

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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## THE GAZETTE.

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### SOULS, NOT STATIONS.

Who shall judge a man from manners?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Paupers may be fit for princes,  
Princes fit for something less.  
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket  
May bedothe the golden ore  
Of the deepest thought and feelings—  
Satin vests could do no more.  
There are springs of crystal nectar  
Ever welling out of stone:  
There are purple buds and golden  
Crushed and hid and overgrown.  
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
While he values thrones the highest  
But as pebbles in the sea.  
Man, unpraised above his fellows—  
Oit forgets his fellows then;  
Masters—rulers—lords—remember  
That your meanest hind is a man!  
Men by labor, men by feeling,  
Men by thought and men by fame,  
Claiming equal rights to sunshine  
In a man's ennobling name.  
There are foam embroidered oceans,  
There are little weed-clad rills,  
There are feeble inch-high saplings,  
There are cedars on the hills;  
But God, who counts by souls, not stations,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
For to him all vain distinctions  
Are as pebbles in the sea.  
Toiling hands alone are builders  
Of a nation's wealth and fame;  
Titled laziness is pensioned,  
Fed and fattened on the same.  
By the sweat of other's foreheads,  
Living only to rejoice,  
While the poor man's outraged freedom  
Vainly lites up its voice.  
But truth and justice are eternal,  
Born with loveliness and light;  
And sunset's wrongs should never prosper  
While there is a sunny right;  
And God, whose world-wide voice is singing  
Boundless love to you and me,  
Will sink oppression with its titles,  
As the pebbles in the sea.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

### EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. KANE.

Time was when the discovery of the North-West Passage was the pet project of the age, and the bold spirits of every maritime nation vied with each other in adventure and daring in their explorations within the Arctic Circle for the honor of first opening that fabled channel to the commerce of the world. The hope so long cherished years ago faded out, and in its place has grown a heart-sickening anxiety for the fate of one of the best and boldest adventurers that ever entered the Polar Sea. To release the brave Franklin and his gallant companions from their ice-bound prison and restore them to their friends and to society was the cherished resolve of the British Government. That noble aim was shared by the princely heart of our own Grinnell, and, unaided and alone, he equipped two vessels and despatched them upon the same humane mission. The next year they returned, after an unsuccessful cruise. But among the officers was one who, though physically almost an infant, had a lion's heart, and a faith in the ultimate success of his mission that no obstacles could overcome. That man was Dr. Kane. He soon imbued with his own ardent hope the mind of Henry Grinnell, and in 1853 that gentleman again fitted out the Advance and despatched her to explore the Arctic regions under the command of Dr. Kane. The protracted absence of that expedition, together with the return, within the last few months, of the numerous English vessels sent in search of Sir John Franklin, has given rise to a wide-spread anxiety for the safety of Dr. Kane, now entirely alone in the icy solitude. This feeling has become more poignant since Dr. Rae's report of the melancholy fate of Franklin and his party, and at the instance of the Press and the public the Federal Government have appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the fitting out and support of an expedition to effect his release and restoration to society.

For this purpose the Navy Department have purchased two vessels—a small propeller of 250 tons, and a bark of 327 tons register—which are now being fitted out with all possible dispatch at the Navy Yard. The propeller was built in Philadelphia, and originally intended for Light Ship service, but was purchased for the Arctic Expedition at a cost of \$30,000. The bark is new, having made only two voyages to Rio de Janeiro, when she proved a very fast sailer; her cost to the Government was \$17,000. The vessels are now known as the propeller Arctic and the bark Release. Of course to render them fit for arctic service it was necessary to strengthen their hulls and otherwise adapt them to successfully resist the rigors of the Polar Sea. Both are extra braced alike—with two heavy sister keelsons, four bilge keelsons, and two heavy extra breast hooks; forward they are strengthened by heavy ahwaft-ship beams and knees; running fore and aft are heavy beams, 13 by 9 inches, five feet apart, each beam strengthened by four dagger knees, two forward and two aft, and two hanging

knees; each sampson post amidships has two heavy iron rods running through it and bolted through the sister and main keelsons to keep the decks from buckling up; the stanchions fore and aft have each four extra knees, and on each quarter heavy live oak beams have been let in. The decks are double planked and caulked, and the inner surfaces of the decks and sides are covered with cork to prevent the condensations from freezing. The bows are filled with every conceivable variety of timber-bracing, and are divided off from the rest of the vessel by a substantial water-tight bulk-head, so that in case of collision with icebergs, or should the bows by any chance be stove in or ripped off, as is not unfrequently the case, the vessel would still float, if not long enough to bring the crew back to port, certainly for a space of time sufficient to allow those on board to prepare and provision their boats and sledges and escape over the ice or by water before the vessel would sink. Outside the strengthening has been no less thorough; from the outwater to the stern post, and from the keel upward, both hulls have been celled with 2½ inch oak planking, bravely caulked, and over that, from the outwater to the main chains, with 3-8 inch iron bands.

The crew of the bark will be lodged in a fine house on deck, and in winter, if they choose, will be furnished with quarters below. The winter quarters of the officers are on a half-deck below the spar-deck, and about four feet in height. The propeller's crew will lodge in the top-gallant forecastle. The expedition is provisioned with ample rations for two years, which, together with the extras, will last out a three years' cruise. The food of officers and men is alike, and consists mainly of pemmican, (concentrated meat), soups, Borden's patent meat-biscuit, Hecker's self-raising flour, lime-juice, cabbage, preserved potatoes, pickles, whisky, and other creature comforts. The supplies will include about 20,000 pounds of dried meats and soups, and 15,000 pounds of preserved vegetables. Four thousand pounds of beef (rump pieces) were required for the expedition, which, being divested of fat, were cut into thin slices and well dried on a malt-kiln—a process which reduced the weight to 1,300 pounds; then it was put into a sausage machine, chopped fine, and kneaded up with 1000 pounds of lard and a small quantity of sugar and currants, after which it was put into tin cans and hermetically sealed. By this mode of preparation meat will remain sweet and nutritious for almost any length of time, although those who have used it say it is greasy enough for the palate of an Esquimaux. A large quantity of clothing, suitable to the Arctic climate, will also be taken out, among which are 500 pairs of woolen stockings. This large supply is necessary from the fact that in traveling each man wears three pairs of stockings at once, and covers the whole with a capacious canvas boot, for if the boots pinch in the least the feet infallibly freeze. The two vessels also take out 300 tons of coal for the use of the propeller and for ordinary heating purposes. The propeller consumes about five tons a day, and if the supply proves insufficient it may be replenished at Disco on the coast of Greenland, where coal has been found to exist in great abundance.

In navigating the Northern Sea a great many curious contrivances are required—ice-chisels, ice-anchors, india rubber boats, sledges, dogs, the crew's nest, and a host of unnamable implements. We saw about 80 ice-anchors or large hooks for warping the vessels through the ice; some of these weighed only 15 pounds, and were calculated to hold a whale line; from that size they ranged up to 100 pounds, which is large enough to hold the stoutest cable. The chisels are long iron bars, shod with steel, and used to punch holes in the ice for anchors to hold by. The india rubber boats are composed of stout vulcanized rubber cloth buckled over a willow frame and inflated by a small bellows; each of these being set on sledge frames is manned by an officer and six men, and drawn over the ice by dogs. On reaching water the pins of the sledge frames are taken out, and the sledge taken apart and placed in the boat, when the latter is launched, and away they go over the water as fast as oar and sail can carry them, until the ice is reached again, when the sledges are fitted together and equipped as before. The sledges are ten in number; four of them 11 feet in length, sharp at each end and shod with iron. Each vessel will carry in addition to these two large whaleboats.

The expedition will be ready for sea by the 20th of May, and will sail on the 1st of June. It is probable that the course, although not yet officially announced, will be to Holsteinberg, thence to Disco, where they will purchase a pack of sledge dogs, and then proceed to Upernivik and Cape Alexander, where it is expected Dr. Kane and his party now are. Should they fall in with him this summer, they will return by

September or October next. If they are not here by the 1st of November, the expedition will winter in the Arctic regions.

The Expedition is officered and manned as follows: On the Release—Commander of the Expedition, Lieut. Hartstein, of South Carolina; First Lieut. Wm. S. Lovell, District of Columbia; Second Lieut. Joseph P. Pyffe, Ohio; Third Lieut. V. R. Hall, New York; Surgeon John Kane, of Philadelphia, brother of Dr. Kane, and 20 men. On the Arctic—Lieut. Commanding, C. C. Sims, of Virginia; First Lieut. Watson Smith, New Jersey; Chief Engineer Harman Newell, Pennsylvania; Master's Mate, Mr. Whiting, Michigan, and 16 petty officers and men. The Hospital Steward and another Surgeon remain to be appointed, which will make the expedition number 47 persons. Both officers and crew are as fine a set of men as can be found in the United States Navy. Of the officers Mr. Lovell is the only one that has ever been in the Arctic Ocean, although several of the seamen have been there on two or three expeditions. Mr. Lovell was a fellow-officer with Dr. Kane on the Advance, under Lieut. De Haven, in 1850-51. The mission of this expedition is one which commends itself to the sympathy of the whole civilized world, and we most sincerely wish it a speedy and successful voyage and a safe return.

### A LEAF IN THE LIFE OF A CHILD OF GENIUS.

Holbein, the celebrated painter, not unfrequently, when his purse was low, condescended to paint figures upon the houses of the gentry of Basle, as was the custom in those times, and by this means earned a few gilders, which enabled him to pay his score for a day or two at the tavern. On one occasion he had bargained with a merchant to do some work of this kind upon the wall between the second and third stories of his house. The scaffold for Holbein to sit upon was prepared, and he had already worked a whole day, when the drinking fit seized him, and quite extinguished all relish for labor. He thereupon begged the merchant to advance him a small part of the price of his work, in order, as he said, to discharge a debt which he owed. The merchant aware of his unsteady habits, gave him the money, resolving at the same time to keep a strict eye upon him, and that he should by no means escape. All next day, accordingly, he kept coming, from time to time, out of his shop, and looking up to see whether the painter was there at his work, and always observed him sitting there, his legs and feet hanging down from the scaffold. At length, however, he became alarmed to observe that the man never budged from the spot, but hour after hour continued in the self-same position; and, going up stairs, looked out from the window of one of the upper rooms; but, far or near, no Holbein was to be seen. He had, in fact, gone straight to the tavern, to drink away his money, and in order that his employer should never suspect that he was absent from his work, he had painted his legs upon the wall. Of course the merchant instantly laid hold of the wayward artist, and compelled him to finish the task he had undertaken. Not long after, an English nobleman arrived at Basle, and having heard of the celebrated Holbein, engaged him to go to London, and execute some paintings at his house, during his absence on a journey he was about to make to Greece. He promised to pay him a large yearly salary, furnished plenty of money for his traveling expenses, and gave him the address at which he was to enquire in London. Holbein accepted the offer, and agreed to depart without delay. No sooner, however, had the nobleman left the town than he returned to the tavern, where he soon forgot all about England, and his engagement, and his art. Nor did he stop until he had squandered the last farthing of the sum which should have paid the expenses of his journey. He then recollected the promise he had made to go to England, and, selling the little furniture he possessed, realized enough money to take him to Holland. His funds, were, however, all spent by the time he reached Amsterdam. In this town the great Dutch painter, Lucas Van Leyden, was then living. On him Holbein waited, and inquired if he did not want a person to grind his colors.—“What is your name?” asked Lucas. Holbein gave a fictitious one. “Well, I shall try your skill.” Holbein accordingly took his place at the grindstone as if he had never done anything else in his life time. He soon won the confidence of his master, and during his absence on a journey which he was obliged to make, was appointed to take the oversight of the painting room. Having just finished a large and beautiful portrait of one of the magistrates, or at least chief citizens of Rotterdam, Lucas covered it with a cloth, and said to his grinder: “Take particular care of this picture. Let it receive no injury, I make you responsible for its safety.” Holbein promised to pay the greatest attention to his orders; but on the second day after Lucas' departure he took a brush, and painted a fly upon the council-

lor's face. He then shut the painting-room, embarked in a vessel, and sailed for London. On Master Lucas' return home, he was alarmed to hear that his grinder had decamped. The first thing he thought of was his picture, which he hastened to inspect. On raising the cloth he discovered the fly upon the face. Taking out his handkerchief, he attempted to drive it away, but the fly would not move. He repeated the attempt, saying, “Begone, little imp!” The fly still quietly kept its place. Master Lucas now examined the creature somewhat more narrowly, and discovered, to his surprise, that it was painted; upon which he dropped the cover and exclaimed, “Either the Devil or Holbein has been here at work!” He knew that he was the only one of all his contemporaries capable of painting a fly so imitatively as to deceive an able painter like himself. Holbein arrived safely at London; but he had lost his Lordship's address, and had quite forgotten even his name. In so great a town, how was he ever to discover it? Entering a coffee-house, which he heard was the resort of numbers of the nobility, he inquired if any of those present knew the mansion of the Lord who had sent him to London; and in order to give them some idea of his personal appearance, took a coal from the hearth and sketched his figure on the wall. The instant it was done they all exclaimed, “Oh! it is Lord S—.” He was now directed to his lordship's house, and there labored for some time; but ere long he was promoted to the office of court painter to the King of England, and in this situation he died in London in the year 1554.

### A LAZY MAN'S PARADISE.

In Lieut. Gibbon's account of his exploration of the Valley of the Amazon, or rather of one of its main branches, the Madeira river, (executive document No. 36,) from the Pacific side, we find the following account of the daily life of a Creole family in the town of Santa Cruz, the capital of the Bolivian department of that name. For a lazy man, Santa Cruz de Bolivia must be a perfect paradise, to say nothing of the chance a bachelor has of being able to secure a partner in a city where there are five women to one man.

“Very early in the morning the Creole, getting out of bed, throws himself into a hammock; his wife stretches herself upon a bench near by, while the children seat themselves with their legs under them on the chairs, all in their night dresses. The Indian servant girl enters with a cup of chocolate for each member of the family. After which she brings some coals of fire in a silver dish. The wife lights a cigar for her husband, then one for herself. Some time is spent reclining, chatting, and regaling. The man slowly puts on his cotton trousers, woolen coat, leather shoes, and Vienna hat, with his neck opened to the fresh air—silk handkerchiefs are scarce—he walks to some near neighbor's, with whom he again drinks chocolate, and smokes another cigar.

“At mid-day, a small low table is set in the middle of the room, and the family go to breakfast. The wife sits next to her husband, the women are very pretty, and affectionate to their husbands. He chooses her from among five, there being about that number of women to one man in town. The children seat themselves, and the dogs form a ring behind. The first dish is a chupe or potatoes with large pieces of meat. The man helps himself first, and throws the bones straight across the table, a child dog as his head to give it free passage, and the dogs rush after it as it falls upon the ground floor. A child then throws his bone, the mother dog, and the dogs rush behind her. The second dish holds small pieces of beef without bones. Dogs are now fighting. Next comes a dish with finely chopped beef; then beef soup, vegetables and fruits; finally, coffee or chocolate. After breakfast, the man pulls off his trousers and coat, and lies down in the hammock. His wife lights him a cigar. She finds her way back to bed with a cigar. The dogs jump up and lie down on the chairs—the fleas bite them on the ground. The Indian girl closes both doors and windows, takes the children out to play while the rest of the family sleep.

“At two P. M. the church bells ring to let the people know the priest is saying a prayer for them, which rouses them. The man raises his hand above his head and yawns; the dogs get down and whinnying stretch themselves; while the wife sits up in the bed and loudly calls out for fire; the Indian girl reappears with a ‘chunk’ for her mistress to light her master another cigar, and she smokes again herself. The dinner, which takes place between three and five, is nearly the same as breakfast, except when a beef is recently killed by the Indians, when they have a boil. The ribs and other long bones of the animal are trimmed of flesh, leaving the bones only coated with meat; these are laid across a fire and roasted; the members of the family, while employed with them, look as if all were practising music.

“A horse is brought into the house by an Indian man, who holds while the ‘patron’ saddles and bridle him; he then puts on a large pair of silver spurs, and mounting, he rides out of the front door to the opposite house; halting, he takes off his hat and calls out ‘buenas tardes, senoritas,’ ‘good evening, ladies.’ The ladies make their appearance; one lights him a cigar, another mixes him a glass of lemonade to refresh himself after the ride. He remains in the saddle, talking, while they lean gracefully against the door posts, smiling with their bewitching eyes. He touches his hat and rides off to another neighbor. After spending the afternoon in this way, he rides into the house again. The Indian holds the horse by the bridle while the master dismounts. Taking off the saddle, he throws it into one chair, the bridle into another, his spurs on a third, and himself into the hammock; the Indian leads out the horse, the dogs pull down the riding gear to the floor, and lay themselves on their usual bedsteads. Chocolate and cigars are repeated.

**THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.** We issue to-day in a supplemental sheet accompanying this paper, and filling some twenty-four of our large columns, a List of Appropriations made at the late session of Congress and prepared and published agreeably to law. The aggregates of the classified heads of expenditure are as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	\$17,265,929
Army, fortifications, Military Academy, &c.....	12,571,496
Indian Department and Pensions.....	4,453,536
Naval Service.....	15,012,091
Post Office Department.....	10,946,344
Ocean steam mail service.....	3,574,458
Texas Debt.....	7,730,000
Total.....	\$71,574,357

This vast sum of \$71,574,357 is only the amount of specified appropriations. The great mass of contingent objects of expenditure, of which the sums were unascertained and could not be specified, may swell the grand total of the expenses of the year to perhaps seventy-five millions of dollars. Although the Government expenses must necessarily increase with the growth of the country and the corresponding necessities of the public service, one can hardly imagine the necessity of so vast an augmentation of the necessary expenses of the Government as seventy-five millions of dollars; and the immensity of the sum must arrest the attention of every intelligent reader.—*National Intelligencer*, May 19.

**ADOLPHUS GETS INSURED.** “Dearest, I will build thee a cot all covered with ivy, in some secluded vale, close by a purling brook, meandering over its pebbly bottom, incessantly babbling in dulcet tinkling strains ‘love, love, love,’ where the atmosphere is redolent of soothing, spicy aromas, that make the eyes languish, and the heart dissolve in the liquid firs of love—where the balmy morning zephyrs sigh in the dense forest's leafy maze, chanting love's melody—where the tiny songsters, that whirl in ethereal space, warble naught but love. I will plant thee a garden of gorgeous loveliness, culled from nature's most ardent designs, warmest tints, and sweet smelling incense.”

“Dolphy, dear, don't let me leave a patch for cowbumpers and inyuns—they're so nice pickled.”

**MRS PARTINGTON'S OPINION OF ETHIOPIANS.** “Yes, I did go to hear the Eat-the-opium saranagors; yes I did, and I don't care if Deacon Blathers does hear of it. I'd rather hear them blessed black martingales than a dozen of Deacon Blathers' old sarminants. One of them sung out what my poor Paul used to like, in the salt-cellar voice, just like a baby's and musical snuff box together, and they rattled like pipe-stems; but what I liked mostest, was the beautiful music of the according line. Oh how delicious the music rolled out of it! I could have got up and danced with delight.” And the old lady got up and really shook herself all over.

**A LADY OF COLOR.** We have met with a very curious sort of a lady in the columns of an exchange, which we scarcely expected. An advertisement runs thus: “Lost a purple and black lady's bag.” Really this is a novelty, and a chance for Barnum, should the announcement “meet his eye.” Black ladies, we know, are plentiful as blackberries, but the union of the purple with the black is decidedly uncommon. However, we think it may in the present instance be accounted for, since the lady may possibly look rather blue at the loss of her bag.

**NOON-DAY TRUISMS.** Love, the tooth-ache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long. Every woman is in the wrong until she cries—and then she is in the right instantly. A tragedy is often the safety-valve of insanity. The man who lends an umbrella is a real philanthropist—sacrificing himself for the benefit of his species. There is a craving in almost every man's breast for a latch-key. Every woman's mother has been beautiful.—*Punch*.



# THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. B. WILCOCKS is our authorized Agent for San Francisco. Mr. W. can be found in the office of the "Citizen," on Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansone.

AGENTS.  
Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALLY  
San Buenaventura.....Don JOSE ARNAZ  
Los Angeles.....C. E. JOHNSON  
San Luis Obispo.....ANDREW MURRAY

## THE CELEBRATION.

As the matter of most general interest to most of our citizens is the celebration of yesterday, we endeavor, as far as space and circumstances will allow us, to give the following account of it. For several days previous to the Fourth, a committee of the Riflemen were engaged in making preparations for the parade and ball which was to take place on that day, and as far as we are able to understand, succeeded admirably in their arrangements, both as regards their invitation of guests and the provision for the ball and supper. Most of our cities in California can boast of greater wealth for the celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence than we; however, as regards the proceedings of the day, the chief subject of interest is of course the procession of the Riflemen, followed by the scholars of the Public School and invited guests. Heretofore, in most cities of this size, the numerous occupations of the members of military companies have prevented them joining, as they otherwise would, in the interest of the occasion. The celebration of yesterday, however, was an exception, and we are happy to state that every member appeared to be as much interested in the exercises as could possibly be expected. At 10 A. M., the Rifle Company, under the command of Lieut. C. R. V. Lee, who officiated as Captain in the absence of Henry Carnes, Esq., marched from the armory, on State street, to the ground selected for target shooting. The Company turned out in all twenty-five members, and most assuredly made an excellent appearance during their parade. After marching nearly half a mile to the ground, they were engaged for some two hours in target exercise, and without undue praise, we may safely say that with the advantages that our Riflemen possess, the shooting was excellent. Three prizes were won, consisting of a valuable gold ring to the best shot, a heavy gold cross and a gold chain, all of which were, after the decision of the shots, presented to the victors by A. F. Hinehman, Esq., one of the Judges, who accompanied each presentation with a short address, happily adapted to the circumstances of the occasion. After the Target Excursion the Company marched to the saloon of Francisco Cabelleri, where a collation had been prepared by the committee of arrangements, and where a table spread with every luxury which our country afforded, was offered to them. The regular toasts and a number of others which, would space permit, we would be extremely happy to publish, were given by members and guests and very generally responded to, and everything passed off as smoothly "as a marriage bell."

The great feature, however, of the celebration was the ball, which took place in the evening, subsequent to the collation, and upon the arrangement of which the committee had labored indefatigably for some days previous. The Fourth of July and the Ball of the Riflemen was no small thing, and every lady in the city who was happy enough to receive an invitation, set about her best endeavors to make herself more presentable than her neighbor. The price of new pants and coats rose wonderfully, but unfortunately for some of our merchants, at length culminated, after which it will probably decrease for some time to come. Too much credit, however, cannot be given to the S. B. Mounted Riflemen, both for the taste displayed in arranging the ball room and the manner in which the ball was conducted. The well known ability of the floor managers was, however, sufficient to insure accommodation to all, and perfect order. The number of ladies was very large, and we challenge either of our sister counties to produce an equal amount of beauty in any one assemblage. The members of the company are neither to be slighted in our report, and we must give them due credit for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the day and evening. The uniforms of the officers presented an extremely handsome appearance, and together with the officers of the U. S. surveying schooner Ewing, added in a great measure to adorn the ball room. In fact the

whole day passed off without an accident to mar the festivities, save an unfortunate difficulty which occurred between two persons, resulting in a flesh wound given by a knife. It will undoubtedly be difficult for us to celebrate any future Fourth of July more pleasantly than we have this, and should our up country friends think we bestow too much attention to the celebration of the day, they will please remember that it is of more importance to ourselves than foreign news.

## LATER FROM THE NORTH.

By the arrival of the steamer Sea Bird, Captain Haley, we have received San Francisco papers to June 27th.

To the Express Companies we are under obligations for full files of dailies from above. No later news has been received from the Atlantic States.

In San Francisco great excitement appears to exist among settlers on the lands in the neighborhood of the Mission Dolores, the title to which has been lately confirmed to Messrs. Bolton, Barron & Co. of San Francisco.

The "Alta California" contains the following in regard to the difficulties between the old firm of Adams & Co. and Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park:

Messrs. Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park, attorneys for Mr. Alvin Adams of Boston, have taken proceedings against Woods & Haskell, the partners here, in which they charge that a fraud was committed in the formation of the contract of partnership, which was signed by Mr. Chas. G. Bowers, as the general agent of Adams & Co.

The affidavit of Mr. Adams himself is annexed to the pleading, in which he admits that the terms of the contract make him responsible to the California creditors; but that he never contemplated any other liability than that of a special partner; and that Mr. Haskell had admitted to him that by the agreement he should not be held liable for the future liabilities of the California House beyond \$25,000. The affidavit goes on to charge that the contract was knowingly, falsely and fraudulently imposed upon Bowers by I. C. Woods, through the instrumentality of Mr. Hackett, an attorney at law. He also charges that Woods had further deceived him by pretending to apply to the California Legislature for an act of incorporation, under which the house would be re-organized and the affidavit released from his general responsibility in the partnership.

## LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steamer Sea Bird which arrived in our harbor on the 2d inst., we have received San Diego and Los Angeles papers to June 30th. From the San Diego Herald of that date we extract the following news from Lower California:

ARREST OF MELENDREZ AND JOSE MA. NICOCHIA. By a private express to a gentleman in this city, we are in receipt of important news from Lower California.

On Thursday last, a party of government troops under Lieut. Jose Pujol, arrived at San Vicente, about twenty-four miles below Santa Tomas, and from there dispatched a messenger to Melendrez, requesting him to come down to them. The message being couched in friendly terms, Melendrez immediately started for San Vicente, for the purpose of holding conference with Lieut. Pujol, accompanied by his Secretary, Jose Ma. Nicochia, both of whom, upon their arrival, were taken prisoners and placed in irons. What will probably be their fate, or for what particular cause they were arrested, we are unable to learn; although the full particulars have been received, those receiving the intelligence are unwilling to give publicity to them.

Quite a large number of strangers had arrived at San Diego, from Sonora and Lower California. Dr. Thomas Spence from Sonora with 100 head of cattle; M. Maun, Esq., from Lower California with 150 head and some fine horses; Capt. H. Stoker from New Mexico with 50 large mules, en route for Los Angeles; also Jose A. Moreno from Mazatlan, reports that the whole country affords rich grazing through the entire route.

Lieut. Parkes and party arrived at Fort Yuma on the 8th inst. All well.

The Masonic Fraternity in San Diego celebrated St. John's Day with a procession and appropriate ceremonies.

## FROM SALT LAKE.

We have received, through the politeness of Jos. A. Fort, Esq., files of the Deseret News to May 30th. The news from Salt Lake is of no great importance. Nearly all of the crops in that neighborhood have been destroyed by the grasshoppers, and fears are entertained of a great scarcity of provisions during the coming winter.

On the 27th May, Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Jedediah M. Grant, Elders Wilford Woodruff, and George A. Smith, and others, arrived in that city, having had a very pleasant trip as far south as Cedar City. During the afternoon of the 27th, Presidents Young, Kimball and Grant addressed the congregation in the Tabernacle.

## NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The San Francisco Evening News publishes the following account of a new line of steamers from San Blas to San Francisco: According to an article from the *Trait d'Union* of Mexico, published in the *Messenger*, the government of Santa Anna has granted to Messrs. Meyer and Schacht, the privilege of establishing a line of steamers from the Mexican port of San Blas, on the Pacific, to San Francisco; of which the pioneer ship will be the *Emilia*, which will soon commence her trips.

"Mexico," says the *Trait d'Union*, "already in close connection with the United States, by means of the regular service of the Orizaba between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, and traversed through its whole breadth by a line of mail coaches from the Gulf port to San Blas, on the Pacific, will, shortly, by this new line, also enjoy the advantages of direct and regular communication with upper California."

"The mail coaches from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and vice versa, leave six times a week, and are three days in performing the trip either way. From the city of Mexico to San Blas, and vice versa, the departures are three times a week, nine days being employed in traveling the whole distance."

"The fare from Vera Cruz to Mexico for each passenger, with 25 pounds of luggage, is \$40; any excess of luggage is charged at the rate of \$5 the arroba or 25 pounds. From Mexico to San Blas the fare is \$88, with the same weight of luggage; \$10 being charged for every 25 pounds excess. The whole trip being thus performed in 12 days, at an expense of \$128, exclusive of extra luggage. Same fares are charged from San Blas to Vera Cruz."

"The Stage Company provides comfortable hotel accommodation all along the route, by which means the traveler is saved the annoyance of devoting any personal attention to these necessary but troublesome arrangements."

"This route offers the great advantage to travelers of crossing Mexico through its entire breadth, passing through its capital and principal cities; and is, therefore, agreeable and useful, at the same time; for whilst it opens a new avenue to commerce, and affords a great economy of time and money, it presents evident advantages of comfort and relaxation to the tourist, in giving him the opportunity of visiting, besides the Capital, so attractive and worthy of attention in more than one respect, the city of Puebla, with its beautiful and regularly built edifices; Jalapa and its proverbial fertility; Guajuato, renowned for its rich mines, and its edifices singularly built in deep ravines; Guadalajara, as beautiful as Puebla, but more populous and active; Queretaro, Lagos, San Juan, Tepic, and a number of other remarkable towns and localities."

FIRES IN THE INTERIOR. As the windy season approaches, we have again to record the occasional destruction of some of the most flourishing of our inland towns. The oft repeated calamities of our own city, now no longer feared with the advent of stone or brick, seems to have fled from the sound of the trowel and to have made the mountain villages the scene of their devastations. But a short time since the beautiful town of Auburn was destroyed by fire, and though the place is rising from its ashes with an alacrity even rivaling the magic-re-appearance of San Francisco itself, yet it must be long ere the town is restored to its former prosperity, though the widening of streets and erection of more substantial buildings will in the end perhaps prove the calamity to have been a benefit. But even with all the energy and enterprise displayed by the citizens of Auburn, the depression consequent upon such a misfortune must long be felt. The news of the above conflagration is yet fresh, when we were lately called on to chronicle another in the little village of Angel's Camp, by which every building was consumed. Nevertheless, like Auburn, the place is again springing into life, and in a few weeks nothing will mark the path of the flames but the appearance of new buildings supplying the place of the old. So we go. There is an elasticity about the Californian which no adversity can effectually break down. It is the spirit which has made us what we are.—[Alta California, 27th June.

ARCHBISHOP ALLEMANI. Right Rev. Archbishop Allemani, of the Roman Catholic Church, says the Sacramento Union, has lately been visiting the different churches of the northern portion of the State. The rite of confirmation was administered to a large number of persons in Weaverville. The church and burying ground were consecrated during his visit, and large audiences were in daily attendance, to listen to the eloquent discourses of this able and distinguished minister of the Gospel.

We learn that Col. Steptoe did not resign, as was stated, the Governorship of Utah Territory. He has informed the Administration at Washington that he will act as Governor provided that when his term is out or he is displaced he shall be re-instated in the army. He is now awaiting the reply of the President, which is being taken to him by express from this way to Carson Valley. On receiving the reply, if it is favorable, Col. Steptoe will immediately return to Salt Lake and continue the administration of the government.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION. The Sacramento State Journal says that there are now at the levee five schooners discharging ties and wheels for the Sac. Valley railroad.

CHIEF JUSTICE LEE. The Hawaiian (Sandwich Islands) Minister of Foreign Relations, in his recent report to the Legislature, thus speaks of the object of the mission on which Chief Justice Lee was sent to the United States. After alluding to the advantages of "cementing a permanent friendship between the Hawaiians and their near neighbor, the powerful Confederacy of the North," the Minister goes on to say: "Amongst other measures to that laudable end, a very important one is the negotiation of a convention of special reciprocity, for certain articles produced in their territories, in fair exchange for certain other articles the staple produce of this Kingdom, the principle of which reciprocity may be said to have been initiated in the sixth article of the treaty which I had the honor to propose to Mr. Ten Eyck on the 13th of October, 1848, and the probable details of which may be seen in the act approved by the Legislature on the 25th of May, 1852. Upon the advantage of such an act, in regard to our agricultural and commercial interests, I refer you to what I said to the Legislature of 1852; and in regard to its importance in a mere political point of view, I refer you to my despatch of 1st March, 1852, to the late Mr. Severance. But in the reciprocity that we ask for, the advantages will not be all on our side. The entire exemption from duties, or the abatement of existing rates, will be mutual; the benefit that will result to Hawaiian planters will fall chiefly upon those who are citizens of the United States; and the natural increase in our exports that may be expected under such an act, will proportionally augment the consumption of foreign goods, in the importation of which the United States have by far the largest share."

HON. EDWARD GILBERT. We have received from the San Francisco Press Club a circular notifying us of their intention to erect a monument in Lone Mountain Cemetery to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Gilbert. The Press Club is not composed of sufficient numbers or ability to complete this work alone, and they request the aid of all who are willing to contribute to the enterprise. Mr. Gilbert was well known in our city, and universally beloved, and there are many now here who were his companions during the early days of California. We trust, then, that these gentlemen will come forward and contribute their share to aid the Press Club in their laudable undertaking. Any subscriptions may be sent to Messrs. John A. Lewis, A. S. Gould, and M. M. Noah, who compose the committee of the San Francisco Press Club, at San Francisco.

The late visit of the U. S. surveying schooner Ewing to our port was particularly opportune, in connection with the celebration of the Fourth. Capt. McKee and Lieut. Stone very kindly furnished the Riflemen with a large quantity of powder, which they were unable to procure in this city, for the purpose of salutes.

The Ewing will sail at once for the Island of Anacapa, to complete the survey for a light house.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired yesterday morning, at daylight, and one of thirty-two guns at noon, by the S. B. M. Riflemen. The U. S. schooner Ewing fired the customary salutes during the day.

## THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT, 2d Judicial District—Hon. Joaquin Carrillo.

Jury called and Court adjourned until Monday, June 9th.

COUNTY COURT—Hon. Charles Fernald.

Monday, July 2d.

There being no business before the Court, adjourned for the term.

## U. S. LAND COMMISSION.

Tuesday, June 26th.

CLAIMS CONFIRMED.

No. 261. James M. Harvin et al, for Rio de Jesus Maria, six square leagues in Yolo county; claiming from 1843. Opinion by Farwell.

No. 593. Martina Castro for Shovel, a half league by two miles in Santa Cruz county; claiming from Figueroa, 1833. Opinion by Farwell.

No. 717. Jose de Jesus Bernal et al, for Canada de Pulay, 8000 by about 12,000 varas, in Santa Clara county; claiming from Jose Castro, 1839. Opinion by Farwell.

No. 639. Julian Workman et al, for the Mission San Gabriel, in Los Angeles county; claiming from Pio Pico, 1846. Opinion by Farwell.

No. 394. Juan Foster, for the Potrero de San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county; claiming from Pio Pico. Opinion by Thompson.

No. 178. Santiago Arguello, for the Mission of San Diego, his lands and tenements; claiming from Pio Pico, 1846. Opinion by Thompson.

No. 298. Heirs of J. Q. Pine, for Trabasco, four square leagues in Sonoma county; claiming from Micheltona, 1843. Opinion by Thompson.

No. 560. Patrick Bean, for 1500 varas square in San Juan, Monterey county; claiming from Pio Pico, 1846. Opinion by Thompson.

No. 558. Charles White, for the arroyo de San Antonio; claiming from Alvarado, 1840. Opinion by Thompson.

No. 260. Isaac Graham et al, for Zayante, one league by a half league in Santa Cruz county; claiming from Micheltona, 1823. Opinion by Thompson.

CLAIM REJECTED.

No. 574. Julian Workman et al, for the Mission of San Gabriel in Los Angeles county; claiming from Pio Pico, 1846.

INTERESTING DECISION AS TO PROVISIONAL GRANTS.

In case No. 558 referred to, the petitioner claimed a concession, dated August 10, 1840, in which he was required to make a map of the land, to be presented at the proper time to the Governor for the issuance of a full title. It appeared in evidence that the petitioner had presented the documents in the case, accompanied with a map or *deseño* of the land to Gov. Alvarado; but they were not acted upon so that the formal grant could be issued, as the Assembly was not in session. The land had been occupied by some of the family of the father of the petitioner, under a provisional right of settlement granted by Gen. Vallejo as director of colonization. Subsequently the petitioner himself secured his title papers from Gov. Alvarado, and afterwards conveyed all his interest to parties from whom the present claimants derived their title.

Commissioner Thompson said—Taking the whole testimony in this case, we do not think it establishes a very strong equity in favor of the grantee. But, according to the ruling of the Commission in similar cases, the provisional grant by Alvarado delivered to the party at the time it was made, accompanied by the evidence of the performance of the usual conditions attached to colonization grants, went to give to the grantee an equitable title to the land, which the Mexican government would be bound in good conscience to respect. This would bring it within that class of titles which are protected by the treaty of cession, and would consequently entitle the grantee to a patent from the United States. The occupation and cultivation by the petitioner's relative would be considered as the acts of the petitioner, and thus constituted a full compliance with the conditions of the grant.

## U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

THE LAND CASES. The clerk, under a rule of the Court, has prepared a trial calendar of land cases. Each case is to be called in the order of its date of issue. There have been 231 transcripts already sent up from the Commission.

The election for Mayor, which was to have taken place on the 2d inst., has been postponed until the 19th, on account, as is stated, of some informality in the notice given. This is unfortunate, as there is at present a very great necessity for the occupation of this office. In this connection we have a word or two to say regarding an idea which appears to have been disseminated by some persons whom we know not, viz: that we have favored, through our columns, the advancement of any particular candidate for that office. This idea is entirely gratuitous, and were it not for the injury it may do amongst people ignorant of our position, would not be noticed. Our columns are always open to any one who may wish either to advertise in them or furnish communications of general interest to our readers, but in no case will there be, or has there been, allowed admission to anything in variance to this rule. The folly which would suggest an idea of this kind from any one advertisement which we may insert for so much a week is too glaring to need any correction amongst sensible people. With party difficulties or sectional quarrels we have nothing in common, and for this reason, in plain justice to ourselves, request that for the future we may be freed from the suspicions which some individuals have seen fit to attach to our actions. We hope to be spared from the necessity of a recurrence to this subject hereafter.

## New Advertisements.

### ELECTION NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held on the twelfth day of July for one Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Don Pablo de la Guerra. The Polls will be opened in the house of Doña Joaquina Alvarado, on State street, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and will remain open until sunset. The following persons have been appointed officers of said election: Inspector—JOAQUIN DE LA GUERRA. Judges—DAVID STREETER. JUAN M. FABREGAT. VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretary. Santa Barbara, June 19th, 1855. j5 2t

### RANCHO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale Three Leagues of Land, situated immediately at the Mission of San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo county, with one-third of the Mission Buildings in good repair, well watered and timbered, and excellently adapted to stock raising. The river Salinas runs through it. Title approved. Apply to W. J. GRAVES, or to the undersigned, at San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON, San Luis Obispo, July 2, 1855. j5 1f

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of VITOR LINARES, late of San Luis Obispo, deceased, are required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, at the office of W. J. GRAVES, in the town of San Luis Obispo, within ten months from the date hereof, otherwise said claims will be forever barred. MEQUELA GARCIA Y LINARES, Executrix of said estate. W. J. GRAVES, Att'y. j5 4t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Santa Barbara, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1855.

A.	McRae Lt Archibald 3
Avellan Theodore	Mull Wm H
Amrosi Thomas H	Mortimer John C
Arquello Luis Anto	O.
Arenas Louis	O'Neil Patrick
B.	P.
Button Mr	Pasmore Wm C
Biggs Matthew H 2	Q.
Barclay Alexander	Quinn Wm A
Brubaker Mrs S'h Jane	R.
Breeze Jerry 3	Robinson Ch 3
Brown Charles Gale	Rodriguez Manuel A
C.	Ramon A D
Chambers Matthew	Riggs John L
Castro Luis	S.
E.	Smith John L
Esdon A	Smith Lawrence
F.	T.
Frank J R	Taylor R Spalding
Foreman Wm	Twist Wm W
Flores Miss Antonia	V.
G.	Van Riper Garry 2
Gutierrez Benigno	Vinced Thomas K 3
Gaines Job	W.
L.	Williams James E
Leppee Maxwell	Weaver Mrs Susan
M.	Wilson & Bro
Meeham J B & J R	One Spanish letter unknown
Frank	S. BARNEY, P. M.
jy5	Per GEORGE D. FISHER, Deputy.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S LINE!!

For New York and New Orleans, Via PANAMA, By Steamships and Railroad!!

## THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN AGE,

(2,500 tons.)

R. E. WHITING, Com'r,

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf with U. S. Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for Panama,

On Monday, July 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

## ENTIRE ISTHMUS TRANSIT BY RAILROAD!!

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's Line will make the Isthmus Transit by Cars, over the Panama Railroad, which is now finished from Ocean to Ocean. The completion of the Railroad obviates all the difficulties and inconveniences heretofore experienced by passengers in crossing the Isthmus, and makes the transit for Families most comfortable, safe and speedy.

The Panama Route offers facilities to passengers not possessed by any other route.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage will be allowed to each passenger FREE! All above that amount will be charged at the rate of Ten Cents per pound.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer on Saturday, July 14th, until 10 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply to FORBES & BARCOCK, j5 2t Cor. Sacramento and Liederdorff sts.

## CHANGE OF DAYS OF SAILING.

### NICARAGUA STEAMSHIP CO'S LINE

For New York, via San Juan.

### SHORTEST, QUICKEST & HEALTHIEST ROUTE.

Only Twelve Miles Land Carriage!

### MACADAMISED ROADS!

### THE FAST and favorite steamer

### UNCLE SAM,

C. H. BALDWIN, Com'r,

Will sail from Jackson street Wharf for San Juan del Sud, touching at MANZANILLO,

On Monday, July 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Connecting on the Atlantic with the magnificent and fast steamer "Star of the West," for New York

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, Agent, j5 2t Cor. Sacramento and Liederdorff sts.



# LA GAZETA.

FOR KEEP Y HUBB RD.

Suscripciones. La GAZETA por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3; invariablemente adelantado.  
Avisos. Diez líneas o menos, por la primer vez, \$3; cada vez siguiente, \$1.50. Se hará una reducción a los que publiquen los avisos por trimestre.

AGENTES.  
SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Wilcocks, oficina del "Citizen".  
CARPENTERIA: Don Henrique Dally esta el Agente en la Carpentería por recibir suscripciones y avisos por la GAZETA.  
SAN BUENAVENTURA: Don José Arnaz sera nuestro Agente autorizado en la Misión de San Buenaventura, por recibir suscripciones y avisos.  
LOS ANGELES: Mr. Chas. R. Johnson, Agente por suscripciones y avisos.  
SANTA BARBARA: Augustus Jansen.

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 5 DE JULIO, 1855.

Publicamos éste semana los reglamentos de la Corte de Distrito de los Estados Unidos en la última sesión en Monterey. Copiamos la traducción del *California Meridional* de fecha del 27 de Junio:

CORTE DE DISTRITO DE LOS ESTADOS-UNIDOS.  
Distrito Meridional de California.

Esta Corte comienza sus sesiones ordinarias en la ciudad de Monterey, el Lunes 11 del presente mes; Juez, el Hon. Y. S. K. Ogier; Procurador de Distrito, Pacificus Ord. Esq. La Corte se proroga de día en día para oír judicialmente causas de terrenos en este Distrito, hasta el Miércoles, cuando como comienzo de varias de las que se hallan en apelación de las decisiones dadas por la junta de comisionados, continuando sus sesiones hasta el Viernes 15, que es hasta cuando nos han llegado noticias de sus operaciones.

Reglamento de la Corte, en las causas de terrenos, adoptado Junio 13 de 1855.

En todos los casos que se apelen de la decisión de la Junta de Comisionados de Terrenos a esta Corte, después de que se hayan entregado las copias y los avisos de la apelación que demanda la ley; los procedimientos serán los siguientes:

1. El apelante presentará una petición a esta Corte en que pida que se revise la decisión de la Junta de Comisionados; y en esta petición se manifestará la naturaleza de la reclamación, los nombres de las partes, la presentación de las copias, el aviso de apelación con su fecha, respectivamente, y en que distrito se hallan situados los terrenos que se reclaman; y contendrá una relación sucinta de los procedimientos habidos ante la junta de Comisionados de Terrenos, y su decisión. La petición concluirá con pedir que sea revocada dicha decisión; y en el caso de ser el reclamante quien la presente, pedirá que la sea confirmada su título al terreno; y en el de ser presentado de parte de los Estados Unidos, pedirá a la Corte que decreta que el título no es válido. No será necesario que en la petición el reclamante justifique su título, ni que de parte de los Estados Unidos se manifiesten los fundamentos sobre que se alegue que el título no es válido.

2. Pero se hará referencia especial a la petición que se presente a la Junta de Comisionados de Terrenos, para la descripción del terreno que se reclama y el título a el que alega el reclamante.

3. Una copia de la petición será entregada a los contra apelantes, quienes presentarán su respuesta dentro del término de diez días después de haberse entregado dicha copia; pero en el caso de que ni el contra apelante ni su procurador residan en el condado de Los Angeles, se le concederán cuarenta días para presentar su respuesta.

4. Si la respuesta del contra apelante fuese presentada de parte de los Estados Unidos, contendrá una negativa general del título alegado por el reclamante, y un pedido que la Corte confirme las decisiones de la Junta Comisionados de Terrenos, y decreta que el título en cuestión no es válido.

5. Si la respuesta se presentare de parte del reclamante, contendrá una afirmación general de la validez del título, y un pedido que sea confirmada la decisión de la comisión de Terrenos, y que se decreta ser válido el título del reclamante.

6. Pero cualesquiera objeciones por motivo de regularidad de la apelación, ó contra la jurisdicción de la Corte, y los hechos sobre que se fundan estas objeciones, serán manifestados especialmente en la respuesta.

7. Después de la presentación de la respuesta podrá presentarse en audiencia por cualquiera de las partes en alguna sesión de la Corte, señalada para tomar conocimiento de causas de terrenos, dirigiendo aviso de cinco días cuando menos a la parte contraria ó a sus procuradores, y registrándolo con el Escribano de la Corte.

8. Podrán tomarse nuevos testimonios ante un Comisionado de los Estados Unidos, dándole aviso de cinco días cuando menos a la parte ó a sus procuradores, con tal que ambas partes, ó sus procuradores, residan en la ciudad de Los Angeles; pero en el caso de que ni el reclamante ni sus procuradores residan en la ciudad de Los Angeles, estos testimonios solo se podrán tomar en vista de un orden del juez, por la que se designe el tiempo, el lugar, y el modo de tomar dichos testimonios, y que se de aviso de la misma; y con tal que dichos testimonios se tomen en cualquier tiempo ante un comisionado de los Estados Unidos con consentimiento de ambas partes, y que este consentimiento sea por escrito y archivado con el comisionado.

POZO ARTESIANO. Se ha cavado un nuevo pozo artesiano en San Jose, y según el *Tribune* es una curiosidad.

## COMISION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

PARA LA APROBACION DE LOS TITULOS DE TERRENOS.

Sesion del 19 de junio de 1855.

CONFIRMADOS.

Opinion de Mr. Farwell.  
Num. 158. Alfred B. Thompson, 8 leguas cuadradas en el rio Estanislao, pie de la Sierra Nevada.  
Num. 556. Francisco Dominguez, 4 leguas cuadradas, San Emilion.  
Num. 456. Antonio Ignacio Abila, 5 leguas cuadradas, Sausal Redondo, en el condado de Los Angeles.  
Num. 616. Jonathan D. Stevenson, 2 leguas cuadradas, Mellemo, en Contra Costa.  
Num. 297. Manuel Larios, 1 legua cuadrada en la Misión de San Juan Bautista.

26 de Junio de 1855.

APROBADA.

No. 261—Jas. M. Harvin et al. por Rio de Jesus Maria seis leguas cuadradas en el condado de Yolo.

No. 593—Martina Castro por Shoquel, medio legua en el condado de Santa Cruz.

No. 717—Jose de Jesus Bernal et al. por Cadada de Pulay, 12,000 varas en el condado de Santa Clara.

No. 697—Julian Workman et al. por Misión San Gabriel, en el condado de Los Angeles.

No. 394—Juan Foster por el Potrero de San Juan Capistrano, condado de Los Angeles.

No. 178—Santiago Arguello por Misión de San Diego, los terrenos y tenencias.

No. 298—Los herederos de J. Q. Pina por Trabasco, cuatro leguas cuadradas en el condado de Sonoma.

No. 560—Patrick Bean por 1500 varas cuadradas en San Juan, condado de Monterey.

No. 558—Carlos White por el Arroyo de San Antonio.

No. 260—Isaac Graham et al. por Zayante una legua en el condado de Santa Cruz.

No. 372—Juanito Abila et al. por Las Cienegas, una legua cuadrada en el condado de Los Angeles.

ENMIENDA DE LA CONSTITUCION. El gobernador Bigler ha publicado su proclama oficial para recomendar a los votantes de las siguientes enmiendas de la Constitución del Estado.

1. La legislatura tendrá sus sesiones regulares solamente cada dos años.

2. Los miembros de la Asamblea, según electos el primer Miércoles de Setiembre 1857, y cada segundo año después.

3. Los Senadores serán electos en el mismo día para servir durante cuatro años, y ninguna persona podrá ser Senador ó miembro de la Asamblea hasta que sea ciudadano y residente del Estado por dos años.

4. Los Senadores se dividirán en dos clases por suerte, y la mitad será elegida cada segundo año.

5. Una Convención para revisar la Constitución será llamada, si después de haberse sometido al pueblo, recibe una mayoría de votos; y la Constitución que se adopte por la Convención se someterá al pueblo, y si se aprueba por una mayoría de votos, será proclamada por el Gobernador como la constitución del Estado.

Estas enmiendas fueron adoptadas por la última Legislatura, pero no se harán parte de la constitución a lo menos que se adopten por la próxima Legislatura, por esta razón los votantes y candidatos para la Legislatura se acordaron que un deber importante de la Legislatura próxima será adoptar ó desechar finalmente estas enmiendas.—*Claamor Publico.*

El *Placer Press* hace la siguiente relación de la reedificación del pueblo de Auburn que fue hace poco destruido por un incendio. El sonido de la hacha y el martillo se sienten por todas partes en nuestra arrasada pero no aniquilada población, y en la actualidad presenta ya el aspecto de un villorrio improvisado. Con muy pocas excepciones, nuestros ciudadanos han vuelto a edificar o se preparan los que no lo han hecho todavía, para comenzar los trabajos de construcción, debiéndose agregar que los edificios que se proponen construir aseguraran a nuestra población una de las mas hermosas apariencias. La mayor parte de los principales comerciantes se han visto obligados a edificar provisionalmente, pero han hecho arreglos para hacer casas de ladrillo tan pronto como puedan conseguir este material que actualmente se está trabajando.—*La Cronica.*

En el transcurso de quince días, han ocurrido tres grandes incendios en California. El primero tuvo lugar en San Francisco; el segundo redujo a cenizas la floreciente ciudad de Auburn; i del tercero, se recibió anteayer a la tarde en esta ciudad el siguiente parte telegrafico que publicaron ayer los diarios americanos:

Stockton, Junio 25 a las 3 de la tarde.  
Por el express de Wells, Fargo y Ca. sabemos que Anjel's Camp ha sido ayer totalmente destruido por un incendio. Se estima la pérdida total en \$40,000. Wells, Fargo y Ca. han salvado su tesoro y demas.—*La Cronica.*

Ha sido ratificado un tratado entre los Estados Unidos y el rey de Hanovre, para la extradición de reos prófugos. En el se ha convenido que á solicitud de una de las partes será entregado todo súbdito ó ciudadano de la otra, acusado de asesinato, ataque con intención de cometerlo, piratería, robo, hurto, falsificación de papeles ó monedas que sean del público, con tal que la prueba evidencie la criminalidad del acusado y el crimen se haya cometido en el país que reclama al prófugo.

## HISTORIA DE LA ANTIGUA O BAJA CALIFORNIA.

Por el Padre Francisco Javier Clavijero.  
Traducida del *Italiano*, por el Presbítero Don Meolas Garciade San Vicente.

CAPITULO V.—(Continuado.)

Es ciertamente admirable que las plantas de que hemos hablado y otras de que hablaremos después, tengan mas jugo en los lugares aridos que las otras clases de arboles en los húmedos; pero es todavía mas singular que se conserven sin detrimento alguno con poco ó ningún rocío, aunque no les llueva en diez meses ó mas, como suele suceder en la California. Yo creo que estas plantas son mas jugosas porque traspiran menos, y que traspiran menos porque no tienen hojas, pues estas, como fundadamente creen los físicos, son los órganos principales de la traspiración de los vegetales: puede por tanto conjeturarse que el Criador negó del todo las hojas a aquellas plantas porque las destinaba a vivir en países secos.

El ciruelo de la California es muy diverso del verdadero ciruelo, y no recibí de los españoles este nombre sino por la semejanza del fruto. Es de mediana altura, tiene las hojas dentadas, y blanquiza la corteza del tronco y de las ramas, las cuales se extienden horizontalmente mas de lo que parece convenir a la altura del arbol. El fruto, aunque semejante en su color y figura a la ciruela morena, es mas pequeño, aspero al gusto, y bueno solamente para el paladar de aquellos miserables indios, acostumbrados a comer cuanto se les pone delante; pero la almendra contenida dentro del hueso es muy gustosa, y por eso apreciada aun por los españoles. Este arbol es propio de la parte austral y no se halla en otros países de la península.

Anabá es el nombre de una fruta semejante al higo, y del arbol que la produce. Este es grande, la corteza de su tronco, y ramas blanquiza como la de la higuera, y su fruto semejante en color y figura a la breva; pero mas chico, menos jugoso y sin aquel sabor dulcísimo de nuestros higos. Sin embargo de esto, los californios le aprecian tanto, que cuando tienen noticia de un anaba con fruto maduro, van a buscarle para proveerse, aunque sea a cuatro ó cinco leguas de distancia. La madera del anaba es absolutamente inútil, y sus raíces son generalmente mas anchas que gruesas, porque como vive comunmente entre las peñas, introduce las raíces entre las hendiduras, ó á falta de estas, las extiende sobre las mismas peñas. En Mejico, donde es conocido con el nombre *zalaté*, fructifica mejor y crece mas.

El *medesá* es un arbol grande que no da fruto todos los años, y en los lugares altos casi nunca: su tronco tiene la corteza verde blanquiza: sus hojas son pocas y delgadas, y su fruto semejante al frijol, encerrado en pequeñas vainillas. Este fruto es muy apreciado por los indios, los cuales le mondan y le tuestan para comerle después en el invierno. Los buyes comen bien las ramas tiernas de este arbol, pero su madera no sirve mas que para leña. En Loreto le dan los indios el nombre de *dipudá*.

El *azigandá* es un arbusto leguminoso que nace cerca de los arroyos y torrentes; sus ramas son espinosas, su fruto un poco mayor que el trigo y encerrado en vainillas agostas y de tres ó cuatro dedos de largas. Como este fruto es de los primeros que se maduran y como su tiempo es precisamente el de mayor escasez de viveres, le aprovechan los indios, aunque realmente no es comible, y para comerle le tuestan y le reducen á harina, como lo hacen con otras semillas. El hedor que despiden cuando se le tuesta es muy desagradable, así como tambien el aliento de los que le comen, el cual se hace insostenible cuando en aquella estación se reúnen en la iglesia ó en otro lugar cerrado.

El *huissache* (nombre tomado del mejicano *huizaxin*) es un arbusto leguminoso, espinoso y de hojas angostas, que de unas vainillas, las cuales, aunque no sirven para comer, sirven en la California y en Mejico para hacer tinta de escribir, añadiendoles cierta cantidad de caparrosa. Los buyes comen bien las ramas tiernas, pero su carne adquiere mal sabor.

La *jajoba* es una de las frutas mas preciosas de la California. La planta que la produce es un arbusto que se da en las aridas faldas de los montes, y sus hojas son oblongas, recortadas, lisas, del tamaño de las de la rosa y de un color verde que tira á gris. El fruto es una baya oblonga, del tamaño de la almendra de una avellana, roja oscura por fuera, blanca por dentro y de un sabor oleoso no desagradable. Este fruto se ha hecho celebre por sus virtudes medicinales, especialmente para curar la supresión de la orina proveniente de concreciones flemosas, para facilitar los partos y para las heridas. El aceite que de el se saca es un excelente remedio contra el cancer, y como por otra parte tiene buen sabor, solian algunos de la California usarle en la ensalada en lugar del de olivas. Esta planta no da fruto todos los años, sino solamente cuando en el invierno cae al menos un ogtacero.

La *pimentilla*, llamada así por la semejanza que en su forma y tamaño tiene con la pimenta comun, es la semilla que produce dentro de cierta baya un pequeño arbusto, cuyos tallos son semejantes á los retoños del olivo silvestre, aunque mas chicos. Los indios la comen bien, pero tienen poca.

Cuando llueve mas de lo ordinario, nace en algunos lugares de la península una yerba de muchas tallos, llamada *redá*, que crece hasta cosa de un pie de altura, y produce unas espigas que continen ciertos granillos del tamaño de los del anís. Los indios recogen esta semilla, procurando con

mucho cuidado que no lleguen á secarse, para que no se desprendan de la espiga y caygan en el suelo: después de cosechada la tuestan y la reducen á harina para comerla. La *tedegudá* es una planta que nace en varios lugares de la península, y principalmente en la parte austral, cuando llueve en el estio. Su tallo es como un deco de grueso y sus hojas grandes y algo semejantes á las de la malva, pero arreadas, como las de la ortiga, de espinas ó pelos que pican cuando se la toca, causando mucho ardor y levantado apollas en la piel, por cuyo motivo los españoles de la California la llaman *ortiga* aunque en lo demás es muy diversa de la verdadera ortiga. El fruto que produce tiene buen sabor y es semejante á una almendra, aunque menos ancho.

Estas son las principales plantas útiles por su fruto que producía la California cuando sus habitantes eran del todo barbaros y salvajes; pero los mismos misioneros que los civilizaron, introdujeron en aquella península juntamente con la religion cristiana y las buenas costumbres, el cultivo de muchos vegetales extranjeros mejores que los nativos del país.

CAPITULO VI.

No han prendido en la California todas las plantas y arboles frutales que de varios lugares de Mejico han sido llevados á aquella península. En los pocos parajes en donde no falta el agua y hay tierra á propósito para la respectiva vegetación, han prevalecido los olivos, limones, naranjos, alberchigos, granados, higueros, manzanos, guayabos, zapotes amarillos, parras, sandias, melones, calabazas, palmas de dátils, trigo, maíz, arroz, y varias especies de legumbres, como garbanzos, lentejas, habas y judías, con cuyos frutos se ha remediado mucho la grande miseria de aquellos pueblos. De todas estas plantas ninguna se da tan bien como la higuera y la parrá; los higos pasados tienen un sabor exquisito, y el vino que dan las pocas viñas que hay allí, es excelente. Habia tambien, y aun hay parras silvestres; pero en todo mas chicas que las cultivadas, y sus racimos no tienen mas de ocho ó diez granos acerbos que nunca llegan á madurarse. El arroz fructifica bien en la parte austral, en la cual hay cantidad de agua que esta planta requiere. En uno que otro lugar hay aguacates, y en Loreto algunas palmas de coco que han dado bien. Están asimismo provistos aquellos pueblos de pimientos, gitomates y tomates, tres clases de frutos muy apreciados y usados entre los americanos. Se ha observado que el clima de aquella península es muy contrario á las manzanas, peras, piñas, chirimoyas y otras frutas delicadas de Mejico.

En cuanto al trigo, son ciertamente pocos los lugares en que puede cultivarse; pero en ellos no esmenos admirable la abundancia de las cosechas que el singular metodo del cultivo. Se busca primero un terreno labrantio que pueda regarse con frecuencia ó con la agua de alguna fuente vecina, ó con llovediza reservada en algun aljibe. Antes de ararle se riega, y después de haberle arado del modo ordinario, se forman en el surcos, pero no rectos como se hacen comunmente, sino tortuosos y undulantes, para que el riego deteniendose en ellos mayor tiempo, les deje mas humedad. Hechos los surcos, vuelve á regarse la tierra, que casi siempre es muy arida, y después de haberse oreado un poco, se siembra. Para sembrar se emplean dos hombres: el uno va por delante haciendo con la *coa* (instrumento de labranza usado por los antiguos mejicanos) unos hoyos algo largos y poco profundos, distantes entre si dos ó tres palmos, y colocados en los costados del surco, de modo que no queden uno enfrente de otro: tras de esta trabajador va el sembrador con el grano, que toda la noche anterior ha estado en agua; y echando en cada hoyo el número de granos que pide la calidad del terreno, con el pie los cubre ligeramente de tierra. Si esta es buena y está descansada, ó á lo menos bien abonada, no se echan en cada hoyo mas que cuatro ó cinco granos; pero si no, se echan hasta diez ó doce, procurando en todo caso que queden separados, por cuyo motivo se echan los hoyos mas ó menos grandes, según la calidad del terreno. Luego menea la planta, vuelve á regarse la tierra, y se prosigue haciéndolo semanalmente, á no ser que esta tenga por si alguna humedad, lo que raras veces sucede.

Cada grano sembrado echa comunmente quince, veinte y hasta treinta cañas, en cada una de las cuales brota una espiga; per si la tierra es fértil, alrededor de la principal nacen seis ó ocho mas chicas. La cosecha, corresponde á esta fecundidad, porque en las tierras inferiores rinde á cuarenta, cincuenta ó sesenta por uno, en las medianas y bien cultivadas á ochenta, ciento y ciento veinte, y en las superiores, ó aunque no lo sean si están bien trabajadas y oportunamente abonadas, suele ascender la cosecha á doscientos, y aun trescientos y mas. Un misionero respetable y digno de fe por su conocida sinceridad, á quien somos deudores de casi todos los materiales de este ensayo de historia natural, cuenta en sus manuscritos que habiendo sembrado en un campo de la misión de San Francisco Javier ocho y medio almudes de trigo, cosecho doscientos seis fanegas, esto es, dos mil cuatrocientos setenta y cuatro almudes; y por consiguiente le rindió á trescientos veinte y nueve por uno, con la circunstancia de que, según dice el mismo, una parte de aquel campo era de tierra mala, y lo mas de lo cosecha se debió á un giron de tierra superior que hacia como la tercera parte de la sementera.

El trigo que produce varias espigas en cada caña, se llama por este motivo *espiguin*, es algo grueso y aristoso, y da buen pan,

aunque no comparable con el que se hace del *candéal*, trigo mas largo, aunque menos grueso que el otro, de arista mas pequeña, y que sin embargo de no dar en cada caña mas que una espiga, rinde lo mismo ó mas que el espiguin, porque matea mucho mas. A pesar de esto se siembra poco candéal en la California, aunque es muy sujeto á la enfermedad conocida, tanto allí como en Mejico, con el nombre mejicano *chahuistle*.

No este el único mal á que esta expuesto el trigo en aquella península, pues tiene otros enemigos mas perjudiciales, como las *tuzas*, las *ardillas*, los *ajajeros*, y sobre todo, la *langosta*. Por otra parte, la misma agua de que se usa para fecundar las sementeras, produce en ellas abundancia de trebol, el cual robando el jugo al trigo, le arruina y pone al labrador en la necesidad de escardar con frecuencia.

Las cosechas de maíz no son proporcionablemente tan abundantes como las de trigo, porque el maíz necesita mas agua y esta es muy escasa en la California. Sin embargo, ordinariamente rinde á doscientos, á doscientos cincuenta, y á veces tambien á cuatrocientos por uno; de modo que cuando no llega á ciento, se reputa miserable la cosecha. Así como el trigo esta expuesto al *chahuistle*, el maíz lo esta á cierta especie de rocio, el cual consiste en un humor claro, dulce y viscoso, que aparece en las hojas con tanta abundancia, que goteando en el suelo, deja en el una mancha. Yo creo que este humor es el jugo de la misma planta, extruido fuera de ella por el excesivo calor que relaja demasiado sus fibras, y haciendole perder aquella sustancia tan necesaria para su vida, la marcha pronto y llega á secarla.

En vista de lo dicho no se extrañaria que, á pesar de la poca población de la California y de la extraordinaria multiplicación de aquellos granos, sea necesario para proveerse de ellos ocurrir á Sinaloa y á otros países de la Nueva España, pues las tierras labrantias de la península son pocas, el agua muy escasa y muchos los obsta culos que deben vencerse para llegar á levantar una cosecha.

1 Estas cuentas estan equivocadas.

Avisos.

AVISO ELECTORAL.  
UNA ELECCION TENDRA LUGAR EL DIA 13 de Julio, proximo, para elegir un Mayor de esta ciudad, para llenar la vacante ocasionada por la renuncia de Don Pablo de la Guerra.  
La urna de votos se abrirá en el corredor de la casa de Dona Joaquina Alvarado á las 8 de mañana y quedará abierta hasta ponerse el sol.  
Las personas siguientes se han nombrado oficiales de dicha eleccion:  
Inspector—JOAQUIN DE LA GUERRA.  
Jueces—DAVID B. STREETER, JEAN M. FABREGAT.  
Por orden de Concejo: VALENTIN W. HEARNE, Secretario.  
Santa Barbara, Junio 19 de 1855. jy5 3t

A VENTA.  
EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece a vender un RANCHO, que contiene tres sitios de ganado mayor, y situado cerca la Misión de San Miguel en el condado de San Luis Obispo, con la mitad de las tenencias de la Misión. Los terrenos tienen suficiente agua y muchos robles y son adaptados para ganado. El Rancho está cruzado por el Rio Salinas. El título ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos.  
Ocurráse al Señor W. J. GRAVES, ó al suscriptor en San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON.  
San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jy5 1t

BOTICA DE SANTA BARBARA.  
EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habrá un surtido de los medicamentos del país, &c., &c., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurrán a la Botica en la calle del Estado.  
BENIGNO GUTIERREZ, Boticario y Farmaceutico.  
my31 3m

SE NOTIFICA POR LAS PRESENTES QUE el infrascrito estará en San Buenaventura por recibir las listas de las propiedades avaluables del 21 de Mayo hasta 7 de Junio, en Santa Barbara del 10 al 20 del mismo, y en Santa Ines del 23 al 30.  
ANTONIO M. DE LA GUERRA, Avalador del Condado.  
my24 1t

WASHINGTON STORE,  
TIENDA DE WASHINGTON,  
En el centro de Santa Barbara, calle del Cañon perdido.

EN ESTE ALMACEN HAY SIEMPRE UN surtido completo a precios muy equitativos, de:  
Ropahecha; Zapatos, Botas, Abarrotes, Licores, Vinos, Silleria, Baquetas, Especies, Frenos.  
Por todos los vapores recibimos mercancías nuevas. Compramos tambien Rices por mercancías.  
GERONIMO GAUCHERON y ABADIE HERMANOS.  
my24 3m

LOS SUSCRITORES TIENEN EL HONOR de poner en conocimiento al pueblo de Santa Barbara y condado que siempre hay en su almacén un surtido de mercancías de la mas fina clase como los siguientes:  
Ropahecha, Zapatos, Botas, Abarrotes, Licores, Efectos de toda clase.  
Nosotros podemos vender nuestros generos mas barato que cualquier otro tenderos y suplicamos a los compradores que vengan acá antes de ocurrir a ninguna otra parte.  
my24 1t BAUMAN Y Ca.

GUILLERMO HECHT, GENEROS FINOS PARA SEÑORAS Y VESTIMENTOS DE HOMBRES.  
EL ABAJO FIANADO ACABA DE RECIBIR el último vapor, un surtido completo de los efectos designados incluyendo Botas y Zapatos. Los que quisiesen comprar harán bien de ocurrir á su almacén antes de comprar en otra parte. my24 1y

EN VENTA.  
SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR.  
Ocurráse á LUTHER FERNALD.  
CALEFAS.  
EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEFAS y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y lantias y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carretas.  
WM. S. THOMPSON, Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny.  
my24 3m



## SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

There are some persons who are never sick without thinking themselves very much worse off than they really are. Of this class was Mrs. Haskins, a young married lady, and the mother of two fine boys. On one occasion, being visited with a fever, the consequence of imprudent exposure, she gave herself up to the melancholy fancies which usually assailed her, and persuaded herself that she was going to die.

In consequence of this melancholy presentiment she assumed so woe begone an appearance that even her medical attendant was startled into believing that she was really much worse than from her symptoms he had judged her to be.

Under these circumstances he advised her to make what earthly preparations she had yet to make while there was time to do so.

Mrs. Haskins was an affectionate mother, and the thought of parting from the children to whom she was so warmly attached, at a time when, more than any other, they needed a mother's care, was peculiarly distressing.

"Their father will be kind to them, no doubt, and see that they are amply provided for, but nothing that he can do will supply to them the loss of a mother."

Gradually the idea of a step-mother suggested itself to the lady's imagination, and such was her care for the happiness of her children that she became reconciled to an idea so repugnant to most wives, and actually began to consider who among her acquaintances was best fitted to become a second Mrs. Haskins.

At length her choice fell upon a Miss Parker, an intimate friend of her own. Feeling anxious to have this matter satisfactorily settled, she despatched a messenger post-haste for Miss Parker, who, after a brief interval, made her appearance at her friend's bedside.

"My dear friend," said Mrs. Haskins in a feeble voice, "I have sent for you for what perhaps you may consider a singular reason. But, believe me, it is a mother's anxiety for her children that prompts me. I am very sick, and shall not live long. So the doctor tells me, and my own feelings tell me that it must be so. The situation in which I shall leave my poor boys, who will thus be deprived of a mother's care, distresses me beyond measure. There is only one way in which my anxiety can be relieved, and this it is which has prompted me to send for you. Promise me that when I am gone you will marry Mr. Haskins, and be to them a second mother. Do not refuse me; it is my last request."

Desirous of comforting her friend, Miss Parker assented to her request, adding:

"I will comply with your request, and the more willingly, for I always liked Mr. Haskins."

"Always liked Mr. Haskins!" exclaimed his dying wife, raising herself on her elbow, her feelings of conjugal jealousy for a moment overpowering her maternal affection; you always liked my husband, did you? Then I vow you never shall marry him, if I have to live to prevent it."

And Mrs. Haskins did live. The revulsion of feeling resulting from Miss Parker's unexpected declaration accomplished, in her case, what the skill of physicians had been unable to effect.

There is an old saying which, like most old sayings, has in it a little truth, that when a woman will she will, depend on't; and when she won't she won't, and there's an end on't. So it was in the case of Mrs. Haskins. She has determined that if Mr. Haskins ever does have a second wife, it shall not be Miss Parker.

ORIGIN OF JEREMY DIDDLE. The original Jeremy Diddle, in Kinney's humorous farce of "Raising the Wind," was an individual of the name of Bibb, an engraver. John Taylor, in his amusing Reminiscences, thus records this singular being: "How Bibb supported himself, having relinquished engraving, it would be difficult to conceive, if he had not levied taxes upon all whom he knew, inasmuch that besides his title of Count he acquired that of 'Half Crown Bibb,' by which appellation he was generally distinguished; and according to a rough, and perhaps fanciful estimate, he had borrowed at least two thousand pounds in half-crowns. I remember to have met him on the day when the death of Dr. Johnson was announced in the newspapers; and expressing my regret at the loss of so great a man, Bibb interrupted me, and spoke of him as a man of no genius, whose mind contained nothing but the lumber of learning. I was modestly beginning a panegyric upon the doctor, when he again interrupted me with, 'Oh! never mind that old blockhead. Have you such a thing as ninepence about you?' Luckily for him, I had a little more. Another circumstance of a similar nature was told me by Mr. Morton, whose dramatic works are deservedly popular. He told me that Bibb met him one day after the successful performance of one of his plays, and concluding that a prosperous author must have plenty of cash, commenced his solicitation accordingly, and ventured to ask for the loan of a whole crown. Morton assured him that he had no more silver than three shillings and sixpence. Bibb readily accepted them, of course, but said, on parting, 'Remember, I intended to borrow a crown, so you owe me eighteen pence.' This stroke of humor induced Morton to regret that Bibb had left him his debtor."

A witness was called to the stand to give his testimony. Having taken his place, he turned to the bar and earnestly enquired, "Which side am I on?"

## Sheriff's Sales.

NOTICE.  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.  
County of Santa Barbara.  
BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Superior Court of the City of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein WILLIAM M. ROGERS and SAMUEL FULLERTON are plaintiffs, and JAMES B. HULE is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of (\$874.50) five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents judgment, and (\$169.72) one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents costs and disbursements, besides accruing costs, I have levied upon all of the right, title, and interest that the said James B. Hule had on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1855, of, in, and to the Rancho of Sisquoc, containing eight square leagues of land, which said Rancho is situated in the township of Santa Ynez, in the county of Santa Barbara, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the west by lands of Thomas Alivera, on the south-east by lands of Benjamin Foxon, on the south by the Indian Antonio, which said interest I will sell at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.  
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.  
Santa Barbara, May 22d, A. D. 1855. my24 4t

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1855.  
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.  
Santa Barbara, June 14th, 1855.

For want of bidders the above sale is hereby postponed until the 6th day of July, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.  
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.  
June 22d, 1855.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.  
County of Santa Barbara.  
BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, State aforesaid, in an action wherein DAVID MAHONEY is plaintiff and ANGUS McDONELL, JOHN MORRIS, and JAMES BECKWITH are defendants, duly attested the 25th day of May, A. D. 1855, to me directed, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars judgment, and two hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars costs and disbursements, besides accruing costs, I have levied on and taken into execution all of the right, title, and interest which John Morris, one of the above named defendants, had, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, or at any time afterwards, of, in, and to the following described property, to wit:—A certain tract of land, situated in the county of Santa Barbara, in the State aforesaid, known as the Rancho of Santa Paula and Satocoy, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded by a line commencing at a point in the second ravine (barranca) towards Santa Buenaventura and on the main road to the river of Santa Clara; thence running east one quarter south and passing between the small hills until it strikes said river 104 cordels or surveyor's chains of 50 varas each; thence along the valley of said river in the direction N. E. one-fourth E. to the six elm trees on the right bank of the river, and to the west of the point of the hill top, 155 cordels from the elm-trees east to the said point of the hill top, crossing (cruzando) the river 25 cordels, and thence in the same direction (without using the cordel) about 150 varas; and thence continuing the line over and along the skirt (falda) of the hills until it strikes a small ravine or gulch, and at the foot of the slope of the hill, 130 cordels; thence along the skirt (falda) of the hill E. N. E. as far as the arroyo called the Colorado 35 cordels; thence by way of (rozanado) the hills in a direction N. N. E. as far as the confuence of the arroyo Mupú with the river Santa Clara 35 cordels, more or less; thence from said point of confuence in a northeast direction, following the course of the arroyo de Mupú to its junction with the arroyo de Sisa 200 cordels; thence following the bed of this last named arroyo to its mouth or termination (desembocadura) (and whose source is in the hills that are seen to the north) 30 cordels; thence and from the mouth of the arroyo de Mupú, following the arroyo de Sisa and the arroyo de Mupú, and following the summits or ridge of the high hills called Azufre (being the highest and wooded hills in the vicinity) in a direction about from E. N. E. to W. S. W. as far as the summit or bluff (cima top) to the Azufre hills about 300 cordels, or three leagues, more or less; thence running due south and passing over the peak of the highest hills (from which said hills issues more or less of the highest water) to the boundary of land now or late of Messrs. Moraga, 175 cordels, or one and three-quarter leagues, more or less; thence in the same direction, and passing over the summit of the hill in which rises a small ravine that comes down to the plain 60 cordels, to the point in the second ravine (barranca) towards Santa Buenaventura, which was the place of beginning, which said parcel of land contains in all four square leagues, more or less, (sitios de ganado mayor) which said interest I will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.  
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.  
Santa Barbara, June 7th, 1855. je7 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.  
County of Santa Barbara.  
BY VIRTUE of a decree of foreclosure of mortgage and order of sale, out of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county and State aforesaid, in the action of FRANCISCO PUIG, plaintiff, against JOSEPH C. PALMER, defendant, duly attested the 13th day of June, A. D. 1855, for the sum of nine hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-six and one-half cents, besides interest and accruing costs, I am commanded to sell the following property, to wit:  
All of that certain piece or parcel of land described in the said mortgage as the Rancho of Jonata, situated in the county of Santa Barbara, and bounded by lands of the Mission of Santa Ynez, La Laguna, Los Alamos, Santa Rosa, Najali, and four square leagues, more or less, containing in all six square leagues, together with all and singular the appurtenances and improvements thereof.  
Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 6th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, I will sell the above property to the highest bidder for cash.  
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.  
Santa Barbara, June 13th, 1855. je14 4t

GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.  
F. J. MAGUIRE  
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC a well assorted stock of Groceries of the best quality that can be purchased in San Francisco, together with a general assortment of articles for housekeepers and farmers.  
F. J. M. has not the modesty to say he can or will sell cheaper than any other trader in Santa Barbara, but he asserts that, for the quality of the various articles he offers for sale, he can afford to sell as cheap as any fair dealing rival in his trade.  
Santa Barbara, June 6th, 1855. je7 3m

FOR SALE  
RANCHO OF SAN ANTONIO, containing 320 acres of arable land, watered by a lasting stream, and situated four miles from the city of Santa Barbara, together with the improvements, consisting of an Adobe House in excellent condition, Corrales, and outbuildings necessary. Upon the ranch are also a choice lot of young Fruit Trees. For particulars apply to THOS. GANNON, Santa Barbara Exchange. my31 1t

NOTICE.  
TO THOSE PERSONS HAVING WRITING to be done, in the shape of Deeds, Mortgages, or Documents of any description, the undersigned offers his services. By strict attention to his business, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.  
VALENTINE W. HEARNE.  
Santa Barbara, May 30th, 1855. my21 1t

FOR SALE.  
ONE ROAN MARE, of large size, and in good condition, gentle under the saddle, and free from trick or vice. Also, a cherry horse, three years old, and well broken. The above animals will be sold very cheap for cash. Those desiring to purchase will do well to see the animals, at this office, before going elsewhere to purchase.  
je28

## Advertisements.

LATE ARRIVAL OF MERCHANDISE!!  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGGONS, CARTS, CART WHEELS, WHEEL BARROWS, &c., BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, &c.  
Just landed from ship Acadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail.  
Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. je14 1t

WM. HECHT,  
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.  
THE UNDERSIGNED has received, by the last steamer, an assorted stock of Dry Goods and Clothing and Boots and Shoes, which he offers for sale. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon the subscriber before going elsewhere. my24 1y

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE  
OF  
AN PEDRO PACKET.  
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.  
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Captain P. Patton, and others, which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.  
For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.  
N. PLEACE,  
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.  
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received or forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

SANTA BARBARA EXCHANGE.  
MESSRS. GANNON & STREETER have opened the above named establishment, situated on State street, in the building formerly occupied by Dudley Fine, Esq., where they will constantly have on hand a supply of good Wines and Liquors and choice Segars. Ice on hand at the proper season.  
Attached to the Exchange is a Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon, under the personal supervision of D. B. STREETER, whose ability in that line of business is well known in this community. A continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to him is respectfully solicited.  
The Bar of the Exchange will be under the supervision of THOS. GANNON, who will at all times be happy to attend to the spiritual wants of his customers.  
Clothes renovated and repaired in the neatest manner, by D. B. STREETER. my24 1t

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 of the 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. je7 3m

RANCHERO'S RESORT.  
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.  
The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicits their visits.  
Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Liquors, Tobacco, and all other articles usually kept in a country store always on hand.  
my31 1t HENRY J. DALLY, Proprietor.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, 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.  
Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.  
Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.  
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

FLYINGS, PIERCE & CO.,  
WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS,  
Horse Shoeing and Job Work in general. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Bitts, Spurs, &c. Gunsmith's work done on the most reasonable terms.  
CORNER OF STATE AND COTA STS., SANTA BARBARA. je21

C. R. V. LEE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fontain, Builders,  
SANTA BARBARA.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,  
SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR  
OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA.  
Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st.

LORD & WEBB,  
IMPORTERS OF  
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,  
my24 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

HEDGES & PICKETT,  
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,  
COMMISSION BUYERS,  
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,  
je14 1t SAN FRANCISCO.

"HEIDSECK CHAMPAGNE."  
JAMES PATRICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS IN California for Messrs. Renauld & Francois, for the sale of the "Heidseck" Champagne, Battery street, near Pacific.  
150 baskets, to arrive ex Challenge, for which orders will be taken in lots of ten baskets and upwards.  
my24 1t JAMES PATRICK & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND BEARERS, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of G. ONDERDONK, Webb street, San Francisco. my24 1t

CIGARS—18 cases Havana; 9 cases Domestic—Media and Reg. de Londres. For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO. my24 1t

## San Francisco Hotels.

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 is a sufficient guarantee for continuing 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 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 European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached.  
Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.  
HALEY & THOMPSON,  
Railroad House.  
my24 1t

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.  
THE EXTENSIVE ADDITION TO THIS HOTEL is now finished and ready for occupation, making altogether one hundred and fifty rooms. Suites of Rooms for Families, furnished or unfurnished; also Single Rooms to let on reasonable terms.  
DAY BOARD, \$10 per week.  
The spacious Hall, 85 by 35 feet, is elegantly furnished and lighted with gas, with Supper Room that will seat two hundred and fifty, will be let on reasonable terms for Balls, Concerts, Dinner Parties, &c.  
PECK & FISHER.  
San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

WILSON'S EXCHANGE!  
RANSOME, CORNER OF HALLECK STREET, RECENTLY UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Wilson & Watriss, is hereafter to be conducted by W. W. ESTABROOK, one of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to render it all the public can wish.  
San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

CORNUCOPIA,  
(LATE EBERHARDT'S),  
Corner Montgomery and Washington streets.  
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY to announce to the public that they have purchased the above spacious establishment, which they have refitted at considerable expense, it being their intention to establish what has long been wanted.  
A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.  
The Bar has been stocked with the choicest Liquors, and the Cooking Department will be conducted in such a manner as to please the most fastidious epicure. There is attached to the establishment a number of Private Rooms, where Ladies can have Meals served at all hours, with care and dispatch.  
W. O. SMITH,  
RICHARD MELLISH.  
my24 1t

San Francisco Advertisements.  
THOMPSON'S  
NEW CARRIAGE DEPOSITORY,  
MARKET STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny sts., SAN FRANCISCO.  
Carriages received on storage, and sale, at the lowest possible rates.  
Attached to the Depository is a Workshop for the repairing and painting of Vehicles of every description.  
Blacksmithing, Trimming, and every thing necessary to the perfect fitting out of all kinds of Carriages, carefully attended to.  
The public would do well to give the subscriber a call.  
[my24 1t] WM. S. THOMPSON.

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., Battery street, between Washington and Merchant streets, San Francisco.  
Agents for Osgood's India Chologogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Graeffenberg & Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixer, and Hyatt's Balsam.  
From the fact that one of our firm will reside permanently in the Atlantic States, and superintend in person the purchasing, putting up and shipping of goods for this market, we flatter ourselves that we can offer superior advantages, both in quality and price, to any other in our line of business.  
my24 1t STORY, REDINGTON & CO.

JACOB STRAHLE & BRO.,  
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY—No. 85 Sacramento street, Custom House Block, (up stairs), and No. 72 Jackson street, between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco.  
N. B. The public is informed that we have now 50 hand a complete assortment, and are manufacturing to order, MAHOGANY, SATIN and ROSEWOOD TABLES, inlaid with ornaments in the latest and most approved styles.  
We have constantly on hand and for sale, Rosewood for knees, MAHOGANY for do; SOLID Rosewood and Ebonywood.  
ALSO—A great variety of second-hand Billiard and other Tables, Balls and Pins for Ten-Pin Alleys—complete Lotto Sets—and a large assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Breast Mouldings.  
All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch. [my24 1t] JACOB STRAHLE & BRO.

FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERRETYPES.  
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 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. my31 1t

ARTESIAN WELL BORING.  
C. P. SMITH, HAVING ASSOCIATED HIMSELF with an old and experienced operator from the east, who defies the world to compete with him in the above business, having followed it a long time in New York and Boston with great success, and is now fully prepared to ensure success in all operations in the above business.  
We have apparatus of all kinds, and are now prepared to drill through to stone; to any other substance, to any depth.  
We can avoid all the difficulties attending those heretofore operating in this branch of business; one of the greatest of which is the filling up of the well—thereby rendering it completely useless.  
We will warrant all wells bored by us for one year.  
We can do work cheaper than the cheapest, for two great reasons:  
1st. Because we are prepared to operate on a much more extensive scale.  
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the business, and are therefore able to work with perfect certainty.  
For the satisfaction of those wishing anything in the above line, we would respectfully refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Knight & Co., 137 Jackson street.  
P. S. Contracts taken in any part of the State.  
[my24 1t] All orders left at 118 Sansome street will meet with prompt attention.  
C. P. SMITH & CO., Contractors.

STRATTON'S BUGGIES—CARRIAGES DIRECT from the manufactory of this celebrated maker, constantly on hand and for sale at moderate prices.  
STRATTON'S WAGONS are well made from carefully selected stock, and buyers may rely upon their being serviceable as well as light, handsome and easy riding.  
D. L. ROSS & CO.,  
San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

BUTTER—Ex Gov. Morton—100 firkins "Extra Goshen"—double packages. For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO. my24 1t

## San Francisco Advertisements.

HURRAH FOR VANCE'S  
NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!  
LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!  
(OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)  
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world; instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country.

2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known the shorter the time the more perfect the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to much perfection, using compounds quite different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.  
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!  
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets.  
Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. my24 3m

200 CASES QTS. AND HALF GAL. BRANDY Peaches:  
50 cases Fresh Tomatoes;  
50 do Fresh Corn;  
100 do assorted Pie Fruit;  
50 do "Fright's" Oysters;  
50 do "Let Her Rip" Oysters;  
50 do E. & P. Oysters;  
25 do Cream Tartar, 1lb tins;  
100 do Lobsters and Clams;  
50 do Jams and Jellies;  
150 mats China Sugar;  
200 cases Tomato Catsup;  
50 do assorted Candy;  
50 boxes "Let Her Rip" Tobacco;  
20 cases Catelope Tobacco;  
20 do Fruit do;  
20 do Iris do;  
50,000 American Regalia;  
300 cases assorted Syrups;  
500 bxs Hill's Soap;  
500 mats China Rice.  
For sale by J. H. COGHILL & CO., my24 1t 137 Front street, San Francisco.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.  
JUST RECEIVED, PER NEPTUNE'S CAR, &c.:  
Chloride of Lime, in jars;  
Potash, in jars;  
Essence of Sassafras;  
Canary Seed;  
Cream Tartar (pure);  
Mustard, in bottles;  
Bitter Almonds;  
Nests Foot Oil;  
Castor Oil, in tins and bottles;  
Sarsaparilla, Let Her Rip;  
Balsam Copava, (pure);  
Plantain's Capsules, oval and square;  
Barry's Tricopherous;  
Mustang Liniment;  
Glass Syringes;  
Annis Seed;  
Sage;  
Rose Water;  
Extracts of Rose, Lemon, Vanilla, &c.  
CLERK & LANGLEY,  
43 Commercial street.  
my24 1t

100 TIERCES NEW HAMS, IN BRINE, JUST landed:  
800 bags Chili Bayos, 50 lb bags;  
200 kegs Cranberries, 5g and 10g;  
150 doz 3-shoop Buckets;  
50 bbls and hlt do Powdered Sugar;  
100 hlt bbls Dried Apples;  
100 firkins and hlt do New Butter;  
20 cases Dairy Cheese;  
20 cases Salt, 5 and 10 lb bags;  
50 tierces glazed Hams;  
100 do Billings' do;  
25 hlds Hams, in dry salt;  
50 do extra clear Bacon;  
20 tcs Bacon;  
250 kegs Lard;  
500 kegs Pickles, 5 and 10 gallons;  
500 kegs E B Syrup, 5 and 8 gallons;  
8 cks German crushed Sugar;  
300 bags green Rio Coffee.  
For sale by J. H. COGHILL & CO., my24 1t 137 Front street, San Francisco.

50 BLS NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES;  
1000 kegs E B Syrup, 5g and 8g;  
1000 mats No 1 China Rice, 50lbs each;  
500 bbls Billings, new Hams;  
1000 bags Rio Coffee;  
500 half bbls New Orleans Sugar;  
1000 packages green and black teas;  
400 cases new Let Her Rip;  
40 hlds Ames' patent covered bacon, Excelior;  
500 kegs and 400 cases pickles;  
500 dozen Baltimore Oysters, assorted brands;  
200 cases brandy peaches, qts and hfgalls;  
100 cases Kensett's fresh peaches;  
100 bbls and 200 hlt bbls dried apples;  
200 cases tobacco, various brands;  
500 cases jams, jellies, &c.  
For sale by STORY, REDINGTON & CO., my24 1t Front street, San Francisco.

1000 BXS ADAMANTINE CANDLES—15, 20 and 24 lb boxes:  
200 bxs Sperm Candles;  
30 cases P. & M. Yeast Powders;  
50 cases Piper's Oysters;  
40 cases Bradford & Macomber's Oysters;  
100 cases assorted Preserves;  
400 cases Gherkins, hfgalls, qts and pts;  
150 cases assorted Pie Fruit;  
25 cases Walnut Catsup;  
200 cases Tomato Catsup.  
For sale by HAROLD, RANDALL & CO., my24 1t 60 California street, near Front.

JAMES PATRICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR Royster's "Fruit" Brand Tobacco, have for sale, the following well known Brands of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco:  
A. L. Royster's "Fruit";  
Wm. Greener's "Sun Factory";  
Turpin & Yarborough's "Apricot";  
Jno H Greener's "Fruit of the Union";  
C Wortham's "Square and Compass";  
Jno Gilmore's "Glo Digger";  
L Lotter's "Strawberry".

300 BLS. AND 1/2 BLS. CORN MEAL;  
50 bbls Carolina Rice;  
175 bbls or bbls Carolina Rice;  
300 bales No 1 China Rice;  
100 hft chests 1/2 lb papers Black Tea;  
500 cases green tea, 1 and 2 lb cetties;  
20 chests sup Gunpowder and Imperial Tea;  
100 boxes finest Oolong Tea.  
For sale by HAROLD, RANDALL & CO. my24 1t

75 BLS EXTRA CLEAR PORK;  
100 cases extra clear lard;  
200 cases J H & Co's new hard, in 10lb tins;  
150 firkins choice Butter;  
100 firkins choice butter, double packages;  
25 hlds choice butter, 25lb kegs;  
100 hlds fine salt, 6 and 14lb bags.  
For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO. my24 1t