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THE GAZETTE.

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Wealth of British Aristocracy.

Emerson, in his recent publication, "English Traits," says: In evidence of the wealth amassed by ancient families, the traveler is shown the places in Piccadilly, Burlington House, Devonshire, Lansdowne House in Berkshire Square, and lower down in the city, a few noble houses which still withstand in all their amplitude, the encroachments of streets. The Duke of Bedford includes or included a mile square in the heart of London, where the British Museum, once Montague House, now stands, and the land occupied by Woburn square, Bedford Square, Russel Square. The Marquis of Westminster built within a few years the series of squares called Belgravia. Stafford House is the noblest palace in London. Northumberland House holds its place by Charing Cross. Chesterfield House remains in Audley street. Sion House and Holland House are in the suburbs. But most of the historical houses are masked or lost in the modern uses to which trade or charity has converted them. A multitude of town palaces contain inestimable galleries of art. In the country, the size of private estates is impressive. From Barnard Castle, I rode on the highway twenty-three miles from High Forse, a fall of the Tees, towards Darlington, past Baby Castle, through the estate of the Duke of Cleveland. The Marquis Bredalbane rides out of his own house a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park in Sussex, is fifteen miles in circuit. An agriculturalist bought lately the Island of Lewis, in Hebrides, containing 500,000 acres. The possessions of the Earl of Lonsdale gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the Heptarchy again, and before the reform of 1832, one hundred and fifty-four persons sent three hundred and seven members to Parliament. The borough-mongers govern England. These large dominions are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small free-holds. In 1786, the soil of England was owned by 200,000 corporations and proprietors; and in 1832, by 32,000. These broad estates find room on this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among ship-yards, mills, mines and forges are the residences of the nobles, where the livelong repose and refinement are heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity, out of which you have stepped aside.

OCCUPATION. Occupation! what a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent—rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters, that threaten to overwhelm you, into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those dark waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that they may brighten the future—flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow man.

A FINE COUNTRY FOR LOAFERS. According to Mons. Humboldt, there is a tree in the South Sea Islands, which produces ready made shirts. The natives cut off pieces of the tree about two feet long, from which they draw off the fibrous bark, as boys draw off the bark of the chestnut to make whistles. Each man selects a tree near his own diameter, so that the shirts may be a good fit. When the bark is off they cut a hole in each circle to admit the arms. The shirts do not require any washing, starching and ironing, and a more convenient article for loafers could not be imagined. The same country produces bread-fruit, so that a fellow may get his board and clothes gratis.

The Ship Canal Across the Isthmus.

The subjoined article from the Cincinnati Times gives some interesting information in very concise terms:

The project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien has long been entertained by the leading minds of the world, and the construction of this vast work is now but a question of time. Congress has appropriated a sum amply sufficient for the thorough survey and exploration of the proposed route, and a corps of army engineers with appropriate assistants will soon be detailed for the service. Thus has the United States taken the initiatory steps in one of the most magnificent ideas of modern times. Napoleon, in his expedition to Egypt, discovered the site of an ancient canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and his engineers, by survey, estimated the cost of re-opening the work, but it was never accomplished.

Our readers will remember the terrible sufferings of Lieut. Spain and his companions, who endeavored to cross the Isthmus of Darien on a preliminary reconnaissance by order of our government. Profiting by his experience, we trust the expedition now about to commence operations will be able to avoid disaster. A few details in relation to the scene of operations may be interesting to our readers.

The Isthmus of Darien, or as it is more commonly styled, the Isthmus of Panama, connects North and South America, and is principally comprised in the republic of Granada. On the northern side is the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Darien; on the south the Gulf of Panama. In length the Isthmus proper is about two hundred miles, with an average breadth of forty miles; but its longitude 79 degrees it narrows down to less than thirty miles. At this point it is proposed to establish the ship canal. The country is undulating, with chains of small mountains, but very fertile and well timbered. The expense of a commodious ship canal, say thirty miles long and two hundred feet wide, would not be less than fifty millions of dollars. England, France, and Holland are anxious to aid in the work, and become joint owners with the United States. When it is considered that one-half the world's commerce would in all probability pass through this canal, the expense sinks into a mere trifle. All the India and China trade, instead of doubling Cape Horn, would find passage through the canal. It should be free to all nations who assist in the construction by money or credit.

The appropriation alluded to was embraced in the naval appropriation bill. It gives a sum not to exceed \$25,000, to be paid to officers selected by the Secretaries of War and Navy "for the purpose of making explorations and verification of the survey already made of a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic by the Atrato and Truando rivers." Mr. Becock, a member of the committee of conference on the part of the House of Representatives, explained this provision, inserted by the Senate, in brief but forcible terms. He stated that the government of Granada had given a company of Americans the right to explore and build a ship canal, if practicable, through the Isthmus of Darien. They have made the survey, and believe a ship canal to be altogether practicable; but they had come to the conclusion that capitalists will not invest in this exploration unless it be endorsed by competent officers of the government. They merely ask that their exploration shall be tested by officers of the army and navy. The House concurred in the proposition of the Senate.

According to Putnam, three great questions are just now distressing the scientific world. They are these:

Whether two messages, delivered simultaneously at each end of the ocean telegraph, would meet and annihilate each other, or rebound and return each to its own office?

It is a well established fact that when we travel eastwardly to the antipodes, we lose twelve hours, and when westwardly, we gain twelve hours; therefore, if two messages were sent at 6 o'clock, A. M., from the Merchants' Exchange, New York, to the Merchants' Exchange, Kongscheou, China, by opposition lines, one running east and the other west, whether the one by the western line would not reach Kongscheou 24 hours before the eastern one?

If a merchant in Kongscheou should telegraph to a stock broker in New York, "Buy me 100 shares of Nicaragua to-morrow," what would "to-morrow" mean, if the despatch reached New York the day before it was sent?

Boy running into a drug store, with a tin dipper in his hand: "Doctur, mother sent me down to the sbothiary pop, quicker ner blazys, cos Bob's sick as the dickins with the picken chox, and she desires a thimbleful of polly gollie in this din flipper, cos we haint bot a gottle and kin pup hez got bine witters in it! Hev yer got enny, Doctur?"

Riches and Intellectuality.

The acquisition of wealth and the pursuit of knowledge are incompatible with each other. We mean wealth in its modern, practical, worldly sense, and knowledge in the sense of general philosophy and universal truth: What is usually called a knowledge of the world, is harmonious with, and is indeed, an indispensable agency in the successful accumulation of property. But he who devotes his principal energies of mind and body to this calling cannot give much attention to cultivating the fields of literature, or exploring the fields of science, thereby developing new and useful truths for the benefit of mankind. Nor can the man whose best faculties of heart and soul are engrossed in deducting from the arcana of nature the principles of philosophy, the proper elements of human progress, at the same time enter into the sordid strife of the merely worldly minded, for riches, houses, lands, estates, and hoarded gold, with any reasonable hope of success.

The intellectual man who aims at a competency only, in this world's treasures, may succeed. He may obtain possession of all he can enjoy; in fact, the true philosopher of nature cannot enjoy property only as a means of future usefulness and deeper research. It is often regretted that intellectual men, men whose whole soul seems to be consecrated to the acquisition and promulgation of knowledge in the world, are not easy, as it is called, in their pecuniary circumstances. Little, perhaps, do those who so kindly wish them well, think how soon easy circumstances, wealth, luxury, with their sequences, indolence and sensuality, would clog the active machinery of their minds, and render them useless to themselves and to society.

The rich man, whose mind is an uncultivated waste, has his own peculiar pleasures; but they are mainly artificial, fictitious or sensual. He has no well-spring of happiness within, no source of constant, abiding joy, which external circumstances, though they may add something to, or abstract a little from the sum total, can never "give or take away." What poor educated man, how poor soever, would exchange his treasures of mind for the wealth of the world, provided that wealth was encumbered with ignorance of all science except that of getting more? The man who has once drunk deep of the fountain of learning, who has brought the propensities of his mind into subjection to the moral sentiments and the mental faculties, and these in communion with all the departments of Nature herself, would treat with ineffable disdain all offers to purchase his wealth of mind, provided the thing was possible. He might love wealth, he might desire property, he might occasionally covet riches, but if they were placed in antagonism to his acquisitions of knowledge, he would spurn them as "nothing worth."

The Paths of the Sea.

The following will give some idea of the eloquent lecture of Lieut. Maury on "The Paths of the Sea," recently delivered in our principal cities:

The paths of the sea are very much the work of chance and circumstances. When gold was first discovered in California, and the tide of population began to pour from the East to the West, our vessels sailed all the way around Cape Horn. They were then upwards of one hundred and eighty days on their passage. They sailed through new seas, and by a course as yet little known to navigation; but becoming acquainted with the winds and seas, they made the passage in one hundred and twenty days. So it was with Columbus; he sailed to the South and West, skirting his way along until he reached this continent; and that route was continued up to our declaration of independence. By that route Charleston was the half-way house between us and the Old World. Our commerce flowed through South Carolina. The Carolinas were the chief colonies. Their exports were greater than the exports of all New England. Columbus left Spain and stood southward till he met the north-west trade winds, and wafted westward with them, he reached our shore. In 1775 Dr. Franklin crossed the ocean to England, and during that voyage discovered the difference between the Gulf Stream and the surrounding sea. He considered it of great importance, and would not, therefore, make it known, but kept it for political purposes. The influence of this Stream had often been felt, but its nature had never before been known. When Cortez came from Mexico, he put himself upon the Gulf Stream, and upon its current floated his ships out of the Gulf to the open sea. But the temperature of the Stream had never been known until it was discovered by Dr. Franklin. The discovery was considered of great importance, for at that time tables by which latitude and longitude were reckoned were very incorrect. A very large reward was offered by the British Gov-

ernment for some correct and simple method of calculating the position of a ship at sea. The Stream, which stretched along our coast like a bordering band of ribbon, would tell the navigator that he was approaching the shore of a new hemisphere; and so, when outward bound, as he passed beyond it, it would inform him that he was far from shore on the broad Atlantic. The lecturer here traced the course of the Gulf Stream on the map, saying: The Stream is so distinctly marked that the very line of its extent can be pointed out. Sometimes you can see half of your ship lying in the Gulf Stream and half of it without.

A Droll Account.

The Turkish papers are dabbling in American politics. Listen to one of them on Kansas. The language is translated by the Constantinople correspondent of the New York Tribune:

In the northern part of America there is a province called Kansas, which having a very warm climate its inhabitants are much given to agriculture. They have, therefore, imported a large number of slaves from Africa, and employed them on their lands. The people who live north of this province regard slavery as inconsistent with humanity, and having so apprised the inhabitants of Kansas, urged them to desist from this improper practice. Having repeatedly done this, and not having been listened to, the two parties assembled, and after ascertaining the number of each, deputed representatives to the seat of the American Government, called Washington, to have the matter tried. Now, as there has been for some time past a great coolness between the members of the American Council of Nobles and the people of America, they could not fall upon any agreement on the subject of the people's quarrels in Kansas. The difficulty increasing daily in strength, it was foreseen that trouble would arise out of it. The enmity existing between the two councils resulted in each endeavoring to prevent the labors of the others, and consequently nothing was done by either. Moreover, as the army of the American Republic is wholly disorganized, and consists only of Bashi Bazouk soldiers, the council of the people desired to have them properly trained and placed under some kind of order, with regulations and pay assigned them. The Chief of the Republic likewise was in favor of this arrangement, but the Council of Nobles continued to oppose that of the people, and a great quarrel arose between them on the subject. This state of things, therefore, being productive of the ruin of the foundations of the Republic, and the destruction of the Government, the chief of it decided upon settling this affair of the army in some manner or other, and for this purpose last August, called up both the Councils and gave them two weeks, in which time to settle differences.

Now, it happens that by the laws of said Republic, if the people's council do not also consent to it, the Chief of the Government, even together with the Council of the Nobles cannot take one akcha out of the Treasury; as the former would not consent to give him any money for their support, he has had to dismiss all the soldiers and sell the vessels of war to other governments. Of a truth it is clearly seen that this discord between the two Councils will very soon cause the ruin of that Republic, and prove the value of the peace and happiness which we will enjoy under the benevolent protection of the shadow of our blessed Sultan.

The Pyramids.

For what purpose were the Pyramids of Egypt erected?—This question has been much controverted.

The opinion is, that the pyramids were the granaries of Joseph, which may be confuted by the smallness of the rooms, and the time required in building.

The Arabians generally think they were built by King Saurid, before the Deluge, as a refuge for himself and the public records from the Flood.

Josephus, the Jewish historian, who wrote A. D. 71, ascribes them to his countrymen during their captivity in Egypt.

Shaw and Bryant believed them to be temples, and the stone chest a tank for holding water for purification. Pauw, contemporary with Shaw and Bryant, considers the Great Pyramid as the tomb of Osiris.

Others suppose the Pyramids to have been associated with worship; in conjunction with which, it may be mentioned, that in the Sandwich Islands, Ellis, the missionary, saw a solid pyramidal structure, in front of which the images were kept, and the altars fixed.

But the greater number of writers, ancient and modern, believe the Great Pyramid to be the tomb of Cheops the alleged builder; Mailet, in 1760, added, that the chambers were built for shutting up the friends of the deceased king with the dead body, and through the holes on each side of the Central Chamber they were supplied with food,

&c.; yet more absurdly, an old Moulah, in 1789, told Bonaparte, when in Egypt, that the object was to keep the buried body undecayed, by closely sealing up all access to the outward air.

Another ingenious theory ascribes the Pyramids to the Shepherd Kings, a foreign pastoral nation which oppressed Egypt, in the early times of the Pharaohs. Wilkinson says:

"I do not pretend to explain or decide the real object for which these stupendous monuments were constructed, but feel persuaded that they have served for tombs and have also been intended for astronomical purposes. For though it is vain to look for the pole star at the bottom of a passage descending at an angle of twenty-seven degrees, or to imagine that a closed passage, or a pyramid covered with a smooth and inaccessible casing was intended for an observatory; yet the form of the exterior might lead to many useful calculations. They stand exactly due north and south, and while the direction of the faces to the east and west might serve to fix the return of a certain period of the year, the shadow cast by their slope, might be observed for a similar purpose."

Aristotle's opinion, now generally adopted, (vol. v. ii.) is, that the Pyramids were built "to keep the people well employed and poor," because "it suits tyranny to reduce its subjects to poverty, that they may not be able to compose a guard; and that being employed in procuring their daily bread, they may have no leisure to conspire against their tyrants."

Baron Cupin calculates that the combined action of the steam engines at work in Britain, some twenty years since, could raise from the quarries, and place as they now are, all the stones of the Great Pyramid in eighteen hours!—*Curiosities of History.*

FLOATS AT SEA. The following curious, singular, and interesting voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by navigators for the past ten years, was compiled by Captain Beecher, editor of the English Nautical Magazine:

A good many bottles thrown into the sea next to the African coast found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Australian Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners on the Davis Strait landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another made a very curious trip; it swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passed Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast to France, passed Brest, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. The direct line touches at least all these places, and makes it more than probable that it took this route. One bottle was only found after sixteen years' swimming; one after fourteen, and two after ten. A few only travelled more than one year, and one only five days. This last was sent off by the captain of the Race Horse, on the 17th of April, in the Caribbean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees of longitude in a westerly direction. Capt. McClure, of the Investigator, well known since his discovery of the Northwest Strait, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his way to Behring's Straits. It swam 3,600 miles in 206 days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

AMERICANS AT ENGLISH GUEST DINNERS. The London Weekly Dispatch says, "some surprise is expressed at the announcement of plain private American citizens destitute of official rank being invited to dine with the Queen. We are told that this is the result of the Ministry. America is the first power in the world. It is her policy—the very principle of her constitution—to have no artificial distinctions of rank. The Queen invites to dinner the major domo or gold stick of any little German principality ex-comitate, from a desire to be on friendly terms with all Powers. Now as the United States have no gold sticks, or hereditary grand washerwomen, their citizens have hitherto been by etiquette excluded from the circle of royal civilities. Seeing the mountain couldn't go to Mahomet, the prophet has gone to the mountain; Palmerston has 'swallowed formulas,' and Queen Victoria plays the hostess to plain Uncle Sam.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, recently, the report in regard to the testimony of atheists was, by a vote of 208 to 95, recommended with instructions to report a bill providing substantially that no person shall be deemed an incompetent witness in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; but that evidence may be given of atheistic opinion as a test of credibility, and any person who may be found not to believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, shall be permitted to testify on his solemn affirmation, subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

THE GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. L. P. FISHER is our authorized Agent for San Francisco. Mr. F.'s office is in the Iron Building opposite the Pacific Express Co.'s office, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

AGENTS.

Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....A. CULLUMBER
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the GAZETTE for subscriptions or advertising are requested to make immediate payment.

By the issue of this number the second year of the GAZETTE will be completed. It is now evident that the establishment of a weekly publication in this county has ceased to be an experiment, and that the predictions of old fogies, incredulous of our success, have been entirely falsified. We heeded not the warnings which proceeded from these birds of ill omen, and can now smile complacently at their assiduous croaking. It is a source of gratification that our patrons have never wavered in extending to our endeavors their constant encouragement and support, and have used commendable exertion to circulate our sheet throughout this county. During the period that we have been connected with the publication of the GAZETTE, we have striven to make it the vehicle of useful information to all classes of our population, and we take some pride in believing that our efforts have not been vain. We do not arrogantly assume that the suggestions we have from time to time thrown out, have invariably been the soundest, most practicable, and safest that could be made; yet we may venture to assert that, in the main, so far as they related to the internal economy of this city and county, they have been correct. Experience has shown the fact too clearly to be a matter of dispute at the present time. It is true that this portion of the State has not progressed so rapidly in substantial improvements and permanent population as we anticipated it would when we commenced the publication of the GAZETTE. Its climate, soil, productions, and situation entitled it to a greater degree of prosperity and a larger increase of inhabitants. These advantages, however, have in a great measure been unavailing during the unsettled condition of titles to land. Capitalists have not desired to invest their funds in the purchase of lands here while the claims remained in controversy between the rancheros and the Government of the United States. This hesitancy had its origin not so much in a distrust of the validity of Spanish grants, as in the uncertainty of the period to which the litigation they were involved in would be protracted and the expense attending their prosecution. Fortunately this evil has been remedied to a great extent by the dismissal of the appeals by the United States in a majority of the cases, and the patents will soon be issued after the boundaries of the different ranchos shall have been determined by the surveyors of the general government. In common with others, we expected that this result would be sooner brought about. We rejoice that the incubus is at last removed and that the way is now fairly open to the development of the resources of this section of the State, which we have zealously advocated in our columns.

The District Court of the Second Judicial District is holding its regular term in this county. There are but four cases upon the civil and one upon the criminal calendar. The criminal case is now on trial. This is a prosecution against Jose Trinidad Romero for the murder of Jose Antonio Soria. The evidence is all in, except that of one witness for the defence. It appears, in substance, that the accused went to the house of the deceased, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, and demanded a pistol which he declared the deceased had taken from his dwelling. The deceased denied that he had the pistol. After a second demand and a repetition of the denial, the prisoner fired one barrel of the gun, and nine balls entered the back of the deceased, some of which passed entirely through his body. The prisoner then drew a knife and inflicted nine stabs upon the head and body of the deceased, which caused his death in about half an hour.

As the case is still on trial, we forbear the expression of any opinion respecting it.

Later from Sonora.

Annihilation of H. A. Crabb's Party.

We copy from the San Diego Herald of the 9th inst. the following account of the butchery of Henry A. Crabb's company in Sonora. The details of this shocking, unparalleled, inhuman massacre, are enough to freeze the blood and fill the soul with horror at the fiendish cruelty and hellish barbarity displayed. Neither the bloodiest laws of war nor the sanguinary practices of the rudest savages can palliate this diabolical enormity. Four of the company were coldly murdered on American soil! What adequate retribution can be visited upon the demons who have perpetrated this atrocious deed of blood!!!

In our last issue we published a rumor of the entire destruction of Henry A. Crabb's party, numbering about 100 men, by the Mexicans in Sonora. By the following statement of the facts, kindly furnished us by a gentleman just arrived from Fort Yuma, it will be seen that the rumor has been confirmed. He says:

The expedition into Sonora, under the command of H. A. Crabb, has had a most disastrous end.

Late in March, Crabb's party left Sonora, Sonora, and marched to Cavorca, a small Mexican town near Point Lobos, on the Gulf of California. The first intention was to have proceeded to Altar, but news of its partial fortification and susceptibility of a strong defence caused the diversion on Cavorca. On the morning of the first of April the party of Americans entered the suburbs of the town. They were met by a body of Mexican troops, commanded by Rodriguez. It is said Rodriguez advanced to speak to Crabb, when the Americans opened fire and killed the Mexican commander and several others. The Mexicans immediately retreated—some to the mountains, but the majority to the church, which had been placed in a state of defence, and had at the time Crabb entered the town a number of beehives roasting whole in front of it, to feed the Mexican troops.

It appears that here occurred Crabb's first and fatal mistake. Instead of at once charging and taking the church, which would have given him the town, he occupied several houses on the corner of the Plaza, in front of the church.

The Mexicans at first deserted the most of the town, but gradually being emboldened returned and hemmed the Americans in. Fighting continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five killed. The Mexican loss is reported by themselves to have been 25, but is supposed to have been much greater—as high as 200. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabb's party to blow up the church, by placing a keg of powder under the portico and firing it. The devoted men who attempted this were both killed, and Crabb is said to have been wounded in superintending it. It was said an offer was made by Crabb to retire if the Mexicans would allow it. He had refused to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days, and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape.

By breaking through the walls of the adjoining houses the Mexicans forced Crabb and his men into the corner buildings, which they repeatedly set on fire, but which they as often extinguished. At last a Papago Indian shot into the roof of the main building occupied by the unhappy filibusters, a lighted arrow. The flames caught the roof and in a few moments the fire was dropping in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within. Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted with anxiety, famished by probable days of starvation and thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A. Crabb and fifty-eight men marched out of the burning house, with a white flag before them, laid down their arms and surrendered. It is supposed unconditionally. This was in the night or towards morning. They were immediately tied, their hands behind them, taken to a corral near the Alcalde's office, where they were kept until morning, when they were taken out in squads of 5 and 10 each and shot. In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans discomposed the executioners, and they shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fated men were then turned to the troops and then they succeeded in aiming with better effect.

McCoun, (may he rest in peace,) owing to his great stature, was saved this torture, a ball striking him in the breast at the first fire and he fell dead. Crabb alone was reserved for a solitary death. He was taken to the Alcalde's office, questioned, allowed to write a letter to his wife, and to have an interview with Dr. Evans, a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was led out, his hands stretched above his head and tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, his face to the post, and his back to the executioners. At the command fire, at least an hundred balls were fired into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry A. Crabb hung dead, swinging by his tied hands. A Mexican stepped forward and with a large knife severed his head

from his body—the warm blood spirting half way across the street. The head was placed on a table in front, or in the office of the Juez, exposed to the jeers of the populace. It was then placed in a jar of mescal for preservation.

Two of the Ainsa's, (brothers-in-law of Crabb,) are said to be killed, and also Rasey Biven. My informant, an intelligent man, and an eye-witness of these horrors, says Crabb died as a gentleman should, as calmly and quietly as if he were going to a pleasant home.

Four men, sick, had been left at Sonoita by Crabb. They occupied the house owned by E. E. Dunbar, Esq., on the American side of the line. On the 18th of April, at night, a party of twenty five Mexicans came up from San Juan, went to Dunbar's house, took these poor sick men out of bed, tied them, and at dawn of day carried them to the foot of the hill, shot them like dogs, on American soil, and left them to rot. A party of Papago Indians, more merciful, buried them, and four solitary mounds now appeal, lone witnesses of a beastly crime, to the American Government for revenge. Will such an appeal go unheard?

Mr. Dunbar just escaped massacre, having left Sonoita on the afternoon previous. The Mexicans were furious at his escape, although he had nothing to do with the party except to offer shelter, on American soil, to four sick men, in his own house.

A party of about thirty recruits, under Capt. Grant Orey, started from Tucson to join Crabb at Cavorca. When within fifteen miles of the latter place they were attacked by about 200 Mexicans. Captain Orey retreated, fighting, and regained the American line with a loss of only 4 killed. The Mexican loss was about 40. Capt. Orey deserves great credit for his skill. At every watering place the Mexicans attempted to check him and subdue him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion. The last eight miles was a continual running fight, and his fourth man lost was killed just at the line. Another party, of the same strength, which left Tubac, has not yet been heard of. It is believed if Grant Orey had been with Crabb a different result might have been anticipated. All was bad management, want of experience, and a clear rushing upon a deadly fate.

Crabb entered Cavorca with 84 men. All these were killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexican commander, Garcia. The name of the survivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or seventeen.

The Mexicans at Cavorca were about 500 strong.

Major Bob Wood and Major Tozer are safe. They were with Capt. Orey's party. Col. R. N. Wood, late Fillmore elector, is among the dead.

Los Angeles Items.

The Star of May 9th contains the following:

THE WEATHER, &c. On Wednesday evening, we were favored with a shower of rain, which lasted ten or fifteen minutes, enough to lay the dust. Next day and yesterday high winds prevailed, driving the dust about in thick clouds, which rendered it difficult and most disagreeable to walk the streets, requiring closed doors, and causing almost a suspension of business. The wind and dust of San Francisco are not to be compared to the storm of wind and sand which prevailed here.

The crops are in almost a hopeless condition. Complaints of loss of all kinds of grain are heard everywhere. The hay crop is all but a failure. In fact, the most gloomy anticipations are indulged in regarding our future.

Large sales of cattle have recently been made at good prices. We have heard of several who came to purchase, but who returned without investing, disappointed at the rates asked. It is said that the large stock owners have made arrangements for the removal of their cattle, and that a large proportion of the stock of the county is now on the road. We have heard the loss of cattle, the past year, estimated at 100,000 head.

ANOTHER MASSACRE. The mail from Salt Lake arrived here this week, bringing intelligence of another horrible massacre having been committed in Utah Territory. The circumstances, as they have been related to us by gentlemen who came here from Salt Bernardino, where the mail carrier from Salt Lake stops, are as follows:

Mr. Wm. Parrish, his son, a young man about seventeen years of age, and a Mr. Potter, started from the city for the purpose of coming to California. They had proceeded but a short distance, when their bodies were found dead. Mr. Parrish's throat was cut from ear to ear; the others had been shot. Their bodies were found at a place called Springville, about fifty miles from Salt Lake City.

It is not known by whom the outrage was committed. Rumor has it that Mr. Parrish had a difficulty with the authorities about removing his property, which he had previously "consecrated" to the Church. We give the rumor as we heard it. It is also said that the massacre was perpetrated by Indians.

The horses lately stolen from Peltro's party had been taken to the city by an Indian and delivered to the authorities, who hold them for the owner, when he shall apply for them.

The intelligence of this murder caused the greatest excitement in San Bernardino, where part of Mr. Parrish's family reside,

as well as generally throughout the country. We hope an investigation by the government authorities will be made into this massacre, and the guilty parties made to feel the heavy arm of the law.

These outrages are of so frequent occurrence, that it behooves the local authorities to take steps to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT. Mayor—John G. Nicols. Marshall—W. C. Getman. City Attorney—C. E. Thom. Treasurer—H. N. Alexander. Assessor—B. S. Eaton. Common Council—A. F. Colonel, Juan Barré, John Frohling, Hiram McLaughlin, Joseph Mullaly, George Carson, A. Ulyard.

ABSTRACT OF TAX LIST. From the assessment roll, just completed, it appears that the total value of property assessed in the county of Los Angeles, for the year 1856, is \$2,384,904; and the amount of taxes thereon, including \$5,457, the delinquent list of 1855, is \$34,635 67.

Additional Atlantic News.

Both the French and English Ministers have expressed the views of their Governments in reference to the United States to be a desire to retain the most friendly footing, and have hinted that as a return for our neutrality in China, to remain neutral in matters pertaining to the American continent. The new Russian Minister is not idle, as the coalition between England and France is received as a direct attack on Russia.

It was reported in diplomatic circles that the instructions of Señor Tassara, the new Spanish Minister, direct him to make any proposition relative to the purchase or cession of Cuba a matter of offence to his Government.

Despatches were received on the 30th at the State Department from Minister Bowlin and Commissioner Morse, at New Granada, informing our government that they had failed to accomplish anything. The New Granadian Government contend that they are not responsible for the property destroyed at the riot and mob at Panama, and that the demands of this government will not be complied with. The mission of our Commissioner and the demands of our Minister having failed, they will return home immediately. Gen. Herran, the New Granada Minister, called on Gen. Cass at the State Department, and had quite a protracted interview relative to our difficulties. It is not known what course our government will pursue.

News having been received of the opening of the Tehuantepec route, it is understood that the Postmaster General will shortly direct the United States mail to be sent via that route. This will be done under existing laws, which authorize the Postmaster General to make contracts for transmission of mails through foreign countries.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has accepted the Governorship of Kansas. Hon. Frederick Stanton, late member of Congress from Tennessee, has been appointed Secretary of the Territory, vice Woodson, and left immediately to act as Governor until Mr. Walker can effect his arrangements.

Great difficulty has been experienced in making a selection for the Governorship of Utah, Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, having refused the tender. It is stated that the Administration will send some military man.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, April 24, says: Rumor says that one hundred and fifty filibusters, commanded by the son of one of our merchants, are about to leave this city to form an expedition, shortly to sail from New Orleans, destined to invade Costa Rica, and thus relieve General Walker by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. Abundant means are said to be at the disposal of this expedition.

The proceedings in the case of John Dean, for the possession of his wife, Miss Mary Ann Boker, have all resulted in favor of the loving pair. The medical commissioners appointed to examine Mrs. Dean, as to whether she was of unsound mind, as alleged by her parents, declared that she was perfectly sane, and the judge decided that the parties were legally married, that John had a perfect title to his Mary Ann, and he ordered all proceedings to be dismissed, and that Mr. Boker deliver his daughter to her husband. The mandate of the Court was obeyed, and Mr. Dean and his wife left for Louisville, Ky.

The Washington Star says: We have no doubt that there is positive information in this city that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah Territory; that they have demanded the appointment of one of two schedules of Federal officers, both headed by Brigham Young for Governor, with the avowal of the purpose of driving any other out of the Territory by force of arms. The truth is, the Mormons are in a state of rebellion.

A San Antonio (Texas) correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer says that the camels landed in that State some months since are now quartered at Baudara Pass, about seventy-five miles North of San Antonio. They have so far stood the climate very well, being in good order and healthy. They have given entire satisfaction as to their capacity for transporting supplies. Six camels have been known to carry over a road impassable with wagons' and teams as much freight as two six mule wagons and teams over a good road.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft in the various United States depositories on the 24th of March was \$24,722,821.

Col. Lee, to the great indignation of the citizens of Washington, has been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Hume.

A new minister is to be appointed to Nicaragua.

The friends of Walker are busily recruiting in New Orleans.

The following is the law relating to the debt of this county, passed at the last session of the Legislature. We have not been able to ascertain the date of its passage:

AN ACT to Provide for the Payment of the Debts of the Counties of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Boards of Supervisors in and for the counties of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, in addition to the other taxes they may levy under authority of law, may annually levy a special tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the real and personal property in their respective counties, to be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes are or may hereafter be assessed, collected and paid.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of said special tax, together with one-third of all amounts of money received into the County Treasury of each of said counties, for county purposes, from licenses, shall constitute the sinking fund of each of said counties, and shall be kept as such by the County Treasurer thereof.

Sec. 3. No payments shall be made out of the said sinking funds except for the purchase of outstanding warrants, drawn upon the respective Treasurers of said counties in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. The Board of Supervisors of each of said counties shall and may, during the first week of any of their regular meetings, make and enter into such contract or contracts as to them may seem meet, for the purchase of said outstanding warrants, of their respective counties, irrespective of any order of date, and draw on the said sinking fund of their respective counties for the purchase money: Provided, that said Boards shall make no purchase for a price greater than ninety cents on the dollar of the principal of said warrants, excluding interest.

Sec. 5. Said Boards of Supervisors, upon the purchase of any warrant or warrants under the provisions of this act, shall draw their order on the Treasurer of their respective counties for the purchase money, payable to the person from whom such warrants shall have been purchased, which order shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Clerk of the Board drawing the same; and orders so drawn shall be paid from said sinking fund according to the order of their presentation.

Sec. 6. Whenever warrants are purchased as aforesaid, the Board of Supervisors purchasing the same shall cause entries to be made in their minutes, specifying from whom the same shall have been purchased, the number and date, the amount of the principal of each warrant, and the price ordered to be paid for the same; and before the adjournment of such Board for the term they shall cause to be made out a correct list of the warrants purchased by them, giving the items of information contained in the minutes, which list shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Clerk of the Board, and delivered to the Treasurer of the County, and filed by him in his office; and the Treasurer shall, immediately upon receipt of said list, cancel the registration of all warrants specified therein, which shall have been registered in his office in accordance with law.

Sec. 7. The warrants purchased under the provisions of this act shall be deposited, after cancellation, in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who shall keep a book in which he shall register each warrant purchased, giving its date, amount, and from whom purchased.

Sec. 8. The Treasurer of each of said counties shall keep a separate account, under the head of sinking fund, of all monies received from the sources specified in the second section of this act; and said monies shall never be used or mixed with other funds, except as herein provided for; and on the final settlement of his accounts he shall be chargeable with all the monies, as received, subject to credits in his favor equal to the amount or amounts of paid orders drawn upon said fund as provided for in this act, and produced by him.

Sec. 9. The act entitled an act to provide for the payment of the debt of Santa Barbara county, approved April 2d, 1856, is hereby repealed.

NAVAL ENCOUNTER. On the 28th February, H. M. ships Encounter, Coromandel, Forbes and Hongkong, were detached to engage a fleet of fifty Chinese junks lying in the Fatshan Creek. The engagement was well contested by the Chinamen; in fact, the British were worsted, and left every junk in line at the close of the encounter.

FOR THE GADSDEN PURCHASE. A company organized in Stanislaus County, have recently left for the Gadsden Purchase. W. D. Kirk, late Sheriff of the County, is in command of the company, which is well supplied with horses, mules, &c. They expect to join Crabb's party in about six weeks.—*Allu.*

California Land Claims.

From C. E. Thom, Esq., acting U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of California, we have received the following list of cases in which the Attorney General declines to prosecute appeals:

No. 528, Lewis T. Burton; 555, Andrew Randal; 391, Victor Linares; 271, Joaquin Gutierrez; 317, Jonathan R. Scott and Benjamin Hayes; 562, James Watson; 389, Juan Sanchez; 394, Juan Foster; 362, Isaac J. Sparks; 372, Juanito Avila; 363, Isaac J. Sparks; 396, Juan Foster; 365, Ramona Butron; 378, Eulogio Celis; 368, Benjamin D. Wilson; 279, Juan Miguel Anzar; 383, Maria de Jesus Garcia et al; 296, Jose de la Guerra y Noriega; 526, Feliciano Soberanes; 589, City of San Diego; 422, City of Los Angeles; 178, Joaquin Carrillo et al; 606, Maria Antonia Pico de Castro et al; 595, Jose Aigo et al; 596, Angel Castro et al; 553, Antonio Olvera; 66, Diego Olivera; 439, Jose A. Serrano et al; 421, Theodorico Yorba; 376, Daniel Sexton; 384, Bernardo Yorba; 556, Francisco Dominguez et al; 465, David W. Alexander; 614, John Wilson et al; 456, Antonio Ygnacio Avila; 608, Blas A. Escamilla; 61, Rafael Villavicencio; 536, Jose Maria Covarrubias; 504, Juan Miguel Gomez; 418, Rafaela Valenzuela; 554, Andrew Randal; 475, Tomas Sanchez Colima; 506, Augustin Bernal; 478, Maria Rita Valdez; 228, E. P. Hartnell; 668, Bruno Bernal; 339, Lemuel Carpenter; 341, Luis Vignes; 790, Widow and children of Simeon Castro; 434, Isaac Williams; 678, Miguel Villagran; 406, Jose Sepulveda; 529, James McKinley; 479, Manuel Antonio Rodriguez de Poli; 333, Charles M. Webber; 482, Emigero Vejar; 522, Antonia Maria Ortega; 344, Maria Antonia Machado; 398, Manuel Dominguez et al; 680, Maria Antonia Castro de Anzar; 36, Maximo Martinez; 531, Francisco Espinosa; 527, James Blair et al; 427, Tomas Sanchez et al; 67, Maria Antonia de la Guerra y Lataillade; 445, Ysidro Reyes et al; 426, Domingo Yorba; 702, Jose and Jaime de Ruiz Monmanez; 49, Carlos Antonio Carrillo; 560, Patrick Brun; 446, Jose L. Sepulveda et al; 520, Daniel Hill; 630, Quintin Ortega; 714, City of Monterey; 636, Maria Concepcion Boronda; 347, F. P. Temple; 458, Casildo Aguilar et ux; 454, Maria Antonia Snook; 467, Jose Domingo; 457, Francisco Sepulveda; 416, Maria Ygnacio Verdugo; 403, Luis Robideaux; 404, Abel Stearns; 403, Julio Verdugo et al; 401, Pio Pico et al; 461, Juan Foster; 318, Jacoba Feliz; 476, Jose Ramon Malo; 330, Victoria Dominguez et al; 402, Ramon Yorba et al; 239, Nicolas A. Den et al; 566, Guadalupe Castro; 561, Michael White; 572, Henry Cocks; 171, Henry Cocks; 460 Juan Foster; 462, Heirs of Juan Alvarado; 405, Joaquin Ruiz, 470, Yorba Peralta et al; 550, John G. Davidson; 665, Heirs of David Littlejohn; 412, Juan Foster; 400, Andres Pico et al; 65, Francisco Parez Pacheco; 447, Jose Ledisma; 364, Henry Dalton; 419, Juan Silva; 397, Juan Matias Sanchez; 557, Jacob P. Leese; 573, James Meadows; 410, Juan Foster; 433, Isaac Williams; 488, Anacleto Lestrade; 453, Vicente Sepulveda; 547, Jose Maria Covarrubias; 552, Heirs of Joaquin Soto.—Los Angeles Star.

The National Intelligencer mentions an omission, resulting from the hasty legislation of the late Congress, which is of no little importance. It appears that although the committee of ways and means had reported an item of \$360,000 for the national armories, no such item appears in the law, and the manufacture of arms for the current year must be considerably curtailed, or the financial ingenuity of the War Department must be exercised to find a method of borrowing from some other fund.

A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature to allow the head of each family to take a three dollar newspaper at the expense of the State.

The digging of the Artesian well in the rear of the church has been suspended. We are informed that the present depth is one hundred feet, all of which has been drilled. A compact clay pan occupies the first ten feet, and the remainder consists of sandstone, traversed by thin veins of hard trap rock. A stratum of coarse gravel has now been reached, and it is probable that this can be easily penetrated whenever the work shall be resumed.

DIED. On the 9th inst., Jose de Jesus Rodriguez, aged 14 years, eldest son of the late Don Ramon Rodriguez and Doña Juana Tico de Rodriguez.

To the Citizens of Santa Barbara.—It is not deemed necessary in so intelligent a community as this to expound the uses of the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy. It is proposed to establish in this place, under the direction of five members of said institution:

1. A Dispensary, attended by two competent persons, provided with suitable medicines, for gratuitous distribution to the poor.

2. A Boarding School, which for orphan girls shall be gratuitous.

3. A Day School for female children, gratuitous to all.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of BAUMAN & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by BAUMAN BROTHERS, who alone are authorized to act. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle without delay.

The business will be conducted by the subscribers, as heretofore, at Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura, under the style of BAUMAN BROTHERS.

RANCHO PARA VENDER O TROCAR CON RANCHO. Un Rancho en el condado de San Luis Obispo, que contiene una legua de tierra, con yerba y agua bastante por el pasto de mil resas. Colinda con terreno del gobierno suficiente para sostener 10,000 resas. Ocurrase a esta oficina.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN KAYS and E. S. DEAN, under the firm of JOHN KAYS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New Saddle and Harness Shop. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the citizens of Santa Barbara and neighboring residents that he has opened a shop in the building on State street, next door below the store of F. J. Maguire, known as the house of Doña Joaquina Alvarado, where he is prepared to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business in all its branches.

F. J. MAGUIRE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c.

ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLI. POR las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan asuntos pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poli...

United States of America. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss Justice's Court, Santa Barbara County, 2nd Township.

THE People of the State of California, to Lorenzo Quintana—Greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the Second Township of the county of Santa Barbara, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1857...

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.

Santa Cruz Lumber!! JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER.

Advertisements.

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

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

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.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, In the District Court, Santa Barbara County, 2d Judicial District.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss. Casimir Bielawski, in said State, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in a certain suit now commenced, or about to be commenced, in the Second Judicial District of said State...

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara County. I, George D. Fisher, Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing affidavit and order are true copies of the originals now on file in my office.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, District Court, San Luis Obispo County, 2d Judicial District.

Public Notice. WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage to the land of Santa Barbara, and the undersigned has been informed that any person who hereafter found trespassing upon the said land will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

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.

Strayed or Stolen. ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the initials of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Den...

MORRIS MINER, (SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

San Francisco Advertisements.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco. SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC, Piano Fortes, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

R. E. RAIMOND, 105 Front street, San Francisco, GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c.

N. REYNOLDS & CO., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 79 and 81 Davis Street, San Francisco.

JANSON BOND & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 95 Battery, corner of Clay street.

REMOVAL. JANSON BOND & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 95 Battery, corner of Clay street.

SMITH & WINCHELL'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY, SAN JOSE, Received from the State Fair of 1856 THE FIRST PREMIUM.

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 choicest varieties.

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.

R. E. RAIMOND GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 105 Front street, near Washington, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

HAWKHURST & SON, WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT, From No. 112 Front street, San Francisco, to No. 39 Sacramento Street.

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 Hillier; ARNO, Captain Hughes.

Hotel International, Jackson street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO. THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by MRS. A. S. HALY, and is now undergoing a thorough repair.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. STORV, BRO. & CO. Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and blbls; Spirits Turpentine, in cases;

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage.

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trimmings and Billiard Cloths! I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I keep constantly on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' trimmings, Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descriptions.

E. S. COOPER, M. D., SURGEON, Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary, MISSION STREET, Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths," SAN FRANCISCO.

To Druggists. THE "FLOWER OF THE WEST." WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Isthmus Fever it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.

First Premium Daguerreotypes. R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS.

THE GAZETTE.

A Lucid Narrative.

Billy Williams, the comedian, was one of the best natured men alive. Burton, who delighted in quizzing Billy, once made some enquiries of him relative to a horse belonging to Mr. Hamblin, which seemed to arouse Billy, and he thus commenced his reply: "Now Burton, I'll tell you all about that 'orse; you see, when I first arrived, I said to 'Amblin, 'Tom, I wants an 'orse; I 'ave always been used to 'ave an 'orse, and I would like to 'ave one."

"On Tom Flynn," says Burton. "No, on the 'orse. So, after talking with Tom Flynn while, I mounted him." "What! mounted Tom Flynn?" "No, the 'orse; and then I shook hands with him, and rode off."

"Shook hands with the horse, Billy?" "No, 'ang it, with Tom Flynn; and then I rode off up the Bowery, and who should I meet in front of the Bowery Theatre but Tom 'Amblin, so I got off, and told the boy to hold him by the head."

"What! hold Hamblin by the head?" "No, the 'orse; and then we went and had a drink together." "What! you and the horse?" "No, me and 'Amblin, and after that I mounted him again and went out of town."

"What! mounted Hamblin again?" "No, the 'orse; and when I got to Barnum's, who should be there but Tom Flynn—he'd taken another 'orse and rode out ahead of me, and so I told the 'ostler to tie him up."

"Tie Tom Flynn up?" "No, 'ang it, and we had a drink there." "What! you and the horse?" "No, me and Tom Flynn. Now look here, Burton, every time I say 'orse you say 'Amblin, and every time I say 'Amblin you say 'orse. Now I'll be 'anged if I tell you anything more about it."

Official Directory.

State Government. J. Neely Johnson, Governor. Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor. D. W. Douglass, Secretary of State. James L. English, Treasurer pro tem.

United States District Courts. For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDuffie, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June and December of each year.

For the Southern District of California. I. S. K. Ogier, judge; C. Sims, clerk; E. Hunter, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June at Monterey; first Monday in December at Los Angeles. Special terms at the option of the judge.

United States Circuit Court. For the District of California. M. H. McAlister, judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk. Regular term, first Monday in July of each year. Special terms at any time after thirty days notice.

Supreme Court. Peter H. Burnett, Chief Justice; David S. Terry, Hugh S. Murray, Justices. Regular terms, first Monday of January, April, July, and October.

U. S. Land Office. For the Southern District of California, Andres Pico, Receiver; H. P. Dorsey, Registrar.

Customs Department. San Pedro—Collector, C. E. Carr; Deputy, J. F. Stephens. Santa Barbara—Surveyor and Inspector, Pedro C. Carrillo.

District Judges. 1st, Benjamin Hayes; 2d, Joaquin Carrillo; 3d, Craven P. Hester; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M. Creano; 6th, Alonzo S. Monson; 7th, E. W. McKinstry; 8th, J. M. Peters; 9th, W. P. Howland; 10th, William T. Barbour; 11th, John M. Howell; 12th, Edward Norton; 13th, E. Burke; 14th, Niles Searles; 15th, J. S. Pitzer.

County Officers. Charles Fernald, County Judge. Charles E. Huse, District Attorney. Russell Heath, Sheriff; Harry F. Swain, Deputy Sheriff.

George D. Fisher, County Clerk. Raymundo Carrillo, Treasurer. Nicholas A. Den, Assessor. Ebenezer Nidever, Surveyor. John Kays, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Board of Supervisors—1st district, Ramon Gonzalez; 2d district, Anto. Ma. de la Guerra; 3d district, Justices of the Peace—2d district, V. W. Hearne, Anto. de la Palma y Mesa.

DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year. In San Luis Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding Judge; Valentine W. Hearne and Anto. de la Palma y Mesa, Associates. Regular terms, first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.

COUNTY COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, first Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November of each year.

PROBATE COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, fourth Monday of each month during the year.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Meet first Monday of February, May, August, and November of each year.

County Officers—San Luis Obispo. R. Pacheco, County Judge. Walter Murray, District Attorney.

Francisco Castro, Sheriff. Henry M. Osgood, Coroner. W. J. Graves, Treasurer. David P. Mallagh, Surveyor.

John Wilson, Assessor. John Wilson, Julian Estrada, Supervisors. John Wilson, Superintendent Common Schools.

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; Columbia Gazette; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill; Shasta Courier; Mariposa Gazette; Yreka Union; Iowa Hill News; Volcano Ledger; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma County Journal; California Farmer; California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; Santa Barbara Gazette; San Diego Herald; Humboldt Times; The Pacific, San Francisco; Oregonian, Portland, 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; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.; Polynesian, 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 GILES H. GRAY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 1, LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING, San Francisco.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

- 1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). 2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig). 3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

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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, 32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

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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.

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 "Browzer" and "Fair Wind;" Tieman's Oil Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Water Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters; Tieman's Putty, in bladders; Japan and Japanese Gold Size; Tilden & Newbery'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, Huse and Hotel Boat brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." 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 Japanese Gold Size.

Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enameled Glass 3m

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangements 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 European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached. Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trimmings and Billiard Cloths! I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I keep constantly on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' trimmings, Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descriptions. Importing all these articles only from the most prominent European factories, I am able to satisfy all reasonable demands. I am willing to sell in quantities to suit, and soliciting orders I guarantee they will be executed faithfully and with despatch.

A. L. BLUMENTHAL, 142 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearny streets, San Francisco. 13-3m

E. S. COOPER, M. D., SURGEON, Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary, MISSION STREET, Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths," SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical Operations Free to patients presenting themselves at the Clinics, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 30-3m

To Druggists. THE "FLOWER OF THE WEST." WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Isthmus 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 Daguerrotypes. R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerrotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS.

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. 1-2 1f

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

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, 11 No. 122 Sansome street, San Francisco.