

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1856.

NO. 51.

## THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY  
KEEP & HUBBARD.

R. HUBBARD. W. B. KEEP.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For One Year, \$5; for  
Six Months, \$3; invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square of ten lines  
or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion,  
\$1.50. A liberal discount will be made to monthly  
advertisers.

### The Worship of Nature.

BY C. H. BRADBURY.

In the fields and in the meadows  
Let me worship lovely things;  
Let me feel the kiss of nature  
When each bird with gladness sings.  
Let me feel the sunshine warming  
E'en my heart unto its core,  
And I'll learn a grander moral  
Than e'er came from prelate's lore.

Let me kneel beside the mountain,  
On the fresh and fragrant sod,  
Where Nature stands in majesty  
And pictures forth its God!  
Let me feel the gaze of beauty  
In the summer's ripened prime,  
Where my soul would bathe in radiance,  
Like a thought in golden rhyme.

Let me wander where the flowers  
Bend and wave with dewy crowns;  
Where delight is never clouded,  
And where sorrow never frowns;  
Where the primrose, meek and golden,  
Opens its bosom to the gale;  
While the lay of some sweet warbler  
Runs in ripples down the vale.

Let me worship where the dewdrops  
Fall like jewels from the tree;  
Where my soul might feel its splendor,  
Like a streamlet, running free.  
Let me hear the birds with rapture,  
Ever chanting their songs;  
And I'd envy not the praises  
From a thousand saintly tongues.

In the wood and in the forest,  
In the Sabbath's holy light,  
I would learn the law of goodness  
And the godlike law of right;  
Feel a grandeur grow within me,  
Which the priest can never give;  
Learn the noblest path of duty,  
And the fairest way to live.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]  
Europe and the United States.

### NUMBER THREE.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Two months ago, our foreign relations assumed a threatening aspect; at that time the writer anticipated peace between Russia and the Allies, from a variety of circumstances which appeared from time to time in the French newspapers, after the fall of the Malakoff. Napoleon's speech in Paris, at the Crystal Palace, strongly indicated his desire of settling the war, and all European difficulties, by a Congress of crowned heads. What he termed a "popular opinion," was to decide the difficulties. Austria foresaw that another campaign must throw one or the other of the belligerent parties on the Nationalities. She would be driven herself into the struggle. If she sided with Russia, the Allies would have invaded her Italian possessions, Hungary and Poland, and availed themselves of those powerful Nationalities. If she sided with the Allies, then Russia would raise the Slavonian banner, the Hungarian and Poland. To avoid these difficulties she implored the Allies to permit her to mediate once more, hence the Esterhazy mission. This was playing into the hand of the Napoleon policy; for he (Napoleon) had obtained all that his ambition called for. He had demonstrated the power of France on the field of battle, and reaped a rich harvest of glory. By the side of the English army, at the Alma, at Inkerman and the Redan, the French troops saved the British from destruction and disgrace. French valor was eminently triumphant; and here he had the sagacity to pause and contemplate the consequences of another campaign. The war demanded a heavy loan; money got scarce in Europe; England, Turkey and Sardinia wanted money. France wanted bread, and Napoleon knew that Frenchmen must have bread or revolution. 1792, 1830, and 1848 were short crop years in France; and, so far, Napoleon has profited by the lessons taught at these respective periods of French history. Again, he must have foreseen that although France would have to bear the burden of the fields of battles, his ally, England, must pocket the profits of victory. But his greatest dread of continuing the war was, that Russia, in her necessities, would call into being European Nationalities, now trodden in the dust by a despotism which Napoleon and the Allies dignify with the name of "civilization." The blood of 100,000 of the most pure and heroic Frenchmen was the holocaust for his Imperial crown. The violation of his solemn oath as President of the French Republic, and the blood of those martyrs to French patriotism and freedom, are acting on his conscience as did the like crimes, although on a small scale, act on Shakespeare's heroes, "Richard the Third" and "Macbeth." His palid countenance indicates that these martyrs to liberty "shake their gory locks at him." The name of Republicanism or the People is a terror to him, and well may he fear the avenging

rod. He will make peace with one enemy to help keep down a more powerful one to him—the people. When they get power his crown goes, and perhaps his head with it. He knows that well. Hence, his hatred of republicanism is founded on personal fear.

About the first of October, when Jack Frost commanded an armistice, Austria opened negotiations for peace. Shortly after the Napoleon pamphlet appeared calling for a Congress of Nations. Next follows Seebach, on the heels of the Austrian ambassador to St. Petersburg, on a special mission from Napoleon to Alexander.

The most astonishing incident in the history of this period is that England should have chosen this critical moment in the affairs of Europe to originate a quarrel with this country. The Central American difficulty slept for twenty months. No answer was given to Buchanan's letter of the 10th of January, 1854, until the 28th of September, 1855. On the day before a very insulting letter was written by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan on the subject of the enlistment difficulty. Here is an extract. The letter is dated 27th of September, 1855: "Her Majesty's Government feels confident that even the extraordinary measures which have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disclaimed by all free and enlightened governments, will fail to establish any well founded charge against Her Majesty's servants." After these two communications, insulting and threatening, immediately followed an order from the Government directing an imposing British fleet to our seas, the announcement of the sailing of which, in the London Times of the 25th of October, accompanied by a tirade of insult and bragadocio menaces, only equalled by the Mexican press in the years 1845 and 1846. And it is with pride we record the sailing of this imposing British fleet and this war manifesto of the Times, produced as little effect on our people as did the menaces and bragadocio of the Mexican press at the periods referred to.

Such was the state of affairs in Europe when the first article was written. These acts of the Cabinet and articles of the British press were followed up by a bitterness and pertinacity seldom surpassed. The prospect of peace enabled the British government to order eighteen regiments of soldiers to Canada. In fact the prospect of a rupture with England seemed inevitable. This state of affairs continued until Lord Clarendon's departure for the Peace Convention at Paris. As anticipated in conclusion of article No. 2, the English Ambassador found startling news afloat in Paris on his arrival there. It appears that Madame Seebach, wife of Napoleon's messenger to St. Petersburg, the daughter of Nesselrode, the Prime Minister of Russia, had blabbed in political circles in Paris, and had even written to Germany, "That they had broke up the Anglo-French Alliance." The telegraph could not be trusted with this important news. Clarendon despatches Lord Cowley in person to communicate the facts to the British Cabinet. This was a great disturbance to the progress of the Peace Convention. To the astonishment of the stock gamblers, after the signing of the armistice, stocks did not rise; they rather declined. This premature disclosure of the fact embarrassed Napoleon, as well as the British Cabinet. To meet that in his speech from the Throne, he flatters up the English Alliance, and advises his legislative body to prepare for war or peace. It was said at Paris that the English Cabinet at one time threatened to carry on the war without France; that Turkey and Sardinia would still join her in continuing the war. Then the Times and the French periodicals had a quarrel. As soon as Russia accepted the Austrian proposition for peace, the French newspapers, without exception, made strong appeals to the English press to abstain from irritating comments that might disturb the peace movement. They did so for some time, but the London Times could not be held in. That press must show its power, and unfortunately touched on many points, sore subjects to France. This gave an occasion to the French press to fly some shafts at England. The following is from the leading French paper, the *Assemblée Nationale*. It breathes true French sentiments: "If England is impregnable in her isle; if her navy permits her to exercise in the whole world an influence which it would be insane to doubt, let the Times say what England has ever effected on the Continent without the alliance of some great continental power?" "The dearest interests of France teach her a policy to prevent continental divisions, which always increase the preponderance of England. We don't wish to adopt a jealous policy towards England. We wish merely to relieve the Continent from her preponderance, and peace concluded on terms honorable to all parties, is the only, or at least the best manner to effect that ob-

ject." The same French paper, the *Assemblée Nationale*, in speaking of our difficulties with England, says: "Under the pretext of the Crampton and Mosquito protectorate, for the United States there is a graver question. It is to arrest the progress on that side, at least, of the spirit of domination which animates England no less than themselves. The prominent policy of France is to relieve Europe from that spirit."

The French papers are raking up records from past conventions in Paris—in 1814 and 1815—when France had to give up her territory, her fleet, and pay to her conqueror seven hundred millions of francs, and support and pay a foreign army on her soil, for years, to keep Frenchmen down. The anti-English feeling is gaining ground rapidly in France, and the friendship of Russia is lost forever to England. There can be no doubt that the Napoleon policy is that so clearly traced out by the *Assemblée Nationale*. England will be shut out of any influence on the Continent. After peace is concluded, a Continental Congress of crowned heads will be convoked, the main object of which will be to keep down the peoples, as well as the English preponderance. The latter will have to resort to her old Palmerston policy—to stirrup the peoples, and then betray them to their tyrannical rulers. Her treachery, and her late alliance with Napoleon lost her the confidence of the peoples of Europe. These events are set forth, to account for the change of Great Britain towards this country, which has taken place between the arrivals of the Sonora, United States Mail steamer, on the 28th of March, and the Golden Gate, on the 13th of April last. The mail by the former steamer brought us news of the eighteen regiments of soldiers sent out to Canada, in addition to the fleet already in our waters. But in sixteen days after, John Bull hauls in his horns. The London Times now concedes the matter in dispute is of too trifling a character to involve two great nations in war with each other, when both governments have matters of more importance to attend to. Lord and Lady Palmerston give a special dinner party to our representatives. The Lord Mayor of London prepares a festival for the American Minister. But to spoil an American dinner speech at Guild Hall, the Queen of Great Britain invites the American Minister to dine with her on the day appointed by the Lord Mayor. So James Buchanan had to dine with Queen Victoria in citizens dress, and the Lord Mayor and his splendid party had to dine without their invited guest. The compliment was the same intended for the nation. Thus are we honored now; but, on the 31st of January last, our difficulties, which threatened war, were passed over in contemptuous silence as unworthy of notice by her Majesty in her speech from the throne. Palmerston has always been noted as an enemy of our Republic. Thus the Throne, the Cabinet, the press and people, appear to have suddenly changed their tone. The English people, we believe, are always sincerely with us. But England has not yet recalled her offending Minister and Consuls. Nor has she abandoned her hold on the Bay Islands or the Protectorate; far from it; she will husband these difficulties for a more propitious time, unless our statesmen do their duty and press a final settlement of all our difficulties. James Buchanan was sent there purposely to arrange the Central American difficulty. Out of courtesy, and in view of the war with Russia, our Government did not press the question on the British Cabinet, but waited more than twenty months for an answer to Buchanan's letter of the 10th of January, 1854. Since September last we have seen how the Government reciprocated that courtesy. Her Cabinet Ministers and their servile tools of the London press resorted to falsehood, subterfuge, insult and menace towards us. But Great Britain found Brother Jonathan met all this bluster with coolness, firmness and determination; besides she saw evident symptoms that the Anglo-French Alliance was about to cave in; hence her change of tone. During the agitation of the annexation of Texas, England sought the alliance of France against us. The *intente cordiale* with Louis Philippe was the result. Our able Minister at Paris, Gen. Cass, with a few written pages blew that alliance "sky high." The truth is England has let no opportunity pass of injuring us in the eyes of the world since we were first recognized as a nation. But the days she can injure us are numbered. The London Times complained that French and German capitalists made all the profits that were incident to the rise of stocks on the news of probable peace, and that journal will have to complain again when it hears from the cotton markets in this country, where the French and German merchants brought up the cotton in anticipation of peace. The English hitherto had a monopoly of the rise and fall of markets dependent upon peace or war, because their Government controlled both. These circumstances indicate her power is passing into other hands, and if her monied power departs,

what has she left to domineer over the nations of the earth? After the peace and the triumph of England in 1815, the first blow at her supremacy was made by Charles the Xth of France in the French colonization of Africa. By this movement, the advantage of Gibraltar was neutralized. The Paris revolution of 1830 set Charles the Xth aside. The second was by Louis Philippe, in attaching the Spanish dynasty to France and breaking up the English influence in Spain; but Louis Philippe fell by the Paris revolution in 1848—and it is said, on apparently good authority, that agents, furnished by money from the British treasury, accomplished both of these Paris revolutions.

Palmerston made an abortive effort at revolution recently in Spain, through Bulwer, the British Minister in Madrid; the conspiracy was hatched in his house—the conspirators were seen to depart from his house. This Bulwer is the man of the Treaty notoriety. He was the instrument of the British Cabinet in Spain, as Crampton was in our country. But Spain acted with more promptitude than we did. She ordered Bulwer to quit the Spanish dominions in a limited number of hours; he did so. England threatened Spain that she would not send another Minister to her Court; but England changed her mind. The London Times made a similar threat against us if Crampton got his walking papers from our Government.

England has been famous for her intrigues in the domestic affairs of other nations. Our people should watch her movements. Abolition had its origin in England. The husband of the Queen was for years President of the World's Convention of Abolitionists, and Exeter Hall is still the headquarters of that Society, which aims at the dissolution of our Union. £50,000,000 might do what her fleets and armies could not. Her past history proves she is capable of making the attempt. It will be safe to watch her. The Presidential election is near at hand; our people should be warned of danger from that quarter.

"THE OLD WOMAN." It was thus, a few days since, we heard a striding of sixteen years designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands, we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" is an object of reverence above and beyond almost all phases of humanity. Her age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight," and comes off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold and unknown only to God and herself she has borne incessantly; and now in her old age—her duty done, patiently awaiting her appointed time—she stands, more truly beautiful than in youth, more honorable and deserving than he who has slain his thousands, and stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory.

Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and even courteously—tenderly of her! But a little time and you shall see her no more forever! Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward! Others may love you when she has passed away—kind hearted sisters, or she whom of all the world you may choose for a partner—she may love you warmly, passionately—children may love you fondly; but never again, never while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

In agony she bore you—through pining, helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support—in wayward, tetchy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness, and nursed you safely through a region of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow, or moistened the parched lips; her eye that lighted up the darkness of wasting nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep, sleepless by your side, as none but her could watch. Oh! speak not her name lightly, for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace. To a bright manhood she guides your improvident steps, nor even then forsakes or forgets. Speak gently, then, and reverently, of your mother; and when you, too, shall be old, it shall, in some degree, lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to "old women."

Mr. J. North, of San Francisco, has just commenced a new fire engine which is to be sent to Honolulu. This is a new feature in California trade.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. The defense of New Orleans by General Jackson is, in point of view, one of the most honorable achievements of our annals. With a courage as fiery as that of the paladium of old Jackson, on this occasion displayed the prudence of Washington. The admirable adaptation of the nature of the ground he occupied, the impregnability of his breastwork—the mental power displayed in controlling the rash and inspiring the backward, in directing his deadly fire, and in chocking the impetuosity of his troops after his victory, are beyond all praise. Every one knows the details of the great day of New Orleans. The British attacked in two columns, advancing with their usual undeniable gallantry. Not a gun was fired from the line of defence, till the enemy were within three hundred yards. Then our artillery, admirably served, vomited death and fire. Shattered, but undismayed, the enemy continued to rush forward. Within a hundred yards the American rifle began its work. A deadlier fire never withered an advancing foe. Every bullet had its billet. The left wing of the British stormed and scaled the advanced bastion on the American right, but cold steel and lead soon drove them from their lodgment; Packenham, the British leader, was killed; General Gibbs, mortally hurt; Major-General Keene, severely wounded. The British total loss was 2,600—that of the Americans six killed and seven wounded. Such a result was never known in the annals of the world. It was a splendid victory, won by prudence, skill and valor, against overwhelming odds. It was a lesson to a haughty nation that will never be forgotten.

GLASS TILES FOR ROOFING. James Bowron, of the Tees Glass Works, Stockton, England, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of glass tiles, by pouring the glass, when in a fluid state, into moulds, and then pressing them like clay tiles. After partially cooling, they are removed to the annealing ovens, and when cold, the tile is complete. In allusion to this subject, the Scientific American says: Some of the old houses in the cities founded by the Dutch in New York, are covered with tiles; but we suppose that no house built in our country during the past forty years has been so roofed. The common clay tiles do not stand our severe winter weather; they are liable to crack and disintegrate by moisture and frost, otherwise tiles make a very durable fireproof roof. Slate and tinplate are the materials now most commonly used for roofing in our cities, especially the latter; and we have seen one machine shop in Troy, New York, (Starbuck) covered with cast-iron shingles. Glass tiles would be far more expensive than tinplate for roofing; but for many buildings devoted to particular purposes, such as for daguerrotyping, conservatories, and observatories, a roofing of glass tiles seems to be the very kind required. Glass tiles are not new; but those heretofore manufactured have been made by cutting a piece of crown, sheet, or plate glass, to the required shape, then heating and bending it. The claim of Mr. Bowron is for making the glass tiles by moulding and pressure, which is a great improvement on the old method."

TIME'S MISSION. Time is the most undefinable yet paradoxical of things: the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of the lightning, at once exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself undiscovered. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limits, and it would be still more so, if it had. It is more obscure in its source than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger, and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms, to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

A preacher of the Methodist Church was traveling in one of the back settlements, and stopped at a cabin, where an old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him, she began to question him: "Stranger, where might you be from?" "Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, hope no offence, but what might you be a doin' way up here?" "Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John, John," shouted the old lady, "come rite here this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, a hunting stock, and I just bet my life that tangled-haired old black ram that's been in our lot all last week is one of his'n."



# THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

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

## SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1856.

It is to be hoped that the recently elected city officers will at once apply themselves vigorously to the execution of their various duties, and will become as noted for their devotion to the interests of the city as their predecessors were for the neglect of them. The common council will find enough to occupy its time and attention for the present in undoing much which the old council did imperfectly and objectionably, and in framing suitable ordinances for the recovery of licenses, the disposal of municipal lands to actual settlers on just and equitable conditions, the regulation of slaughter houses for the approaching summer months, the suppression of various classes of nuisances, the adoption of suitable measures for sustaining the schools which exist within the city limits, and providing if practicable for the erection of a school house adapted to the requirements of the rapidly augmenting number of pupils. Ordinances opposed to the general sense of the community should be immediately repealed, or so modified in their provisions as to be rendered more conformable to it. It is better that an ordinance be expunged than to be suffered to remain in existence when it can be daily violated with open effrontery and entire impunity. A thorough revision of the present regulations of the municipal government cannot but be productive of general benefit. It is to be hoped that the outstanding indebtedness of the city will receive prompt attention, and some mode be devised for liquidating it. It is entirely too insignificant to think of funding, but is nevertheless so considerable as to reduce the value of evidences of indebtedness to sixty or seventy per cent. of their face. During the past year a very small proportion only of the amounts due for license taxes was collected. The sums uncollected are thought to equal half of the existing debt, and we see no reason why they should not be recovered and applied to its extinction.

### Arrival of the Sea Bird.

The steamer Sea Bird, Captain Haley, arrived at this port on Monday last. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 3d inst. A general summary of the news will be found in our columns.

The recent riot at Panama has created the most intense excitement in San Francisco, and many persons are in favor of taking summary vengeance upon the natives by fitting out two or three armed vessels for that port to teach them that they cannot take the lives of Americans with impunity.

**CHARTER ELECTION.** The following named persons were elected on Monday, 5th inst, to fill the municipal offices for the ensuing year:

Mayor—Antonio Ma. de la Guerra.  
Councilmen—Francisco Puig, John Nidever, Francisco Carrillo, Charles Pierce, Mariano Lopez.  
Treasurer—Raymundo Carrillo.  
Marshal—Juan Leyva.  
Attorney—R. G. Glenn.

**MAYOR'S COURT.** George Munmon was arraigned before his Honor the Mayor on Monday morning last, on a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct. The prisoner was fined five dollars, and advised to take better care of himself in future.

The weather during this week has been warm and pleasant. Last week cold, blustering winds prevailed, which have done great damage to vegetation. Yesterday we had a slight shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday morning last, and adjourned without transacting any business. The Board will meet again on Saturday of this week.

Several large droves of cattle, intended for the northern market, have passed through this city during the past week.

We acknowledge the receipt of valuable public documents from Hons. J. B. Weller and P. T. Herbert.

District Court—2d Judicial District.  
JOAQUIN CARRILLO, Judge.

### MAY TERM.

M. A. R. de Poli vs. Allen Collumber. Dismissed at cost of plaintiff. Huse for plaintiff, Glenn for defendant.

Thomas M. Robbins' executors vs. Jose Maria Covarrubias. Continued till next term. Hinchman for pl'ff, Huse for def't.

Powers vs. Moore. Set for trial on Friday. Huse for pl'ff, Fernald for def't.

Gaucheron & Abadie Freres vs. Jose Antonio de la Guerra y Carrillo. Tried by jury. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$983. Huse for pl'ffs, defendant in person.

R. E. Raimond vs. Vicente Defelis. Tried by the Court. Judgment for pl'ff. Hinchman for pl'ff, Huse for def't.

The State of California vs. Raymundo Carrillo, County Treasurer, and his sureties, Anastacio Carrillo and Jose Maria Covarrubias. Defendants' motion for change of venue granted. Sent to Los Angeles county.

State of California vs. Raymundo Carrillo, County Treasurer, and his sureties, Daniel Hill and Juan Sanchez. Same motion granted. District Attorney for pl'ff, Hinchman for def'ts.

Luis Brizzolara vs. Tomas Cevasco. Demurrer to defendant's answer argued and sustained. Huse for pl'ff, Glenn for def't.

James Lorenzana, by his guardian, Francis Puig, vs. Joseph Lorenzana. Remittitur filed and defendant allowed five days to answer on payment of costs. Huse for pl'ff, Hinchman for def't.

Haus Cevasco et als., respondents, vs. Diabalar's executor. Argued and submitted. Glenn for respondents, Huse for appellant.

On Saturday last a difficulty occurred between Thomas Martin and John Hughes in this city. Hughes attempted to shoot Martin with a large double-barreled gun, heavily loaded, but the caps snapped without discharging the gun. Martin then drew a revolver and fired at Hughes, wounding him seriously in the thigh and hand. Martin gave himself up to the Sheriff, and on examination before the Hon. Charles Fernald, County Judge, was discharged. Hughes was held to answer at the Court of Sessions on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder, and in default of bail in the sum of \$3500 was committed. Patrick H. Dunne was also held to answer on the charge of being accessory to the assault, and for want of bail in the like sum was committed.

We learn from the Monterey Sentinel that a man by the name of Picart was murdered in that place on the evening of the 29th ult. Robbery was undoubtedly the object of the assassins, but they were frightened off before ransacking the premises, and over \$1500 was found by the officers in Picart's trunk. Several persons have been arrested, and circumstances seem to be very dark against some of them. Mr. Picart was a native of France, and before coming to California resided in New Orleans.

The schooner S. D. Bailey, Captain Garcia, arrived at this port on Saturday last, from San Pedro, and sailed on Monday for San Francisco.

The schooner Ortolan, Captain Richardson, arrived on Sunday, three days from San Francisco, touching at San Luis Obispo. She sailed for San Pedro on Monday night last.

We acknowledge the receipt of Harper's Magazine for April from J. W. Sullivan's Newspaper and Periodical Depot, San Francisco. Mr. Sullivan is the Agent for California, to whom orders can be forwarded from any part of the State.

**THANKS.** To the Pacific Express for supplies of late papers.

To Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for similar favors.

The following is an extract, says the Evening Bulletin, from a private letter just received here from Washington. The letter is from a gentleman of the highest respectability, and whose sources of information are of a reliable and positive character.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1856.

Do not be surprised if you have no U. S. mail after the present one for some time, as the Panama Railroad Company have a difficulty with the Postmaster General, who arbitrarily wishes to cut down and has cut down their compensation, and they have notified him that unless he pays the arrears and agrees to restore the former compensation, this is the last mail they will carry over the route either way; nor can he help himself by another route, for the steam contracts are to Aspinwall from New York, and to Panama from San Francisco. I hardly think the Postmaster General will be willing to stand the racket it would create, for he is decidedly in the wrong. What a position some of the New York houses would be placed in by the non-arrival of bills of exchange and treasure!

### LATER FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

By the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer John L. Stephens, at San Francisco, on the 1st inst., we have dates from the Atlantic States to the 5th of April.

On February 20th the packet ship John Rutledge, bound from Liverpool to New York, struck upon an iceberg in about latitude 45° 34' N., and sunk. She had 120 passengers on board, and a crew, all told, of 16 persons. But one man, a Scotch sailor, survived. After the ship struck, and when it was seen she was sinking, the passengers and crew took to the boats. The tale of their sufferings is terrible.

The jury in the United States Court at Trenton has rendered a verdict in favor of Gov. Price for \$195,039 against the United States Government, leaving \$75,000. to be adjudicated on by Congress, which could not be legally settled in this suit.

In the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature the resolution to amend the State Constitution, so that no person shall hereafter hold office in the State unless born in the United States, was defeated. Two-thirds were required to pass it, and the vote stood 166 for to 128 against.

The Cunard steamer Curlew, from Halifax to Bermuda, ran ashore on the North Breaker, off Bermuda, on the morning of the 18th of March, and sunk in three minutes. The mails were lost but the crew were saved.

Much anxiety is entertained at New York as to the vessels from Europe which have been long due. It was believed that there never has been more ice, and, consequently, more danger encountered in the navigation of the Atlantic ocean, than in the last two or three months. The bad weather which had been experienced on shore added to the anxiety for the tempest-tossed voyagers at sea. Ships had been out forty, fifty, sixty, even one hundred days. Many, many hearts were throbbing with the keenest anxiety for the fate of beloved friends who consigned themselves this last winter to the perils of the ocean.

A company of three hundred and fifty Mormons recently reached Alton, Ill., as we learn from the Courier of that city. They were Danes—some of them in easy circumstances. About fifty of them sought employment in Illinois, and the residue pushed on to Salt Lake.

The most important event in political matters is the Rhode Island election. Full returns have been received, from which it appears that William W. Hoppin is re-elected Governor by 2,835 majority, and John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, and Charles Hart, Attorney General, by the same majority. The candidates were all on the American and Republican tickets. There is no choice for Lieut. Governor or of General Treasurer. But two Representatives were chosen in Providence, Benjamin F. Thurston and Jesse Brown, Jr., both American Republicans—and there are ten vacancies.

It is stated that Dr. Graham, who killed Col. Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and is now suffering the penalty of his crime in the State Prison at Sing Sing, is so ill that he is not expected to live.

**CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.** The most important event in Congress is the decision of the House to send a committee to Kansas to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of a delegate from that Territory. The committee consists of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (anti-Nebraska); Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, (Republican); and Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, (Whig and Know Nothing.) The investigation will consume at least two months, the committee being determined to have a thorough scrutiny. They will take a clerk and stenographer with them, and two or three marshals to subpoena witnesses.

Mr. Seward has introduced a bill into the Senate for the immediate admission of Kansas. General Cass has also presented the Constitution recently adopted by the Kansas people, accompanied with a request to be admitted. General Cass, in presenting it, said he did not wish to be understood as being committed either for or against the measure.

Considerable feeling was caused in the House by the reception of the news of the Indian outrages in Oregon and Washington Territories. General Lane called attention to the sufferings which the whites were enduring, and said that no step of the administration had, thus far, been of service in restraining these savage atrocities, and that unless prompt action is taken the white settlements will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of \$300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone can, in the summer time, penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe. A bill appropriating \$300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and \$120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder, was passed.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House met on the 3d of April, and decided to report a bill for the construction of the road, the details to be settled in Committee on April 11th. There are three distinct bills before the Senate and the House on this subject.

### Fearful Riot at Panama.

The following account of the recent riot at Panama, was furnished to the San Francisco Morning Globe by Freeman & Co.'s Express:

The natives of Panama attacked the Americans, robbed and murdered all that fell in their hands; broke into the depot and murdered the Company's clerk, destroyed all the papers, broke into three of the Company's safes, tore up the railroad, cut the telegraph wire, ransacked all the baggage and passenger cars, and destroyed all the baggage that was in the Depot.

The Pacific and Ocean hotels, near the railroad depot, are entirely destroyed. At one time there was great fear of the natives attacking the Company's small steamer, and massacring all on board. There were over six hundred persons on board, men, women and children; the steamer was aground, and no chance for any one to escape.

About the time of the highest excitement the express train was coming into Panama. The agent sent word for it to return to Aspinwall immediately; by that means the express freight is saved, and will probably leave Panama on the 18th or 20th of April, in the steamer America. There are about 25 or 30 Americans killed, and 50 to 75 wounded. Owing to the intense excitement when we left Panama, it was impossible to get a correct list.

We learn further from Freeman & Co. that the passenger train arrived at Panama at 6 P. M., on the 16th April. The row above referred to was occasioned by a drunken passenger refusing to pay a native for a pine apple, when some words passed between them, and the American shot the native. A general melee was the result. The Company's office and safes were broken open and rifled of their contents.

### Another statement says:

At 5 o'clock, P. M., April 16, a disturbance took place near the Railroad Depot, Panama, between a steamer passenger and a native, about ten cents. Weapons were drawn, parties took sides, and a general attack by the natives on the neighboring American hotels and on the depot, with machetes, clubs, stones, and fire-arms. The military were called out to quell the riot, and commenced firing by volleys on the crowd of passengers in the depot for nearly two hours. The soldiers and mob then rushed in and attacked the unresisting and wounded, plundered the dead and the living and the baggage; broke open the Railroad Company's safes.

The riot lasted till about midnight. So far as known, 25 Americans were killed and 27 wounded, of whom 15 are on the J. L. Stephens, getting better.

The Cortes' passengers (from San Juan, on the 20th of March,) are at Panama.—Some of them were killed or wounded.

### From Nicaragua.

The following items of news from Nicaragua were published in Panama:

When off San Juan, the Cortes was boarded by order of the Captain of the Golden Gate, and a letter of instructions delivered, the purport of which was said to be orders from Vanderbilt to proceed direct to Panama. Mr. Wm. Garrison being on board, the steamer put into San Juan, and whilst he and a few men were being landed, the Captain left the port, and taking the coal ship Lookout in tow, came down to this port.

During the time of the steamer's stay at San Juan, many of the men enlisted for Walker, hearing of his bad luck, refused to land, and are now in our city. Walker is said to have retired to Rivas, where he has fortified himself to the best of his ability, and awaits the approach of the Central American troops.

The reports of Schlessinger's defeat turn out to have been greatly exaggerated. His loss was but thirty men killed and taken prisoners. He is stated to have remained at Santa Rosa entrenched.

The whole Republic of Costa Rica is in a great excitement about the war to be carried on against Walker and his party. The port of Punta Arenas was full of troops, and the command of the same was given to Baron Bulow. The principal army, under the command of Gen. Mora, was about 3,000 strong; it was accompanied by President Mora in person, and was marching towards the frontier of Nicaragua. The whole number of troops to be levied is to amount to 9,000, and, besides, a loan of \$100,000 amongst the natives was decreed. The war appeared to be very popular, and daily enlistment of volunteers was spoken of. Amongst the foreigners a tender of their services was made to the Government.

### European News.

The Collins steamer Atlantic, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th of March, arrived at New York on the 2d of April, and the Cunard steamer Asia, with dates to the 22d, arrived on Friday the 4th of April.

The Atlantic brought the news of the safe attachment of the Empress and the birth of a son and heir to Louis Napoleon on the 16th of March, at 6 o'clock A. M. The papers are filled with the various accounts of the affair and the minutiae with which they indulge is disgusting. The Prince, who is entitled The King of Algiers, was baptized on the 17th, receiving the names of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. The reasons for these names are very simple. He is called Napoleon and Louis after his father; Eugene, from his mother Eugenie; Jean, after the Pope, who is to be

his godfather; and Joseph, in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is Josephine.

The dowager Queen of Sweden is the widow of Gen. Bernadotte, but no relation to Napoleon III. She was sister-in-law to Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, who married her sister, M'le Clary, about the same time that she became the wife of Bernadotte. The reigning Queen of Sweden, who is to stand godmother to the young Prince Napoleon just born, is on the contrary daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, brother of Queen Hortense, mother of Louis Napoleon, and consequently a full cousin of His Majesty.

A very large number of promotions have been made and numerous titles bestowed.

Paris, and in fact all France is in an uproar, but the particulars are too voluminous. By the Asia's advices, the Empress and her child continue well, and the Tuilleries has been crowded with all sorts of deputations. The Emperor's replies have been generally purely complimentary, but in answering the deputation of the Congress, he made the use of the expression, "I am happy that Providence has sent me a son at the moment when an era of general reconciliation is announcing itself to Europe." These words are looked upon in Paris as a sort of confirmation of the general belief in peace. The stock market has in consequence been firm, and prices more buoyant.

**THE CONFERENCE.** The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday the 18th of March, and the Prussian representatives took their seats. The eleventh meeting was to be held on Thursday the 20th, and it was rumored that peace would be signed on Saturday the 22d, or on Monday the 24th. The actual business of the Conference is said to be over, and a committee of one representative of each of the Powers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of peace. The committee consists of M. de Bourqueney, Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour, and Ali Pasha.

The Madrid Epoca says: "The representatives of the Western Powers have received telegraphic dispatches announcing the early conclusion of peace as more than probable. It is said in political circles that Lord Howden has received orders from the English Government to suspend the purchase of mules and other means of transport."

In England there were rumors that the terms were not so advantageous as the people had augured from the success of the allied forces in the field; it was said that the French Minister had supported Count Orloff throughout the debate, in opposition to Lord Clarendon, and that to the persistent reclamations of the latter the Russian Plenipotentiary had responded by observing that what satisfied France ought to satisfy England, the weaker member of the alliance. But this was perhaps mere gossip. The confidence in the final restoration of peace was so unbounded that the government had put a stop to the transmission of men and supplies to the Crimea, and the funds had risen again.

**GREAT BRITAIN.** Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, to the diplomatic circle, and on Monday, the 17th, transferred to him the charge of the ministry. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer leaving Liverpool on the 16th or 19th of April.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to visit England in May as the acknowledged suitor of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, (Princess Royal.) According to the Brussels Independence, the young man "solemnly demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to his projected alliance, and the consent was formally granted in presence of the whole Court."

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions of the army—the Highlanders and 3d or 4th division—under Sir Colin Campbell, will immediately proceed to Canada.

Additional forgeries by the late John Sadlier have been discovered—among others £25,000 on Mr. Dargan.

Parliament has adjourned over the Easter holidays. Mr. Dallas has proceeded to London. Mr. Buchanan has taken formal leave of the Queen. Lord Palmerston accompanied Mr. Buchanan, and in this act the English papers see an indication that the Premier desires to stand well with the United States. There is nothing new to report respecting the difficulty with America. A deputation of the friends of Poland waited on Lord Palmerston and presented a memorial, begging him to give instructions to the British Plenipotentiary at Paris to insist on the restoration of Poland. Palmerston replied that the subject should have the consideration of the Government.

**DENMARK.** The King of Denmark opened the Danish Chamber on the 1st, but no allusion is made in his speech to the question of the Sound dues. The ominous day, meanwhile, approaches when the treaty with this country will expire. A letter from Berlin, published in one of the London papers, contains the following passage in reference to it.

"The Danish government trusts that by getting a settlement accepted by the bulk of the nations of Europe now represented at this conference, it will compel the United States to accept the same arrangement, on pain of seeing all Europe arrayed in war against them." The official Danish Journal lately said: "Should America attempt to resist this European law," (the proposal



now made by the Danish government,) 'all Europe would enforce obedience and respect to it, and accept the war that would thus be declared by the criminal attempt of the United States,' (viz, to pass the Sound without paying dues.)

It appears from an official declaration of the Danish Minister, Von Scheele, that our government has consented to a prolongation of the obligations of the treaty which is to expire the 14th of this month, for a further period of two months—that is to say, until the 14th of June next. The object of this extension is to give time for some diplomatic arrangement to be arrived at.

**THE EAST.** The Austrian Correspondence has the following, dated March 10 and 13: "Omer Pasha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality existed among the French in the Crimea. The health of the French at Constantinople was improving. The fortifications at Nicholaieff were being strengthened. General Liders has ordered all officers on furlough to return. A letter from Kertsch says, that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active. The imperial foundry established on the left bank of the Don, has been closed, and this would seem to confirm the news of the intention manifested by the Court of Russia to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea."

On the 17th all the ships and allied batteries at Constantinople fired a salute in honor of the birth of Napoleon's son. Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the third to the 7th of March, and are occupied chiefly with accounts of the weather. Ismael Pasha having been appointed Commander-in-chief of the army of Anatolia, will be accompanied by Gen. Kmetz, either as Chief d'etat Major or as commander of a division. Sickness is on the decrease in the French hospitals at Constantinople. Gen. Codrington issued orders of date March 2, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice of the 31st. The line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the Chernaia is the limit of separation between the English and Russian armies. Three Russian officers have enlisted into the regiment of Ottoman Cossacks.

The Turkish Government continues to discuss projects for the establishment of a National Bank. The Armenians and Greeks have protested against the recent Hattis-Sherif; the Greek petition in particular is directed against the clauses of the document having reference to the clergy. The Journal of Constantinople strongly insists on the demarcation of the Russian Trans-Caucasian frontier.

**DIFFICULTY WITH AUSTRIA.** The Washington Star says that information was received by last steamer from Europe of a misunderstanding between Col. Jackson, our Minister Resident at Vienna, and the Austrian Government. A correspondent of the Star says:

The misunderstanding has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spear, who, after seven months close confinement, during which he was not permitted to communicate in any way with even his minister or counsel, was tried on the 31st of March, 1854, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and sentenced to ten year's labor in irons in the trenches at Therisienstadt, in Bohemia.

Mr. Jackson, on the 4th of February, demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of Spear, and informed Count Buol, in his note, that unless he received an affirmative answer within four weeks, he should, at the expiration of that time, withdraw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country or advantage to its citizens. As there is no probability that the desired answer will be forthcoming, or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to leave Vienna shortly after you receive this.

**RAILROAD CONTRACT AWARDED.** The contract for the completion of the railroad to Mission Dolores was awarded to C. I. Denman, Esq., at a meeting of the Directors of the San Francisco Railroad Company Mr. D. completes and delivers the road in working order in fifteen months, and gives security for \$25,000, with an assignment of his right of way. He receives from the company \$200,000, \$50,000 of which is payable in stock, \$150,000 in eleven instalments as the work progresses. In anticipation of receiving the contract he had entered into arrangements with men to complete the grading, and in New York for iron, cars, engine, &c., so that there will be no delay. Mr. Denman, we understand, has been for nearly a year engaged in procuring right of way through private property, surveying the route, &c., and fully expected to give the Pacific and Atlantic Company the benefit of his right. But that company delaying action, during the latter part of March last he placed the matter in the hands of Mr. W. C. Jewett, who has succeeded in procuring subscribers and forming the San Francisco Railroad Company, while at the same time Mr. Denman, on his own responsibility, has actually been advancing the grading and otherwise maturing arrangements.—S. F. Chronicle.

Mr. Bausman, late Secretary of the Senate, has been appointed by Governor Johnson his Private Secretary, in the place of Wm. H. Rhodes, Esq., removed.

**REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.** The Republican State Convention, which assembled at Sacramento, selected the following persons as delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia:

San Francisco—C. A. Washburn, Francis B. Folger, John A. Mills; Sacramento—Ebenzer Owens; Alameda—W. H. Chamberlain; Santa Clara—James M. Pearce; Sutter—G. M. Hanson; Butte—John Dick; Yuba—John C. Fall, S. M. Judkins; Yolo—G. M. Reed.

The Rev. Thaddeus Amat, Bishop of the diocese of Monterey, arrived in our town from San Luis Obispo on the 30th ult.—*Monterey Sentinel.*

#### New Advertisements.

##### Important to Farmers

##### 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 5th. my8 tf

##### Importante a los Labradores

##### Y NEGOCIANTES EN MAIZ Y TRIGO!!!

##### MOLINO DE SAN BUENAVENTURA.

EL suscriptor avisa al publico que habiendo arreglado sus molinos en San Buenaventura, es listo a moler todo el maiz y trigo que se le mande del mejor modo, con prontitud y a precios los mas equitativos. Se recibe maiz y trigo por pago.

M. A. R. de POLI.  
San Buenaventura, 8 de Mayo. tf

##### PAINTS, OILS,

##### WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and blbs; Spirits Turpentine, in cases; Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages; French and German Window Glass—ass't'd sizes; French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind"; Tieman's Oil Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Water Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters; Tieman's Putty, in bladders; Tilden & Phipps's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.

BLUSHES—ex "Hollander."

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

VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale."

Direct Importation from London—

The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes.

Japan and Japanese' Gold Size

Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass

my8 3m

A. J. WILLIAMS,

PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPER HANGER.

State street, opposite I. J. SPARKS' residence.

Paints of all kinds for sale cheap. ml tf

##### Public Notice.

WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting timber, running cattle and horses, and otherwise trespassing upon the Rancho known as the Positas, the undersigned hereby gives notice that she is the lawful owner of said property, and hereby forbids all persons from trespassing upon or in any manner interfering with said property.

ENCARNACION CARRILLO DE ROBBINS,

By her Attorney, HARVEY B. BLAKE.

ap24 1m

##### For Sale.

ABOUT fifty acres of BAILEY, enclosed by a good substantial fence, will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for cattle. For particulars, apply on the premises, Arroyo del Barro, two miles north of Santa Barbara.

ap24 1m

PETER TUITE.

##### 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.

ap24 1y

ALLEN COLUMBER.

##### Probate Notice.

IN the matter of the last will and testament of Carmen Dominguez, deceased—

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Probate Court of the county of Santa Barbara for a decree of distribution of the property of said testator among the heirs thereto, and that the said application will be heard in the said Court on Monday, May 26th, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE D. FISHER,

Clerk of Probate Court.

ap24 4 By THOS. W. HARPER, Deputy.

##### F. J. MAGUIRE

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH

Groceries,

Provisions, and

Liquors.

Also, to his assortment of

Hardware,

Crockery,

Bridles,

Headstalls,

Spurs,

Men's Clothing,

Tobacco,

Cigars,

Cigarritos,

&c., &c.,

An assortment of

Paints,

Oils,

Brushes,

Glass, &c., &c.

All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges.

Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1853. d27 tf

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

ja24 State street.

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and hlf blbs—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

ja24 State street.

#### Advertisements.

##### Pacific Express Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to

SAN LUIS OBISPO,

MONTEREY,

SAN FRANCISCO, and

ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,

AND

OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.

TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.

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

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the country.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.

Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

##### Regular Dispatch Line

OF

SAN PEDRO PACKETS,

TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite

clipper schooners

LAURA BEVAN, Captain E. Morton;

S. D. BAILEY, Captain Garcia;

ARNO, Captain Hiller;

Which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, with 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. ja3

Labor omnia vincit! Ex nihilo nihil fit!!

##### New Arrangement!!!

THE undersigned having purchased the furniture and fixtures of the "Santa Barbara Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon," offers his services to its former patrons and the public generally, and assures them that, if strict attention to business, a steady hand and a sharp razor will merit their patronage, they will always find these conveniences at the above named establishment, No. 45 Bardillo's building, State street, Santa Barbara.

WM. A. STREETER.

##### Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FORBUSH & DENNIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against either of the firm are requested to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

ROSWELL FORBUSH,

THOMAS DENNIS.

Santa Barbara, March 20, 1855. my30 tf

##### MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—

A large Invoice just received.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

##### American House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Cota street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times.

W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor.

##### Just Received.

LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine

ADDOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For

sale cheap by

FORBUSH & DENNIS.

State street.

##### 100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER

For sale by

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

##### JUSTICES' BLANKS for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

##### Notice.

WM. A. STREETER, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken up his residence in Santa Barbara, and will at all times be found at his office, in the house of Mr. Bardillo, where he will perform all operations on the teeth in the best manner. Teeth cleaned and filled with gold or inlaid. Also, teeth inserted on pivot or gold plate. All operations warranted. Teeth extracted at all times when necessary. fe7 tf

##### FARMING UTENSILS—

A full assortment now on hand and for sale by

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

##### HIDES, HORNS, DEER SKINS—

Furs of all description,

Old Copper, &c., &c.

taken in exchange for Goods, or purchased for cash at the highest market price, at the store of

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

mh27 State street.

##### R. E. RAIMOND & CO.,

GENERAL SHIPPING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Agent in Santa Barbara—THOMAS DENNIS.

Any orders left with him will be duly forwarded and meet with prompt attention. see tf

LEWIS T. BURTON.

HARVEY B. BLAKE.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

STATE STREET.....SANTA BARBARA.

MORRIS MINER,

(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS.)

Wholesale and retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

ja3 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

CHARLES E. HUSE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SANTA BARBARA. o11

D. S. LORD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Mate-

rials and Papers, of every description,

my24 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

HEDGES & PICKETT,

SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,

COMMISSION BUYERS,

No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,

ja14 tf SAN FRANCISCO.

C. R. V. LEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of

Tarr & Fountain, Builders,

SANTA BARBARA.

#### San Francisco Advertisements.

##### CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER,

No. 109 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

Importer of every variety of Clothing and

Furnishing Goods; also, Blankets,

Ducks, Drills, Sheetings,

Hats, Caps, Boots,

and Brogans.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS he has received a very large invoice of the most

DESIRABLE STYLES OF CLOTHING,

And it is the largest stock ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

TRADERS

From the country are invited to examine this heavy stock, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market.

Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted fancy Cassimere Pants;

10,000 pairs assorted and plain Cassimere Pants;

7,000 pairs Linen Pants;

2,000 pairs Goodyear's Rubber Pants;

1,000 Goodyear's Rubber Coats;

200 cs Goodyear's long and short Rubber Boots;

200 cs Miners' Boots;

1,000 dozen superfine Flannel Overshirts;

300 dozen fancy Cassimere Overshirts;

1,000 dozen white Shirts;

650 dozen heavy Hickory Shirts;

500 dozen heavy Check Shirts;

800 dozen Merino Shirts;

600 dozen Lambswool Undershirts;

300 dozen Regatta Shirts;

200 dozen grey Flannel Undershirts;

450 dozen Lambswool Drawers;

250 dozen bleached Drill Drawers;

1,500 dozen Overalls;

2,000 Denim Frocks;

1,800 dozen country knit wool Socks;

1,500 dozen heavy white and mixed cotton Socks;

1,000 pieces Super Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;

100 dozen super black Silk Neckkerchiefs;

300 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs;

500 dozen Rubber Belts;

220 dozen Buck Cloves;

400 dozen Buckskin Gold Bags;

1,000 Doekin Business Coats;

400 black Cloth Frock Coats;

2,000 assorted Overcoats;

600 assorted Pea Coats;

8,000 Silk, Cloth, and Velvet Vests;

500 bales blue and white Blankets;



# THE GAZETTE.

**A HAPPY CONCLUSION.** The Golden Era, in refusing to commence a manuscript story until the whole had been received, gets off the following, in illustration of the danger of doing so:

Some years ago a Cincinnati paper received and printed the first chapter of what promised to be a most thrilling romance, in the expectation of being provided with the concluding portions as might be needed. The chapter was very ingeniously written, and concluded by leaving the principal character suspended by the pantaloons from the limb of a tree over a perpendicular precipice. It attracted the attention of the press; and inquiries began to be made concerning the continuation of the story and the fate of the hero. Day after day the victimized publisher looked for the remaining chapters, but in vain; they never came to hand. Finding that they had been sold, and wishing to put a stop to the jokes their contemporaries were cracking at their expense, they briefly concluded the story thus:

## CHAPTER II.—CONCLUSION.

"After hanging to the treacherous tree for four weeks, his pantaloons gave way, and Charles Melville rolled headlong over the yawning precipice. He fell a distance of five miles, and came down with the small of his back across a stake-and-ridered fence, which so jarred him that he was compelled to travel in Italy for his health, where he is at present residing. He is engaged in the butchering business, and is the father of a large family of children!"

**CURIOUS MECHANICAL DUCK.** The automaton peacock of Gen. Degennes, a French officer of the 17th century, says an English paper, probably suggested to Faneau the idea of constructing his celebrated duck, which was perhaps the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever made. This duck exactly resembled a living one in size and appearance. It executed accurately all its movements and gestures, it ate and drank with avidity, performed all the quick motions of the head and throat peculiar to the living animal, and like it muddled the water with its bill. It produced the sound of quacking in the most natural manner. Every bone in the natural duck had its representative in the automaton, and its wings were anatomically exact. When corn was thrown down before it, it reached out its neck to pick it up. It swallowed it, digested it, and discharged it. The digestion was accomplished by a chemical solution, after which it was conveyed away by tubes. Leedman, who saw it long after, states that its ribs were of wire, and that the motion was communicated through the feet by means of a cylinder and fine chains, like those of a watch.

**THE IMPERIAL CRADLE.** The cradle for the young visitor to the royal household of France is thus described by the Court Journal: "It is in the form of a boat. Curiously enough, the emblems will suit a proclamation of peace or a continuance of the war. On one side of the infant will stand a figure of a child in warrior's costume; at the other side a child bearing an olive branch—a somewhat ingenious idea of M. Ballard's. Rosewood and silver are the chief material; garlands of flowers and eagles the chief ornaments. Strangely enough the dynastic device of 'the bees' (Bonaparte's family crest) does not at all appear, although they were figured humming in gold around the tiny bed of the first heir to the Imperial throne—the at once illustrious and obscure King of Rome."

**DURATION OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.** In Arago's Meteorological Essays, lately published, many latitudes are given where the phenomena of thunder and lightning are unknown; those among the inhabitants of Lima, in Peru, for instance, who have never travelled, and from their experience, have no idea of thunder, and they are equally unacquainted with lightning, for even noiseless sheet lightning never appears in the atmosphere of lower Peru, often moist but never showing true clouds. Arago sums up his inquiry by saying that the most brilliant and extensive flashes of lightning, which appeared to embrace the whole extent of the visible horizon, have not a duration equal to the thousandth part of a second of time!

**COBBLE STONES.** A contract, says the Granite Journal, has been entered into by George W. Bird to furnish cobble stones for San Francisco pavements, the same to be taken from Negro Bar, the upper terminus of the railroad. It is estimated that stone pavements of this kind can be laid at about double the present cost of planking, which requires renewing every year. To facilitate the operation, a way is prepared over a track so that the carts are driven and dumped upon the cars, and at Sacramento a shoot is being constructed so that the cars will be discharged directly on board the river crafts.

Mr. Barnes, a soap manufacturer in New Orleans, Louisiana, has manufactured a new article of soap, made from cotton seed; it is purely vegetable, and has the same properties as Castile soap; the color is dark, for the reason that it is made from the dirtiest portion of the seed. It is sold at six cents per pound.

Happiness consists not in having such and such possessions, but in being fitted to enjoy what we have.

## Advertisements.

### NEW GOODS! At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., STATE STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public generally that they are now receiving a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, direct from the Atlantic States, which we are prepared to sell for CASH at VERY LOW PRICES.

Consisting of

Groceries of every description,  
Wines and Liquors,  
Hardware,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods,  
Silk Goods,  
Clothing,  
Farming Utensils of all descriptions,  
Crocery and Glassware,  
Carriages,  
Wagons,  
Harness, &c.,  
Lumber, Doors,  
Windows, &c.

And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic States, we are prepared to furnish Traders with their Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can procure them in San Francisco.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n89 tf

Gilbert & Hedges'

SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS.

IN CONNECTION WITH

G. H. Wines & Co.'s California, Oregon, Atlantic and European Express.

HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.

Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasures received, forwarded, and INSURED at all our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, as we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All we ask is a trial.

GILBERT & HEDGES.

F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. 04 tf

Exchange and Banking Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS, under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York.

The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasures.

We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Danks & Barckade, Bankers, in London, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters appertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms.

C. K. GARRISON, CHAS. MORGAN, (by his Attorney, C. K. Garrison), R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON.

San Francisco, January 1, 1856. fe14 1m

City Hotel.

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

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

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

LOUIS LEFEBRE.

Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

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. au23 tf

Extra Heavy and Fine

GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

50 KEGS E. BOSTON SYRUP—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

Notice to Mariners.

Light House at Point Conception—Western Entrance.

Santa Barbara Channel, California. A Revolving White Light, 1st order of Fresnel, showing a Flash every half minute throughout the entire horizon.

The house is situated near the extremity, and on the highest part of Point Conception, elevated about 220 feet above the sea. It consists of a brick dwelling, plastered, of one story and a half, with a low tower also of brick and plastered, rising from the center. The light is elevated about 250 feet above mean sea level, and will be visible in a favorable state of the atmosphere, from a height of fifteen feet above the water, at a distance of 26 statute or 22 1/2 nautical miles.

The latitude and Longitude of the Light, as given by the Coast Survey, are:

Lat. 34° 26' 47" N.

Long. 120° 25' 33" W.

The following magnetic bearings and distances in statute miles, are taken approximately from the chart of the coast of the same vicinity:

West end, San Miguel Island, S. 12° E. 24 miles.

West end, Santa Cruz Island, S. 67° E. 39 miles.

The light will be exhibited for the first time, on the night of the 1st of February, 1856, and thereafter every night from sunset to sunrise, until further notice.

By order of the Light House Board,

HARTMAN BACHE,

Major U. S. Engs. Br. Moj.

Office 12th Light House District,

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27th, 1855.

## 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, 4-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Blea Sheetings;

Thermidite, Lohitz, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;

Keystone, Jewett City, and Octonora stripes; Merrimac, Cochebo, Cenestoga and Allen's Prints;

Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10;

Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans;

Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;

Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and 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,

ap3 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

Watches and Chronometers

REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

98 Montgomery street, corner California.

fe7 1m

Importation! Importation!

BRIGGS, DEY & CO. are prepared to import every description of goods in their line, on short notice, and as low as any other house in San Francisco.

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Musical Boxes! Musical Boxes!

OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, with Mandolin and Bell Attachments, and Selections of Music from Operas, National Airs, Polkas, Waltzes, etc.

For sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Silver Plated Ware.

VERY Heavy Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, plated especially for family use. Also, Fine Silver Plated and Silver Mounted Waiters and Tea Sets. Just received and for sale by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Orders! Orders!

TAKEN for any description of WATCHES, and forwarded to the manufacturers with dispatch.

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Railway Time-Keepers.

R. Wm. B. Crisp's Patent Railway Time-Keepers, of the largest size, with the maker's certificate accompanying.

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Jules Jurgensen's

GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Watches! Watches!

BY ALL the most celebrated English, French, Swiss and Danish Makers, kept constantly on hand and sold at the lowest possible price, by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Independent and Quarter Second.

WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Jas. Nardin Perret Watches

AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Silver! Silver!

FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets, Fine Silver Spoons and Forks;

Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets;

Fine Silver Waiters;

Fine Silver Cups;

Fine Silver Knives;

Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc.

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,

fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

S. L. PALMER & CO.'S

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

AND

SEED STORE,

Cor. of Davis and Washington streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of

MILL MACHINERY,

Of all kinds.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description, constantly on hand.

Also, Plow Points, to suit all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goddard's patent Hay Cutters, Under's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axe and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description.

Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nurseries in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass.

The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch.

fe7 1m

Fine Virginia Tobaccos.

EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach

flavored.

El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound.

The above brands of Jones & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by

SAM'L H. PRITCHARD,

Agent for Manufacturers.

fe7 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services to the merchants of the interior as a COMMISSION BUYER of Goods in San Francisco. Having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the country, he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of merchandise filled and forwarded promptly.

SAM'L H. PRITCHARD,

fe7 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

### Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!

(OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, 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

Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

my24 3m

New Feature!!

J. W. SULLIVAN'S

GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL

AGENCY,

For the supply of Cheap Publications, Stationery

&c.—Papers, Periodicals, and Books received weekly by the Mail Steamers, and

exclusive Express, via Nicaragua.

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country

Booksellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the Public, that independent of his general Newspaper

Business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by steamer, all the Standard Books, Magazines, and Reviews of Europe and America, together with all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and Publications of the day. Having been engaged in this business for years, he assures all concerned that he is enabled to forward all orders with promptness and dispatch, on terms more favorable than most

houses, as he gives his personal attention to the selection and conveyance of every order. Parties favoring him with their orders may rest assured of being dealt with in the most satisfactory manner, and with works suited to their taste. School, Law, and Medical Works supplied at the earliest moment after issue. Blank Books, Cards, Inks, and Envelopes, and every variety of

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.

All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for

Works.

Bags kept open to the latest moment.

United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

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.

HALLEY & THOMPSON,

my24tf Railroad House.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RES-

TAURANTS, 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.

HALLEY & THOMPSON,