricultural and grazing pursuits, which constitute the wealth and taxable portion, if not the numerical force, of the county; this portion of our

population contributes, though the least numerous, three-fourths of all the means employed for the support of government; this is accounted for from the fact that they are always accessible to the Assessor and Tax Collector, while the miners are migratory in their habits, and are least to be found when a poll or road tax is to be collected. As a part of the social compact, receiving alike the benefits of government, it is but equal and exact justice that they should contribute their share to the support of the government. More efficient legislation to promote, or a more efficient mode of collecting the revenue, would add greatly to the prosperity of the mining counties, and to the State at large.

The county of Stanislaus is, on an average, eighteen miles wide and sixty-five long, containing an area of about one thousand two hundred and thirty square miles. Within its boundaries are more than seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred acres; of this, over one-half is susceptible of cultivation but for the absence of timber and water. On the river bottoms and along the valley of the small streams and creeks nearly all the land is in successful cultivation, and is occupied for agricultural or grazing purposes, and in a few isolated spots, on the open prairies, successful and prosperous farms have been opened, but at great expense to the proprietors.

In my former report, I stated that from thirty-one to forty thousand acres of overflowed and swamp lands lay in this county, that estimate was based upon high water mark, and not upon the United States survey or confirmed Spanish grants. At the present time, and under recent instructions from your office, I would not place the estimate at more than one quarter of that amount. Since Nov. 4th, 1858, I have surveyed two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight hundredths acres of swamp and overflowed land; three hundred and one and eighty-five hundredths acres are corrections of surveys made under the act of 1855; one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-three hundredths acres were surveyed under the act of 1858-9, of which four hundred and sixty and thirteen hundredths acres were lands embraced in the surveys made under the act of 1855.

Confirmed Spanish grants cover about forty-four thousand acres, and about sixty-six thousand five hundred acres are claimed, but not yet confirmed.

The boundary line between Merced and Stanislaus counties, from the southeast corner of Stanislaus County to the San Joaquin River, and seven miles up said river, has never been determined.

I would recommend no changes in the county lines, as the county is prosperous, the taxes meeting all the financial liabilities, and gradually paying off its indebtedness, and any act of the Legislature, to increase the boundaries of the county at the present time, would be detrimental to the interests of the whole population.

The intelligent Assessor of the county, will doubtless furnish your office with an estimate of the items which incidentally come under his observation, which would swell this report to an unusual length.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Respectfully your ob't servant,

SILAS WILCOX,
County Surveyor Stanislaus County.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

DUNCAN BEAUMONT.....County Surveyor.

CO. SURVEYOR'S OFFICE , SAN JOAQUIN CO.
Stockton, 24th December, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I have the honor to transmit to you, in accordance with the act defining the duties of my office, the following report:

In reference to the aggregate quantity of land belonging to the State, my estimate is, that there are about four hundred and thirty square miles of swamp and overflowed lands attached to this county, two-thirds of which can be reclaimed at no very great expense. As the tide never rises over it but a few inches, an embankment three feet high would secure almost the whole of it from inundation at all seasons.

A high estimate for the cost of reclamation of three hundred and twenty acres is nine hundred and sixty dollars; for the reclamation of six hundred and forty acres one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, and proportionably less per acre as the amount of land to be reclaimed in one body, is increased.

From experiments which have been made in Contra Costa and Sacramento counties, and also in this county, during the past year, the reclamation of these lands can no longer be considered doubtful. It is true that the tracts of land reclaimed are small, but the facility with which it has been done, and the amount of produce gathered from this land, prove that it can be done profitably in large bodies.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of having the township lines established at the cost of the State. It often occurs that an order is made for a survey five or six miles from any United States survey. In order to make this survey the statute requires that the United States lines should be extended, and that the parties applying to locate these lands must pay the expenses. Surveys, in all such cases, cost more than the State demands for the land, and nine times out of ten these lines are not made the boundaries of the land sought to be purchased. The consequence is that applicants will not have the land surveyed, the State is kept out of the use of the purchase money, and the claimants have all the use and benefit of the land, without paying taxes or any other costs to the State. But the most important reason that these lines should be established by the State is on account of errors which have been made, and which must be continued, unless some means is adopted to prevent them.

There is an error of thirty minutes on the north and south lines in all of the swamp land surveys in townships four and five north, range five east. These surveys were run on true lines, and were commenced in the southeast corner of the townships, from the corner established by the United States Deputy-Surveyor. The error of having been made on the United States line, must be continued through all surveys connecting with it. There is no way in which these errors can be corrected, and prevented in the future,

unless these lines are established by the State, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all parties interested.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT,
County Surveyor, San Joaquin County.

SONOMA COUNTY.

J. B. WOOD.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE
December 22nd, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of California:

SIR: - in accordance with the law, relating to County Surveyors, I herewith submit to you the following report:

The County Assessor, from the nature of his duties, is better calculated to furnish you with reliable information, relative to the statistics of the county, than I am.

The legal fees of the County Surveyor of this and some other counties, have been reduced so low, that it is almost impossible to obtain a respectable support; consequently but little time can be given to obtain information on those subjects mentioned by you in your circular.

Internal Improvements. – There are two licensed ferries within the county; one across Russian River near Healdsburg, and one hear the mouth of the river. The income from these ferries is very small, as they are only used during the high stages of water. Some attempts have been made at artesian well boring, but with little success; only one that has discharged any water and then only a small quantity. We have no turnpikes or railroads, no magnetic telegraphs, and our highways are in a most miserable condition. The roads have been frequently changed, and work done on the roads one year is oftentimes of no use the next. The roads should be permanent, and definitely defined, and the labor put upon them should be of a substantial character. The location and repairs are under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, and heretofore road matters have been badly attended to. I would suggest some amendments to the road law, as it is now a very hard matter to force a road, an in the collection of revenue the tax it very unequal and unjust. There is now a light per centage on the value of property, and Road Overseers, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, demand from each man two days' work, or twice that if he deems it

necessary, or its equivalent at two dollars per diem. This system bears heavily upon the poor man, for he pays nearly as much as the man who owns a carriage and half a dozen wagons, or who drives his thousand or more head of stock to market. I think it would be better to have only a certain per centage assessed and collected for road purposes.

County Boundaries. – I have no more suggestions to make than were made in my last report, to which I would refer.

Sonoma County is an agricultural and stock raising county. There is only a small proportion of land but what is suitable for grain, or grazing. Perhaps one-fourth has a thick growth of timber. There is only a small quantity of overflowed land on San Pablo Bay, Sonoma, Petaluma, and San Antonio creeks.

Swamp Lands. – My experience will not justify me in making any assertions respecting the reclamation of swamp lands. My views, as well as the opinions of those with whom I have consulted, are, that the lands, when brought into a state of cultivation, will be more valuable than other lands, and that it will cost less to reclaim such lands than to purchase other lands. I would recommend a good system of ditching, which would save the expense of fencing, with embankments thereon, up along the principal streams and sloughs. From the observations I have made, nature has divided it into certain districts by which it could more easily be reclaimed than by dividing it as the law requires; but even as the law requires, a man with capital, wishing to invest in land, would find it easier to reclaim said lands than is generally supposed.

The amount of swamp land surveyed and approved by the Surveyor-General, amounts to two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and sixty-eight hundredths acres.

SCHOOL LAND LOCATIONS.

Warrant No. 275 – Located by Wm. Mock, for J. W. Ormsby, April 15th, 1856.

Warrant No. 65 – Located by Wm. Mock, for Geo. Campbell, June 15th, 1857.
Relocated by J. B. Wood.

Warrants No. 163 – For three hundred and twenty acres; No. 674 – For one hundred and sixty acres; No. 676 – For one hundred and sixty acres, located on the following described lands:

The south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 11. The south-west one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12. The south-east one-quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12. The south-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The west one-half of the -----, section 13, three hundred and twenty acres. The west one-half of the north-east quarter of section n13. The north-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 13. The north-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 13. Total six hundred and forty acres. By Wm. Mock, for Thomas Roche, July 30th, 1857; Township 6 north, Range 10 west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Warrants No. 138, 139, 140, 141 – Each for one hundred and sixty acres, on the following lands: Warrant 138, on the south-west one-quarter of section 32; Warrant 139, on the south-east one-quarter of section 31; Warrant 140 on the north-east one-quarter of section 6; Warrant 141, on the north-west one-quarter of section 5. By J. B.

Woods, for Emsley Elliott, December 3rd, 1857; Township 708 north, Range 7 west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Warrants Nos. 266, 273, 278 – Each for one hundred and sixty acres. No. 266, located on the west one-half of the south-west quarter, the north-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter, and the north-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 32. No. 273, on the east one-half of the south-east quarter. Warrant 278, the west one-half of the north-east quarter, the north-east one-quarter of the north-west quarter of section NO. 31, and the south-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. 30, Township No. 9, north, Range No. 7, west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location made by H. H. Harmon, Deputy County Surveyor, for C. B. Grant. Warrants (School Land) Nos. 86 and 87, located on the fractional north one-half of section 5; Township 8 north, Range 9 west, and fractional south-east one-quarter of same section, containing three hundred and eighteen acres.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 99, on the first of September, 1859. By C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, upon the east one-half of section fifteen, Township No. 6 north, Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrants, Nos. 179 and 466, for one hundred and sixty acres each, September 1st, 1859. By C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, for Owen P. Sutton, upon the south fractional half of section 26, the fractional south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 27, the west one-half of the south-west quarter of section 25, all of Township No. 7, of Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 260, for three hundred and twenty acres, for C. H. Holmes, October 9th, 1859, upon southeast one-quarter and the west one-half of the north-east one-quarter of section No. 3, and the west one-half of the south-west one-quarter of section No. 2; Township No. 7, Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

J. B. WOOD,
County Surveyor of Sonoma County.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

LUCIEN B. HEALY.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, TEHAMA CO.,
December 15, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, California:

SIR: - To comply with the law, I have made a statement concerning Tehama County, which I beg leave to submit.

The time I had allotted for the preparation of an elaborate report, has been consumed in attending to unexpected official business.

Although the topography of this portion of the country is similar, in some particulars, to that of other parts of the State, it has its peculiarities.

Divided into two unequal portions by the Sacramento River, which flows through it in a southeasterly direction, and receives tributaries from the Sierra Nevada on the one side, and the Coast Range on the other, this county possesses agricultural and manufacturing faculties of no mean order.

The alluvial bottoms of the Sacramento are of the richest and deepest soils in the State, and occupy a strip of land on each side of the river of about a mile in width, which is only broken by the rocky gorge, called the Iron Cañon, extending from a point four or five miles above Red Bluff to within six miles of the mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

These rich deposits not only yield large crops of all kinds of grain, but are well adapted to the growing of grape, cotton, tobacco, and sugar cane. Many of the streams flowing into the Sacramento, afford bottom lands but little, if any, inferior to those of the river itself, and in many instances, on account of the springy nature of the soil all kinds of vegetables are raised with ease. Facilities for irrigation on the creeks are generally superior to those on the river.

The land of a second quality, skirting the plains and low country, constitutes a large area, which has not as yet been entered upon to any extent for the purposes of agriculture, on account of a sufficiency of better land for all those who have hitherto wished to engage in tilling the soil.

The low hills, from the plains to the mountains, are covered in the spring with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, which affords excellent pasturage during the greater part of the year.

Some time during the long, dry summer, when these vast fields of wild grain have acquired the combustible properties of gunpowder, a spark from a camp fire, or from the pipe of a careless smoker, suffices to set the whole country in a blaze, and burn everything to be seen. Even then, the grain and seeds which have fallen to the ground during the forepart of the season, serve to fatten the numerous herds that roam at will over the apparent waste.

The table lands lying between the small streams, and extending from the low hills to within a mile or two of the river, the poorest in the country, except, perhaps, the red hills, afford considerable good grazing during March, April, and May, when they are adorned with innumerable varieties of wild flowers of every hue, which seem to have been blended by the hand of an artist into a carpet of indescribable beauty and magnificence. Seeds from these flowers fall to the ground early in the season, where they lie in store for the cattle which lick them up with avidity long after every stalk has whitened in the summer's drought.

The mountainous portions of the country, although quite rugged, possess many small valleys and benches of excellent land, watered by springs and rivulets of great purity. Surrounding these garden spots, grass of the finest quality is found in abundance.

Throughout the summer, the climate is cool and delightful; in winter, snow falls on the highest and most exposed places to the depth of several feet.

Many of the mountain ridges are clothed with forests of pine, cedar, and fir, of varieties highly prized by builders, in which roads and mills are being built, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the plains, who look forward to their completion as to the commencement of an era of cheap fences and comfortable buildings, for both man and beast. For, although there have always been saw mills in operation in the county ever since its organization, the price of lumber has hitherto been such as to prevent its being used to any great extent for many of the purposes to which it is well adapted.

The fine grazing lands of the mountainous districts of the north and east, infested until quite recently with hostile Indians and thieves, through the judicious and discreet interference of the State authorities, assisted by the prompt and generous action of our citizens, are now open to those who may be disposed to settle them, and take up their abode with us.

Along the water courses of the valley of Sacramento, the timber is principally oak, sycamore, cottonwood, and willow, occupying the low land and sloughs. Close-grained timber, suitable for wagons and machinery is very scarce, and our shops are generally supplied from the Atlantic States.

Although mining is carried on to some extent in the northwest portion, Tehama cannot be called a mining county. New diggings were discovered last summer on the Sacramento River, about twelve miles above Red Bluff, which with the aid of suitable machinery, will pay from two to three dollars per day to the hand.

Stone, suitable for the manufacture of good lime, occurs in but few places; there is, however, probably enough for the future use of the county.

A bed of coal has been discovered at the foot of the mountains, near Elder Creek, how extensive has not yet transpired, as it has only been prospected at one point.

Freestone, possessing peculiar qualities, is found on Nome Lackee Reserve. It weighs only about one hundred pounds to the cubic foot; will resist the action of heat as well as the best fire brick, and when first taken from the quarry is very soft and easy to work. These valuable properties render it an excellent building material.

Tuscan Springs, situated amid volcanic hills, six or seven miles north-east of Red Bluff are well known, and are justly celebrated for the medicinal qualities of their waters.

Some of these springs are impregnated with salt, some with sulphur, and others with a combination of various mineral substances, in which, sulphur generally predominates. Many of the springs emit inflammable gas. This is collected and ingeniously employed in heating the vapor baths of the establishment.

A scientific analysis of these waters, by the learned mineralogist and geologist, Dr. Veatch, was, I think, published some time ago.

Salt works were erected, and salt manufactured at one time, but the enterprise was soon abandoned, it is presumed, on account of the high price of labor.

There are salt springs in other parts of the county. Nome Lackee Reserve has been supplied with salt made at springs near by.

Our products are principally grain and hay. Of wheat, there is generally a surplus, after sufficient flour has been manufactured for home consumption, and for the wants of a large mining population to the north of us. Barley is seldom a drug. Hay is

always marketable, at a fair price, being worth from forty to fifty dollars per tun, the present season.

Vegetables are raised to some extent, but our farmers and gardeners have not paid sufficient attention to them to prevent large shipments from the lower counties.

Indian corn is cultivated by some, but is not considered a certain crop.

Great attention is being paid to orchards and vineyards; neighbors vie with each other in transplanting the most luscious varieties of fruit, while shade and ornamental trees are carefully selected for their beauty and harmony with the adjacent landscape.

Our climate favors the introduction of the finest tropical fruits, and plants and flowers of rare growth are common in our gardens.

The exact number of cattle, horses, etc. in the county, I have no means of ascertaining.

I very much doubt the propriety of a law requiring the County Surveyors to collect statistics relating to the various kinds of property in the county, unless it provides an adequate compensation.

To perform this duty with accuracy, would consume as much time as to assess all the taxable property.

I have taken the following statistics from the assessment roll of Tehama County for 1859:

Live Stock, Etc.	No.	Value.
Horses.....	1,969	\$99,733
Mules.....	904	71,425
Cattle.....	15,532	351,646
Sheep.....	9,384	38,218
Hogs.....	6,415	34,452
Total value of all other kinds of property assessed.....	.....	1,024,869
Total value of taxable property.....	.....	\$1,620,343

It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that property to the value of at least four hundred thousand dollars escaped assessment.

It is hardly possible for any one man to be sufficiently well acquainted with the means of the people of a county to make a correct assessment.

The election of Township Assessors, familiar with the property in their respective townships, would, I think, in a manner obviate the difficulty.

The people of Tehama County are somewhat sensitive at this time on the subject of county boundaries.

In making a law to alter and define the southeast boundary, our last Legislature evidently fixed the line six miles further north than they intended.

As it is, they have given nearly one hundred square miles of our best territory to a county far ahead of ours in all the resources necessary for the support of a county government. Legislators, in drawing up bills defining boundaries, would be less liable to blunder, if they would consult some good Land Surveyor.

Of the land owned in Tehama County, the titles to one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and twenty acres, are derived from the Mexican Government; the title to over twenty-five thousand acres, from the United States.

Those from Mexico, having passed through every possible ordeal, from the Special Land Commission to the highest court, are of course, indisputable.

The lands covered by these titles have been located and segregated from the public domain by the proper authorities, in consequence of which, boundary disputes are rare.

Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, on the west side of the Sacramento Valley, between Thomas' Creek and Elder Creek, occupies upwards of twenty thousand acres of land, some of which is of an excellent quality, and any of it affording good pasturage. The tract could be divided into at least fifty good farms. The best interest of the county and State require that this reserve should be abandoned, the Indians removed to a more secure location, and the land sold at auction; in which case, it would undoubtedly be bought by those, who, by their labor and industry, would build up the country, making many pleasant homes.

There is but little, if any, swamp and overflowed land in Tehama County; at least none has been surveyed.

The only navigable stream in the county, is the Sacramento River, upon which, boats have ascended but little above our northern boundary. For all practical purposes, the head of steamboat navigation is at Red Bluff, the county seat.

Red Bluff, always a lively place since it was founded, seems now to be growing faster than ever.

It is the great depot from which the northern mines are supplied, and bids fair to be one of the largest inland towns in the State.

Tehama, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Sacramento River, fourteen miles below Red Bluff, in the midst of a rich farming district, was, a few months since, almost totally destroyed by fire.

The citizens have displayed great energy in rebuilding, and the town will soon resume its former trade and importance.

I regret very much, that for the want of time, I am obliged to omit information in relation to many matters of interest.

Very respectfully, yours,

LUCIEN B. HEALY,
Surveyor of Tehama County.

REPORT OF GEORGE H. GODDARD, STATE AGENT.

SACRAMENTO, January 13th, 1860.

To the Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of California:

SIR: - As agent of the State, to agree with A. W. Von Schmidt, United States Deputy Surveyor, upon a line of segregation to the swamp and overflowed lands, in the vicinity of the Sacramento River, I beg to report as follows:

I will premise, by observing, that in the eleven league survey which Mr. Von Schmidt was directed to make of the Sutter grant, the swamp and overflowed lands were expressly excluded by the terms of the grant, in these words – “*without including the lands overflowed by the swelling and current of the rivers.*” Whether these words are a correct translation of the original Spanish, I will not venture an opinion, but will observe, that in the evidence taken before the United States Land Commission, Governor Juan B. Alvarado, who originally made the grant to Sutter, testified as follows, in answer to the eighth question:

“What do you understand by *las tierras senegades*, mentioned in the third condition of the grant?”

Answer – “That phrase means swamp or tule lands, overflowed, and unfit for cultivation.”

Thus, then, these lands which were reserved by Mexico from the grant to Sutter, are precisely those granted to this State by the act of Congress of twenty-eighth September, 1850.

After receiving your letter of appointment, of September 2nd, 1857, I sent Von Schmidt a copy of your letter, accompanied by a request, that he would inform me when and where he would commence his survey, in order that I might join him and accompany him thereon.

In reply to this, Mr. Von Schmidt told me, a few days afterwards, in passing through Sacramento, that he did not consider the State had any right to be heard in the matter; that as the swamp lands were a donation to her, it was for her to take such as the United States Surveyors returned as swamp, but that he would consult with Surveyor-General Mandeville, and let me know the result when he should return from San Francisco.

As he did not return at the time specified, it was some time before I knew how we were to proceed in the matter.

In this conversation, he agreed to return the meander line formerly run by him in 1855, from the American River to Nicolaus, and distant one-fourth to half a mile east of the Sacramento River, as the western boundary of the large tract of swamp lands which

lie in that region, and to run the eastern boundary on the line of sections, or forties, in the vicinity of the Marysville Telegraph Road, the evidences of the overflow being there well marked and defined.

As the State had already sold lands up to this meander line above referred to, I considered it more advisable for the old line to be returned, than for it to be changed to conform to the section lines, as Mr. Von Schmidt had first intended doing.

I next proposed to take for the State, the land shown as "swamp and overflowed," on his map of the preliminary survey of New Helvetia, made in 1856, and lying between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and south of the Buttes. This, he altogether refused, and said that he intended to run out the section lines for miles beyond this line.

I understood him, however, as agreeing to take the shore line of washed tule, which could be traced for miles in this district, as the boundary, and to make, or give and take line of section or forties, as the case might be thereon, as the actual line of segregation. In reply to this, I claimed on behalf of the State, that we should take this line as it was in 1850, before levees and other improvements had changed the boundary of the swamps, from what they were then; and in order to determine what this line then was, I proposed to take the evidence of disinterested witnesses, who, of their personal knowledge, could testify in the matter.

After this conversation, as I have said, some time elapsed; at length I was informed by Mr. Eaton, his Deputy, that Mr. Von Schmidt had consulted with the United States Surveyor-General, whose opinion coincided with his own above stated, but that, as a matter of courtesy to me, he would inform me when he would begin the survey, in order to allow of my accompanying him thereon. An appointment was made for a certain day, which appointment was, however, never kept.

Soon after entering upon my duties in this connection, I was served with a protest by certain parties here, against agreeing upon any line of segregation, as Agent of the State, with the United States Surveyor, until time and notice had been given, to enable parties interested to give testimony upon the subject.

After consultation with the Attorney-General, I concluded that it would be advisable to give public notice, so that all parties interested on one side or another, might have an opportunity of offering such proofs of the limits of the swamp and overflowed lands as they were prior to 1850, as they were able to do. This notice was published in the *Standard* and the *Bee*, for one month.

In reply to it, I received, and have filed in the office, twenty-three affidavits and a map, purporting to be a representation of the limits of overflow at that date.

All these affidavits, with the exception of one, are to the effect that the greater part of Sacramento City, including the whole business portion of the city, was swamp and overflowed land. The one affidavit to the contrary, is to the effect, that crops were raised at that time without levees, and this affidavit also particularly specified the parts which were swamp or sloughs at that date. Many persons who were competent witnesses, considered these affidavits as *ex parte*, and therefore refused to testify without being regularly summoned.

In the meantime, Mr. Von Schmidt, or his Deputies, completed their survey, without any notice to me, and I was unable, therefore, to point out on the spot the lands which were truly swamp, and therefore claimed by the State, or those within the reach of overflows, claimed as State lands by the affidavits above mentioned.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I considered it would be more advisable to await your return from Washington, in the belief that your representations would induce the Department there, to issue such instructions to the United States Surveyor-General for California, as would permit a State claim to meet with that attention in his office which it merited.

Understanding that some instructions have been issued, I make this preliminary report, and ask for further instructions how now to proceed in the matter.

The survey made by Mr. Von Schmidt, was sent into the United States District Court by Surveyor-General Mandeville, but without his approval, and, for this reason, was again returned to him under an order of court, with an order for him to send in an official survey, which has not yet been done.

This stands the case at the present time. In the tract of land above referred to in Sutter County, if some immediate action is not taken, the State will lose a large amount of swamp lands, which were even shown to be swamp by Mr. Von Schmidt's own map, of 1856. The time for the State to claim these and other similar lands, is the present, before the United States survey is made, as after this is completed, and the maps approved by the United States Surveyor-General, and filed in the district offices, new interests are called into being, which, in all probability, will forever debar the State recovering these lost lands; and although, on proper representations and proofs, she may show that she ought to have had them, and be allowed to take other lands in lieu thereof, or receive the price the United States Land Office may have sold them for, this will afford no compensation to those men who have spent their time and their money, in buying and reclaiming lands of the State, to be afterwards jumped by pre-emptors.

To prove that this is not an imaginary case, I need but allude to what is now taking place on the State lands in Yolo County, in townships nine north, range three east, and townships ten north, range two east.

I await, therefore, instructions from you, whether to proceed to base a State claim on the evidence now before us, and which can be procured, or whether I shall at once hand over the affidavits and maps alluded to.

I beg leave to hand in the following accounts, together with the vouchers therefore:

Notice advertised in Standard.....	\$30 00
Notice advertised in Bee.....	25 00
Compensation for self, for time in collecting evidence, mapping, etc., etc., twenty days, at ten dollars per day.....	200 00
Total.....	\$255 00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. GODDARD,
Agent of the State.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

F. P. SMITH.....County Assessor.

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF AMADOR CO.
Jackson, October 25, 1859.

Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In compliance with your circular, and in conformity with an act passed April 17, 1850, I transmit the following information:

The county of Amador, like many other counties, is naturally divided into lands adapted to mining and agriculture, and each section is generally improved as such; yet some gold has been discovered in every portion of the county, but the searching after precious metals is mainly carried on from the foot-hills eastward.

The main portion of the lands valuable for agriculture are situated west of said foot-hills; Jackson, Lone, Dry Creek, and Buckeye valleys, comprising three-fourths of the good agricultural lands of the county.

In collecting and making up my statistical information, my aim has been to be correct – rather to underrate than to exaggerate. I have not deemed it policy to set forth in too glowing terms the capabilities and the general prosperity of Amador County, but to give figures and to state simple facts, and from them let inferences be drawn as to the rank Amador should occupy among her sister counties.

The total amount of taxable property for 1859 is two million four hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents, being an increase over last year of three hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

One great drawback to the general prosperity of this county has been the uncertainty of the title to the larger portion of our good arable land. The "Arroyo Seco Grant," claimed by Pico & Hancock, covers nearly the entire valleys of Jackson, Lone, and Dry Creek; and although located upon and occupied by *bona fide* settlers, yet the want of positive knowledge as to the validity of the so called Pico grant, has prevented these settlers from making improvements that they otherwise would have made. Recently, however, quite a number of settlers have purchased the Pico & Hancock title, and notwithstanding all drawbacks, I deem it my duty to say that the agricultural portion of the county has gained in wealth much faster than the mining portion; and that although the hills and gulches of Amador are rich in minerals, owing to want of capital, the high price of labor, and scarcity of water in many localities, the agricultural portion will continue to gain over the mining portion until time shall reduce the cost of capital

and living, and by it enable our mining population to uncover the riches now hidden deep down in the bowels of the earth.

LANDS.

Whole number of acres claimed, sixty thousand; whole number of acres fenced, twenty-five thousand.

GRAIN, ETC.

There has been an increase in the number of acres of wheat harvested over last year of four hundred and seventy-four acres. A decrease in acres of barley and oats, which is accounted for by a large increase in tuns of hay, which evidently pays better than grain. Wheat has yielded an average of twenty bushels to the acre.

FRUIT TREES.

The increase in fruit trees is enormous, to-wit: apple trees, nine thousand and forty-one; peach trees, twenty thousand six hundred and thirteen; pear trees, one thousand one hundred and sixty-two, and cherry trees, eight thousand six hundred and ninety-six. All other kinds in proportion.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

The number of grist mills is the same as last year. There is an increase in the quantity of flour manufactured, the exact amount of which I am unable to give. In the number of saw mills there is a small decrease, but the number of feet of lumber manufactured is about the same as last year.

We have one iron foundry, situated at Sutter Creek, capable of supplying the demands of the county, unless it is in the manufacture of extreme heavy machinery. One tannery; three soda factories; six breweries; one marble quarry; five brick yards; one gas factory; two shingle mills; and one block-riffle mill; four lime kilns; thirty miles of telegraph, and fifteen churches.

QUARTZ AND PLACER MINING.

The number of quartz mills is the same as last year, to-wit: thirty three; a number of which, however, are not in operation – a few because the rights of parties are in litigation, and the remainder from causes not ascertained. The mills running during the year have crushed about sixty-two thousand tuns of rock; the average yield per tun I have ascertained to be about fifteen dollars, which would make the total product a little short of one million dollars. Quartz mining has been but fairly commenced, and it is a business that requires capital and experience to make it profitable. Those whom I have consulted, and who have facilities of knowing, and are well conversant with the quartz operations and prospects in this county, predict a bright future for Amador. The advancement in this branch of mining may not be rapid but is undoubtedly sure. But

one person has given me full particulars concerning his works, namely, Alvinza Hayward, Esq., of Sutter Creek, which are as follows: two mills containing twenty-eight stamps, and crush fifty-five tuns per day, yielding twelve dollars per tun. One engine at the mine, of fifteen horse power; shaft four hundred and twenty feet in depth; thickness of vein between twenty-five and thirty feet; number of men employed, twenty-four. Another mill known as the Eureka, which has lately been purchased by Mr. Hayward, gives employment to about seventy men. The time the mills are kept running during the year is an average of about one hundred and forty-four days.

Placer mining is not confined to any particular portion of the county, but is coextensive with its limits. Yet in many portions mining is carried on but a short period of the year for want of water, an article indispensable for the separation of gold from the earth; and some localities are entirely untouched for the same reason. The amount realized per annum from placer diggings I am not prepared to estimate correctly.

One coal mine exists within our boundary, situate in Buckeye Valley. The quality I am told is good, but the extent and other particulars are unknown to me.

For further statistical information I refer you to the following table:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	No.
Land cultivated, acres.....	10,465
Wheat, acres.....	1,950
Wheat, bushels.....	39,000
Barley, acres.....	1,247
Barley, bushels.....	31,175
Oats, acres.....	75
Oats, bushels.....	1,875
Corn, acres.....	390
Corn, bushels.....	19,000
Peas, acres.....	16
Beans, acres.....	16
Potatoes, acres.....	60
Hay, acres.....	3,000
Hay, tuns.....	3,000
Onions, acres.....	20
Broom Corn, acres.....	30
Wool, pounds.....	11,970

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	15,541
Peach trees.....	34,363

Pear trees.....	2,322
Plum trees.....	2,191
Cherry trees.....	9,121
Nectarine trees.....	1,269
Quince trees.....	559
Apricot trees.....	1,644
Fig trees.....	266
Almond trees.....	380
Walnut trees.....	18
Gooseberry vines.....	5,000
Raspberry vines.....	4,000
Strawberry vines.....	200,000
Grape vines.....	39,201

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Horses, American.....	839
Horses, Spanish, tame and wild.....	745
Colts, American and Spanish.....	165
Mules.....	270
Asses.....	90
Cows.....	3,194
Calves.....	2,359
Stock Cattle.....	2,938
Beef Cattle.....	400
Oxen.....	742
Sheep.....	3,990
Goats.....	305
Hogs.....	5,466
Chickens.....	4,491
Turkeys.....	300
Ducks.....	100
Geese.....	75

Cattle slaughtered, six thousand five hundred and fifty; value, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Hogs slaughtered, three thousand seven hundred; value, fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Sheep slaughtered, one thousand nine hundred; value, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements, Etc.	No.	Value.
Grist Mills.....	3	
Steam Power.....	1	
Run of Stones.....	3	
Value Steam Grist Mills.....		\$5,000 00
Water Power.....	2	
Run of Stones.....	4	
Value Water Grist Mills.....		7,000 00
Saw Mills.....	15	
Steam Power.....	11	
Water Power.....	4	
No. feet lumber.....		11,500,000
Quartz Mills.....	33	
Tuns of Quartz crushed.....	61,736	
Mining Ditches.....	32	
Miles in Length.....	500	
Toll Bridges.....	6	
Turnpike Roads.....	1	
Miles in Length.....	10	
Cost.....		2,000 00
Property, Real.....		1,225,615 00
Property, Personal.....		1,190,194 75

F. P. SMITH,
Assessor.

COLUSA COUNTY.

FRANK SPALDING.....County Assessor.

COLUSA, November 10, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I herewith transmit to you my report as Assessor of Colusa County, for the year 1859.

It will be seen by comparing the statistics of the present year with those of the preceding, that less land has been cultivated this season than in 1858.

This may be accounted for from the fact, that both '57 and '58 were seasons in which this county suffered so severely from drought, that in a great degree the hopes of the husbandman failed; so that while some were discouraged from attempting to farm, more were unable, from want of means, from cultivating as much land as they had formerly done.

This year has been no exception to the two preceding, as regards the quantity of rain which has fallen, and we have again suffered most severely from drought, making the third year in succession that the same misfortune has happened to us.

Whilst there has been a large falling off in our agricultural products, there has been more than a corresponding increase in live stock of every description, so that the assessment list of this year shows an increase over that of last, of the taxable property of the county, amounting to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

In my report of the number of fruit trees and vines in the county, I have returned the same figures as I did last year, for, although many trees were planted this season, yet full as many, if not more, were destroyed by grasshoppers, another pest which has visited us this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK SPALDING,
Assessor of Colusa County.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

LEWIS FOSTER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Placerville, September 23, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, Sacramento:

SIR: - I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following Official Report of statistics of the county of El Dorado, for the current year. The report is not as elaborate as I could wish, but it is sufficiently so for all necessary purposes. It differs but slightly from that I made you one year ago.

It is also needless to inform you that I find it impossible to fully and accurately comply with the requirements of the law, but, where practicable, I have strictly done so.

Our population, to a great extent, is migratory, and the value of property constantly changing. It is no unusual thing to find a mining camp prosperous one year, the next, deserted. For this reason it is more difficult to arrive at the real value of property in this than in the older States, where settlements are permanent and property acquires a fixed value.

In comparing the statistics of last year with those of the present, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase in fruit trees, vines, etc. Nearly every valley that is susceptible of irrigation is covered with fruit trees or vines, but there are thousands of acres well adapted for vineyards still uncultivated. At no distant day El Dorado County, I am confident, with its fine orchards and productive vineyards, will compare favorably with older fruit raising counties.

TIMBER.

In the entire eastern portion of this county the timber may be regarded as inexhaustible. Of the chief varieties that are valuable for lumber I will mention the sugar, pitch, and spruce pines, which can be found in abundance. There are also species of live oak and ash that are valuable, but scarce; they are mostly found along cañons.

LAND.

El Dorado is more noted for its mineral than its agricultural lands. The eastern portion is mountainous, and the principal pursuit of a large proportion of its inhabitants is in the collection of the precious metals. There are, however, interspaced throughout this mountain region, innumerable valleys, adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, which, in fertility, are equal to any in the county. The number of acres of land cultivated is eight thousand, a slight increase over last year. The immigrants arriving and settling among us will greatly increase the number next year. The amount of land entered for tillage and pasturage is twenty-four thousand and eighty acres. There are no swamp lands in the county.

PRODUCTS.

The number of acres of wheat is but nine hundred, producing seventeen thousand bushels; of barley, one thousand and sixty, producing twelve thousand seven hundred bushels; of oats, one thousand four hundred and sixteen, producing six thousand two hundred bushels. Much of the oats, however, is cut for hay, and not threshed, which accounts for the small yield. Of corn, twenty, yielding nine hundred bushels; of potatoes, sixty, yielding eight thousand four hundred and ninety bushels; of onions, three, yielding two hundred and ninety-five bushels; of hay, fifteen hundred and eighty-three, yielding one thousand six hundred and thirty tons.

WOOL.

Five thousand five hundred and eleven pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	73,344
Peach Trees.....	59,072
Pear Trees.....	5,880
Plum Trees.....	1,831
Cherry Trees.....	1,750
Nectarine Trees.....	1,216
Quince Trees.....	1,843
Apricot Trees.....	920
Fig Trees.....	424
Orange Trees.....	75
Almond Trees.....	246
Strawberry Vines.....	38,316
Grape Vines.....	126,490

The fruit is of a superior quality and abundant.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

The number and valuation of live stock are shown by the following table:

Description.	No.	Value.
Horses.....	841	\$67,280
Mules.....	284	25,560
Asses.....	120	3,045
Cows.....	2,208	99,365
Calves.....	1,980	19,800
Beef.....	370	11,470
Stock Cattle.....	2,180	41,520
Oxen.....	720	43,200
Sheep.....	2,560	12,800
Goats.....	150	549
Hogs.....	1,322	9,025
Chickens.....	7,983	3,991
Turkeys.....	370	740
Ducks.....	110	220
Geese.....	304	742

The number and value of stock slaughtered cannot be given with accuracy, for the reason that those engaged in the business, or many of them, say they keep no record, and are reluctant to impart the least information; therefore, I prefer not to hazard a conjecture on this point. The number of neat cattle given above is supposed to be an average of those on hand, as they are daily driven into this county and slaughtered.

TOLL BRIDGES.

The whole number of toll bridges is twenty, valued at fifty-one thousand and sixty dollars. Eight of them are but partly in this county.

SAW MILLS.

The whole number of saw mills is forty, twenty-four of which is propelled by steam and sixteen by water. Last year they turned out five million two hundred thousand feet of lumber.

QUARTZ MILLS.

But few in operation, and those not equaling the expectations of their owners.

GRIST MILLS.

There are but two, with four run of stone, both of which is propelled by water, and valued at eight thousand dollars.

CANALS AND DITCHES.

Of mining ditches and canals there are forty-three, valued at five hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. Miles in length, one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight. Surveys have been made for others, which will probably be built in less than a year.

I am unable to give you, with any accuracy, the number of miles of toll road. There are seven which are disconnected from bridges, and are valued at eleven thousand dollars. I have to report but two foundries, two tanneries, three soda factories, thirteen breweries, four brick kilns, and two telegraphs.

MINING INTERESTS.

Quartz mining has been entirely ceased. A number of mills have suspended work, and the few in operation have not realized the expectations of those who started them. There are river, tunnel, and surface diggings, however, that are paying fair wages – a few paying well. There is a large extent of country east of Placerville, said to be rich in mineral wealth, but unproductive at present on account of the absence of water. Could water be introduced, I have no doubt the mines would pay well.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The value of property has increased but little within the last year. The total amount of property assessed is two million five hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The total value of real estate is one hundred and seventy thousand and thirty-five dollars – indicating that property has greatly decreased in value, or that men are a little careless in giving it in. The value of improvements is one million eight hundred and sixty dollars. The amount of personal property is one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS FOSTER.
Assessor of El Dorado County.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

JOHN BURTON.....County Assessor.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In conformity with the tenth section of "An Act concerning the office of Surveyor-General," passed April 17th, 1850, I beg leave to submit the following report, which, owing to our not receiving your circular until we had nearly completed our assessment, it probably may not be quite as accurate as it would have been had we had it at the commencement. However, I think it can be relied upon as very nearly correct: As for roads, highways, etc., there is probably no county in the State exhibits more tardiness in the improvement or construction of roads and highways than this, principally on account of the mountainous character of the county. However, during the past few months, additions and improvements have been made, and new roads, or rather trails, have been opened; furthermore, the State road, commencing at Cloverdale, Sonoma County, leading to Hutton's Ranch, Feliz's Ranch, through Ukiah Valley, Little Lake Valley, and Long Valley, Mendocino County, to the southern boundary of Humboldt County. It is to be hoped that the design may be carried to its completion, and thus afford a practical wagon road at all seasons of the year. The estimated expense is not yet ascertained. There is no expedient that could be introduced better calculated to develop the resources of the county. As for timber, the county is generally well supplied; bordering on the coast, the county is principally covered with timber, and of excellent quality, consisting chiefly of redwood, sugar-pine, and spruce. This is probably the best, as well as the most extensive, lumbering district in the State, having the greatest number of ports or landings, as they are commonly termed; for instance, the Noyo Big River, and the Albion, where there are an average of

ninety-one thousand feet of lumber sawed per day, all of which are situated above the geographical center of the county. Further down and near the southern boundary, is Fishing Rock, or Bell's Landing, which is said to be the best and safest harbor on the coast for vessels of light tannage, suitable for the lumber trade, and is destined to be one of the best points on the coast above San Francisco. Our county, I think, is second to none in the State for grazing purposes. The agricultural portion being rather limited, not to exceed sixty thousand acres, there being about one thousand three hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

Description.	Amount.
Amount of taxable property.....	\$1,074,795
Amount of taxable real estate.....	299,843
Amount of taxable personal property.....	588,296
Improvements on real estate.....	100,925
Improvements on public lands.....	147,700

Number of acres of land cultivated, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and ten.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	14,000	380,000
Barley.....	5,200	156,000
Oats.....	5,000	150,000
Rye.....	100	2,000
Corn.....	500	18,000
Buckwheat.....	250	5,000
Peas.....	40	800
Beans.....	500	15,000
Potatoes.....	1,000	15,000
Onions.....	30	2,000
Hay.....	900	.....
Butter, pounds.....	.....	19,200
Cheese, pounds.....	.....	30,000
Wool, pounds.....	.....	12,000
Eggs, dozen.....	.....	200,800

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	10,855
Peach trees.....	2,800
Plum trees.....	1,500
Pear trees.....	1,200
Cherry trees.....	300
Nectarine trees.....	100
Quince trees.....	50
Apricot trees.....	150
Fig trees.....	50
Orange trees.....	2
Olive trees.....	2
Persimmon trees.....	2
Pecan trees.....	1
Almond trees.....	11
Walnut trees.....	14
Currant bushes.....	200
Gooseberry bushes.....	55
Raspberry bushes.....	200
Grape vines.....	12,710
Strawberry vines.....	25,700

Total value of fruit raised, ten thousand dollars.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
American Horses.....	313	.....
Spanish Horses, tame.....	1,207	.....
Spanish Horses, wild.....	417	.....
Mules.....	57	.....
Asses.....	5	.....
Cows.....	2,766	.....
Calves.....	2,766	.....
Stock Cattle.....	4,271	.....
Beef Cattle.....	1,456	.....
Oxen.....	750	.....
Sheep.....	5,000	.....
Goats.....	66	.....
Hogs.....	5,591	.....
Chickens.....	4,046	.....

Turkeys.....	100	.....
Ducks.....	150	.....
Geese.....	500	.....
Cattle slaughtered.....	624	\$15,600
Hogs slaughtered.....	500	5,000
Sheep slaughtered.....	400	1,600

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three steam grist mills, with six run of stone, and of eighty-seven horse power, valued at eighteen thousand dollars; six water-power grist mills, having ten run of stone, and seventy horse power, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars; grain ground, one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Saw Mills – Steam power, three, water power, eight; lumber sawed annually, ten million feet. Quartz mills, two. Mining ditches, two; miles in length, two. Turnpike roads, miles in length, fifteen; cost, fourteen thousand dollars; income, one thousand two hundred dollars; cost of repairs, three hundred dollars.

Should anything further come to our knowledge, concerning any matters required of us by your circular, I will give it to you at the earliest opportunity. The foregoing is as correct as was possible for us to obtain under the circumstances.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BURTON,
Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

GEORGE HALE.....County Assessor.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
State Surveyor-General, California:

SIR: - The following is the Statistical Report of the county of Monterey for the year 1859. There are some items of interest to be obtained in this county, which I found could not be fully reported at an earlier date, which must be my excuse for not sending you my report sooner:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Description.	No.
Lands Cultivated, acres.....	10,900
Wheat, acres.....	1,819
Wheat, bushels.....	72,760
Barley, acres.....	1,687
Barley, bushels.....	49,510
Oats, acres.....	147
Oats, bushels.....	8,820
Corn, acres.....	190
Corn, bushels.....	1,900
Buckwheat, acres.....	41
Buckwheat, bushels.....	410
Potatoes, acres.....	426
Potatoes, bushels.....	85,200
Sweet Potatoes, acres.....	14
Sweet Potatoes, bushels.....	1,050
Onions, acres.....	50
Onions, bushels.....	5,000
Peas, acres.....	285
Peas, bushels.....	2,850
Beans, acres.....	309
Beans, bushels.....	9,270
Hay, acres.....	2,849
Hay, tuns.....	2,849
Apple Trees.....	1,340
Cherry.....	191
Plum.....	231
Peach.....	1,075
Apricot.....	50
Quince.....	25
Pear.....	1,340
Fig.....	35
Almond.....	40
Walnut.....	20
Nectarine.....	10
Grape Vines.....	60,000
Butter, per annum, lbs.....	29,790
Eggs, per annum, doz.....	10,995
Cheese, per annum, lbs.....	21,600

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Oxen, American.....	134
Oxen, Spanish.....	403
Cows, American.....	1,474
Cows, Spanish, (tame).....	2,760
Cows, half-breeds.....	420
Calves.....	4,125
Stock Cattle, American.....	1,258
Stock Cattle, Spanish.....	44,043
Stock Cattle, half-breed.....	1,487
Horses, American.....	303
Horses, Spanish, (tame).....	2,820
Horses, half-breeds.....	260
Horses, wild, Spanish.....	3,854
Colts.....	2,191
Mules.....	268
Asses.....	50
Hogs.....	2,585
Sheep.....	94,394
Goats.....	617
Chickens.....	7,576
Turkeys.....	500
Ducks.....	268
Geese.....	140

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Saw-Mill.....	1	.....
Steam Power.....	1	.....
Lumber sawed per 24 hours, feet.....	30,000	.....
Cost.....	.....	\$15,000
Ferry.....	1	.....
Cost.....	.....	500
Real Estate.....	.....	404,975
Improvements on Real Estate.....	.....	104,937
Personal Property.....	.....	901,105
Total.....	.....	\$1,421,017

FARMING.

The principal farming operations of this county are confined to the lands in the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains. What lands have been cultivated the last season have produced extraordinary well. The want of a market, however, for the surplus produce has been a great drawback to the prosperity of those who have given their whole attention to farming. The estimate of the agricultural products of this county is calculated to show the amount gathered, but, if our farmers were sure of a market for all they could raise, the quantity could be doubled. In some of our favorable localities the grain has not been allowed to mature, it being cut early in the season as hay for cattle, and, in many instances, the farmers have allowed their crops to stand unharvested, turning their hogs into the field to fatten upon the grain.

The question is now, what shall we do with the surplus produce? When we take into consideration the capabilities of the soil of California to produce in abundance all that man requires, it is certainly a matter for deep reflection for our people, and which should seriously engage the attention of every person having the welfare of California at heart. By a close attention to our home wants and a just appreciation of the capabilities of our soil, who can doubt our prosperity? It is a matter of pride to the reflecting mind to contemplate our future greatness, and we of the agricultural counties look forward with bright hopes to the time when a system of railroads shall penetrate our beautiful vallies, enabling us to reach our citizens in less favored localities by quick and cheap travel, and at less cost of freight, disseminate the blessings of agriculture at prices cheap to the consumer and remunerative to the farmer.

CATTLE AND PASTURAGE.

This county is essentially a pasture county, producing the very best of the indigenous grasses of California, being the wild oat, bunch grass, alfillaria (pin grass), the bur, and a large variety of other clovers, in addition to many small but nutritious grasses. The seeds from the pin grass lying on the ground is very fattening food until the rains commence. Horned cattle and horses thrive well and grow large. In many localities, however, owing to the want of rains for the last few years, there has been a great falling off of pasturage, notwithstanding the cattle of this county have done remarkably well and command good prices.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Considerable progress has been made the last year in fruit-growing in this county; most of our citizens who are permanently located have planted many varieties of fruit trees, which, as a general thing, do well. The old Mission orchards, heretofore the only source from which the people of this county obtained a supply, are fast decaying, and unless measures can be taken to improve the quality of the fruit, the demand for it ere long will be very limited.

Our prolific soil and the progress of horticulture by our people must soon produce a quality of fruit not to be excelled in any country. The orchard at San Juan has produced this year about one thousand five hundred quintals of fruit (apples and pears). At the "Camello" there are about forty pear trees. At San Antonio, in the southern part

of the county, much attention has been given to the fruit trees and vines; also, at the "Soledad" some beautiful gardens have been laid out, where the grape is cultivated with marked success. Near San Juan some fine fruit has been raised the past year. Experiments have also been made in wine-making, with good success. The wine produced this season will be about five hundred gallons. Excepting the Mission orchards the fruit trees in this county are young, and the yield of fruit necessarily small.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The wool clip of this county amounts to about three hundred and seventy thousand pounds, generally of a superior quality. I think I hazard nothing in saying that this county possesses superior advantages over any other in the State for sheep raising; in fact, sheep are fast becoming favorites with our people. The climate and feed being so well suited to the growth of both wool and mutton, the former rather improving than deteriorating, both in quantity and quality, the increase on imported sheep, as a general thing, grows much larger than the parent stock, even in localities near the sea coast, where the heavy fogs prevail, which is somewhat detrimental to their growth, but in more favorable localities their improvement is surprising.

In carefully attended flocks of ewes the increase is from ninety to one hundred and ten per cent. annually. Very little of any disease has attended the sheep in this county; the hills affording pasture for the time the valley lands are dried up, keeping the flocks in a healthy condition.

It may not be out of place to mention here some extraordinary yields of wool in what would be considered an unfavorable locality. Six sheep, weighing, in the aggregate, one thousand two hundred and twelve pounds, produced one fleece each, the aggregate weight was one hundred and thirty-two and one-quarter pounds. The largest fleece that has yet been produced in this county weighed forty-two and one-half pounds, of a superior Merino.

WHALE FISHERIES.

There are at Monterey two whaling companies; one consisting of sixteen Portuguese, who have two boats with crews of six men each, the other company are Americans and Portuguese, they also have two boats with crews of six men each. The catch for the last year, ending, say, the first November, 1859, was one thousand eight hundred barrels, of which six hundred barrels were California Gray whale oil, and the balance humpback whale, except one right whale.

The humpback whales average about thirty-three barrels each; the California Gray about twenty-five barrels each. The whales after being killed are towed into the harbor and cut up on the beach; the carcass is rolled over with heavy tackles and the blubber cut off with the whaleman's spades, as is usually done in whaling, and then carried up the bank on hand-barrows to the try-pots on shore.

The fattest whale caught this season made ninety barrels of oil.

Average value of oil in San Francisco market is 38 cents per gallon.....		38
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Average cost of Casks per gallon, delivered at Monterey...	5
Freight upon Oil, per gallon.....	2
Gaging and Commission.....	2	.....
		9
Net proceeds of Oil per gallon.....	.....	29

At the past year's rates the business pays about forty dollars per month to the hand, although the men are engaged actually but from the middle of February to the middle of April in catching the California Gray, and from the first of August until the last of November for humpbacks.

SAW MILL, WOOD, LUMBER, ETC.

One saw mill in this county, situated on the Point Pinos Ranch, near the city of Monterey; steam power, and cuts thirty thousand feet of lumber per twenty-four hours. The lumber is a superior quality of pine; it is used principally for street planking, bridges, etc. For all purposes where toughness and durability are essential it is said to be the most suitable lumber in the California market. The proprietor has made considerable alteration and improvement in the mill during the last year, in order to meet the increasing demands for the lumber.

There is also at Monterey a brisk trade carried on in the cord-wood business. The exports for the year will reach nearly fifteen thousand cords of pine wood.

A fine schooner, of one hundred and twenty-five tuns burden, is being built for the city of Monterey; an evidence of the adaptability of the timber, in that section of the county, for many useful purposes.

FERRY AND BRIDGE.

There is one ferry in this county, crossing the Pajaro on the line of travel from San Juan Town to Gilroy. It is being superceded by a permanent bridge, which is nearly completed, and will cost about four thousand dollars.

TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company have extended their line to the town of San Juan, making a distance of six miles of telegraphy line within this county.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

One artesian well in this county. Several attempts have been made in different parts of this county to procure water by boring the artesian well, but has not been as successful as could be desired. Many of our citizens procure water from the surface spring by the aid of the windmill, which seems to answer every purpose, at less expense, and a greater certainty of a regular supply.

Hoping this may meet your approval, the same is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE HALE,
Ex-County Assessor of Monterey County.

NEVADA COUNTY.

MARTIN BRENNAN.....County Assessor.

NEVADA, December 12th, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - As a part of my official duty, I herewith transmit to you my annual report, as County Assessor for Nevada County, for the current year.

By reference to my report, for the year 1858, it will be observed, that the county was divided into three separate parts or portions, representing respectively the Agricultural, the Grazing, and the Mineral interest of the county, and minute descriptions given to the location boundaries, and estimated extent and resources of each division.

Without entering into the descriptive detail of my report for 1858, in this respect, I will pursue the same classification, remarking first upon the agricultural and grazing divisions of the county, containing an estimated area, in the aggregate, of about four hundred and thirty-four square miles, of which is located for agriculture about forty thousand acres, and for the purposes of grazing about one hundred and thirty thousand acres, with an estimated value in the aggregate for improvements, of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Upon the lands located for the purposes of agriculture, is raised nine hundred and fifty-seven acres of wheat, yielding an average of twenty-five bushels per acre; twenty-seven hundred acres of barley, and fifteen hundred acres of oats, yielding thirty bushels per acre; five hundred acres of potatoes, and about five thousand acres of grass or meadow land.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

Of Fruit trees, the number is estimated as follows:

Description.	No.
Peach trees.....	400,000
Apple.....	33,000
Pears.....	16,000
Nectarines.....	314
Quince.....	573
Apricot.....	376
Fig.....	263
Plumb.....	300
Cherry.....	850
Grape vines, of all varieties.....	60,000
Strawberry vines – acres.....	11

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Horses.....	875
Mules.....	363
Neat Cattle.....	3,724
Sheep.....	965
Goats.....	129
Hogs.....	3,150
Chickens.....	39,000
Turkeys.....	596
Ducks.....	137
Geese.....	79

DITCHES.

Of these there are ninety-one; of the aggregate length, seven hundred and twenty-seven miles, and of the estimated value of nine hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars; varying in capacity of from one hundred to four thousand inches.

SAW MILLS.

Of these there are forty-four; twenty-eight propelled by steam, and sixteen by water-power; running one hundred and six saws, and cutting, annually, forty million feet of lumber.

QUARTZ MILLS.

Quartz Mills number thirty-two, of the aggregate value of one hundred and twenty-one thousand; crushing three hundred thousand tuns of quartz, yearly, at an average value of twenty dollars per tun; of arastras, thirty-eight.

GRIST MILLS.

These number two, both propelled by steam, with seven run of stone, and grinding, annually, five thousand eight hundred tuns of grain.

ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Of toll roads and bridges there are twenty-one; tanneries, three; foundries, two.

BREWERIES.

Of breweries there are seven, making, annually, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand gallons of beer.

One ropewalk.

The total value of real estate, three millions six hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars.

The total value of personal property, one million fourteen thousand and five hundred dollars.

MARTIN BRENNAN.
County Assessor.



PLACER COUNTY.

T. B. HARPER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
October 26, 1859.

To H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, Cal.:

In compliance with the requirements of your circular, and the statutes of the State relating thereto, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report, as Assessor of Placer County, for the year 1859:

In compiling my report I shall refrain from commenting to the same extent sometimes considered necessary by officers under similar circumstances, because the subject matter of the document consists of facts, which, in themselves, and by

comparison to previous reports from this county, render such a course unnecessary, and, indeed, superfluous. It being the province of my office to furnish facts rather than speculations, I submit the following statistics as the truths which my duties have elicited:

STATE, SCHOOL, AND SEMINARY LANDS.

State, School, and Seminary Lands and Ranches taken up and entered in the county:

Description.	Acres.
State School Land entered.....	16,053
State Seminary Lands entered.....	13,852
Swamp and Overflowed Lands entered.....	640
Land taken up, exclusive of School and Seminary Lands, and excluding the various Ranches throughout the county.....	61,675
Total amount of Land taken up.....	92,220

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Description.	No.
Wheat, acres.....	4,930
Wheat, bushels.....	160,360
Barley, acres.....	3,686
Barley, bushels.....	110,560
Potatoes, acres.....	6
Oats, acres, mostly cut for hay.....	700
Hay Land, acres.....	1,100
Butter, pounds.....	8,700
Eggs, dozen on hand at time of assessing.....	1,495

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Horses.....	1,867	\$109,681
Cows.....	3,466	116,788
Oxen.....	340	19,225
Yearlings.....	1,566	33,769
Stock Cattle.....	5,451	133,595
Mules.....	442	50,130
Jacks and Jennets.....	16	475

Hogs.....	8,520	37,355
Sheep.....	8,295	28,423
Chickens.....	8,753	.....
Turkeys.....	823	.....
Ducks.....	340	.....
Geese.....	135	.....

The quantity of wool produced this year, is about fifty thousand pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The following is a very correct estimate of the number of fruit trees and vines under successful cultivation:

Description.	No.
Peach.....	31,666
Apple.....	14,566
Pear.....	2,621
Cherry.....	923
Plum.....	2,229
Apricot.....	1,089
Nectarine.....	1,290
Quince.....	758
Almond.....	489
Fig.....	340
English Walnut.....	64
Mulberry.....	25
Pomegranate.....	54
Chestnut.....	14
Orange.....	10
Currant Bushes.....	1,082
Grape Vines bearing.....	90,426
Grape Cuttings.....	48,900
Strawberry Vines.....	195,668
Raspberry.....	6,536

WATER DITCHES AND CANALS.

Moore's Diich, Sunken Bar, and Horse Diggings. – Length, seven miles; capacity, one hundred inches; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Gold Hill and Bear River Water Company. – Incorporated capital stock, ninety-six thousand dollars; received its water from Bear River, and supply's Doty's Flat, Gold Hill, Virginiatown, Denton's, Newtown, etc. Length of canal, thirty-two miles; branches, one

hundred and twenty-five miles; capacity, eight hundred inches; W. R. K. Devan, Superintendent; value, fifteen thousand dollars.

El Dorado Ditch Company. – Incorporated capital stock, sixty thousand dollars; takes its water from near the head of El Dorado Cañon, and supplied Michigan Bluffs, Bird's Valley and vicinity; length of canal, eighteen miles; capacity, four hundred inches; E. Tyler, Superintendent; office at Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, twenty-five thousand dollars.

American River Ditch Company. – Takes its water from the American River, at Tamaroo Bar, Placer County, and leading down said river about twenty-two miles, and fourteen miles in Sacramento County; length of branches, twenty-four miles; capacity, two thousand inches; office, at Folsom; ----- Brooks, Superintendent; assessed value, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company. – Incorporated capital stock, six hundred thousand dollars; takes its water from Bear River, four miles above Illinoistown, and supplies the lower portion of the county; length of canal and its branches, two hundred miles; office, at Auburn; James Neal, President; assessed value, fifty thousand dollars.

Hyland & Co.'s Ditch. – Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Main Ravine Ditch. – Takes the water from Todd's Valley, and conveys it to Paradise and Spanish Bar Bridge; assessed value, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Owl Creek Ditch. – Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Todd's Valley Ditch Company. – Incorporated capital stock, thirty-two thousand dollars; takes its water from Volcano Cañon, near Barker's Ranch, and supplies Todd's Valley and vicinity; length of canal, twelve miles; capacity, four hundred inches; assessed value, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Brown and White Ditch. – Takes its water from Volcano Cañon to Todd's Valley and vicinity; assessed value, eight thousand dollars.

Independent Ditch Company. – Takes its water from Volcano Cañon to Todd's Valley; length of canal, eight miles; capacity, two hundred and fifty inches; office, at Todd's Valley; J. W. Harville, Secretary; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Miner's Ditch Company. – Receives its water from Shirt Tail Cañon, and carries it to Yankee Jim's and Todd's Valley; length, eighteen miles; capacity, four hundred inches; office, in Yankee Jim's; P. B. Fagan, Treasurer; assessed value, seven thousand dollars.

Yankee Jim's Union Water Company. – Incorporated capital stock, ninety thousand dollars; receives its water from Shirt Tail and Brushy Cañons, and supplies Yankee Jim's and vicinity; capacity, four hundred inches; length, fifteen miles; W. Whittier, Superintendent; assessed value, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Preston and Metcalf's Ditch. – Taking water from Volcano Cañon to Pine Flat; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Bird's Valley and Shirt Tail Ditch. – Leading from Shirt Tail Cañon to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Bird's Valley Ditch Company. – Leading from Bird's Valley to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, two hundred dollars.

Pea Vine Ditch. – Leading from Pea Vine Cañon to Oak Grove; assessed value, six hundred dollars.

Hill's Ditches. – Iowa and King's Hill, two ditches; length, six and one-half miles; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Grizzly Ditch. – Wisconsin Hill; D. Q. Priest; assessed value, nine hundred dollars.

North Shirt Tail Ditch. – Receives water from North Shirt Tail Cañon, and supplies Wisconsin Hill and vicinity; length, eleven miles; capacity, three hundred inches; D. Q. Priest, Agent; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Young & Co.'s Ditch. – Leading from North Fork of the American River to Ford's Bar; length, two and a half miles; capacity, three hundred inches; L. P. Washburn; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Jamison Ditch. – Iowa Hill; length, two and a half miles; capacity, one hundred and fifty inches; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Rich's Ditch. – Iowa Hill; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Manzanita Hill Ditch. – Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Pollard Ditch Company. – Receives its water from Bear River and conveys it to Dutch Flat and vicinity; length, eleven miles; capacity, seven hundred inches; not completed; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Dutch Flat Water Company. – Four ditches; two take their water from little Bear River; length, each, two miles; capacity, four hundred inches; (and two take their water from Cañon Creek; length, five miles each; capacity, four hundred inches); owned by E. L. Bradley & Co.; assessed value for all, ten thousand dollars.

Placer County Canal. – Dutch Flat; length, ten miles; capacity, two hundred inches; E. L. Bradley; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Indiana Hill Ditch. – Receives its water from Cañon Creek; length, seven and a half miles; capacity, three hundred and fifty inches; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Total number of miles in length, five hundred and ninety-two, with capacity of seven thousand one hundred and fifty inches.

Total assessed value of ditch property, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand and twenty-five dollars.

SAW MILLS.

Sugar Pine Mill. – Located on Bear River; sash saw; product, two hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

O. N. May & Co. – Lisbon; steam power circular saw; product, one million two hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Parkinson & McCay. – Last Chance; over-shot wheel; circular saw; built to cut lumber for ditch; product, five hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Pioneer Mill. – Hollingshead & Blood; located on Owl Creek, near Yankee Jim's; steam power, muley saw; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Spring Garden Mill. – Water power; over-shot wheel; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Devil's Cañon Mill. – Devil's Cañon, at Yankee Jim's; water power; over-shot; muley saw; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Brushy Mill. – Located on Brushy Cañon, at Yankee Jim's; steam power; muley saw; product, five hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Mayflower Mill. – Located near Yankee Jim's; steam power; circular muley saws; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Garland's Mill. – Located near Forest Hill, at the head of Devil's Cañon; steam power; upper and lower circular saws; produces two millions feet per year; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

King's Mill. – Owned by F. Katz & Co.; location, head of Shirt Tail Cañon; over-shot wheel; muley saw; produces four hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Volcano Mill. – Located on Volcano Cañon, near Baker's Rancho; N. Wentworth; steam power; muley saw; with capacity to produce one million feet per annum; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Baker's Mill. – Located at Roach Hill; steam power; sash saw; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Mount Pleasant Mill. – Located near Iowa Hill; steam power; twenty horse; real capacity, one million feet per year; actual amount produced, five hundred thousand feet; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Buckeye Mill. – Steam; sixteen horse power; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill. – Allen & Brother; water power; product, two hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value; six hundred dollars.

Dutch Flat Mill Company. – Steam; thirty horse power; produces six hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

C. S. Preble's Mill. – Located on Bear River; water power; capacity of four hundred thousand feet per annum; actual amount produced, twenty thousand; assessed value, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Green Valley Saw Mill. – Located at Green Valley; assessed value, two hundred and fifty dollars.

New England Mill. – Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Magnolia Mill. – Located on Bear River; water power; real capacity, four hundred thousand; actual amount produced, two hundred thousand; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Empire Mill. – Burt, Baldwin & Co.; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Total assessed valuation of saw mill property, forty-five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Ten steam, and eleven water power mills.

Number of feet of logs at various mills at the time of assessing, four hundred and sixty-eight thousand.

Number of feet of lumber at the various mills at the time of assessing one million seven hundred and twenty thousand.

QUARTZ MILLS.

Bay State Quartz Mill. – American Bar; water power; two stamps; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Eastman & Holden's Mil. – Located at Ophir; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Peterson & Co.'s Mill. – Located on Bald Hill; assessed value one thousand dollars.

Empire Mill. – Located at Ophirville; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Wm. T. Henson & Co.'s Mill. – Located in Secret Ravine; steam; twenty horse power; capacity, twelve tuns per day; eight stamps, and ten Butler's Grinders; assessed value, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Worrell, Preston & Co.'s Mill. – Located in Secret Ravine; steam; two horse power, capacity sixteen tuns per day; four stamps and four arastras; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Pioneer Quarts Mills. – Located near Damascus; steam; forty-five horse power; five stamps, one thousand four hundred pounds each; two twelve-foot arastras; capacity, twelve tuns per day; employs twenty men; owned by R. A. McLellan; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Total number of quartz mills, seven.

Total assessed valuation of same, twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

FLOURING MILLS.

Auburn Mill. – Steam power; one run of stone; Wagner & Co.; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Placer County Mills. – Christian Valley; two run stone; Lovell & Co., proprietors; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Total assessed valuation of flouring mills, six thousand dollars.

TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES.

Auburn and Yankee Jim's Turnpike Company. – Road across the North Fork, above and near the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River. There has been a new road cut around the hill on the west side of said river, within the past year, at a greatly reduced grade, being only ten inches to the rod; this road, as regards length and easy grade, far surpasses any other road in the county. Hubbard & Allen, proprietors; assessed value, eighteen hundred dollars.

Horseshoe Bar and Pilot Hill Turnpike Company. – Hubbard & Allen, proprietors; assessed value, eighteen hundred dollars.

J. H. Baker's Turnpike Road. – From Baker's Rancho to Michigan Bluffs, across Volcano Cañon; length, two miles; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Stony Hill Turnpike. – On Yankee Jim's and Auburn Road, near the Grizzly Bear House; length, one mile; macadamized nearly the entire length; Dr. John Schott, proprietor; asessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Auburn Turnpike Company. – This road leaves the old Sacramento Road to Auburn at the Oak’s House, and intersects the Illinoistown Road at the Junction House, two and a half miles above Auburn; Crandall, Brouse & Co., proprietors; assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Mile Hill Turnpike Road. – On the Yankee Jim’s and Auburn Road; a portion of the road macadamized; Jeff. Wilcoxon, proprietor; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Indian Cañon Turnpike. – Crosses Indian Cañon, from Wisconsin Hill to Iowa Hill; length, two miles; assessed value, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Yankee Jim’s and Wisconsin Hill Turnpike Company. – Road from Yankee Jim’s to Wisconsin Hill; crosses Shirt Tail Cañon; length of road, eight miles, assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Mountain Spring Turnpike Company. – Mountain Springs; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Mineral Bar Turnpike and Bridge Company. – Crossing the North Fork of the American River at Mineral Bar; road winds around the hill at a grade of about four feet to the road; length of road, eight miles; cost, thirty-five thousand dollars; Charles Rice, Superintendent; office at Mineral Bar; assessed value, thirteen thousand dollars.

Length of turnpikes, forty-one miles.

Total assessed valuation of same, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

BRIDGES.

Ford’s Bar Bridge. – Across the North Fork of the American River; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

English Bridge. – Across Bear River; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

C. S. Preble’s Bridge. – Across Bear River; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Total Assessed value of bridges, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Total amount of property assessed, both real and personal, two million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. HARPER,
Assessor of Placer County.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

JOHN G. COREY.....County Assessor.

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY,
December 23rd, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Your communication of the fourteenth instant is at hand, in which you state that my report for the present year has not been received. All that I can say in relation to the matter is, that after finishing my assessment, about the first of August, I spent a week in preparing my annual report for your office, and immediately deposited the same in the Post Office, or Express Office, which I am unable to say, as at that time I was sending off quite a number of documents, and sending a portion of them by each mode of conveyance above referred to. I did not retain copies of them, as I was at that time on the eve of leaving for the Atlantic States, and destroyed them with letters which had accumulated, and which were of no value during my term of office. If strictly necessary to have a report, and the one which I sent you cannot be found, I will do the best I can for you. If you will forward me a blank I will make up the tables which generally accompany the written reports, and forward to you at once.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN G. COREY,
Late Assessor of Plumas County,

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

V. V. TYLER.....County Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
October 17th, 1859.

Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

In accordance with your circular, and of the law, I beg leave to offer the following report:

So far as the productions of the county are concerned, I respectfully refer you to the compiled statistics from the Assessor's books, which I herewith transmit.

In relation to the aggregate quantity of land fit for cultivation in this county, I could not approximate with any degree of certainty, as much of the county has not been explored by any except the State Surveyor and his Deputies.

The mountains are filled with inexhaustible pine and oak forests, and the valleys on the south side of the mountain are well adapted to grazing and the cultivation of fruit, but grain is liable to rust and smut.

On the south side of the mountain lies the valley of the Mohave. I would call your attention to this valley, which is fast becoming a place of importance. It is the thoroughfare for immigrant and government trains. It contains a large amount of good land, and which would soon become occupied were it not for the bad road through the Tejon Pass, which could be made a good road at the cost of not more than eight thousand dollars.

There are no gold mines worked in this county. All the mountains contain many good prospects, but there is great lack of water. There is a tin mine being opened on the rancho of Temescal. There are now employed at the mine about thirty men. The boundaries of the county I think are not fully defined.

I respectfully submit the above, and foregoing, as very nearly correct.

Yours, very respectfully,

V. V. TYLER,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

A. J. McKINSEY.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, June 14th, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I herewith submit my Annual Statistical Report for the county of Sierra. It was with great difficulty that I obtained such as are required by law. The number of live stock falls far short of that of last year, caused principally by the unusually long and severe winter, the owners keeping the property in the valley counties until after the assessments had been made in this county.

Sierra County has an area of about five hundred and twenty-nine square miles, but a small portion of which is devoted to agricultural purposes. A number of acres hitherto in a state of cultivation are lying unattended, the land not being capable of remunerating the husbandman for his labor. These lands have been producing abundantly for a period of several years, and now require manuring and other expensive attention; hence the present depreciation in produce. The number of acres under cultivation is five hundred and fifty-four; of this number, two-thirds, perhaps, grow potatoes, and the balance cabbages, turnips, carrots, etc.

It is almost impossible to correctly classify the number of acres each vegetable product occupies. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Sierra County is that of mining for gold.

The number of bushels of potatoes is estimated at nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; turnips, five hundred and seventy-five; cabbages, one hundred and four thousand four hundred and thirty-three pounds; beets, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; parsnips, one thousand eight hundred pounds; carrots, seven thousand one hundred and forty pounds.

There are thirteen quartz crushing mills in Sierra County, five of which are run by steam, and eight by water power; there are four arastras, and seventy-six stamps. These quartz mills crush in the aggregate about forty-four thousand one hundred tons of rock annually, and the general yield of gold is twenty-five dollars per ton.

Reis Brothers & Company's Mill. – Supplies, in many respects, others in the county; it is constructed with an over-shot wheel, thirty-three feet in diameter, which keeps in motion eight stamps and two Chile wheels or mills, six feet in diameter and weighing five tons each. This mill is capable of crushing sixteen tons of rock in twenty-four hours; is valued at twenty thousand dollars; average yield of gold per ton of rock, thirty-five dollars; number of workmen employed, thirty-five.

Reynolds & Co.'s Mill. – On the same lode of that of the Reis Brothers & Co., and situated one mile from Sierra Buttes, is capable of crushing about ten tons of rock per day; average yield of gold per ton, thirty-five dollars. This mill has eight stamps, employs thirty-five men, and is valued at twelve thousand dollars.

Biglow & Co.'s Mill. – on the same lode, is constructed with four stamps, employs ten men, recently commenced operations, and is valued at three thousand dollars.

Jones & Co.'s Mill. – Situated at Hog Cañon, is constructed with four stamps, is capable of crushing five tons of rock per day, and is valued at two thousand four hundred dollars. This lode exceeds in richness all others yet discovered in the county; the general yield is forty dollars per ton.

The Chips Mill. – Situated four miles east of the Sierra Buttes, is constructed with four stamps, will crush four tons per day, employs eight men, and the average yield is twenty-five dollars per ton.

The Gold Bluff Mill. – Situated one and one-half miles from Downieville, is constructed with eight stamps and two arastras, capable of crushing fourteen tons in twenty-four hours; employs twenty-two men; yields about thirty dollars per ton of rock; valued at fifteen thousand dollars. There are several other quartz mills in the county, all yielding profitably.

The total valuation of all the quartz mills within the county is sixty-five thousand dollars.

There are thirty-two saw mills, twenty-one run by steam, and eleven by water power. Their total valuation is ninety-four thousand dollars; number of feet of lumber sawed annually, sixteen million.

Number of ditches, one hundred and fourteen; miles in length, two hundred and ninety-one; capacity of water discharged, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two inches; valuation of same, five hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

LIVE STOCK.

Description.	No.
Horses.....	80
Mules.....	302
Asses.....	21
Stock Cattle.....	30
Hogs.....	392
Goats.....	31
Cows.....	168
Oxen.....	87
Sheep.....	35
Calves.....	12

STOCK SLAUGHTERED.

Description.	No.	Pounds.	Value.
Cattle.....	4,237	1,906,550	\$296,590
Sheep.....	3,172	133,224	26,644
Hogs.....	2,176	326,000	48,960
Calves.....	116	12,373	2,474

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	2,030
Peach trees.....	6,375
Pear trees.....	60
Plum trees.....	157
Nectarine trees.....	40
Quince trees.....	55
Apricot trees.....	175
Grape vines.....	1,656
Strawberry vines, acres.....	2
Raspberry vines.....	50

TOLL BRIDGES, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Toll bridges.....	4	\$5,400
Turnpike road, miles.....	5	8,000
Telegraph wire, miles.....	18	5,400
Property, real estate.....		1,181,684
Property, personal.....		1,112,720
Total.....		\$2,307,804

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. McKINSEY,
Assessor of Sierra County.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

JOHN S. DUDLEY.....County Assessor.

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR,
County of Siskiyou, Oct. 1, 1859.

HORACE A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Surveyor-General State of California:

SIR: - Please find inclosed, my official report for the year 1859; by referring to it, you will find a full description of most of the mills, ditches, ranches, stock and other kinds of property, situated in this county.

This year there has been three new quartz mills erected in this county, on quartz leads that prospect very rich; one is situated on Humbug Creek, steam power, with ten stamps; employs eight men; one located on Indian Creek, near the town of Hooperville, has twelve stamps, steam power, employs twelve men; known as the Siskiyou Quartz Mill Company; one located on Indian Creek, near the town of Hooperville, just above the Siskiyou Quartz Mill, and known as the New York Quartz Mill Company, has six stamps, works eight men, steam power.

We have also a steam iron foundry, established January, 1859, by Messrs. Shepard & Taylor, located in Yreka, on Fourth Street; a grist mill, located in Yreka, steam power, two run of stone, (unfinished) will employ six men.

Owing to a failure in the placer diggings, business of all kinds in this county has fallen off, far short of last year. The cattle and stock trade in the county is less by fifty per cent. than that of last year.

Real estate in the county has decreased in value from last year.

Now that the quartz leads are being worked successfully, business is getting better, and I think next year's assessment will make up for the amount that this year runs behind.

LAND.

Siskiyou County is about equally divided between agricultural and mineral in extent to territory. The mineral section is more densely populated, and its inhabitants are nearly all engaged in mining. In these mining districts, among the creeks, rivers, and ravines, are many very rich farming spots, which have been located upon, and are now under improvement, and in a high state of cultivation. The lands are improved by good and substantial fencing, and by good houses and barns. The improvements in this section of our county are yearly increasing, and its inhabitants becoming more permanent.

Land Claimed. – The number of acres claimed and located, and upon every one hundred and sixty acres, of which there are several persons, is about one hundred thousand; nearly all of this land is fenced by board and post fences.

Lumber Forests. – Scott and Shasta valleys have always been our lumber and timber sections. The best timber land and the most dense, I have observed, lies in the southern part of Shasta Valley, on the divide between Shasta and Strawberry valleys. The present lumber interests of the county, furnishes employment to about two hundred men.

Ranches. – There are two hundred and ninety-six improved ranches in this county, and the improvements alone, exclusive of stock, are assessed at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in the aggregate, improvements, stock, etc., six hundred thousand dollars.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands. – The number of acres in Scott and Shasta valleys, of swamp and overflowed lands, is about forty thousand.

STOCK.

As yet, Siskiyou County raises but a small part of the beef stock which supplies her markets. In a year or two, with the grazing facilities we have in this county, our farmers and stock raisers will be able to more than supply our home consumption. A large number of dealers are constantly and regularly driving in stock from Oregon, to supply our butchers, and also those of the surrounding counties. At this time there are over fifteen thousand head of cattle in Scott and Shasta valleys, belonging to the residents of this county. The largest bands of stock cattle in these valleys, are owned by Messrs. Heard & Bro., Herzog & Myers, and John Richardson, who are permanent residents.

Sheep. – There are about two thousand sheep in the county, valued and assessed at about eight thousand dollars.

Slaughtered Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. – The value of cattle, sheep, and hogs, slaughtered in the county, will amount to over four hundred thousand dollars; most of which is furnished by dealers who are assessed in this county.

Classification of Stock. – There has been assessed in this county, this year, some eight thousand head of this stock, which was in the hands of drovers, bound for the lower counties at the time the assessment was made:

Description.	No.
Horses.....	1,594
Mules.....	1,227
Cows.....	5,029
Yearlings.....	3,279
Two years old.....	3,084
Beef Cattle.....	3,530
Stock Cattle.....	7,986
Sheep.....	1,975
Hogs.....	3,070
Goats.....	200
Poultry, of all kinds.....	250,000
Total amount of stock.....	30,768

EGGS AND CHICKENS.

From the large number of hens in the county, twenty thousand dozen of eggs would not be an over estimate, which, at seventy-five cents per dozen, amount to fifteen thousand dollars; value of chickens and eggs in this county, about twenty-five thousand dollars.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Particular attention is being given in this county to the cultivation and raising of all kinds of fruit trees. There are very few which have as yet arrived at maturity. Number of small trees, of all varieties, about six thousand. There is one orchard in the county, belonging to Mr. Batterton, of Shasta Valley. From this orchard some of our citizens had an opportunity of testing the qualities raised by him this season.

Strawberries, one, two, and three years old, five thousand vines.

One portion of our county abounds in spontaneous fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, plums, and grapes.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

I have on my tax roll twelve hundred and forty-seven hotels, stores, and dwellings, assessed at sums varying from one hundred to ten thousand dollars. Hereafter there will be a decided increase in the value of this property, from the fact that

our merchants, miners, and farmers, have become permanent settlers, are tearing away those old buildings that were first put up in 1851, and replacing with brick, stone, and finished wood. The taxable value of this property is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MERCHANDISE.

The amount under this head is strictly goods and merchandise, and assessed to merchants. It will not be their entire property tax, as they come in the list again for a share for the horses, cattle, mules, and wagons. The bulk of the property under this head will amount to five hundred thousand dollars. Their entire tax will not vary much from eight hundred thousand dollars.

MONEY.

This is a kind of property that people try to get rid of paying taxes on as much as possible. It is a hard matter to find and get on the tax roll all the cash capital of the county, in the hands of all parties. I, however, consider it the best kind of property in the county to pay taxes on, and have in all cases where it was possible assessed it. The cash capital assessed under this head, was in the hands of miners generally, and amounted to two hundred thousand dollars.

Money at Interest. – The bulk of this property is in the hands of miners and farmers, and amounts in the aggregate to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mining Capital. – The amount taxed under this head is only twelve thousand five hundred dollars, including quartz mills and one or two companies who work a steam engine.

Solvent Debts. – This property is generally given by the merchant with his goods, and by the farmer and miner with the money they have on hand. The amount assessed under this head, is about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LIBRARIES.

The amount of this kind of property is small, and assessed for only twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars. As our county is becoming more permanently settled every year, by an increase of families, I hope next year my assessment roll will show a decided increase of this kind of taxable property.

CROPS.

The crops in this county, as compared with 1857, are about the same, with the exception of the wheat crop; that is light, and in some instances the smut has entirely ruined the whole crop on some of the ranches.

WHEAT.

The number of bushels of wheat is about one hundred and forty thousand bushels. Some of the pieces sown were not worth harvesting. This is the great crop of

Scott Valley, and I believe the farmers of that section of our county consider it the most profitable.

BARLEY.

The number of bushels raised this season is not far from one hundred and forty-five thousand. This is the great crop of the Shasta Valley. The best pieces of grain I noticed this year in this valley were those put in early in the fall, as early as possible after the first rains.

The finest crop of barley that I have seen in this county was in Shasta Valley, on the ranch known as the "Durand Ranch," now owned by James Chapples, Esq. This, I think, was a volunteer crop from last year.

OATS.

This crop yielded very well this year. I think there was about three thousand five hundred acres put in, and should judge that the yield was about thirty-five bushels to the acre, making in all one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred bushels of oats.

RYE AND CORN.

This crop was light, and should think about one thousand acres was put in, yielding about twenty-five bushels to the acre, making twenty-five thousand bushels in all.

HAY.

This crop was very light, not much over the half a crop of last year, upon the same number of acres mowed.

VEGETABLES.

Onions, potatoes, peas, beans, melons, and other vegetables, five thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

RECAPITULATION OF GRAIN.

Description.	No. of acr's.	Bushels per acre.	No. of bush.
Wheat.....	7,000	20	140,000
Barley.....	4,833	30	145,000
Oats.....	3,500	35	122,500
Rye and Corn.....	1,000	25	25,000
Vegetables.....	5,790	.....	.....
Totals.....	22,123		432,500

WATER DITCHES AND CANALS.

Shasta River Canal Co. – This canal takes its water from the Shasta River, at Burns & Mahew's saw-mill in Shasta Valley, and supplies Greenhorn, Yreka Flats, and Hawkinsville. Office at Yreka. Jas. Sproul, Superintendent; R. Greathouse, Treasurer. Assessed value, fifty thousand dollars.

Scott River Water and Mining Co. – Takes its water from Scott River, and supplies Scott Bar, French Bar, Whiting Hill, Rockhouse Bar, and Johnson Bar. Office at Scott Bar, Thomas M. Soap, Superintendent and Treasurer. Assessed value, twelve thousand dollars.

Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Co. – Takes its water from Cottonwood Creek and supplies Cottonwood Flats with Rancherie Diggings. Office at Henley. J. W. Evans, Superintendent and Treasurer. Assessed value, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Altona Ditch Co. – Takes its water from Kidder's Creek in Scott Valley, and supplies the Mugginsville and Oro Fino Diggings. Length of canal, sixteen miles. Office at Mugginsville. B. F. Mason, Superintendent; A. P. Benton, Treasurer. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Oro Fino Ditch Co. – Takes its water from Kidder's Creek, in Scott Valley, and supplies Oro Fino Diggings. Barker, Moore, & Coe, proprietors and Superintendents. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Cottonwood and Rancherie Ditch. – Messrs. Grosse & Jacques, proprietors and Superintendents; supplies Cottonwood and Rancherie diggings; office at Henley. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Greenhorn Ditch. – Takes its water from Greenhorn Creek, and supplies Yreka Flats; office, at Yreka; owned by Messrs. Hill & McGill. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Hawkinsville Ditch. – Supplies the Lower Flats Diggings; owned by Charles Abbott & Co.; office, at Hawkinsville. Assessed value, one thousand six hundred dollars.

French Gulch Ditch Company. – Henry Hill, agent; takes its water from Indian Creek, and supplies French Gulch. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

French Flat Ditch. – Owned by John Foch & Co.; takes its water from the South Fork of Scott River, and supplies French Flats. Assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Newell's Ditch. – Property of Thomas Newell & Co.; taking water from South Fork of Scott River, and supplies diggings near Callahan's Ranch in Scott Valley. Assessed value, three hundred dollars.

Cottonwood Ditch and Mining Company. – Takes its water from Cottonwood Creek, and supplies the lower diggings on Cottonwood Flats; owned by Messrs. Haslitt, Fults & Keller; Daniel Keller, Superintendent and Treasurer; office at Henley. Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

McEwan's Ditch. – Owned by Messrs. Gramblin & Austin, on Scott River. Assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Siad Water Ditch. – Owned by F. Nicholson & Co., situated at Siad Valley. Assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Whiting's Ditch. – Takes its water from the first creek above Franklin Bar, on Scott River, and supplies Whiting Hill; owned by Peter Whiting. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Mill Creek Ditch. – On Scott River, and takes its water from Mill Creek; owned by Thomas Smith & Co. Assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

RECAPITULATION OF DITCHES AND CANALS.

Names.	Assessed value.
Shasta River Canal Company.....	\$50,000
Scott River Water and Mining Co.....	12,000
Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Co.....	20,000
Altona Ditch Co.....	3,000
Oro Fino Ditch Co.....	4,000
Cottonwood and Rancheria Ditch.....	4,000
Greenhorn Ditch.....	3,000
Hawkinsville Ditch.....	1,600
French Gulch Ditch.....	1,000
Newell's Ditch.....	300
Cottonwood Ditch and Mining Co.....	500
McKewan's Ditch.....	400
Siad Water Ditch.....	400
Whiting's Ditch.....	1,000
Mill Creek Ditch.....	800
Total assessed value.....	92,500
Several small Ditches, not included in the above.....	7,500
Grand total.....	\$100,000

QUARTZ MILLS.

Shores' Quartz Mill. – Located in Quartz Valley, below Mugginsville; water power, with six stamps; employs eighteen men. W. Shores & Bro., proprietors. This mill crushed, during the month of July last, one lot of fifty-four tons of quartz, which yielded five thousand three hundred dollars. Assessed value of two thousand dollars.

Fralick & Turk's Quartz Mill. – Located in Quartz Valley, below Mugginsville. Water power, with six stamps; employs eight men; Fralick & Turk, proprietors. The quartz crushed at this mill, during this season, has yielded about fifty dollars per ton. Assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Berry's Quartz Mill. – Located in Quartz Valley, near Mugginsville. Water power, with six stamps; employs six men; J. Berry, proprietor. This mill is new, and is scarcely in operation yet. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

TOLL BRIDGES.

Klamath Bridge. – Crossing Klamath River, on the Oregon wagon road; wooden bridge, with abutments; Edward DeWitt, proprietor. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Pioneer Bridge. – Crossing Klamath River, one mile below Klamath Bridge; Edward DeWitt, proprietor. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

McCloud's Bridge. – Crossing Sacramento River, near the lower Soda Springs; Rose McCloud, proprietor. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Jacobs & Tyson's Bridge. – Crossing Scott River, at the head of Scott Bar; wooden, with abutments; J. Tyson & Co., proprietors. Assessed value, seven thousand dollars.

Scott River Bridge. – Crossing Scott River, near its mouth; wire suspension; owned by Messrs. House & Maplesden. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pickering's Bridge. – Crossing Scott River, at a point on the Scott Valley trail; Joseph Pickering, proprietor. Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

SAW MILLS.

Shore's Saw Mill. – Located in Scott Valley, near Mugginsville; William Shores & Co., proprietors; employ six men; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Ætna Saw Mill. – Located in Scott Valley, at Ætna; Francis Berry, proprietor; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Rough and Ready Mill. – Samuel Berger, proprietor; sash saw; employ four men; water power. Assessed at three thousand dollars.

Barker's Saw Mill. – Located in Scott's Valley, on Kidder's Creek; James Barker, proprietor; employ six men; water power, sash saw. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Gordon's Mill. – Located in Scott Valley; D. Gordon, proprietor; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Mill Creek Mill. – Located on Mill Creek, Scott River; S. McGoffey & Bro., proprietors; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, nine hundred dollars.

Saw Mill. – Located on Scott River; sash saw, water power; H. C. Tickner, proprietor; employ six men. Assessed value, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

South Fork Mill. – Located on South Fork Scott River; Phillips & Lawton, proprietors; circular saw, steam power; employ six men. Assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Forest Mill. – Located at the Forest House, near the Scott Valley divide; Baxter & Heofflu, proprietors; employ five men; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Saw Mill. – Located on Shasta River, near the divide, between Strawberry and Shasta valleys; Burns & Mayhew, proprietors; employ twelve men; circular saw; water power. Assessed value, six thousand dollars.

Handy & Greenwood's Mill. – Located near Yreka City; steam power, circular saw; employ twelve men. Assessed value, six thousand dollars.

Westbrook's Mill. – Located on Shasta River, in Shasta Valley; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, two thousand dollars; employ four men.

McCloud's Mill. – Located In Strawberry Valley, near Forest Home; Ross McCloud, proprietor; unfinished; when finished will run one circular saw; water power, and employ four men.

Clark's Mill. – Located in Strawberry Valley, near the Pettis Springs; unfinished; when finished will run one sash saw; water power; employ four men; Marion Clark, proprietor.

Walker & Kelley's Mill. – Located on Shasta River; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Greenhorn Mill. – Located on Greenhorn Creek; M. Rosenheim & Co., proprietors; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Cottonwood Ditch Co.'s Mill. – Located at Cottonwood; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars; Cottonwood Mill Fluming Company, proprietors.

FLOURING MILLS.

Ætna Mill. – Located in Scott Valley, at Ætna; Francis Berry, proprietor; E. P. Jenner, miller; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Lafayette Mill. – Located in Scott Valley, near Mugginsville; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men; Shores & Bean, proprietors. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Rough and Ready Mill. – Located in Scott Valley, at Rough and Ready; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men; Swain & McConaughy & Co., proprietors. Assessed value, eight thousand dollars.

Shasta Valley Mill. – Located in Shasta Valley, on Shasta River; one run of stone, and employs four men; Charles Schlitch, proprietor and miller. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Grist Mill. – Located in Shasta Valley, on Shasta River; one run of stone, and employs two men; R. L. Westbrook, proprietor. Assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

MINING IN GENERAL.

In proportion to the amount of capital employed, the mines of the county yield as well as any in the State. In quartz leads the county is rich, and they are to be found in various sections, which in a few years will prove to be as productive as any that have ever been worked. The placer diggings are about worked out, and the best paying claims at present are in the hills and deep banks, where it requires great labor and time to reach the pay dirt, but when reached, is surer pay than any city bank.

ASSESSMENT 1858.

Improvement on Real Estate.....	\$958,180
Personal Property.....	2,121,894
Total.....	\$3,080,074

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. DUDLEY,
County Assessor.

YOLO COUNTY.

JAMES McCAULEY.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Cacheville, Yolo Co., Cal., Oct. 12, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR: - I herewith submit my Annual Statistical Report of Yolo County for the present year, which, perhaps, may not be as full as you could have wished, yet, under the circumstances, it is the best I could do after diligent inquiry.

Our county being entirely an agricultural one, there were many items that I endeavored to procure, but could not from the fact that farmers failed to take a note of them – such as cheese, butter, eggs, or an exact number of bushels of grain. I therefore had to content myself by making a general estimate upon the best information I could get.

My books show forty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-three acres of land cultivated, and an additional number of twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres of grass land, making a total of seventy thousand acres inclosed.

Apart from the tule, our lands are favorably located, and, with a sufficiency of rain, are capable of producing from fifty to seventy-five bushels of barley per acre. The present year, however, owing to two or three successive drouths, has not returned a yield of more than ten bushels per acre.

The average yield of wheat, I find, for this year, is about eight bushels per acre. These drouths have been a sad drawback to our county, one, in fact, of too much

importance to be passed by without notice. Our farmers have felt its effects so keenly that their faith is considerably shaken in their dependence on rain.

In my humble opinion, the full development of the farming resources of our county could be more surely attained by the diverting of the waters of the Putah and Cache Creeks upon the high lands, thereby at once draining the swamp and tule and irrigating the dry.

This may be an extravagant idea, but it is one I think altogether practicable. The tule lands that it would reclaim would be an ample remuneration for the outlay. As the State is interested in the draining of her tule lands, and our citizens in that of irrigating their homesteads, I, therefore, will leave this growing necessity with them, to prompt their own invention.

I find a slight increase over last year in the different classes of stock through the county. Much attention is being paid to the improvement in the blood of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

The growing of wool is becoming an object of some little importance. The raising of bees, also, is making its mark in our market, and much to the pleasure and profit of its dealers.

Fruits of every kind show a slight increase, the grape, however, taking the lead. Judging from the increase in this department, I think Dame Temperance will soon have good cause in scowling upon the vineyards of our county. Old Whiskey, too, is showing his ghostly and hungry head, for, within the last year, two distilleries have been erected in the county.

A small experiment in raising tobacco has been tried and found to do well.

One artesian well is in progress in the county. A native black walnut is found in portions of our county, the fruit of which, in many respects, is similar to that of the Atlantic States.

We have three flouring-mills, in a flourishing condition; five run of stone; fifteen-horse power.

Inclosed I also send a statistical table.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

JAMES McCAULEY,
Assessor Yolo County.

YUBA COUNTY.

JOEL D. MARTIN.....County Assessor.

MARYSVILLE, November 30th, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
 Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Inclosed please find my report for the year 1859. Pardon me for not having written you sooner:

In accordance with the laws of the State, I herewith submit such information as is within my reach, relative to the matters specified in your circular to County Assessors, so far as Yuba County is concerned:

REAL ESTATE.

Description.	Amount.
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,523,674
Assessed value of Improvements.....	1,657,750
Assessed value of Personal Property.....	2,616,580
Total.....	\$5,798,004

LANDS.

Number of acres of inclosed agricultural lands, forty-five thousand. Number of acres of land under cultivation, thirty thousand.

I cannot state the exact number of acres of uncultivated agricultural land; owing to the unsettled titles, it is very difficult to give the exact number of acres of agricultural land.

By far the larger portion of the county consists of mineral lands. There are no swamp or overflowed lands in the county; still, there are many thousands of acres which overflow at any high stages of water, but is not what is usually termed overflowed land.

TIMBER.

There is but little timber in the valley, and that is found upon the margin of the Feather and Yuba rivers, and is chiefly oak. The upper portion of the county is heavily timbered with pine, cedar, and fir.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	3,000	90,000
Barley.....	5,900	177,000
Oats.....	350	10,500
Corn.....	500	30,000
Buckwheat.....	15	400
Peas.....	20	600

Beans.....	50	1,500
Potatoes.....	30	2,500
Sweet Potatoes.....	10	.....
Onions.....	20	.....
Alfalfa.....	900	.....
Hay.....	1,850	.....
Broom Corn.....	30	.....

Butter, ten thousand pounds. Eggs, two thousand five hundred dozen. Wool, thirty thousand pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	30,000
Peach trees.....	150,000
Pear trees.....	7,000
Plum trees.....	7,500
Cherry trees.....	8,000
Nectarine trees.....	7,000
Quince trees.....	3,000
Apricot trees.....	5,000
Fig trees.....	300
Lemon Trees.....	20
Orange trees.....	15
Olive trees.....	10
Pomegranate Trees.....	75
Prune Trees.....	100
Ornamental Trees.....	1,000
Almond trees.....	125
Gooseberry bushes.....	300
Raspberry bushes.....	1,000
Grape vines.....	40,000
Strawberry vines.....	20,000
Wine, gallons.....	2,000

Total value of fruit raised, three hundred thousand dollars.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
American Horses.....	900

Spanish Horses.....	275
Wild Horses.....	260
Mules.....	1,500
Asses.....	25
Cows.....	1,450
Calves.....	800
Stock Cattle.....	3,000
Beef.....	1,000
Oxen.....	575
Sheep.....	7,500
Goats.....	100
Hogs.....	5,000
Chickens.....	2,997
Turkeys.....	597
Ducks.....	121
Geese.....	27

IMPROVEMENTS.

Description.	No.	Value.
Grist Mills.....	6	.....
Steam Power.....	4	.....
Run of Stones.....	13	.....
Total value of Steam Grist Mills.....	.....	\$50,000
Water Power.....	2	.....
Run of Stone.....	4	.....
Total value of Water Power Grist Mills.....	.....	7,000
Grain ground, bushels.....	70,000	.....
Saw Mills.....	22	.....
Steam Power.....	7	.....
Quartz Mills.....	5	20,500
Mining Ditches.....	30	.....
Miles in length.....	250	200,000
Toll Bridges.....	13	.....
Ferries.....	4	.....
Turnpike Roads.....	4	.....
Miles in length.....	95	.....
Cost.....	.....	95,000
Increase.....	.....	30,000
Cost of Repairing and Collecting.....	.....	12,700

GOLD DUST.

As near as I can ascertain, the amount of gold dust purchased the past year by buyers in this county has amounted to seven million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

MINING TOWNS.

The principal mining towns of our county are Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Sand Flat, Timbuctoo, Sucker Flat, Smartsville, Brown's Valley, Indiana Ranch, Frenchtown, New York Flat, Strawberry Valley, Eagleville, Foster's Bar, Bullard's Bar, Oregon Hill, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Young's Hill, and Railroad Hill.

A few of the above named towns might perhaps as well be classed, with others I might mention, among the things that have been. Yet, there is some mining carried on at each of these places, and many of them are lively thriving towns.

BEEES.

There are now in the county forty-five hives, or stands, of bees.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Marysville, in Yuba County, is connected, by telegraph, with Sacramento, Oroville, and Yreka. There were separate lines, but at this time they are combined.

RAILROADS.

Two have been projected – one to connect Marysville with Vallejo, and the other to connect Marysville with Folsom. There has been some grading done on each of these roads; the former has the best wishes of the people of this county; they voted an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and bonds have been issued to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. There has been considerable grading done, and D. C. Haskin, the Contractor, has made the necessary arrangements in the West for rails, cars, etc. The road is to be completed between the city of Marysville and a point on the Sacramento River, known as Knight's Landing, by the first of April, 1860.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

For the benefit of tax-payers, and those who feel an interest in the affairs of the county, I will give the amount of taxable property in each locality and explain, so that all may know what portion of the county pays the largest amount of taxes.

The taxable property of the city of Marysville is –

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,158,317 00
“ “ Improvements.....	1,053,000 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	1,755,460 00
Total amount of Taxable Property in the city of Marysville.....	\$3,967,777 00
Amount of Taxes.....	\$89,274 98

The assessed value of Real Estate in the mountains is.....	\$11,055 00
Assessed Improvements.....	316,500 00
“ Personal Property.....	342,330 00
Total amount of Taxable Property in the mountains.....	\$669,885 00
Amount of Taxes.....	\$15,072 41

The property thus designated as property in the mountains, comprises all the upper portion of the county, commencing at the foot-hills.

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate north side of the Yuba River.....	\$120,874 00
“ “ Improvements.....	65,350 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	109,568 00
Total amount of Taxable Property north side of the Yuba River.....	\$295,792 00
Amount of Taxes.....	\$6,655 32

The property thus designated as property north side of the Yuba, is that portion of the county commencing at the city limits of Marysville, and running back to the foot-hills and the Honcut, the dividing line between the counties of Yuba and Butte.

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate south side of the Yuba River.....	\$142,878 00
“ “ Improvements.....	64,105 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	243,113 00

Total amount of Taxable Property south side of the Yuba River.....	\$450,096 00
Amount of Taxes.....	\$10,127 16

The property thus designated as property south side Yuba River, comprises that portion of the county lying between the Yuba, Feather, and Bear rivers.

Description.	Value.
Amount of subsequent Assessment -	
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$90,550 00
“ “ Improvements.....	157,795 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	166,109 00
Total amount of subsequent Assessment.....	\$414,454 00
Amount of Taxes.....	\$9,325 25
Total amount of Taxes for the year 1859.....	\$130,455 09

The delinquent list of 1857 and 1858 are not added in the above.

In the above report I have given you all the information within my knowledge concerning the affairs of Yuba County. You will see that the amount of taxable property falls a little short of last year (1858). It is not because property has depreciated in value in the county, but the simple reason is, that I have thought it just and proper to place a lower valuation on certain real estate, which had, in my opinion, been overvalued. The condition of the county of Yuba is, at this time, good. We have splendid county buildings – buildings that will compare favorably with any in the State, or even any of the Eastern States – and our debt is not large; in fact, we might boast of our county, and, perhaps, of the mass of its inhabitants.

The Assessor’s office is one of responsibility, and I regret that I have not the ability to fill it to my satisfaction. How near I have come to satisfying the people of this county, I leave them to judge. There is one thing certain, until the land titles of California are settled, it is all the most careful and talented can do, to give satisfaction or make the yoke of taxes equal. If the wise could devise some means by which to settle the land titles in this State and make real estate what it should be, the few who have to bear the burden for their neighbors, would soon be relieved, and the revenue of the State, and each county of the State, would far exceed what it now is.

I have complied with the law in my report as near as I could from the knowledge I can glean from the people in this county. I hope it may be satisfactory to you.

Very respectfully,

JOEL D. MARTIN,
Assessor of Yuba County.