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Modern Rulers of Egypt.

The first modern ruler of Egypt who had any idea of improving the condition of the country by constructing works of public utility, was the celebrated Mehemet Ali. Having been elevated to the rank of Pasha from a humble position and with a foreign origin, as he was an Albanian and not a Turk, and had embraced the Turk's religion for the sake of office and ambition, he was sent to Egypt by the Sultan as a province suitable for a man of his energy and restlessness. Irritated by provocations from the Porte, conscious of his great executive powers, and yielding to the promptings of his ambition, he made Egypt his own independent kingdom; and throwing off his allegiance to the Sultan, invaded and conquered Syria and Palestine, and was about to take possession of Constantinople itself, and make it the capital of his empire instead of being that of the Sultan, when the allied fleets of England, France, and Russia, drove him back to Egypt at the moment Turkey lay at his feet. The Porte and its allies stipulated that he and his heirs should have the government of Egypt henceforth to all future time, independent and undisturbed, upon the payment of an annual tribute to the Porte of about \$300,000, and be dignified with the title of Viceroy. The no less celebrated Ibrahim Pasha, under whom he won most of his victories and made most of his conquests, was not the son of Mehemet Ali, and the present Pasha, Mohammed Said, upon the decease of Abbas. The present Viceroy is said to be a man of great energy and large views, but sometimes cruel to his subjects, capricious in his movements, and given to luxurious habits which must shorten his life, if they do not indeed, as most predict who know him, soon end it.

Said Pasha, however, from mingling freely with the English and the French, has conceived ideas as humane as they are expansive; and should he be able to carry out his projected measures, he may be able to bring back to Egypt something of its ancient glory. The internal improvements and public works projected, and in some instances completed or commenced by Mehemet Ali, he has adopted as his own, and designs not only to carry them out fully, but to add to them largely. His alleged cruelty is not exhibited, so far as I can learn, in acts of ill nature, passion, jealousy, or malice towards individuals. He does not crown his prisons upon mere suspicion, like the king of Naples, nor like him wear out his victims in dark, damp dungeons, or send them, after sham trials, away to execution. His cruelty is the conscription of young men for the army, who are seized without notice, and wherever found after sunset, and hurried away to the army without permission to bid farewell to those they love the most. Forced labor is also common upon the public works, in which great suffering is often endured, with sickness and death.

Said Pasha has manifested a tolerant spirit in religion. Not only have the native Christian sects had the fullest liberty of worship, but English and American missionaries are allowed to prosecute their work without molestation, and recently the Viceroy ordered that all Christian soldiers in his army should be allowed to hold religious services in their own way. In the late war he furnished a strong auxiliary force for the Porte, for which service the Porte recently sent him a costly sword by one of his Ministers of State, with a letter of thanks in his own hand. It is suspected by some that the Viceroy's ambition and energy suggest the thought of independence at some no distant day, of which some of his public works are in anticipation.

Saying nothing of the ship canal projected across the isthmus of Suez, within two years only the Viceroy has introduced the following administrative measures, besides others of the same character: The abolition of slavery; discharging all the villages of arrears taxes; liberty of commerce and trade, instead of the former system of monopoly; the payment of taxes and duties in money instead of payment in kind; the amelioration of the state of the army; the extinction of all the old debts of the State; the equal liability of men of all religions and races to conscription; and the decision of a great mass of matters for a long time in litigation by arbitration instead of the tedious process of law.—*Corsp. Boston Traveller.*

In Anderson county, Texas, pork is selling at two cents a pound, and a railroad to the Gulf or to New Orleans would make it worth five cents.

Industrial Development.

The age in which we live will be recorded in the annals of time as pre-eminently the era of industrial development. In other times there have been movements towards this end, but they have been of a limited and temporary character, and never before so powerful and extensive, pervading all civilized nations, and penetrating to the remotest and darkest corners of the earth. It may be matter of wonder that this diffusion of wealth, power and intelligence has been so long delayed; but the history of human life is well calculated to guard us against impatience, and to teach long enduring faith and hope. The greatest gifts of God to man are those of the longest promise and most patient waiting, and consummated only by slow stages, and with laborious industry and perseverance.

Industrial development is the offspring of civil and religious liberty, and it has required six thousand years of existence for mankind to reach that condition in which they deserved and had become fitted for the bestowal of these attributes. Even now they are given to but a few favored lands. But wherever they are received by any people, the gigantic strides of that nation in wealth and power, and the elevation of the great mass of the inhabitants in prosperous thrift and commanding influence, are matters of astonishment, fear and reverence all over the world.

The ruling dynasties of all the European nations, including the half Asiatic empires of Russia and Turkey, are at length opening their eyes to the fact that they must engage in the diffusion of education and intelligence among their people, and encourage the development of all industrial resources, by every means in their power, unless they are prepared to see those governments which have gained the start of them in elevating the condition of their people, monopolize the wealth of the world, and reduce all other nations to comparative poverty and insignificance. The point has been reached when the rulers and the privileged classes find that they can rise no further without carrying their people up with them at every step, and that if they refuse or delay this, they will fall with their people, relatively, into a minor if not a tributary rank among the nations. It is no longer the nobility whose interests and whose wishes are consulted in the economy and action of the government, but the active, industrious business classes. This is a great change in the governments of the old world, and the revolution which it will work in the whole structure of society, though gradual, will be great and irreversible in all future time. This course has been forced upon other nations by the successful example of England and our own country. England, which though but a little isolated island of the ocean, has in her prosperous career of commerce and manufactures for the last two hundred years accumulated half the wealth of the world, and maintained the integrity of a gigantic colonial empire, whose morning drum-beat follows the hours around the globe. These United States, too, yet in the greenness of youth, how marked has been their influence upon the destiny of the world, and how boundless the wealth and unlimited the empire within reach of their abundant resources, if they are but true in their career to the dictates of enlightened reason.

Let the cynical philosopher rail as he will; the theoretical castle-builder please himself as he may on his airy nothings, and the Pharisees of the day declaim with pious horror concerning filthy lucre and devotion to mammon. We know well that he does not discern the signs of the times who fails to see that it is the "mighty dollar" which these men so hypocritically profess to despise, that the providence of God in these days is using in the government of the world. It is set before the people to guide them now, in like manner as of old was the pillar of cloud by day and the light of the fire by night. It was by no metaphysical dogmas, and to no school of transcendental philosophy that Israel, the chosen, was led, but to a land of practical and tangible wealth—a land flowing with milk and honey. The earliest blessings of Heaven were the gifts of the basket and the store. And the faith and resignation of Job were rewarded by doubling his great stock of worldly wealth; and even the heavenly Jerusalem is likened unto a city of pure gold, pearls and precious stones.

The world has always had, even when it made the slowest progress, a plentiful supply of learned men, philosophers, priests, scribes and pharisees; but its greatest need is not of these. What it most wants, and what subserves most to the general growth and increase in knowledge as well as in wealth, is intelligent, enterprising business classes. Our country owes its growth to the encouragement and protection given to these men, who, in the despotisms of the old world, are those most oppressed by the

iron rule of military power and aristocratic domination.

There are none who perform a higher part in the drama of human life than the successful organizers of labor and accumulators of wealth, whether on a small or large scale. The faculty is among the rarest which is to be found in society; rarer by far than the power which thunders in the Senate House and fulmines over Rome. It is the most difficult to be learned of all lessons, and where there is not natural ability for it, all the advantages of position and inherited wealth cannot give success.

Without the aid of these accumulations all that is useful and valuable in the land would soon languish and decay, the learning of the schools would be of little worth, and the strong arm of physical power itself would wither and become helpless for lack of life-sustaining aliment!—*Boston Trav.*

The Great Submarine Telegraph.

The following are the conditions on which the Lords of the Treasury are prepared to enter into a contract with the Atlantic Telegraph Company. They are embodied in a letter from the Board to Mr. Cyrus Field, now in London:

1. It is understood that the capital required to lay down the line will be £350,000.

2. Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish the aid of her ships to take what soundings may still be considered needful, or to verify those already taken, and favorably to consider any request that may be made to furnish aid by their vessels in laying down the cables.

3. The British Government, from the time of the completion of the line, and so long as it shall continue in working order, undertakes to pay at the rate of £14,000 a year, being at the rate of 4 per cent. on the assumed capital, as a fixed remuneration for the work done on behalf of the government in the conveyance outward and homeward of their messages. The payment to continue until the net profits of the company are equal to a dividend of 6 per cent., when the payment shall be reduced to £10,000 a year for a period of twenty-five years. It is, however, understood that if the government messages in any year shall, at the usual tariff rate charged to the public, amount to a larger sum, such additional payment shall be made as equivalent thereto.

4. That the British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Telegraph Company similar in principle to that of the British Government, in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in which they arrive at the station.

5. That the tariff of charges shall be fixed with the consent of the Treasury, and shall not be increased without such consent being obtained, so long as this contract lasts.

In the last budget of news we find the following item, which shows in a vivid manner the "dangers of the sea":

The Hermann encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane for most part of the time, and the sea running mountain high. When about 900 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the vessel laboring heavily, and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft, carrying the side levers of one of the engines, broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it. The ship was thus made completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the Hermann, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the vessel. The slightest delay in unengaging and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the other engine, and the Hermann would then have been left to the mercy of the waves. As it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming, with one engine driving both paddle wheels. The Hermann arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 14th ultimo. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Captain Higgins, expressive of their admiration of the great seamanlike skill, courage and praiseworthy conduct displayed by him throughout the whole of this trying period. The Hermann's mails and passengers were forwarded to their destination by the Fulton, and the valuable cargo, after being surveyed, would be reshipped by the agents, with all practicable speed.

The New Orleans Creole contains an advertisement for a Nicaragua loan of \$500,000. It is made payable in twenty years, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the security is one million of acres of the best lands, the scrip of which is said to be ready.

The Slave Trade in New York.

A New York paper gives the following upon the authority of the United States Deputy Marshals:

This business was never prosecuted with greater energy than at present. The occasional interposition of the legal authorities exercises no apparent influence for its suppression. It is seldom that one or more vessels cannot be designated at the wharves respecting which there is evidence that she is either in or has been concerned in the traffic; and within the last nine months three alleged slave cases of the character referred to have been before our courts, resulting, in one instance, in confiscation.

The manner of conducting this trade has undergone some change within a few months, which it is well to observe. Parties in Cuba desirous of fitting out a slaver have no difficulty in procuring agents in this city, through certain commercial houses, to negotiate for the charter of such a craft as may be deemed suitable for an African voyage. They come here with the requisite amount of funds, and effect a charter, with a proviso that the vessel may be purchased, if desired, when she arrives at her destination. Through the potent influence of said funds it becomes the interest of all concerned; even to the sail-maker, caulker, shipwright and joiner, to say no more about the matter than is necessary; and as regards the cargo, Judge Betts has ruled that its charter, as ordinarily made up, can afford no evidence justifying the vessel's detention.

The vessel, therefore, departs with the United States flag at her peak, and a proper person on board provided with blank papers, the power of an attorney, &c., so that if an arrangement can be effected for procuring a cargo of negroes, the vessel is sold at a large profit, and her late owners in New York are no longer responsible for her proceedings. Her flag will protect her from interference by foreign cruisers, and our own are not so numerous but that they can commonly be avoided. The vessel is then run to Cuba, the cargo discharged, and the vessel burned. Humanity has been outraged, but a princely fortune has been acquired.

The question is renewed with still more earnestness—"Can the fitting out of slavers here be prevented?" There are officers in the employ of the Government noted for their sagacity and long experience in connection with this subject, who answer that it can, by so amending the law relating to the shipment of crews that vessels engaged in the African trade, shall take none but Americans. The Journal thinks this would stop the crime, as Portuguese men are the sailors.

Color of the Ocean.

The waters of the globe exhibit various hues, which depend upon a variety of circumstances. The ocean absorbs all the prismatic colors except that of ultramarine, which is reflected in every direction. This is its true color in general, when seen apart from atmospheric influence, modified by depth; but every gleam of sunshine, passing clouds, winds, shoals, and sandbanks, affect its tints. Particular parts of the ocean show peculiar colors. The sea is white in the Gulf of Guinea, and black amid the Maldivian Islands. Various purple, rose-colored waters occur in the higher parts of the Mediterranean, in the vermillion sea off California, the Red Sea, and in tracts along the coast of Chile, Brazil and Australia. Green water appears in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, and in connection with the deepest blue in the Arctic Ocean. These appearances are permanent, and so distinct, that ships have been seen partly in blue and partly in green water at the same time. These tints are occasioned by differently colored animalculæ, which swarm in countless myriads in the tracts in question. The same species of animalculæ (*Trichodesmium erythrum*) which color the Red Sea have been found in other similarly tinted districts of the ocean. The green of the Arctic Seas is produced also by minute animals, which visit in spring the coast of Holland, and have been encountered in immense shoals migrating in the Atlantic. In the Antarctic regions, Sir James Ross remarked repeatedly the change of color of the sea from light oceanic blue to a dirty brown, caused by ferruginous animalculæ. The phosphorescence of the ocean, a magnificent and imposing spectacle, when the waves scintillate with bright green sparks, or exhibit a long line of fire flashing in a thousand directions, by minute organic beings, which are phosphorescent while alive; a property retained by the gelatinous particles with which certain tracts of the deep are thickly charged—their dead and dismembered relics. At the same time, a disturbed electrical condition of the atmosphere may be most favorable to the phenomenon.

It is said that Gen. Houston will be a candidate for Governor of Texas at the next canvass.

A New Calculating Machine.

The French Moniteur gives some interesting particulars of a new calculating machine, from which we extract the following passages: "M. Thomas, of Colmar, has lately made the finishing improvements in the calculating machine, called the arithmometer, at which he has been working for upwards of thirty years. Pascal and Leibnitz, in the seventeenth century, and Diderot at a later period, endeavored to construct a machine which might serve as a substitute for human intelligence in the combination of figures; but their efforts failed. M. Thomas' arithmometer may be used without the least trouble or possibility of error, not only for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but also for much more complex operations, such as the extraction of the square root, involution, the resolution of triangles, &c. A multiplication of eight figures by eight others is made in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen figures by eight figures in twenty-four seconds; and in one minute and a quarter one can extract the square root of sixteen figures, and also prove the accuracy of the calculation. The arithmometer adapts itself to every sort of combination. As an instance of the wonderful extent of its powers, we may state that it can furnish in a few seconds products amounting to 999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999. A marvellous number, comparable to the infinite multitude of stars which stud the firmament, or the particles of dust which float in the atmosphere. The working of this instrument is, however, most simple. To raise or lower a nut-screw, to turn a winch a few times, and, by means of a button, to slide off a metal plate from left to right, or from right to left, is the whole secret. Instead of simply reproducing the operations of man's intelligence, the arithmometer relieves that intelligence from the necessity of making the operations. Instead of repeating responses dictated to it, this instrument instantaneously dictates the proper answer to the man who asks the question. It is not matter producing material effects, but matter which thinks, reflects, reasons, calculates and executes all the most difficult and complicated arithmetical operations with a rapidity and infallibility which defies all the calculators in the world. The arithmometer is, moreover, a simple instrument, of very little volume, and easily portable. It is already used in many great financial establishments, where considerable economy is realized by its employment. It will soon be considered as indispensable, and be as generally used as a clock, which was formerly only to be seen in palaces, and is now in every cottage."—*London Athenæum.*

Our Railroads.

The New York Central Railroad, the line from Albany to Buffalo, has a capital paid in of \$24,136,660. The total amount of its funded debt is \$14,763,897. The total debt and stock of the company is nearly thirty-eight and a half millions of dollars. The receipts of the year past were from passengers \$3,229,751; from freight \$4,371,389; from other sources \$171,926. Total \$7,773,069.

The expenditures were—transportation expenses \$4,097,867; interest and sinking fund \$1,042,759.

The net earnings for the year were \$2,556,721, equal to 10.697 per cent. on the amount of the capital stock on which dividends are payable. The income account shows a surplus for the year, after paying two dividends of 4 per cent. each in February and August, of \$1,301,036.

The company have 209 locomotives, 182 first class passenger cars, and 2336 cars of all kinds.

The annual report of the New York and Erie Railroad states the gross earnings of the year past at \$6,349,040, and the transportation expenses, &c., at \$3,343,579. Interest on debt \$1,758,959. Net earnings \$1,246,712, an increase of 413,292 over last year.

The Reading Railroad has a capital and debt of \$19,014,180. Receipts of the past year \$4,321,793; net income \$2,593,915. Tons of coal transported 2,213,272; number of locomotives 141; number of coal cars 5000.

The first freight train through to New York, via Toledo and Wabash Railroad, passed over the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, through Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, Dec. 31. It consisted of 56 cars laden with 5000 hogs. The freight on this lot amounted to \$9,550, and their value was \$59,000.—*Boston Traveller.*

John Dagan, of Avon, Maine, was found dead in his woodshed Dec. 18th. He was President of the Franklin County Temperance Society, in the Washingtonian times, but was intemperate after the Maine Law was enacted. Helen Jewett, who was murdered in New York some years ago, was his daughter.

Henry Bates is still in the city "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," waiting probably to be taken into custody by order of the Senate. His attorneys, Messrs. Botts and Beatty, are preparing a defense. The affairs of Mr. Rowe, (President of Pacific Express Co.,) are growing more and more complicated, and he is here styled the hero of the *habeas corpus*. When last heard from he had been taken to the prison-brig, to be taken before the Supreme Court on a writ, for the fourth time, at 2 o'clock to-day. The *quid nuncs* are speculating as to the present whereabouts of the mysterious \$124,000, and the conclusion is unanimous that it will be a long time before the facts in the case will be divulged to the public ear; Judge Monson and the Grand Jury to the contrary notwithstanding.

James L. English, formerly Mayor of Sacramento, has been temporarily appointed Treasurer of the State, *vice* Henry Bates impeached and resigned.

A resolution to impeach G. W. Whitman, Comptroller of State, for malfeasance in office, passed the Assembly on the 14th inst. by a vote of 55 to 15.

There has been no definite action in the Legislature in regard to our State bonds. An almost unanimous feeling prevails against repudiation throughout the State. The discussion of the question in the Legislature has been in regard to the course of action, to legalize the outstanding indebtedness.—*Globe*.

A bill to legalize the State indebtedness has been introduced by Senator Coffroth. It or a similar one will pass.—*Alta*.

The swamp and overflowed land bills received a death blow in the House this morning, every one of them having been indefinitely postponed. So ends the hopes of the settlers with this Legislature. Everybody wants to do something, but the mode is the barrier they cannot pass. The Assembly is probably unanimous in favor of the reclamation of the swamp lands, and yet they are so obstinate that no plan can be agreed upon to carry their wishes into effect.—*Sac. Corp. S. F. Chronicle, Feb. 16th*.

Mr. Watkins, of the Assembly, has given notice of an Act to repeal the law authorizing the construction of a State Capitol. I heard a report early in the session that this bill would be repealed, and a claim then presented by Nougés, the contractor, for damages on account of expenses incurred in preparing to build the State House.—*Alta*.

The Legislature recently made an appropriation to the counties of San Bernardino and Los Angeles, to aid in the arrest and execution of outlaws. It gives \$3,000 to the Judge of Los Angeles county, and \$2,000 to the Judge of San Bernardino county, together with 100 stand of rifles and 100 revolvers.

Mr. Graves introduced a bill to provide for the extinguishment of the debt of San Luis Obispo county. It passed the Assembly Feb. 7th.

The county seat of El Dorado county has been changed from Coloma to Placerville, by act of the Legislature.

Another source of difficulty is that celebrated State Prison contract. The Senate refuses to appropriate any sum at all, which excites the ire of the lessee, who threatens to "let loose the hounds." The Assembly adheres to this clause, and a spicy discussion may be expected when the matter comes to a test vote.—*Cor. Chronicle*.

A resolution has been adopted in the Legislature, to adjourn on the 10th of March proximo. The Chronicle says: "In the meantime members cannot draw their pay because the appropriations are exhausted, which may have the effect of hastening its consummation. Boarding-house keepers are getting impatient again, and members pursue proportionately low."

Interior News.
During the past fortnight we have been favored with copious rains throughout the State, and the miners are cheered with the prospect of a full supply of water during the summer. The rains have been productive of some damage in various sections of the State; bridges and flumes, and in some instances houses were swept away by the floods. All accounts agree in estimating the yield of gold for the present year far above that of any year previous.—*Globe*.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, School Land warrants may be located on mineral lands.

In our former steamer edition we gave an account of the robbery of \$13,000 of State and County funds from Mr. Buster, Treasurer of Sonoma county. The people of that section generally believe that the Treasurer committed the robbery himself. He is now in Santa Rosa Jail.—*Alta*.

The stage between Angel's Camp and San Andres was stopped by a company of robbers on the morning of the 17th, and robbed of \$15,000—\$10,000 belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., and \$5,000 to Pacific Express Co. A telegraphic report of the same evening gives information of the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the money; but details no particulars.—*Alta*.

Considerable attention is being attracted toward the manufacture of sugar from beets. A meeting was held at Santa Clara lately, and committee appointed to raise subscriptions of stock for the establishment of a manufactory.—*Alta*.

The Hinckston & Co. quartz claim, near

Drytown, yielded \$5,000 from six days' labor, recently.

The summit of Monte Diablo was covered with snow on the 18th instant.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Sacramento Union reports a great conflagration at Iowa Hill. One hundred houses burned; estimated loss, \$150,000.

Oregon.
We take the following Oregon items from the *Alta*.

Our dates from Oregon are to 12th of February.

The papers contain nothing of importance. The Legislature has adjourned.

The snow has disappeared, and has been succeeded by heavy rains.

About twenty-five per cent. of the stock in the neighborhood of the Dalles have died during the late snow storm and cold weather.

The Indians have been making an outbreak near Fort Sincoc. Four whites have been captured, and a large number of cattle stolen.

The miners in this Territory have recently been very successful, having discovered great quantities of gold in lumps of unheard of sizes.

Washington Territory.
The news from Washington Territory is unimportant.

The Legislature adjourned on the 29th of January. The session has been mostly occupied in reviewing and condemning the course of Gov. Stevens in the martial law affair and the late Indian war; the balance with business principally local. One or two counties have been formed.—*Alta*.

Utah Territory.
We have dates from Salt Lake to the 17th February. Some of the belated emigrant trains had arrived, after suffering every hardship, on account of the severity of the weather. The small pox had again broken out in the Valley. The snow is deeper in the Valley than at any former period since its settlement by the whites.—*Globe*.

New Mexico.
Capt. Frank Schaffer and Capt. Johnson, with Mr. Alex. K. McLean, arrived at San Diego a few days since, with later news from Fort Yuma. The Apaches still continue their incursions. Capt. Schaffer reports the newly discovered copper mines near the junction of the Gila and Colorado as very rich. It is now the property and is about being worked by a company, consisting of Lieut. Mowry, of the 2d Artillery, Mr. Halsted, George F. Hooper and Francis Hinton.—*Alta*.

Mexico.
Sixty-five men embarked on the steamship Sea Bird, on 5th instant, with the intention of joining the forces of Gandara in the Mexican State of Sonora. They are to be joined by others who go overland to San Diego, and it is said that they are to be furnished with United States arms.—*Alta*.

The brig J. S. Cabot arrived on the 10th inst., from La Paz, bringing intelligence that Gen. Blancarte had seized all the vessels lying in the port of La Paz, and put them under an embargo. Gen. B. was to leave in a few days, with 700 men, for the City of Mexico.—*Alta*.

A great storm had occurred off Vera Cruz. Numerous vessels were wrecked, including the ship-of-war Guadalupe and steamer Iturbide. Eighty persons on board the latter were lost.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Neeragua.
The following is all the news from this quarter: Walker is at Rivas, which he has placed in a strong state of defence. No communication across the Isthmus. The Costa Ricans under Gen. Jose Joaquin Mora, hold possession of Greytown, the San Juan river, and the river steamers. Gen. Mora has issued a proclamation declaring Greytown and San Juan river in a state of blockade, also, that Walker once exterminated, Costa Rica, instead of opposing the transit of passengers and the freedom of commerce, will favor them with all her forces.

Eastern States.
Latest dates, January 21st.

The New York papers are filled with long accounts of severe cold weather and a very heavy snow-storm experienced in that city, as also over a vast area of the neighboring country, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of January. The weather is reported as intensely cold,—the snow very deep,—travel difficult,—navigation perilous,—railroad travel entirely suspended,—the light and water supplies entirely stopped,—ships and other vessels wrecked, and lives lost,—altogether "astonishing to the very oldest inhabitant."

No news of special importance from Washington.

Europe and the East.
European dates to 3rd January.

The Swiss Government still maintains its hostile attitude against Prussia, refusing to surrender the Neufchatel prisoners. Appropriations for war are voted with enthusiastic liberality by the Legislature, and wealthy Switzers in foreign countries hasten to offer large sums to the Government for the same purpose. Wurtemberg has deliberately refused to allow Prussia to march troops over her territory for the purpose of invading Switzerland.

There is no later news respecting the progress of the Persian war with Great Britain.

South America.
The San Francisco Globe contains the following South American news, received per British Southern Mail Steamer arrived at Panama Jan. 21st, bringing dates from Callao to the 11th and from Valparaiso to the 1st.

Ecuador. From Quito we have accounts of constant showers of dust and ashes, supposed to be from the volcano in eruption. It caused great alarm.

Peru. The revolution in Peru is still progressing, and draws near the capital, the possession of the vessels of war giving the revolutionary leader Vivanco a great advantage over the government.

Vivanco had issued a circular to the diplomatic agents, stating that he was in possession of the Chinchas, and that all countries would be respected. The Governor of the Islands had been removed and a new one appointed, and a circular was sent to the agents and captains of vessels, stating that no change would be made in the mode of conducting business.

The Comercio warns foreign vessels of war to keep out of the way, and let them settle their disputes as they think proper.

The latest advices are to the effect that Iquique and Arica were in the hands of the government,—Islay and Arequipa in those of Vivanco. An attempt was made at a revolution in Cuzco, which was put down. A strong shock of an earthquake was felt in Lima on the 27th December.

Bolivia. Another attempt at a revolution has been made, but it was immediately suppressed.

Chile. The crops have suffered considerably during the past season, from the inclemency of the weather, and many articles of consumption were held at high rates.

The government has appropriated \$1527 towards the completion of a burying ground in the capital for persons not professing the Catholic religion.

At Valparaiso a patent had been taken out for extracting oil from coal, and another for machinery with which 30,000 paper cigars are to be daily manufactured.

The Valparaiso Railway is progressing favorably.

The Iowa Hill News says that there is every probability that in six months Iowa Hill will present an appearance of more promising prosperity and permanency than ever before.

The weather the past week has been somewhat foggy, with a little rain. Pear trees are in blossom.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

HAWXHURST & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Woodenware Establishment
From No. 112 Front street, San Francisco,
... TO ...
No. 39 Sacramento Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
Late Vigilance Committee Rooms,
Where they offer for sale all articles of
WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
At less than the general market price.
Call and examine, if you do not want to buy.

Wool! Wool!

THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR WOOL, by
JANSON, BOND & CO.,
41 2m 95 Battery, corner Clay st, San Francisco.

Great Excitement!

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS!!

JOHN KAYS & CO.,

WISHING to make a change in their business, have determined to sell their new and splendid stock of Goods at unprecedented low prices; in fact, as low as San Francisco wholesale prices, and many articles much less. As proof of the above we give a list of prices of a few of our articles:

Good all-wool Blankets, per pair,	\$2.25
Supr "	\$3.50 to 5.50
Blue Drill, per yard,	.12
Flannel, "	.05
" Super, "	.37 1/2 to .50
Calico, "	.10
" extra, "	.12
Brown Sheetting, per yard,	.10
Fine all-wool Merino, per yard,	.75
Men's Pants, per pair,	1.00 to 4.00
" Boots, "	3.00 to 5.00
" Shoes, "	1.00 to 1.50
Ladies' " "	1.00 to 1.50
Sugar, per arroba, (25 lbs.),	2.75
Coffee—best quality—6 lbs. for,	1.00
Starch, (7 lb)	.12 1/2
Good Spurs, per pair,	2.00
Lanterns, each,	1.00

And many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the same low rate of prices.
JOHN KAYS & CO.,
State street.
N. B.—Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. 39 1/2

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of JOSE DOLORES ORTEGA, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with vouchers within ten months after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of Eugene Lies, in the city of Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara, 26th January, 1857.
IGNACIO ORTEGA,
Ex'r of Jose Dolores Ortega.

FOR SALE—From three to four thousand Grape Vines—well rooted.
Apply at this office.

Advertisements.

F. J. MAGUIRE

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS,

&c., &c., &c.

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.
Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros.
F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back and the money refunded.

Ox hides bought as usual cheap as possible.
N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M. Santa Barbara, State street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

Direct from Santa Cruz.

FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes.

Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to
BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
20 1/2
Steamboat Landing.

Santa Cruz Lumber!!

JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of
RED WOOD LUMBER.
For sale in lots to suit.

100,000 ft. to arrive. **THOMAS DENNIS.** 38 1/2

Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857.

Election Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Santa Barbara County. }

IT being made to appear to me that a vacancy occurs in the Board of Supervisors in said county from failure to qualify according to law, the member of said Board elected at the General Election of Nov. 4th, 1856, from the third township of said county: Now, therefore, I, George D. Fisher, County Clerk in and for said county, do hereby call a Special Election for said office, viz: one Supervisor from the third township of the County of Santa Barbara, to be held at the residence of Augustin Jansens, in said township, on Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D., 1857, which said election will be conducted in all respects according to law.

The officers of the last General Election will, and are hereby authorized to act at this special election.
Santa Barbara, Feb. 13, 1857.
40 2
GEORGE D. FISHER, County Clerk.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LEWIS T. BURTON and HARVEY B. BLAKE, under the style of Lewis T. Burton and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Persons having unsettled business will apply to either of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.

LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE,
AUGUSTUS F. HINCHMAN.

Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day entered a Copartnership, under the name and style of BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN. Their place of business will be at the Steamboat Landing at Santa Barbara.

LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE,
AUGUSTUS F. HINCHMAN.

Santa Barbara, October 1st, 1856. 20

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened a Store in San Buenaventura, where he will be happy to accommodate all persons who may want goods in his line. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c., &c. Sales made on the most reasonable terms for cash or cattle.

1-49 1/2
ALLEN CULLUMBER.

Important to Farmers

—AND—
DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!

SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding.

M. A. R. de POLI.
San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 1/2

Rancho for Sale.

FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Ranch, together with the fine House situated thereon, out houses, kitchen, and two large hen houses. Also, ploughs, farming utensils of all kinds, and a new wagon, with a span of good horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, two hundred head of cattle.

The above farm is situated in the Carpinteria, and consists of 160 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.
To any person desiring a home, this is a most desirable residence, and offers an opportunity for a good investment.

The above property will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is about going into other business.

For terms of sale apply to
HENRY J. DALLY,
or to **VALENTINE W. HEARNE,**
Orens's Building, State street.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing on the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. 1-14 1/2

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la Isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla sera proseguido segun la ley.

A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-14 1/2

Notice.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MARE, branded, with black mane and gray tail; also, a small star in the forehead and a small white spot on the nose; supposed to be seven years old.

The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Mt. Pleasant, January 4th, 1857.
35 4
P. H. STICKNEY.

Strayed or Stolen.

ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the iron of J. S. Sanchez, and N. A. Denwhite hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead; had shoes on fore feet when last seen.

Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

San Francisco Advertisements.

R. E. RAIMOND,

105 Front street, San Francisco,

GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c. From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15 1/2

THOMAS DENNIS, Agent, Santa Barbara. All business entrusted to him will be attended to (without extra charge) with fidelity and dispatch.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

SMITH & WINCHELL'S

COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

SAN JOSE,
Received from the State Fair of 1856

THE FIRST PREMIUM.

HAVING become the Agent for the above Nursery, and having made arrangements for a constant supply of Trees from the same, I now invite all persons who contemplate planting an Orchard, Garden, or a Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for all to come personally, then delegate some friend or business agent to examine for you, or order directly from me a sample lot of such trees as are wanted.

I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.

The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,

Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following:

APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties.

PEAR—Dwarf and Standard of nearly all of the best varieties.

CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties.

PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest.

PEACH—One and two years old, of fine growth and of the leading varieties; also in dormant bud, very low.

NECTARINE—One and two years old, of choice varieties.

APRICOT—One and two years old, of choice varieties.

FIG—White Smyrna.

CURRENT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastoff.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,
Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT,
99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by

MRS. A. S. HALEY,

and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific.

Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day.
Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

Pacific Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer their Express, in charge of S. G. WILDER, regular Messenger on the route, to

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
MONTEREY,
SAN FRANCISCO, and

ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,
AND

OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.

TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and **LETTERS** forwarded.

Freights purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.

BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
Agents,
Steamboat Landing,
1-17 1/2

Regular Dispatch Line

OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite

clipper schooners
Laura Bevan, Captain F. Morton;
Julius Pringle, Captain Garcia;

S. D. Bailey, Captain Hiller;
Arno, Captain Hughes.

Which will run regular hereafter, above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

THE GAZETTE.

[From the Knickerbocker.]

The subjoined poem may strike some readers as not being entirely original. A greater mistake could not possibly be made. We, at least, have never seen anything like it anywhere, and who so has, let him point it out:

The night has come, but not too soon:
Westward the Star of Empire takes its way;
Ye banks and braes of Bonnie Doon!
Blue spirits and white, black spirits and gray.

Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
Old Casper's work was done;
Piping on hollow reeds to his pent sheep,
Charge, Chester, charge! on, Stanley, on.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
On Linden when the sun was low;
A voice replied, far up in the height,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow.

What if a little rain should say,
I have not loved the world, nor the world me;
Ah! well a day!
Woodman, spare that tree!

My heart leaps up with joy to see
A primrose by the water's brim;
Zacheus he did climb a tree;
Few of our youth could cope with him.

The prayer of Ajax was for light,
The light that never was on sea or shore,
Padding and beef made Britons fight
Nevermore!

Under a spreading chestnut tree,
For hours together we sat;
I and Annabel Lee;
A man's a man for a' that,

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
And thunders its sweetness on the desert air,
In thunder, lightning or in rain:
None but the brave deserve the fair.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
The child is father of the man;
Hush, my dear, lie still in slumber,
They can conquer who believe they can.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream;
Whatever it is, right;
And things are not what they seem;
My native land, good night!

Poetic Prose.

Read the following from the pen of Frank Soule, taken from the San Francisco Chronicle:

DAVID AND "SAUL."

Fierce and long the fight had been, who surrender, who should win, who should gain the victory, whose the place and fame should be; five thousand mileage gold galore, and salary three thousand more; power to punish or appoint, to depose, or to anoint; power to give, and take away, power to purchase and to pay. When the skirmishing was done, battle fought and victory won, following the battle's toils, came division of the spoils. First, as master of the lair, David took the lion's share. Then within his presence see, how the great man bends the knee, he who towers above them all, as 'tis said did ancient Saul, head and shoulders—see him eringe, bend the proud knee's simple hinge, begging, Lazarus-like, one more crumb from off rich David's floor. "Give me of the loaves and fishes, such as scatter from thy dishes, help me gain this high position, though it cost my soul perdition. Place me in the Capitol, and I'm thine, soul, body, all. Thee to follow, thee to serve, never from my pledge to swerve; suppliant to thee and civil—let my friends go to the devil; for, when placed where placed before, I shall need their aid no more. I own I've treated you amiss, but yet just help me out of this, just save me from these fellows here, Goliath Custom's sword and spear; of though I'm Saul, I can't be saved, except by thee, oh gallant David. Save me! and when of them I'm rid, I'll do as Saul the ancient did. Save! or before this cursed horde, I'll fall like him, on my own sword, the sword of promises I've made—it was my only stock in trade—the sword of promises I've broke, which now into my ribs I'll poke—which having forfeited, each hand now wields it an avenging brand. Now David take the sword, while I the scabbard wear upon my thigh; take thou the sword and in thy wrath slay me these mighty men of Gath, these fellows here who aspire to any office I desire, who come from Mint, P. O., Custom—take, take, the sword, good Dave, and "bust" 'em. Yes, save me from the Philistines, these rascals from the farms and mines; or when repulsed, the battle o'er, I'll fall like Saul in Mount Gilboa. 'Tis true I've played a double game, I've called you many an odious name; but now, alas, with office crammed, my friends desire to see me damned; and so like martyr at the stake, I sue to you my peace to make. To reach that high and honored station, I'm ready to make my recantation; and for each word of proud disdain I've uttered in this long campaign, I'm ready to approve like blazes, and turn my epithets to praises. Prescribe the test, I shall not wince to change my "Bowery b'oy" to "prince," content to own my victory, (shorn of its triumph) all to thee, and at thy feet contented well, like Paul before Gamaliel.

"I, like a lion, seek to win, and can, if you will lend his skin; give me the skin, the claws be thine, take thou the teeth, the lips be mine; keep thou the muscles, tendons, bone; be mine the effigy alone, the lashing tail, the tawny hair, the gallant mane, the kingly air, the hide, that I may seem, at least in form and kind, the brawny beast. Take all, but leave me, I implore, the lion's pelt, the lion's roar, and when in office I have got, I'll seem the creature I am not, but like the one in ancient fable, appear the lion, if I'm able; and if the pattern scant appears, disclosing two long, flapping ears, I'll care not for the bitter pill, for I shall rank with lions still, and all the curs who cursed me here, will think me one, and howl with fear, while I, thy faithful, labor-

ing ass, eschewing meat, will chew my grass." The real lion then was heard: "I trust no politician's word. Give me a slice from off your ear, as pledge for what you promise here, that should you hence attempt to play the lion, when you ought to bray, I may enforce your words particular, by holding up your own auricular." He gave the pledge, and the next day there came a loud, triumphant bray, and faces opened to a grin to hear it from a lion's skin; but even the dullst donkey swore that sound was not the lion's roar, and answered as they heard it pass, their echo to the rampant ass, as if to show their friendly will to recognize their comrade still.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

The New York Times says that a benevolent society has been started in that city, composed, thus far, entirely of ladies, for a very curious but most worthy purpose. They have had sewing meetings weekly, since the 1st of April, and mean to have a Fair about the 1st of next April. The proceeds of their enterprise will be expended for the hire of a writing-master, who will offer his gratuitous services to all wealthy doctors who are unable to write legibly. The ladies have come to the conclusion, after consulting with the coroners, and with the college of apothecaries, that many lives are lost in the course of a year for reason of the mistakes made in deciphering their abominably penned prescriptions. They anticipate some difficulty in finding a man who will undertake the task, but to the force of benevolent duty, when particularly in earnest, there is no limit. The Doctors' mongrel Latin would be bad enough if written in full and plainly, but when mongrel Latin is abbreviated without rule, and then not written, but squinted at the paper in a succession of badly imitated bug-tracks, no wonder that so many patients die of unexplained diseases.

The N. Y. Times thus advises the public against the machinations of "ticket swindlers." If people unacquainted with traveling would take it for granted that any person who officiously questions them as to where they are going, and offers them tickets, are swindlers, however genteel they may appear, and act accordingly, they would not make a mistake one time in five hundred. But we have so often exposed the tricks of these scoundrels that we begin to think it is "love's labor lost." It is well known that many hundreds live in this city (chiefly in the First Ward) by carrying on these operations, embracing runners, hack-drivers, "hotel keepers," &c. And as they will continue to live until the fools are all dead, they have a long lease of life.

An aged, ragged and drunken specimen of the genus *Loafer* was seized on Thursday, at 22 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M., in a gutter, four and a half feet and one inch from the northwest corner of Cow Bay, by two stalwart policemen, who brought him before the magistrate at the Tombs. Upon searching him, the following property was found on his person, viz: Three pieces of cheese; one cracker covered with snuff; one greasy pocket-book, with nothing in it, supposed to have been stolen; one dilapidated tooth-brush; one lemon, half squeezed; and not a solitary red! The property was taken from him and placed in the hands of the property clerk, to whom any person having lost articles of such description can apply. The culprit was sent below. Thus it is that crime is sooner or later sure of detection and punishment. Well may the law-abiding rejoice, and, in the words of the poet—

Sound the loud bugaboo,
Beat the tom-tom—
Proclaim the great zig-zag,
And then—be done!—N. Y. Times.

The Supreme Courts of Ohio and South Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the shareholder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money over to the winner. This decision of the Court is destined to effect an entire revolution in the betting world.—*ib.*

A letter from Paris says: "Mr. Thackeray, who was here lately, but who is now delivering lectures in Edinburgh, has a contract from a publishing house in London for the writing of a volume of a certain length at £6000. It is a romance, and as he intends to kill off his hero in America, you may expect a certain amount of criticism on American manners and customs."

In the South Carolina House of Representatives a bill was recently introduced to increase the pay of the members from three to five dollars a day. After due consideration it was passed by acclamation, by a large majority; but some waggish member insisted upon the yeas and nays being called, upon which vote the bill was rejected by seventy-one to forty.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: As yet England has done nothing nationally to vindicate her position as the home and foster mother of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature, and in that which we are continuing to postpone doing, we shall soon find our cousins in the United States anticipating us, and taking the glory to themselves of cherishing and cultivating the English language and literature more than the English themselves do. They already understand and appreciate Shakespeare much better than the Britishers, and even the Germans boast the same, and pretend to a sort of vested interest of fellow-countrymanship in our great poet.

California has not increased much in population during the last year. The statistics of the port of San Francisco exhibit the fact that the total arrivals during the year were 28,265, and the departures 22,903, showing only the trifling gain of 5,362, and that during the last six months of the year the departures were 927 in excess of the arrivals.—*S. F. Herald.*

Some one twitted Randolph on his want of education. The gentleman himself, replied Randolph, reminds me of the land about the head waters of the Montgomery, which are poor by nature, and cultivation entirely ruined them.

The Albany Transcript gives an account of the operations of some ingenious villain in that city, who is filling his pockets by pretending to sell, but not actually selling, counterfeit coin. It seems that, having first baited with a circular, he sends good coin to the applicants at his shop, who, having bought a small lot and found it to pass without objection, send \$50 or \$100 for a larger supply, which he coolly pockets and shuts down the gate, leaving his fellow knaves to whistle for their money!

The long disputed question whether Purcell or Handel was the author of the grand music of the Old Hundred has been set at rest by a discovery made a few days since in Lincoln Cathedral library. Purcell died in 1695 and Handel in 1759. But in the Cathedral library a French psalter, printed in 1546, contains the music of the Old Hundred, exactly as it is now sung, so that it could not be the production of either of the great musicians to whom it had been attributed.

The sharp vicar of Loughborough England, having dined at one of the village taverns with some of the principal inhabitants, on a public occasion, one of the company, thinking that the affair would not be remunerative to the landlord, suggested that he might charge an extra bottle of wine or two in the bill, by way of making it up. "That," said the landlord, "might be done, but the vicar put every cork in his pocket as a check to the account!"

A late number of the English Ecclesiastical Gazette contains thirty advertisements of places for curates. Out of this number only one offers £100 a year. There is one at £90, one or two at £80, and the rest rapidly fall from £70 to £26, with a small furnished house where the rector is non-resident. One is unique. It offers £50, with the use of the rector's house, the curate to buy the rector's furniture at a valuation of £360! Another offers £70 in a parish of nearly 6,000, where there is daily service!

A large meeting of conspirators was broken up on the night of Nov. 30th, in Mexico, and all the ringleaders captured. They were mostly ex-employees of Santa Anna's Government who had been dismissed from office.

It is stated that the close of the year gives, among other summaries, no less a footing than twenty-six millions to the losses by marine underwriters during 1856, of which two-thirds fall upon New York city.

If a seaman should put about every time he encounters a head wind, he certainly would be a long time in making the voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstances, will never make headway in the voyage of life. A sailor uses every wind to propel; so should the young man learn to trim his sails and guide his bark, that even the adverse gales should fill its canvas and send it forward on its course.

A person having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual of very improper character named Bell, turned him out with this remark, that "he would never keep a bell in his house that wanted hanging."

Lady Coventry, the celebrated beauty, killed herself with painting. She bedaubed herself with white, so as to stop the perspiration. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was more prudent. She went often into the hot bath, to scrape off the paint, which was almost as thick as plaster on a wall.

Of the single article of sugar we imported in 1856 nearly seven million of dollars worth more than in 1855. The increase in dry goods was nearly thirty millions of dollars.

The library of the British Museum contains four hundred and fifty thousand volumes, placed on shelves which occupy fifteen miles of space!

It is estimated by the Ohio Farmer that the profits of the wool crop in that State the past season were \$6,000,000.

The London News states that the large amount of £10,350,479 was paid in that country, in the year 1855, as a duty on foreign and British spirits.

Quite a laugh was raised in a Supreme Court, not long since, by an official, who, when the Judge called out for the crier to open court, said, "May it please your Honor, the crier can't cry to-day, because his wife is dead."

A late census of Minnesota Territory shows the total number of inhabitants to be 170,000.

To crown an Emperor in Russia costs as much money as we pay our President in 440 years.

About sixty thousand families in Great Britain own all the land, which is occupied by more than twenty-seven millions of people.

San Francisco Advertisements.

To Druggists.
THE
"FLOWER OF THE WEST."

WE have just received a large invoice of this valuable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Intermittent Fever it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
VALENTINE & CO.,
178 Jackson street, San Francisco
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.
A liberal discount to the trade.
To be had at C. & J. A. LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco.
Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon. 19 3m

First Premium Again.

R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, has, by the superiority of his
DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES,
again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

He has purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size. I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "hogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

I would like to all who have been deceived and swindled with these pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the genuine Ambrotypes. They are said to be the most durable pictures known, as neither acids, water, or dampness of any kind can affect them.

EXPLANATION. The term *Ambrotype*, by which these pictures are designated, is derived from the Greek word *Ambrōtos*, signifying durability, everlasting, &c. The picture is taken upon plate glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, the two being united by an indissoluble gum, enabling the picture to retain its brilliancy for ages; it will not corrode or change in any climate, is beautiful in tone, bold and clear in its effect, and may be seen in any light. Taken in miniature and life size. The Ambrotype is patented in the United States, Great Britain, and France. 32 1/2

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
STORY, BRO. & CO.

Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco,
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and bbls;
Spirits Turpentine, in cases;
Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages;
French and German Window Glass—ass'd sizes;
French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind";
Tianan's Oil Colors, assorted cans;
Tianan's Water Colors, assorted cans;
Tianan's Dry Colors, for scene and carriage painters;
Tianan's Putty, in bladders;
Tidley & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.

BRUSHES—ex "Hollander,"
Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

Direct Importation from London—
The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes.
Japan and Japaners' Gold Size.
Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass—3m

L. P. FISHER'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

IRON BUILDING,
Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

solicited for the following named Papers:

- Sacramento Union.
- Daily Times, Sacramento;
- San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
- Marysville Herald;
- Nevada Journal;
- Sonora Herald;
- Colombia Gazette;
- Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
- Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
- Shasta Courier, "Flores Nightingale";
- Mariposa Gazette;
- Yreka Union;
- Trinity Journal;
- Iowa Hill News;
- Volcano Ledger;
- San Jose Telegraph;
- Sonoma County Journal;
- California Farmer, "Flores Nightingale";
- California Mining Journal;
- Los Angeles Star;
- Santa Barbara Gazette;
- San Diego Herald;
- Humboldt Times;
- The Pacific, San Francisco;
- Oriental, Chinese and English, San Francisco;
- Desquana, Russian, Oregon Territory;
- Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory;
- Religious Expositor, Oregon Territory;
- Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
- Table Rock Sentinel, Jacksonville, O. T.;
- Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound;
- Paget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.;
- Polyestian, Honolulu, S. I.;
- Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
- Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
- Hongkong Register.

I have also on file the following newspapers:
California American, Sacramento;
Democratic State Journal, Sacramento;
Sierra Citizen;
Sierra Democrat;
San Jose Tribune;
Stockton Argus;
Marysville Express;
Old Mountaineer, Quincy;
Mariposa Democrat;
Butte Record, &c.
Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

All so disposed are invited to call on him and leave their orders. 35

D. S. LORD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,

11 No. 129 Sansome street, San Francisco.

City Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.

The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.

Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month—Hay and Barley always on hand.

LOUIS LEFEBRE.
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

JANSON BOND & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Have removed their Stock to

95 Battery, corner of Clay street,

WHERE they will be happy to wait on their

friends.

They have in store and constantly arriving—

India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;

Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown

Sheetings;

Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea. Drills,

7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings;

Hamdike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;

Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;

Keystone, Jewett City, and Octonra stripes;

Merrimac, Cocheo, Cenestoga and Allen's Prints;

Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.;

Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10;

Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks;

Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.

Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods;

Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;

Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overall;

White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans.

And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most

advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND,

1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

New Feature!!

J. W. SULLIVAN'S

GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL

AGENCY,

For the supply of Cheap Publications, Stationery

&c.—Papers, Periodicals, Books received

weekly by the Mail Steamers and

exclusive Express, via Ni-

caragua.

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country

Booksellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the

Public, that independent of his general Newspaper

business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by

every steamer, all the Standard Books, Magazines,

and Reviews of Europe and America, together with

all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and

Publications of the day. Having been engaged in

this business for years, he assures all concerned that

he is enabled to forward all orders with promptness

and dispatch, on terms more favorable than most

houses, as he gives his personal attention to the selection

and conveyance of every order. Parties favoring

him with their orders may rest assured of being dealt

with in the most satisfactory manner, and with works

suited to their trade. School, Law, and Medical

Works supplied at the earliest moment after issue.

Blank Books, Cards, Inks, and Envelopes, and every

variety of

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.

All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for

Works.

Bags kept open to the latest moment.

United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the

United States Government.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office

Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco.

Railroad House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE AC-

commodation of the traveling public. For clean-

liness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pa-

cific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for contin-

ued patronage. Attached to the House are two RES-

TAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commer-

cial to Clay street, and accommodate 200 persons

at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble,

and everything to correspond, and they now have the

most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST,

LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and

will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being

confident that liberality secures patronage.

The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the Eu-

ropean plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are at-

tached.

Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay

street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trim-

mings and Billiard Cloths!

I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I

keep constantly on hand a complete and well as-

sorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' trimmings,

Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descrip-

tions. Importing and manufacturing 200 persons

at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble,

and everything to correspond, and they now have the

most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST,

LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and

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