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THE GAZETTE.

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WOMAN.

Proud man may climb ambition's height,
And seek to win the meed of fame;
Yes, he may feel his heart beat light
When glory beams around his name;
But not for these does woman seek,
Far humbler her ambition's show;
At home she reigns a sovereign meek—
A woman lives for Love alone.

Still in her daily duty moves,
With thoughtful brow and steadfast mind;
She proves her faith in him she loves
By gentle smiles and accents kind;
The praise of one dear voice alone
Is all she claims—without it not,
Oh, ye to whom her heart shall flow,
For 'tis the sun that lights her lot.

If cold neglect or anger strange
Should prove her portion, yet the ray
Of her pure love will never change,
Though hope and health and bliss decay;
By patient smiles and kinder tone
The trust gently she recalls;
Or, if perchance reproach is shown,
'Tis in the tear that silent falls.

Woman hath faults and weakness too,
But, stronger man, oh! blame them not;
Believe me, her affection true
Through changeful life shall cheer thy lot.
Home-ties, home-love, let none disdain;
More dear than wealth or fame could prove,
They o'er the heart triumphant reign,
And all are blest in woman's love.

Artesian Wells on the Plains.

[The "Llanos Estacados" (staked plains)
here mentioned, are situated at the head
waters of Red River.—Ed.]

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Captain J. Pope, of the United States Topographical Engineers, who has just returned from his expedition to the Llano Estacado, and is now on his way to Washington. The object of Captain Pope's long continued labors is to procure water for a new and much shorter route to New Mexico and the Mesilla valley, on the thirty-second parallel of latitude, across the Llano Estacado; and with this purpose he has passed two seasons on that great plain, sinking artesian wells, and prosecuting other scientific labors.

Captain Pope went out to the scene of his labors in the spring of 1855, from Indianola, by the way of San Antonio, and formed his camp on the banks of Pecos river, where it is intersected by the thirty-second parallel of latitude. From this point he proceeded with his working parties due east a distance of fifteen miles, and there sunk the first well. From the Pecos river the country seems to the eye to be a perfect level, but instrumental observation shows that there is a rise of about 600 feet in a distance of thirty-five miles; and from that point, which may be termed the summit of the plain, it continues with a gradual descent eastwardly, to the hills from which run the head waters of several of the forks of the Colorado river.

In sinking the wells, Captain Pope found no difficulties in the geological formation. This is entirely composed of alternate strata of indurated clay and cretaceous marls of every variety of color, easily bored through, but sufficiently hard to prevent the walls of the boring from falling and incommoding the labor.

The first stream of water was struck at a distance of 360 feet, and it rose to a height of 70 feet in the tubing. Continuing the labor, through the same formation, the second stream of water was struck at a depth of 641 feet, which rose 400 feet in the well, or about 50 feet higher than the first stream. These labors demonstrated the existence of water streams beneath the surface; but, as winter was approaching, and the material which he had brought having been exhausted, Captain Pope went into winter quarters on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Having received fresh supplies in the spring of 1856, he returned to the Llano, and in April resumed his labors there. His former attained results having demonstrated the existence of abundant water beneath the surface, he went five miles eastward from the first well, and there sank the second. In the prosecution of this work he struck the same streams that he had found in sinking the first well, and on reaching a depth of 860 feet, he encountered another which rose 750 feet in the tubing. At this point the material was again exhausted, and the small appropriation made by Congress for the experiment had been expended. Capt. Pope was obliged to suspend his labors, and is now on his way to Washington to make his full report thereon.

The results of this work have been eminently successful, for they demonstrate the feasibility of the plan of procuring water on this great plain by the sinking of artesian

wells, and it is much to be hoped that Congress will make another appropriation to continue and perfect the work. When compared with the expenditures that have been made in sinking artesian wells in other places, the expenditure has been very insignificant, the appropriation having been only \$4000, we believe.

Our readers are already familiar with the fact of the great gypsum formation in this region of country. The labors of Capt. Pope have brought to light another source of agricultural wealth there, in the great beds of cretaceous marl which he had discovered. These marls are of the best kinds of fertilizers, and can only be compared to great subterranean deposits of guano. When treated with acids, they all effervesce, showing the abundance of lime in them. We trust that the government will prosecute the labors so successfully begun by this expedition. They will not only open a new and much more advantageous route to that great central region of our continent, and to the Pacific shore, but, bringing to the surface of the Llano Estacado the abundant streams of water that flow beneath it, will confer a value upon a vast tract of public lands now worthless from the want of that element.—N. O. Picayune.

U. S. Steam-Frigate "Wabash."

We have, within a few days past, had an opportunity of making a full examination of this ship, and can truly say that she is a noble specimen of naval architecture. She is about six feet longer between perpendiculars than the Merrimac, but in other respects her model, as we are informed, is very nearly the same. The midship sections of the two ships are precisely alike, as are also their spars, both spreading in their ten principal sails 27,000 square feet of canvas. The Wabash is without quarter galleries, which, to a nautical eye, may, perhaps, be an improvement, though we must confess that we like the appearance of these appendages to ships of war.

Her engines were constructed by Messrs. Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia, and their performance thus far has been admirable. The cylinders are two in number, the effective diameter of which is seventy-two inches, with a stroke of three feet. The boilers, four in number, are of Martin's patent, having plain arches below, returning between vertical tubes above. These tubes are of brass, about three feet long, and are, we think, fifteen hundred in number in each boiler. The construction is such that a defective tube can be removed and another substituted without disturbing the others.

These boilers occupy much less space than those of any pattern hitherto used in the Navy. They are each 11 feet 3 inches in length, 14 feet in breadth, and 14 feet 3 inches in height. They generate steam readily and abundantly, with a very small consumption of fuel—thirty-five tons being the reported maximum consumption in twenty-four hours.

The performance of the ship at sea is highly satisfactory, both in steaming and sailing. Her motions are very easy, and she is remarkably buoyant and stiff.

The propeller is two bladed, and can be detached and lifted out of the water with great ease, and thus be no impediment to the sailing of the ship. It is 17 feet 4 inches in diameter, with a pitch of 23 feet. It is constructed as a true screw, the full area of one blade being 38 feet.

The armament, like that of the Merrimac, is:

	Ft.	In.	
Spar deck	2	10	First guns....87 cwt. each
	14	8	Broad's guns 53 cwt. each
Main deck	24	9	Broad's guns 67 cwt. each
Total			40 guns.

The total complement of the ship is 600 souls. Her stowage of water and provisions is very large, and she carries in bunkers 600 tons of coal.

She bears at this time the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, commanding the Home Squadron, and is commanded by Captain Frederic Engle. Her present destination, we understand, is Aspinwall, with a relief of officers and men for the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, now lying at Panama.

These new steamers are, on the whole, as perfect ships of war as float. The Merrimac is evidently so regarded in England, and John Bull has never been prone to exaggerate estimates of American ships of war. They were all designed (except the Niagara) by Mr. John Lenthall, the present Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs. We add a statement of the general dimensions of the Wabash:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars	262	6
Beam extreme	51	4
Depth to gun deck	26	2

—N. Y. Tribune.

An urn, containing upwards of 2000 small Roman copper coins of the Emperor Constantine, in good preservation, has been found by some workmen while draining crown land in the neighborhood of Pontefract.

The Wonders of Spindledom.

A writer in the Lawrence Courier gives an interesting account of one of those sources of New England wealth and independence, cotton factories, which is to be found in the flourishing city of Lawrence, Massachusetts. It is the establishment of the Pacific Mills and Print Works, celebrated for its prints, delaines and challies. The company, which has a capital of two millions of dollars, was chartered in 1849, and commenced operations in 1854. The establishment consists of three parallel buildings, the mill in front, the print works in the rear, and a large intermediate building. That part of the main building in operation is 506 feet long, 72 feet wide and 7 stories high; when completed it will be 806 feet in length.

Bleaching, printing, dyeing, &c., are carried on in the rear edifice, the principal part of which is 950 feet by 60 feet, exclusive of two wings used for storage, offices, &c., each 450 feet by 40 feet, and three stories high. The intermediate building is 800 feet by 50 feet, and is also three stories in height. If the various floors were all on one plane, the works would cover an area of more than 163 acres. These buildings constitute, it is believed, the largest cotton mill and print works in the world.

In that portion of the works now in operation, there are employed 52,000 self-acting spindles, 1127 looms, 275 carding machines, 66 fly frames, 18 warping machines and 27 dressers. The yearly consumption of cotton is 1,500,000 pounds, and of wool 700,000 pounds. The average produce of cotton yarn per day is 3,500 pounds, and of woolen 1000. The printing room contains 12 steam engines, and 12 great printing machines, capable of giving from five to twelve colors at once. These beautiful pieces of mechanism are capable of running through 200 pieces per day, or an average of 75,000 yards. They are truly lightning machines. In the printing arrangements there is an investment of \$60,000 to \$70,000 for copper cylinders alone.

The engraving room, where designs are prepared and sketched, is an interesting department. A little host of sketchers and designers here exercise their ingenuity, taste and skill to please the fancy of the ladies, who are to purchase the fabrics of the company. The sum of \$12,000 is annually spent for designs.

The chemicals and dye stuffs used reach the value of over \$1000 daily, and comprise an annual consumption of 800,000 lbs. madder, and 40,000 lbs. of cochineal, and there are employed besides 550,000 lbs. starch, 4000 gallons sperm oil, 2000 lbs. glue, 450 barrels flour, and numerous other articles. The gross annual amount of prints manufactured reaches 7,000,000 yards, and of delaines and challies, 5,600,000 yards. The power which sets in motion the vast machinery of the Pacific works is derived from five turbine wheels, each six feet in diameter, and calculated to work up to 275 horse power. When the entire building is completed, the number of wheels will be increased to eight, two of them seven feet in diameter, and of 350 horse power each.

Of the steam apparatus the writer says:

The steam for warming the premises in cold weather, and heating the drying room—the steam for the printing engines, and for bleaching, dyeing and other processes—is generated in 25 cylindrical boilers, each 28 feet long by 5 feet diameter, and which are now producing, in the aggregate, high pressure steam equal to 1000 horse power per hour, while in winter the volume is equal to 1700 horse power per hour. No fire is used on the premises, except in the great boiler hall, in the intermediate building; and in this department occur some items of consumption, viz: 10,000 tons of anthracite coal per annum, 1000 bushels of charcoal, besides over 100 cords of wood.

There are 1600 persons employed on the works, one-half of whom are females, and the sum paid them annually is over \$360,000. In connection with the establishment is a library of 1700 volumes, furnished for the use of the employees, who are required to contribute one cent a week for its maintenance and increase. There is also a reading room open every evening, for the workers, in which thirty-two of the leading newspapers and magazines of the day are on file. Besides these, there is a lecture room, where lectures are given. A relief society, for the benefit of its members in sickness, adds to the means of usefulness established by the company for its operatives, and to the funds of which it liberally contributes. The receipts from members last year were \$2287, and the disbursements \$1240.

A gentleman residing thirty miles west of San Antonio, Texas, has a wolf, eight months old, which attends his stock of sheep in the same manner as a shepherd's dog, going out with them in the morning and returning with them at night. He was captured when young, and has been trained with the sheep.

City of Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 19, 1856.

Our trip from New Orleans to this place was as agreeable as could be expected. The Black Warrior made excellent time, crossing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day we left New Orleans, and passing the Moro Castle at the entrance to Havana on Friday, the 14th, at 1 o'clock p. m., thus making the run, from port to port, in exactly two days and five hours. This, I think, may be considered good time in rough weather, with a heavy sea every inch of the way from the Balize to Havana.

My residence here, of course, embraces but a period of a few days, and being an invalid, though a hopefully convalescing one, it cannot be expected that my knowledge of matters and things in this strange city is such as to enable me to write you a letter that can either interest or entertain the readers of the True Delta. The city is, however, so oddly constructed, the habits and customs of the people so queer, to strangers, and so widely differing from anything to be found in the States, that the most superficial observer, for a single day's residence, cannot but be favorably struck with everything he sees and hears. The Bay and Port of Havana, with the narrow entrance of the former, its frowning and seemingly impregnable fortresses on either side, its land locked harbor, and admirable accommodation for all the wants of a vast and rapidly increasing commerce, are sights to astonish and delight a stranger on his first visit. The city, however, inside the "walls," is a puzzle to an outside barbarian. The streets, though tolerably straight and nearly at right angles, are nothing more than good sized cow paths, some of them having elevated side-walks in width only twelve or eighteen inches. The houses, generally of two stories, are, nine-tenths of them, like gloomy prisons in their exterior, but elegant, sumptuous and commodious in their interior arrangements. Their beauty, utility, and, I presume, adaptation to the climate, can only be known and appreciated by an examination of their interior. A majority, if not all of the respectable dwelling houses in the city, are built with a large courtyard in the centre, forming, as it were, a hollow square, ornamented with fountains and the choicest evergreens and floral productions of the tropics. On this ornamented hollow square, which is kept scrupulously clean and neat, vieing, in many instances, in beauty with the ideal alhambra so graphically portrayed by Washington Irving, in the days of Moorish splendor, open the apartments of the dwelling. The interior of many of the town residences, or, as they are called, palaces of the wealthy planters, are really magnificent and far surpass anything to be seen in our country, though in passing them in a vehicle the question that would suggest itself to a stranger would naturally be, "what prison is that?"

Apart from the singular appearance of the city, there are many other peculiarities about the place which seem, to a person from one of the bustling and go-ahead cities of the United States, singularly strange if not ridiculous. I will enumerate a few of the more striking: Merchants and business men, for instance, do not have their names over the entrances to their places of business, and as there is no such thing as a city directory published here, you can well imagine the difficulty a stranger has on his arrival in finding any particular person or place. To make the matter still more complicated, nearly all extensive business houses have their counting-rooms on the second story, a grog shop, a retail grocery, a vendor of fruit, a garlic merchant, or perhaps all four combined, occupying the basement. I was yesterday told an amusing anecdote, by a publisher of one of the city papers, in connection with the matter of signs to designate the names of parties and their places of business. Desirous of making what he conceived to be a progressive stride, in advance of his cotemporaries, he got up a list of the vessels in port, with the names of their consignees and their places of business. This publication, purely gratuitous, was compiled at much expense and trouble, he confidently relying on the patronage of the houses whom he conceived were thus benefitted, in some other way to remunerate him. Conceive his astonishment when many of them called on him after the publication to remonstrate against its continuance, some of them going so far in their wrath as to threaten the unfortunate, and too enterprising publisher with a suit for damages! The reasons given for this dissatisfaction were, that as all merchants know each others places of business, the publication of their names and whereabouts would only be an index to guide thieves and robbers to their establishments! If such a course were adopted by business men in the large cities of the United States, newspapers would, I rather think, be as scarce as they were once in a portion of a neighboring State, represented by the illus-

trious Felix G. McConnell, when that deceased worthy on the floor of Congress, exultingly and eccentrically thanked his God that no vagabond newspaper men had ever dared to establish a press in the district he so ably represented!

Some, if not a majority of the finest private residences in town, and even the palaces of the great, are so out up and subdivided that the entire basement is sub-let to all kinds of people, and put to all kinds of uses, so that you will to your astonishment, often see the ground floor of a magnificent dwelling occupied by a charcoal dealer, a fruiter, a washer-woman, and, tell it not in Gath, perhaps as a den of ill fame, the cyprians standing at the outer doors of their apartments, addressing the passers by, even at noon-day, with the most unblushing and brazen effrontery! Even the basement story of the magnificent palace of the Captain-General is cut up into little dingy holes, in which every imaginable business is carried on, from shaving and hair cutting to selling sugar canes and mending old shoes. This singular custom of mixed occupation is, I understand, as old as the city itself, and no one seems to think it strange or incongruous. I understand it has long been the desire of the present Captain-General, General Concha, to reform this anomaly, so far as at least, the palace is concerned, but as many of the occupants have leases running many years ahead—leases which were obtained before he assumed the reins of power in the island, the reformation cannot be effected before their expiration.

Another curious and pleasing feature here is the exemption, at night, of respectable ladies from insult and impertinent annoyance while walking on the streets unaccompanied by gentlemen. In our large cities, ladies, of course, go where they please, during the day, without the risk of annoyance, while at night it is of rare occurrence for them to go out unaccompanied by a male friend. Here the custom is reversed—at least, so the ladies themselves tell me. They can, they say, go singly, or two or three together, unaccompanied by gentlemen, and promenade to their heart's content on any of the fashionable or public paseos, at any reasonable hour of the evening or night, without the slightest fear of molestation, insult or impertinence; but, in the day time, they cannot venture to go alone to market, or walk a block, without risk of being met by rudeness at every step.

In noticing thus some of the most striking of the peculiarities of Havana, which, to American ideas, form a portion of the dark side of its social canvas, it is but just to take a glance at the other side of the picture. So far as I have seen, and I have been a close observer during my short sojourn; and so far as I can learn from old residents, Americans and others, not over-favorably disposed to the institutions of this country, I have no hesitation in saying that it seems the best governed city in the western hemisphere. With its mode of government, its local laws, or their administration, I am unacquainted. I only speak of the fact as it stands prominently before the eye of every stranger. With every facility for drunkenness and debauchery to those addicted to such vices, you may, I am informed, traverse the most prominent streets and the most obscure lanes and secluded portions of the city from one year's end to the other, and you will never see a row or altercation between men, either on the streets or in the coffee-houses, which seem as much frequented by all classes as they are in New Orleans. Drunkenness, debauchery and rowdiness are things unseen in the streets. A stranger, too, may traverse the city in all directions, and at all times of the day or night, without the slightest fear of insult or molestation, every official or policeman he may meet being always prompt, and with the utmost politeness, to answer any question put to him and to furnish him with any information he may require. This good order may be attributed to the iron rule of despotism or anything else the reader pleases, but if despotism produces such effects in the government of large cities, stickler as I am for the largest liberty, or Red Republicanism if you will, I only wish from the bottom of my heart that we had a little of "such despotism" in New Orleans, were it only for a twelve month, in order that we might rid our ill governed city of the brass-knuckle and slung-shot ruffians and tolerated assassins that have, to its eternal shame and disgrace, ruled it for the last three years.—Corresp. N. O. True Delta.

The present number of pupils in Girard College is 315. All are indigent orphans, in accordance with the will of the founder. The Bible has found its way within its gates.

Rich deposits of tin have been discovered in Australia, and large shipments of ore have been made to England.

The Author always the most appreciated is he who is the Author of his fortune.

THE GAZETTE.

C. H. RANDALL, Editor.

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AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

What Has Been Done?

The eighth session of the State legislature commenced on the 5th instant. What have our representatives accomplished thus far that is beneficial to their various constituents, and for the good of their country generally? Thus much, after continuous labor and wrangling have they done: They have wasted hour after hour for many days in the profitless endeavor to select, elect, and retain a Chaplain. They have triumphantly elected David C. Broderick and Dr. W. M. Gwin to the high position of United States Senators from the State of California. Majestic, immaculate representatives of the Eureka State,—men who have grown with our growth and have been strengthened with our strength,—men who are well and thoroughly versed in the resources, the developments, the wants and requirements of California,—men that have crept up to their present altitude by the aid of no political chicanery, fraud, falsehood or deceit. There they are, (bound for Washington,) the true representatives of the PEOPLE, the choice of the Democratic caucus, and the immortal joint session. Surely some good has come out of Nazareth, and the men who have achieved such a glorious victory deserve our most grateful thanks. To the initiated, the mysterious, whirling principle of elevating to their true positions men of the "people's choice,"—men who would have received from the people of this State by ballot a "tremendous majority" against all opposition,—to the "hacks," we say, such a principle is as simple as it is correct. Their consciences are not troubled. Charming prospects of Federal offices harmoniously blend with plethoric purses, and the glories of a "free country" are shouted with victorious peans. Such severe labors as the Brodericks and the Gwinites have undergone may well excuse a visit *en masse* to the Bay City, where latest dates find them luxuriating in all the "delicacies of the season" in the marble halls of Broderick and the aristocratic mansion of Gwin. Happy are they who labor in love!

Hear the ecstatic exultation of the Sacramento Times over one of the favorites elect, Mr. Broderick. It declares in its opening paragraph that "the Legislature of California will endorse him as competent to sit in that body, once adorned and made brilliant by a Clay, a Benton, a Calhoun and a Webster. May his new honors sit easily upon him, and may he be enabled to do justice to the position, while it confers dignity on him. We cannot say that we are grieved at his success, for we are not. We prefer him to almost any other man in his party, who was or could be his competitor. He is as much a Californian as it is possible to be, full of ambitious daring, courteous and courageous, unbowed by defeat, rejoicing in opposition, and knows no such word as fail. He is emphatically one of the people, and whatever may be his political sins, and his opponents say they are great, he deserves credit for writing for himself

—A name,
A landmark on the cliffs of fame."

At the end of the column, it winds up by saying—"Let us sing,
"See, the conquering hero comes."

We visited the celebrated "Hot Sulphur Springs" last week. They are situated about three miles from town, at the head of a mountain ravine. Bathing in the springs is a pleasure. Almost any degree of temperature from cold to hot can be used at the pleasure of the bather. The waters of the various springs have not yet been analyzed, but are considered to possess excellent medicinal qualities. They are certainly a remarkable natural curiosity, and we will endeavor to give a more general and satisfactory description of them, at some future time. At the Springs, the laurel tree, nightshade, and pea-vine, are in bloom. The American sycamore and Spanish *palo Colorado* thrive abundantly in this and other of our mountain gulches. The latter tree is universally used here to fence in fields.

Many beautiful varieties of the fern family of plants were seen. In the same ravine through which the water from the Springs flows, a native silk cocoon was found, fastened to a dry twig. It is precisely the same as those discovered in San Francisco on low oak shrubs, exhibited in the rooms of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and described and illustrated in Hutchings' California Magazine. The said cocoon on the "twig," is now in our editorial sanctum. It is rather large in size, of an oblong shape; in color like unto a dry adobe, and is at the pleasure of the above named Society. We might work ourselves into somewhat of an excitable mood here, and go in rhapsodies over the fact of "native silk" being promiscuously picked from the bushes in this wonderful country, but we shan't. We have seen precisely similar cocoons in our "boyhood days" many times, fastened on bushes in the North Eastern States, and *picked them, too.*

Great Excitement in Los Angeles! The Sheriff and Three Men Killed!!

By the arrival of the steamer Sea Bird this morning, from San Pedro, we have dates from Los Angeles to the 24th inst. The death of Sheriff Barton and three of his party, of which we have had previous rumors in this city, is confirmed. The Los Angeles Star Extra says:

For some time past it has been known to the city and county officers that a gang of desperate ruffians had taken up their residence among us, and were committing depredations, but the officers were unable to come up with them.

On Sunday a young man named Garnet Hardy, teamster of the city, left town with a load of goods for a dealer in San Juan. While there, he was advised not to drive out his team, (four fine American horses,) as it would be taken from him and himself probably killed, as the robbers were in that vicinity. Profiting by the advice, he wrote a letter to his brother, and sent it by a Mexican boy. His brother called upon J. R. Barton, Esq., and gave the information. The Sheriff prepared to start—told the circumstance to Messrs. Wm. H. Little and Charles H. Baker, constables of this township, who volunteered to accompany him; also to Mr. Frank H. Alexander and Mr. Charles F. Daly, who at once offered their services—making in all a party of six armed men, with a Frenchman (unarmed) as guide. This party left town on Thursday night.

Meanwhile the robbers were not idle. On Thursday morning they attacked the house of Miguel Krasazki, a Pole, robbed the store, taking out every thing it contained, destroying what they did not carry off. The owner fled, and thus saved his life.

At night they came back, and robbed the store of Henry Charles; attacked the house and robbed the store of Charles Flugar, whom they brutally killed in his own room, and then ordered his assistant to serve up supper for them on the counter, where they deliberately ate it, the dead body lying before them all the time. Afterwards attacked and robbed the store of Manuel Garcia, who also fled and saved his life.

The Sheriff's party arrived at Sepulveda's ranch on Friday morning. The Mexicans residing there told the Frenchman (who had been a vaquero on the ranch for some years,) that the robbers were in among the hills, that they were at least fifty in number, and would kill the whole party, should they meet them. This report was not believed by the Sheriff—the party made light of it, and proceeded on their journey.

When about twelve miles from Sepulveda's ranch, at a spur of the San Joaquin Ranch Mountain, they were suddenly attacked by a band of robbers, at least twenty in number, who rushed out from between the hills. Barton and the other three immediately rushed to the assistance of Little and Baker, who had rode on ahead, but before they could reach them the latter were killed. The four charged on the robbers, fired their guns, and Barton his pistols, and then fought with them clubbed. Daley, who was mounted on a mule, was cut off from his party in the charge to assist Baker and Little, was run for about three miles, and then overtaken and murdered. Hardy, seeing Barton fall, called to Alexander, stating also that he had lost his pistol. There being only two left, and Hardy practically without arms, they broke and run for their lives, and effected their escape, owing to the fleetness of their horses.

The robbers, pursued them for twelve miles, till they came within sight of Sepulveda's house. For the first 400 yards of the chase, the balls whistled thick and fast around the fugitives, making the dust on the road fly up before and around them.

On the arrival of Hardy, the news instantly spread over the town, and the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the community. It was at once resolved to arm and equip a party, to go out in pursuit of the robbers and exterminate them, and within two hours, about forty men, well armed and mounted, started off in the good cause. The bodies were all found just as they had fallen, with all articles of value taken from them.

At the funeral, which took place soon after, an immense concourse of citizens followed them to the burial.

The party of forty men did not succeed in discovering the robbers, and returned to Los Angeles.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

CALIFORNIA. Latest dates from San Francisco, January 21.

Earthquakes have been felt at Monterey, San Francisco, Benicia, Martinez, Sacramento, Stockton, Visalia (Tulare county), and at Benson's Ferry, on the Mokelumne river. At Monterey, the vibrating wave seemed to come from the West and North, proceeding to the South and East. It was felt about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. No harm done.—At San Francisco, it occurred at a quarter past 8 in the morning. The shock seemed to be much more severe in the lower than in the upper part of the city. A slight shock was also felt on the morning of the 20th.—At Benicia, a telegraphic dispatch to the Sacramento Times says, "a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here about 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th. It was also felt at Martinez."—At Sacramento, a telegraphic dispatch to the Bulletin states that it was felt at half past 7 o'clock in the morning of the 9th inst. No damage.—At Stockton, the S. J. Republican gives the time at twenty minutes past 8 on the same day, A. M. No damage.—At Visalia, it occurred at fifteen minutes past 8, A. M., on the 9th. Shock very severe, accompanied by a deep rumbling sound "like the grating together of immense rocks." Vibrations from northeast to south west.

The steamer Orizaba took 500 passengers, and some arms, shipped to Manzanillo. Quite a number of her passengers will remain in Nicaragua.—*Town Talk.*

We learn that the first of a large number of emigrants will sail to-day, Jan. 21, on the Sea Bird for San Diego, en route to the new Gadsden Purchase. The number of those leaving to-day, it is said, will be large, among whom are many well known persons who have means, and who will prove an acquisition to any country they may settle in.—*Id.*

Judge Monson, in the District Court yesterday, Jan. 15, decided that the Act providing for the erection of the State Capitol and the issuance of bonds in payment for it, was unconstitutional. He denied the application for a *mandamus*.—*Bulletin.*

Between sixty and seventy boxes of firearms and ammunition were shipped yesterday, Jan. 20, on board the steamer Orizaba. They were cleared at the Custom House for Manzanillo.—*Alta.*

The damage done throughout the country, by the recent rains, is incalculable, and in several of the mining precincts in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, the injury to claims and machinery is irretrievable. The roads are in a shocking condition, and stage traveling through portions of El Dorado and Placer counties is suspended.—*Id.*

The farce of trying the notorious Ida Vard which has been so long protracted by the action of the Supreme Court and other legal absurdities, has at last been brought to a close by imposing a fine of \$500, she to be held in custody until it is paid.—*Wide West.*

MEXICO. The revolutionists at Puebla have succumbed to the government forces. The statement that Viduarr had entered into an amicable treaty with the government is confirmed. Alvarez has taken the field in behalf of the government forces, and Comonfort's affairs and prospects are just now in a flourishing condition. Ex-President Santa Anna had published in Carthagena, N. G., a paper protesting against Comonfort and his government for having despoiled him of his property.

Earnest measures have been adopted for the opening the Tehuantepec route to the Pacific. A carriage road across the Isthmus will be finished, it is said, by the first of February. Coaches and other material are already contracted for, and are expected to be shipped from New York by the first of January. Commodore Vanderbilt, it is said, is going to New Orleans with one of his steamers, to make further arrangements.

CUBA. The value of Chinese Coolies had gone up from \$102 to \$276. Four hundred and seventy-three were landed at Chucuas lately. The contractors were about to put screw steamers on for the trade. The reported loss of the *Lyonnais* had caused great excitement, owing to the fact of Señor Eulato, his wife, and Señor Diaz Comas having been on board. It is said that Gen. Concha had positively forwarded his resignation of office to Madrid. The officer dispatched by the Spanish government to Dominica with 6,000 stand of arms had returned to Havana, having distributed the arms to volunteers who have recently been naturalized as Spanish subjects.

PERU. The overthrow of Castillo's government appears to be certain. The most important part of the south of Peru has gone over in favor of Gen. Vivanco. All the small towns in the revolutionary district have also declared for General Vivanco, who, by the by, it is said, managed to get into Arica from Chile in the disguise of an Indian. Up to the latest date the revolutionists were fortifying themselves and arming the populace. Their government affairs seem to be carried on with much talent. It has been a strange kind of proceeding alto-

gether, and what makes it more strange is the fact, that in overturning the different authorities not a drop of blood was lost. It is thought that ere this Tacna and Arica have declared against Castillo. It is a fact worthy of record that Spain has at last acknowledged Peruvian independence by appointing, in Lima, a Spanish Consul; his letters of credence were presented and cautiously received a few days ago.

BUENOS AYRES. Advances from Buenos Ayres to the 11th October state that a mutiny had broken out in the Lohia Aquicola, and that Lobonel Olivier had been murdered. A contract has been made by government with M. Van Langenhon for the construction of a railroad from the city custom house to the Riachuelo. Several new bridges were about to be built. General Horner was at Villa Mercedes. The military officers were on the alert, but nothing decisive had transpired in the north.

EUROPE. The news is unimportant. There had been an insurrectionary outbreak in the province of Palermo. Troops had been sent against the insurgents, but the result had not transpired. The difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland appears to be widening. Prussia, on one side, has suspended communication with the Swiss government, and the Federal Council, on the other, have rejected the suggestion of Napoleon for the release of the Neuchâtel prisoners. There is nothing of importance from Spain or France. It is, however, predicted that before six months are over Spain will be the scene of a bloody revolution. The English expedition against Persia had failed.

EASTERN STATES. Latest dates from New York, Dec. 21—from New Orleans, Dec. 20.

Great excitement exists in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, on account of a meditated insurrection of the slaves, which was fixed for Christmas Eve. Numerous arrests have been made, and several negroes and one or two white men hung, and others whipped.

A railroad collision occurred on the 8th, at Alliance, Ohio. Eight persons were killed, and several others badly injured.

The Southern Commercial Convention held a five days' session last week at Savannah. Resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad were adopted, as was also one recommending the transportation of the mail between New Orleans and California by the proposed Tehuantepec route. The subject of the re-opening of the African slave trade was voted down by a large majority.

Not much business of importance has been done in Congress as yet. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., denouncing in the severest terms all attempts to re-open the African slave trade. This resolution was adopted—ayes 152, nays 57, including the two California members. In the Senate, Mr. Houston has given notice of a bill providing for a semi-weekly overland mail between the Mississippi and San Francisco. Mr. Weller gave notice that he should call up the Pacific Railroad bill immediately after the holidays.

Affairs in Kansas remain quiet. Governor Geary's course begins to elicit general commendation in the Territory. Judge Leconte and Marshal Donaldson have been removed, and James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, appointed in the place of the former, and William Spencer in place of the latter. The land sales were proceeding with great activity.

Secretary Marcy has sent orders to the District Attorney and Marshal in New York, to keep vigilant watch that no expedition is fitted out, or vessels leave that port to carry either men or arms of any kind to Nicaragua or to any other quarter, and that if anything of the kind does exist, they are clothed with full power to arrest all parties concerned.

The President of the United States has issued an order for the arrest of Cornelius K. Garrison, Charles Morgan and General William Walker, to answer the Accessory Transit Company in a plea of trespass, for converting and disposing of the goods and chattels of the company to the value of one million dollars, and also a further sum of one million dollars damages for interrupting their business.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. January 23d and 24th, warm and pleasant.—25th, Fog in the morning; in the evening, low black clouds in the zenith, indicating immediate rain.—26th, In the morning, sun obscured by clouds; flying clouds through the day; weather more cool.—27th, Clear and mild; new moon this evening in the west, with the points of the crescent well turned up, indicating, as some say, "a dry moon."—28th, Another shock of an earthquake occurred this morning—supposed time, about half-past 1 o'clock. It was vibratory, and lasted some 8 or 10 seconds. Sun more clear, with a light fog along the sea coast. The surf broke very heavily on the beach during the night, and could be heard a long distance. Warm and pleasant during the day. Evening, warm wind from W. and N. W. Our ravens preserve their usual quiet demeanor. Perched majestically on roof tops and pole-fences, they keep one eye always open for "snaps," giving an occasional h-haw when they "sniff danger in the breeze." Their general deportment is certainly a model worthy of imitation in all excitable localities. No more for this week.

Legislative Proceedings.

We condense the following account of the proceedings of our present Legislative Assembly from the San Francisco Bulletin and Sacramento Union:

Senate.

JAN. 5th, 1857. The members of the Senate present were called to order at 12, M., by the Lieutenant Governor, R. M. Anderson. Prayer by Rev. J. A. Benton, of Sacramento. Mr. Shaw, (San Francisco, Dem.) submitted a resolution in substance as follows: "That the Controller furnish for the use of the Senate a full and particular account of all the warrants drawn on the Treasurer of State from the first organization down to the present time, specifying the objects for which they were drawn; also, the exact amount of all Controller's warrants issued, and of all debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by the Government from the 15th Dec., 1849, to 5th Jan., 1851." Adopted.

JAN. 6th. Mr. S. P. Dosh, of Shasta, was elected President *pro tem*. Various other officers were elected. After much discussion, Father Gallagher, of San Francisco, was elected Chaplain.

JAN. 7th. A resolution for the concurrence of the Assembly adopted, designating January 10th as the day on which both Houses shall go into joint session to elect two U. S. Senators.

JAN. 8th. Mr. De la Guerra appointed on Standing Committees of Finance and Agriculture. Mr. Shaw, (San Francisco, Dem.) introduced an act instructing electors to vote for or against a convention to amend the constitution of the State, and a motion was passed making it the special order for the 15th inst. Mr. Fiske (El Dorado, Amer.) offered the following resolution: "That the Controller of State be, and is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of W. H. Bausman and John S. Lees, for one week's services each, as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, *ad interim*, payable out of the fund for pay of officers and clerks of the Senate." It was ascertained that the above gentlemen had served but for two days only, but Mr. Fiske's excuse was, "that he understood it was always customary to pay for one week." A very nice understanding in theory, and no doubt very properly appreciated in the right quarter. It was referred to Committee on Claims. Senate adjourned in honor of the memory of Andrew Jackson and the battle of New Orleans.

JAN. 9th. Mr. Merritt (Mariposa, Dem.) wished to know whether Father Gallagher, Chaplain, had been notified of his election. He was anxious for him to attend at the earliest possible moment. The clerk said that he was officially notified four days ago, but had not yet reported himself. Adjourned to meet the House in joint convention to canvass votes given by the people on the proposed amendments to the constitution submitted to them by act of April 19, 1856. Mr. De la Guerra, of Joint Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 2500 copies of the Governor's Message in English and 500 in Spanish. Accepted.

JAN. 10th. No business of importance transacted. Adjourned to joint convention to elect U. S. Senators.

JAN. 12th. A letter was read from the Rev. Jos. Gallagher, declining the appointment of chaplain. A resolution was then adopted requesting the resident clergymen of Sacramento to officiate as chaplains of the Senate gratuitously. A resolution was passed providing for a Committee of Inquiry to visit the Stockton Insane Asylum to investigate its medical and financial condition.

JAN. 13th. The resolution inviting the clergymen of Sacramento to officiate as chaplains was reconsidered. While the question was being discussed, a message was received from the Assembly that they were ready to meet the Senate in joint convention, and its further discussion was thus postponed by adjournment.

JAN. 14th. Mr. De la Guerra offered a resolution requesting the State Printer to inform the Senate why the laws, &c., ordered last session to be printed in Spanish have not been printed and distributed. Adopted. A vote was taken on the chaplain question, and it was indefinitely postponed by ayes 22 against noes 8. A resolution was adopted ordering four daily papers for each member, or their equivalent in weeklies, provided that the cost for each Senator shall not exceed \$18. The Chair extended an invitation from Dr. Gwin to Senators to a collation at his house in San Francisco, on the 19th inst. Mr. Soule offered the Senators free passages down and back. Thanks voted Mr. Soule. "Wery affectin'" times by the "band of brothers."

JAN. 15th. Mr. De la Guerra moved that the Senate concur in the joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine proposals for translating the laws into Spanish, and to select a competent translator. Motion carried and committee appointed.

Assembly.

JAN. 5th. Assembly called to order by Clerk of last session. Mr. J. L. Brent, of Los Angeles, was elected Speaker *pro tem*.

JAN. 6th. Various officers elected. E. T. Beatty, of Calaveras, elected Speaker.

JAN. 7th. Message from the Governor

received. The election of a chaplain was discussed at length, and resulted in a resolution by Mr. Harrison (Sonoma, Dem.) tendering the use of the Hall for divine services on Sunday next to the Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco. Adopted. Resolution of the Senate appointing the 10th inst. to go into joint convention and elect two U. S. Senators concurred in.

JAN. 8th. House adjourned in honor of the forty-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and of the noble commander of that day, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

JAN. 9th. Joint session to count the votes on the amendment to the constitution. Both Houses having met, the Speaker stated that the only return forwarded, in accordance with the law, was that from San Francisco. It was presently found that these also had been sent unsealed. The Speaker read the returns aloud, which resulted in 32,849 votes for, and 2,882 against. The amendment was declared adopted. It is not clear to us how the proposed amendment could thus be declared a portion of the constitution, when the Speaker asserted that the returns were not made in accordance with the law. If that amendment should undergo the ordeal of an examination by our Supreme Court we do not doubt but that it would be declared invalid.

After adjournment of joint session, the Assembly adopted the report of the committee in favor of printing 2500 copies of the Governor's Message in English and 500 in Spanish. On motion of Mr. Hall, (El Dorado, Dem.) a committee of three was appointed to examine and ascertain the amount of coin and bullion now in the Treasury, or belonging to the State, and subject to the order of the State Treasurer, and report at the earliest possible moment. Letter from Dr. Scott read, stating that it would be impossible for him to leave San Francisco in accordance with the invitation tendered by the Assembly.

JAN. 10th. W. J. Graves, of San Luis Obispo, appointed on the following Standing Committees, viz: Judiciary, Public Lands, Internal Improvements, Mileage and Escheated Estates. J. M. Covarrubias, of this county, was appointed on the following Standing Committees, viz: Indian Affairs and Military Affairs. Gen. Estell rose to a question of privilege. He stated that he had recently been made the subject of attack in the "Bulletin," and he would here take occasion to remark that, at an early day, he would favor the House with the life and personal history of Mr. King, the editor of this sheet, which claimed to be the representative of the reform party in San Francisco. He was going to do this, not so much on his own account, as to "vindicate the truth of his party." Resolution adopted to furnish each member with four daily newspapers.

Joint session of the Legislature. David C. Broderick elected U. S. Senator from California for six years from the 4th of March next. Whole number of votes cast, 112, of which 79 were for Broderick. Only one ballot was taken. Messrs. De la Guerra, Covarrubias and Graves voted for Broderick.

JAN. 12th. Notice was given of a bill to define the boundary line between Monterey and San Luis Obispo. No other business of importance.

JAN. 13th. After transacting some matters of no especial import, the House met the Senate in joint convention for the purpose of electing the other U. S. Senator. Dr. W. M. Gwin having received 82 votes out of 111, was declared U. S. Senator from California for the term of four years. Messrs. De la Guerra, Covarrubias and Graves voted for Gwin. But one ballot was taken.

JAN. 14th. The Speaker announced to the House that he had been requested by the Senators elect, Dr. Gwin and D. C. Broderick, to extend a general invitation to the members of the Legislature to visit them at their residences in San Francisco on Monday next.

JAN. 15th. Nothing transacted of especial moment.

The Town Talk says that the Honorables D. C. Broderick, W. M. Gwin and John Bigler left this State "for their country's good" on the 20th inst., the two former taking passage on the Golden Gate, and the latter on the Orizaba.

The steamer Sea Bird arrived in this port on the 23d inst., two and a half days from San Francisco, bringing the U. S. mails. Sailed next day for San Pedro.

Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery delegate to Congress from Kansas, has been admitted to a seat in the House after a protracted struggle.

A steady stream of emigrants have been pouring into Texas during the present season. The railroad enterprises are all progressing finely.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express Co. and to J. W. Sullivan for a select variety of newspapers of the latest dates.

BIRTH.
In this city, 26th inst., the lady of F. J. Maguire, of a son.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of the County of Santa Barbara, having levied upon, will sell at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House, city and county of Santa Barbara, California, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the State and County Taxes assessed thereon for the year 1856, together with costs:

VENTA PUBLICA Para Satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1856.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO, Sheriff y Recaudador del Condado de Santa Barbara, habiendo embargado la propiedad siguiente por falta de hallarse pagadas las contribuciones anuales, la vendere en subasta publica, el dia VIERNES, 20 DE FEBRERO DE 1857, entre los 10 de la mañana y las 4 de la tarde, en frente del Juzgado del Condado de Santa Barbara, o tanto de ella que sera necesaria para pagar los contribuciones del Estado y Condado impuestas en el año 1856, y los gastos contrados:

Names. Nombres.	Description of Property. Descripción de la Propiedad.	Value thereof. Valor de estos.	Personal Property. Propiedad Personal.	Total Tax. Impuesta Total.
Arellanes, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	\$165	\$500	\$10 81
Ayala, Juan	"	150		2 43 34
Ayala, Juan Pablo	"	210	250	7 47 12
Belardo, Juan	"	165		2 68
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	1-2 rancho Lompoc and Santa Inez	7,100	500	123 50
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	200	
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-4 rancho Lompoc and Jonata	4,550		78 81 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	600		95 75
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	"	50	2	84 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	550	915	23 80 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Rancho Las Flores	1,000	100	17 87 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	"	140	3	2 32 14
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	"	75	25	1 62 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Rancho Los Alamos	7,400	2,700	190 12 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	1,600		97 50
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Rancho Todos Santos	6,000		27 46 14
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Vineyard of San Jose	1,500	190	5 93 14
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	"	100	265	5 85
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lopez, Mariano Romero de	310	50	3 57 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	220		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 rancho San Miguel	2,650	1000	60 45
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	70		1 21 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	1	80	1 48
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 lots in Santa Barbara	50	100	2 43 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Tract near Santa Barbara	500		8 12 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	165		2 68 14
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-7 Rancho Santa Clara	1000	950	31 63 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 lot in Santa Barbara	350		5 63 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	500	16 25
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	"	150		2 43 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 rancho Jonata	4,000		65 00
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 ex-Mission Santa Inez	425	978	22 80
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	3,050		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-4 rancho Jonata	1,500		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 ex-Mission Santa Ynes	1,000		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	150		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	1-2 rancho Conejo	2,600		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	"	200	20	42 25
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Romero, Jose	100	70	2 76 14
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Romero, Pedro	200	44	3 96 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Ruiz, Juan	150	930	17 55
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Sanchez, Santiago	3,000		58 50
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Santa Barbara, City of	110		1 78 34
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Soto, Felix	500	17,300	757 30
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Thompson, A. B.	5,000		
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Thompson, A. B. (Guardian)	100		113 92 12
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Unknown Owners	3,400		55 25
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Rancho de Siquoc	12,000		195 00
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Rancho Santa Pabla	2,000		32 50
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Rancho San Pedro	1,000		45 79 14
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	1,818	3 25

The following is a list of Delinquent Tax Payers who were assessed on personal property: La siguiente es una lista de los pagadores de contribuciones impuestas sobre bienes semovientes que no han pagado:

Value. Valor.	Tax. Impuesta.	Value. Valor.	Tax. Impuesta.
Benvenuto, M. O. de	\$6 50	Martinez, Luis	200
Botiller, M. O. de	88	Mayen, Antonio	325
Bustamente, Pablo	50	Moore, Thomas	350
Calderon, Manuel	100	Parkinson, George	250
Calderon, Manuel	150	Pico, Francisco	600
Carrillo, Jose	430	Rochine, Jose Maria	500
Carrillo, Jose	600	Sanchez, Jose S.	750
Carrillo, Jose	125	Servin, Froelano	70
Carrillo, Jose	3,000	Smith, Theodore	2,500
Carrillo, Jose	100	Thompson, Dixey	100
Carrillo, Jose	100	Tracy, James A.	100
Carrillo, Jose	60	Tuit, Eusebio	770
Carrillo, Jose	40	Williams, Albert J.	100
Carrillo, Jose	56 87 12	Delinquents of the year 1855:	
Carrillo, Jose	50	Delinquents of the year 1855:	
Carrillo, Jose	100	Arata, Gregorio	17 25
Carrillo, Jose	100	Post, G. B. & Co.	34 50
Carrillo, Jose	150	Santa Barbara, January 16th, 1857.	
Carrillo, Jose	100	RUSSEL HEATH,	
Carrillo, Jose	100	Sheriff.	
Carrillo, Jose	100		

New Advertisements.

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

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

Election Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Santa Barbara County.
IT being made known that a vacancy occurs in the Board of Supervisors in said county from failure to qualify according to law, the member of said Board elected at the General Election of Nov. 4th, 1856, from the third township of said county:

Now, therefore, I, George D. Fisher, County Clerk in and for said county, do hereby call a Special Election for said office, viz: one Supervisor from the third township of the county of Santa Barbara; to be held at the residence of Augustus Jansens, in said township, on Monday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1857, which said election will be conducted in all respects according to law.

The officers of the last General Election will, and are hereby authorized to act at this special election.
Santa Barbara, Dec. 23d, 1856.
36 2 GEORGE D. FISHER, County Clerk.

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex steamer Senator and schr. S. D. Bailey, among which may be found the following:

Cooking Stoves,
Different patterns;
5,000 yds. Calicoes;
4,000 yds. Shirtings,
Bleached and brown;
Woollen Blankets;
A large assortment of men's ready-made
Clothing;
Carpeting;
Groceries;
Liquors, &c.

We feel confident in asserting that our prices are lower than those of any other store on the Pacific coast. The proof of this assertion may be had by calling at our store on State street.
JOHN KAYS & CO.
23 tf

Barley! Barley!
15,000 lbs BARLEY, cleaned by machine, for sale wholesale and retail.
...ALSO...
1,000 lbs American CORN, at the store of
P. J. MAGUIRE,
30 3m
No. 1 State street.

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

New Advertisements.

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

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.

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

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

Notice.
ON AND AFTER this date the Office of the PACIFIC EXPRESS will be at the store of Burton, Blake & Hinchman, Steamboat Landing. Letters will be received at the store of WM. HECHT. All persons wishing their letters delivered at the store of Wm. Hecht will please notify the agents.
BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
30 tf Agents Pacific Express.

Notice.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber, Potrero Rancho, Carpinteria, on the 21st ult., a white HORSE, without any brand. The owner can have the horse by proving property and paying charges. Apply to C. J. PALMATRE, on the rancho, or at the store of M. Miner, in this city.
33 tf

Notice.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MALE, branded, with black mane and gray tail; also a small star in the forehead and a small white spot on the nose; supposed to be seven years old. The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Mt. Pleasant, January 4th, 1857.
35 4 P. H. STICKNEY.

R. E. RAIMOND,
105 Front street, San Francisco,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c. From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15 tf

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

JUSTICES' BLANKS—
For sale at this office.

Advertisements.

LUMBER & SHINGLES. Direct from Santa Cruz.

FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes.
Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to
BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
Steamboat Landing.
20 tf

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a Store in San Buenaventura, where he will be happy to accommodate all persons who may want goods in his line. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c., &c. Sales made on the most reasonable terms for cash or cattle.
1-49 ly ALLEN CULLUMBER.

Important to Farmers —AND— DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!

SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding.
M. A. R. de POLI.
San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 tf

Rancho for Sale.

FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Ranch, together with the fine House situated thereon, out houses, kitchen, and two large hen houses. Also, ploughs, farming utensils of all kinds, and a new wagon, with a span of good horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, two hundred hens.
The above farm is situated in the Carpinteria, and consists of 160 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.

To any person desiring a home, this is a most desirable residence, and offers an opportunity for a good investment.
The above property will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is about going into other business.
For terms of sale apply to
HENRY J. DALLY,
or to VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Orena's Building, State street.
30tf

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

Persons having unsettled business will apply to either of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.
LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered a Copartnership, under the name and style of BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN. Their place of business will be at the Steamboat Landing at Santa Barbara.
LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE,
AUGUSTUS F. HINCHMAN.
Santa Barbara, October 1st, 1856. 20

Public Notice.
WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. 1-14 tf

Aviso Publico.
POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por esta que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla sera proseguido segun la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-14 tf

Pacific Express.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer their Express, in charge of S. G. WILDER, regular Messenger on the route to
SAN LUIS OBISPO,
MONTEREY,
SAN FRANCISCO, and
ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,
AND
OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.
TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.
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.
BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
Agents,
Steamboat Landing.
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. 1-1 tf

Regular Dispatch Line
OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners
LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hiller;
ARNO, Captain Hughes.

Which will run regular hereafter: above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.
For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.
N. PIERCE,
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.

Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

Dissolution.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing at Santa Barbara, California, between the undersigned, under the name of GAUCHERON & ABADIE BROTHERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Any unsettled business of said firm will be attended to by either of the undersigned.
Santa Barbara, Dec. 20th, 1856.
GERONIMO GAUCHERON,
GUILLERMO ABADIE,
DOMINIQUE ABADIE.

Copartnership Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the business at the Washington store in this city will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, under the name and style of WILLIAM & DOMINGO ABADIE BROTHERS. The patronage of the public is solicited, and purchasers are assured that no pains will be spared to please.

Cattle, Hides, Tallow and all kinds of produce of the country taken in exchange for goods.
Santa Barbara, Dec. 20th, 1856.
GUILLERMO ABADIE,
DOMINIQUE ABADIE.

San Francisco Advertisements.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

SMITH & WINCHELL'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

SAN JOSE,
Received from the State Fair of 1856
THE FIRST PREMIUM.

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

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

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

100,000 FRUIT TREES,

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

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

CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties.
PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest.

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

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

Fig—White Smyrna.
CURRANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.
GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastolf.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Profitch, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.

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

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH.
C. W. LECOUNT,
32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International, Jackson street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by
MRS. A. S. HALEY,

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

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

Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Etc., EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ORTE MONNAIES; Playing Cards; Horn Dressing Combs;
Shell Dressing Combs;
India Rubber Combs;
Ladies' Back Combs;
Pocket Cutlery;
Scissors;
Bowie Knives;
Whalebones;
Perfumery;
Razors and Razor Strops;
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes;
Indian Beads;
Letter Paper;
Pass Books;
Shot Pouches;
Percussion Caps;
Gold and Silver Laces;
Gold and Silver Stars;
Gold Scales;
Gold Bags;
Gauchoes;
Buck Gloves;
Elastic Belts;
Dress Buttons;

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.
Ladies' Collars, Habits and Cuffs;
White Goods;
Linen Cambrics;
Linen Lawns;
Tartans;
Ladies' Corsets;
Hosiery;
Woolen Yarn;
Woolen Coats;
Knitting Cotton;
Zephyr Wool;
Sewing Cotton;
Marshall's Thread;
Bonnet Ribbons;
Taffeta and Satin Ribbons;
Velvet Ribbons;
Bonnet Silks and Satins;
Artificial Flowers;
Feathers;
Plain and Figured Cap Nets;
Blonde Laces and Edgings;
Lace Mitts and Gloves;
Silk and Lisle Gloves;
Cravats and Handkerchiefs;
Neck Ties;
Sewing Silk;
Embroidery and Saddlers' Silk.

.....ALSO.....
A large and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, Trimmings and Small Wares, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by
JONES, TOBIN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
N. E. corner Sansome and Sacramento sts,
18-2m San Francisco.

THOMAS DENNIS,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA. 29

R. E. RAIMOND
GENERAL SHIPPING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
105 Front street, near Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO. 15-tf

G. E. MUELHAUSE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JALAMA. 13-tf

MORRIS MINER,
(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS),
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROC

THE GAZETTE.

The "Pints" in the Case.

A friend of ours, and, by the way, a villainous old joker, who arrived yesterday from away up in the interior, tells a pretty "good un" on a Justice of the Peace, who "holds court" up in his neighborhood. Two men, Ben Strong and Joe Short, were playing euchre for \$10 the "rub." Two or three hundred dollars had passed between the parties—the bulk of it getting to Strong's pocket—and both were excited. Finally a dispute arose about the counting in the game, Short insisting that Strong had marked a "point" more than he had fairly made. The idea was the more annoying to Short because the extra point gave to Strong the game. Ben coolly raked down the funds, but Joe flew into a passion, and swore that if there was any law in — county, he would have that matter tested. Now that county boasts of a Justice of the Peace who is hard to beat, and the fact that he has been elected three times is evidence of his popularity. He it was who tested the case on the following day.

At the proper moment the parties, attended by counsel, entered the court and took their seats. Strong insisted on a jury trial, which was granted; the selection of a jury occupied about an hour, during which a few good scenes occurred. The name of James Hardy was, after considerable trouble, declared "satisfactory." But he did not appear to suit the Squire, who knew him very well.

"Jim," said he, after the attorneys had got through with him, "do you know what-gever of the 'pints' in the case?"

Jim answered in the negative.

"You are such a liar, Jim, I can't believe you. You kin go. A man who can turn a Jack from the bottom every pop, ain't fit to set in a case like this." Then eyeing Jim, as he left the room, he added, "He's come it on me fifty times."

Another juror was immediately chosen, whereupon the attorney went on to "state the case." "That on such a night, at such a place, in such a county and state, Ben Strong did, in a quiet game of 'keards,' called euchre, with Joe Short, with malice aforethought, and evident intention to rob, steal and swindle, 'turn up' a point more in the game than he had made, thereby unlawfully taking the plaintiff's money." Ben was also accused of "renigging."

Two witnesses were examined as to the character of the opposing parties. Each of the attorneys made a speech, and put the case in as strong a light as possible. Then came the "charge."

"Gentlemen of the jury," commenced the Squire, very gravely, "the points in this here case, like angel's visits, are few and far betwixt. The court knows nothing about euchre, and never did, but she knows a few about law, gentlemen of the jury. The court has went through Blackstone on law twice, and she has read Snuggs, 'seven up,' and, gentlemen of the jury, she has picked up a good many 'pints' on 'poker,' but she ain't no whar in 'euchre,' and never was. But, gentlemen of the jury, the court thinks she understands the pints in the case. Ben Strong and Joe Short they played at ten dollars ante—and Ben he won. Will you, gentlemen of the jury, find Ben for winning? Who wouldn't like to win? Not even the court herself. But you kin do as you please about it. Then the 'opposit' attorney says that Ben he cheated! But, gentlemen of the jury, did he prove that pint? No, he didn't begin to do it. Ben Strong plays a fair game at 'keards.' The court has played 'old sledge' and 'whisky poker' with Ben for the last two years, and he never caught him stocking the papers or turning Jack from the bottom. But, gentlemen of the jury, you kin do as you please with Ben. The pints in the case, gentlemen of the jury, are, first: Ef you find that Ben Strong won Joe Short's money, it is clear that Ben hilt the best keards. Second: Ef you find that Joe lost his money, it is likewise clear that Joe was in d—d bad luck. These, gentlemen of the jury, are all the pints in the case, and you kin retire, and don't be long out, for Ben is going to treat the whole court."

The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," after which the winning side, headed by the court, adjourned to a tavern to imbibe. The "opposit" side, headed by Joe Short, left in disgust.

That Elopement.

We noticed a paragraph in a Marysville paper, says the State Journal, which spoke of a lady and gentleman mounted on one horse that traveled rather rapidly out of that flourishing city, with a "solitary horseman" after them full tilt. The Inquirer gives a full history of the affair. It says:

It was a love scrape of the most desperate character. The heart-rending history of Villikins and his Dinah barely approaches it. A good looking young blood of our city, —and, by the way, a very clever fellow—had for several months been "sitting up" to the lovely object of his heart's affection, closer than a cold kitten to a warm brick. A few days since the young man's love, unable longer to remain shut up in his breast, made a sudden bound, and finding expression in glowing words, fell at the feet of the fair damsel. She, without a murmur, accepted the hand of her "lover," and insisted on being united in the holy bonds of "padlock" at sunrise the next morning.

With all his love this was a sort of stunner to Augustus, as he was never known to leave his bed until late in the day. Still he promised to comply with the wish of his fair companion.

The father was not agreeable, consequently a runaway match was arranged. Maria, the heroine, got out of the window, down the ladder, and flung herself into the arms of Augustus. The old man caught her at it, the pair fled, got married, and dodged the paternal till they attempted to leave as described. The father soon overtook them.

Augustus saw the fury depicted in the old man's face, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, made a dead halt in the road and concluded to surrender. Maria was frantic. Leaping suddenly from her horse, and walking round through the mud three feet deep, she gathered her husband by the legs and dragged him to the ground. Then grasping him tightly about the neck, she shouted to her father, who was now in speaking distance.

"You shan't part us. Right here, up to our knees in mud, we will love and die together!"

The old man started back in amazement. "Yes," muttered the half used up Augustus, "we'll die right here in the mud."

"But, Maria—my child!"—groaned the old man, "are you not my daughter still?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and I'm his wife, too."

"And are you married?"

"We are," exclaimed both.

The old man looked daggers for a moment, closely scrutinized the couple as they clung to each other in the mud, and turning his horse's head toward the city, he started off, saying:

"That's all I wanted to know. You can now get out of the mud and come home!"

Inexpressible joy beamed in the faces of Augustus and his fair Maria. They did get out of the mud, rode back to the city in company with the old man, and at last accounts were laughing over the matter in the presence of the old woman.

Acting upon Principle.

Colonel G. was one of those men in whose breast the milk of human kindness overflowed. It was his misfortune that he was never able to say no. And to so great an extent was this weakness carried, that it had become a notorious fact that the Colonel would lend money to any one on the first asking, rather than refuse it. But so often had his good nature been imposed upon, that he had established a rule for his own government, which he was always careful to explain to applicants for funds, and usually did so after the following style: "Want ten, do you? Well, you can have it. But when can you pay it back? You see, I've got a great deal of money loaned out around, and I like to keep it circulating; but I like to know just about the time when it's going to get around back to me; and I hate to be disappointed. A man that disappoints me once, never gets any more money from me."

Thus, it became notorious that Colonel G. would lend money to any one on the first asking, and if they were prompt in repayment, they could "take him for his pile;" at least, so it was supposed.

Acting upon this supposition, one K., a notorious gambler, applied to the Colonel, one day, for one hundred dollars, rather doubtful of his success, however. G. was staggered, but catching his breath, and overcome by good nature, he replied: "Want a hundred?—certainly you can have it; but when will you pay me back? I always want to know when my money is coming in, as I may want to use it elsewhere. Fix your own day, but be prompt on the day you fix; for a man who disappoints me once never gets any more money from me!"

K. took the money, promising to return it on the following Wednesday; and punctual to the day and hour, he did return it, borrowing from all his friends to enable him to do so. According to general supposition, his credit was thereby opened with G. to any extent; and, two weeks after, his friends pressing for repayment, and wanting a "stake" for himself, he applied boldly to G., nothing doubting his success. "Colonel, let's have a couple of hundred for a day or so, will you?"

"Can't," says G. "Sorry, but can't, really—you disappointed me so about the last; and I told you that a man who disappointed me once, never could get any more money from me."

"Disappointed you!" said K. "Why, Colonel, you mistake your man; I paid you to the hour and minute!"

"Ah! exactly," said G., "that's just it. You see, I never expected to get it."—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, has appointed a Mr. Smith, a deaf mute, regularly educated, a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk county. Justice ought to be blind, but now we have it deaf and dumb.

It is decidedly vicious to persist in kissing a pretty, black-eyed girl, when she resolutely declares she wishes you not to. It looks just as though you wouldn't take her word.

The total number of killed and wounded in the election riots in Baltimore, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to 183.

A Washington correspondent, in describing a beautiful young lady, says—"She has a face a painter might dwell upon."

All Sorts.

INTERESTING GEOGRAPHICAL FACT. Up to the time of the escape of the Russian ship Dwina from the Allied fleet in the Gulf of Tartary, it was supposed by all writers on geography that there was no outlet from the Gulf of Tartary to the Gulf of Saghalien, and therefore Saghalien is described upon all maps and charts as a peninsula. The escape of the Dwina from the English fleet in the Gulf of Tartary could not be explained except upon the hypothesis that the gulfs named were connected by a narrow channel known only to the Russians. In conversation with one of the crew of the Dwina, we ascertained that such a channel exists, and that through it the Dwina escaped, but that it is extremely difficult to navigate, running as it does through the sand deposited at the mouth of the Amoor. At the time the Dwina escaped from Castro's Bay, Com. Elliott, suspecting that she had sailed for the head of the gulf, proceeded as far northward as he could in boats, with the hope of finding the channel, but did not succeed. He subsequently reported that there could be no channel through which a ship of the smallest tonnage could be navigated. It is now demonstrated that he was in error. The question is now definitely settled, and we expect that any maps that may hereafter be drawn of that part of the world will represent Saghalien to be what it is,—an island instead of a peninsula.—*S. F. Herald.*

Sam Slick says of the English beverage: The drinks ain't good here—there ain't no variety in them, neither; no white-nose, apple-jack, stone-wall, chain-lightning, railroad, hailstorm, ginsling, talabogus, switched flip, gum-ticklers, phlegm-cutters, juleps, skate-cutters, caststeel cocktails—nothin' but that heavy, stupid, black, fat porter.

A whole factory town in New Jersey is advertised to be put under the hammer. Half a dozen manufactories, a mansion house, store, 56 dwellings and 50 acres of land are to go off as bidders agree. It is not stated whether the people in the houses are to be sold "in the lot."

"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, to the bone."

"What is his character?"

"Didn't know he had any."

"Does he live near you?"

"So near that he has spent only 5s. for fire-wood in eight years."

A jury which was directed by the judge to bring in a certain prisoner guilty, on his own confession and plea, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and offered, as a reason, that they knew the fellow to be so great a liar, they did not believe him.

A collection of idols and other curious antiquities from Mexico, obtained by an officer of the United States army during the late war, has been added to the Antiquarian Cabinet in the Museum of the College of Charleston.

The people of South Carolina have returned Preston S. Brooks to Congress, and armed him with seventeen canes, a brace of pistols, a revolver and a raw hide. He ought to be able to do good service during the approaching session.

Love is like a river; if the current be obstructed it will seek some other channel. It is not unfrequently the case that the kisses and attentions bestowed on the child of six years, are intended for her sister of 16.

A correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences claims that the poisonous properties of paint do not arise from lead or any other mineral used, but from the turpentine employed in mixing the paint.

Jinkits is a man who takes matters humorously. When his best friend was blown into the air by a "bursting biler," Jinkits called after him, "There you go, my steamed friend."

Within eight years the East India Company has annexed territories exceeding 200,000 square miles, with a population of more than seventeen millions! This is filibustering on a large scale.

A gentleman of Alabama was lying in bed one morning when a friend stepping in, said hastily, "R—, breakfast is coming in." "Let it come," exclaimed R—, with a look of defiance, "I'm not afraid of it!"

"Johnny, my son, do you know that you have broken the Sabbath?" "Yes, daddy," said his little sister, "and mother's big iron pot too, in five or six pieces!"

Boiling shingles in lime and salt for about five minutes, is said to preserve them for many years. Also, whitewash containing salt, applied to roofs, is beneficial.

The Mormons have found a route by which the distance between Carson Valley and Salt Lake has been shortened about 350 miles.

A Western girl, after giving her lover a hearty smack, exclaimed, "dog my cats if you hain't taken a little rye, old hoss."

The boy who undertook to suck an egg-plant and was choked by the yolk, has recovered.

The common day wages of the Egyptian peasants are sixteen cents, they furnishing their own provision.

The total population of the Russian Empire, at the accession of the present Emperor, was 63,000,000.

San Francisco Advertisements.

To Druggists.

"FLOWER OF THE WEST."

WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Lethargy it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by VALENTINE & CO., 178 Jackson street, San Francisco. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

To be had at C. & J. A. LANEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco. Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon.

First Premium Again.

R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, has, by the superiority of his

DAQUERRETYPE AND AMBROTYPE, again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1886, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

We have purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size.

Thereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

STORY, BAC & CO., 107 Clay street, San Francisco. Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and blbls; Spirits Turpentine, in cases;

Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages; French and German Window Glass—ass'd sizes; French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind";

Tieman's Oil Colors, assorted c&c.; Tieman's Water Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters; Tilden & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.

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

VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes.

Japanese and Japanese' Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enameled Glass—3mis

E. S. COOPER, M. D.,

SURGEON, Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary,

MISSION STREET, Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths," SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical Operations Free to patients presenting themselves at the Clinics, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves.

L. P. FISHER'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY, IRON BUILDING,

Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for the following named Papers:

Sacramento Union; Daily Times, Sacramento; San Joaquin Republican, Stockton; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Sonoma Herald;

Colusa Gazette; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill; Shasta Courier;

Mariposa Gazette; Yreka Union; Trinity Journal; Iowa Hill News;

Volcano Ledger; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma County Journal; California Farmer;

California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; Santa Barbara Gazette;

San Luis Herald; Humboldt Times; The Pacific, San Francisco; Oriental, Chinese and English, San Francisco;

Oregonian, Portland, Oregon Territory; Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory; Religious Expositor, Oregon Territory;

Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.; Table Rock Sentinel, Jacksonville, O. T.; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound;

Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.; Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;

Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico; Hongkong Register.

I have also on file the following newspapers: California American, Sacramento; Democratic State Journal, Sacramento;

Sierra Citizen; Sierra Democrat; San Jose Tribune; Stockton Argus;

Marysville Express; Old Mountaineer, Quincy; Mariposa Democrat;

Butte Record, &c. Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

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

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

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

D. S. LORD & CO.,

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

No. 125 Sanson street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

JANSON BOND & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Have removed their Stock to

95 Battery, corner of Clay street, WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.

They have in store and constantly arriving—India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;

Lanonia, Ameskeag's and other Blea. Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings; Thorndike, Leligh, Mohavk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;

Keystone, Jewett City, and Octora stripes; Merrimac, Cocheo, Cenestoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.;

Cotton Duck, various brands, from 9 to 19; Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.

Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls;

White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

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 on trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage.

Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete 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.

1-14f

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

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

WOODEN WARE,

BASKETS, &c., including Brooms, Tabs, Pails, Wood and Zinc Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Sieves, Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the Wood and Willow WARE Business,—at the lowest prices, by

W. HAWKHURST, 112 and 114 Front, near Washington street, San Francisco.

P. S.—I am still doing business in the same old wooden building, at a very low rent; a saving of expense which about all goes to the benefit of my customers; and Merchants who do not, at least, call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interests.

Hurrah for Vance's

NEW DAQUERREAN GALLERY!

LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

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 entirely 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. 1-14f

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