

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE.

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The following beautiful lines were received by us on New Year's eve,—to late for publication in our issue of that week. After a careful perusal we calculated they would keep, and now have the pleasure of introducing them to our readers.

It will be observed that "O." is endowed with a brilliant imaginative idealty, and that he will eventually wing his flight to the Parnassus of his hopes and ardent devotion we "*do presume*." We should be pleased to be the recipient of another graceful offering from our talented author. True genius is somewhat scarce about these days, and should not hide its head under a bushel.

A New Year's Compliment.

TO SENORITA DONA M.

Fair is the morning star so bright,
That ushers in the dawning day;
Fair is the angel robed in light,
But fairer thou by far than they.

Sweet is the music of the rill,
That murmurs through the shady grove,
Sweet is the song of nightingale,
But sweeter still thy voice, my love.

Mild is the dove of gentle cry,
That woos her mate with tender lays;
Mild is the moon that walks the sky,
But milder thou in all thy ways.

Pure is the lily, as you know,
That o'er the lawn doth shed perfume;
Pure is the wreath of falling snow,
But purer thou I do presume.

Grand is the motion of the swan,
That glides upon some tranquil sea;
Grand are the cedars of Lebanon,
But grace divine belongs to thee.

CRATER OF POPOCATAPETL. In some of the public journals we notice an article entitled "Descent to the crater of Popocatepetl." In this it is stated that Baron Muller is making preparations to ascend the lofty mountain, for the purpose of inquiring into the practicability of removing the vast sulphur deposits, within the crater, to commercial channels. The article in question appears to be of Mexican origin, and the writer, after noticing the few attempts which have been made to reach the volcano's summit, says that but two instances are known of persons having approached or entered its fearful caves. One of these was a mechanic, named Lara, and the other was a follower of Cortes, who having expended nearly all his gunpowder in slaughtering Montezuma's people, sent a soldier up to Popocatepetl to obtain sulphur wherewith to make more of the destructive combustible. The author of this story does not seem to be aware that there were two conquests of Mexico, and that during the last one, as well as the first, the awful height was visited by the invader. If one of Cortes' soldiers went up to get sulphur, a party of American soldiers, while the city of Mexico was occupied by our troops, in 1848-49, went up, not to procure material for the manufacture of powder, but to explore the mountain internally and externally, and to place the flag of their country upon the tallest tree growing on the highest peak. They succeeded as well in this as they did in the second conquest! bringing away with them specimens of sulphur, rock flint and cinder, which they gathered in the crater.—*Sac. Age.*

INTERESTING INCIDENT AT HUMBURG FLAT. 'Twas night! The embers in our cabin fire place—for we were "honest miners"—had taken a consumptive hue; 'twas a moonlight night, and nought was heard but the dull breathing of our companions, and the noise created by some harmless coyotes feeding upon the debris of our homely supper; 'twas night! (need we say it again?) and, save the before mentioned sounds, all was still—yep, silent as the grave! Not so! "Missouri Jim," He rolled over, and with a countenance fearfully denoting the anguish within his honest and rugged bosom, spoke—not loud, but deep: "Them 'ere beans don't agree with me."

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

[From the London News, October 21.]
Female Education in the United States.

Before us lies a Boston paper which quotes, among the grants of the Massachusetts Legislature, one of \$10,000 made sometime since for the founding of a New England Female Medical College, and an annual grant of \$1,000 for five years, to endow scholarships in it. It is nothing new and surprising now in the most enlightened parts of the United States, that the practice of medicine and surgery should be shared by women, though at first opposition was made by vulgar minded persons there as elsewhere. When a few ladies sought a regular professional education, and made their way into class-rooms and hospitals by courage, patience, and devotion to their object, it was presently found that the manners of the student class of young men underwent a favorable change. The next discovery was of the eager desire (which might have been anticipated) of more than half of society for female physicians. Not only did wives and mothers desire the attendance of qualified ladies in their own cases and those of their children, but husbands and fathers sanctioned their natural preference. There are already eight female physicians practising under a diploma in Boston, some of whom have a large and lucrative practice. There were thirty-eight students in the Female Medical College last year, and eight have already graduated from this young institution. The legislative grant of \$10,000 was bestowed on condition of an equal sum being raised from other sources—a stipulation which is now nearly fulfilled; while it is known that divers legacies will accrue in course of time. Of the graduates who have entered upon practice, one can exhibit a register of nearly 700 births, which have been accomplished with singular safety and success. Another has attended between 900 and 1000 with like results. Whenever there are sufficient data to establish the fact (now little, if at all, disputed in America,) that childbirth is freed from its worst difficulties and dangers when the unnatural presence of men is dispensed with, the medical and surgical care of women and children will pass into the hands for which nature designed it. Nor, indeed, is this idea quite unknown in this country. For in the universities both of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the professors are in the habit of giving courses of lectures to females on midwifery. As a necessary consequence of this opening of the curative profession to women, a project is on foot for the establishment of a Practical School of Medicine in New York—a hospital for women and children, where students may study and nurses be trained. All ridicule for lady-physicians has for sometime ceased in the presence of genuine learning, ability and success; and there seems to be a clear prospect of a fair division of the professional field. It is not in the medical profession alone that women are finding scope for their industry. The press of the United States employs women as regularly as the factory; and in a youthful and imitative country, which copies with exaggeration the sentimentalities of the Old World, "the chivalry of man" is at length permitting woman to be wise, useful and happy. Not only art and literature, but science, commerce, and the useful arts are now thrown open to all who can work at them. In connection with these new opportunities, the dress reform of the United States is thoroughly respectable, however it may be hindered and ridiculed by bigots and small wits. While too many of the women of Europe are ruining their husbands' fortunes and their own reputations for sense and modesty, by a mode of dress which is as unhealthy and barbarous as it is unnatural and ugly, hundreds of the respectable matrons of the United States are endeavoring to supplant modes of dress which are injurious to health and convenience, by one or more which may have the advantage in these respects, and in grace also. It appears that the gentlemen of the family are as well pleased with a rational costume for their wives and sisters as the husbands of Paris and London are incommoded by the barbarous female fashions of the time. Whatever may be the result of any one effort in connection with the general move, it is pretty clear that there is no use arguing any longer for women being made dolls and slaves. Considering that nine-tenths of the women of England earn their bread in one way or another, and that it is naturally impossible to exclude them from any new department of science, art or industry, it is evidently high time to leave off discussing or protesting against a hypothetical "equality of the sexes" in regard to powers, and to ensure a better equality for their industry before the law.

"Dr. Kalorum, do you think my daughter will get well?" "Well, if she don't get no wuss, and does get some better, she may probably get over it. That is my opinion, Madame, and I think I ort to know!"

[From Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations."]
Parting Hawsers Among the Icebergs.

It blew a perfect hurricane. We had seen it coming, and were ready with three good hawsers out ahead, and all things snug on board. Still it came on heavier and heavier, and the ice began to drive more wildly than I thought I had ever seen it. I had just turned in to warm and dry myself during the momentary lull, and was stretching myself out in my bunk, when I heard the sharp twanging snap of a cord. Our six-inch hawser had parted, and we were swung by the two others; the gale like a roaring lion to the southward.

Half a minute more, "twang, twang!" came a second report. I knew it was the whale line by the shrillness of the ring. Our noble ten-inch manilla still held on. I was hurrying my last sock into its sealskin boot, when McGary came waddling down the companion-ladders: "Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer; it's blowing the devil himself, and I'm afraid to surge."

The manilla cable was proving its excellence when I reached the deck; and the crew, as they gathered round me, were loud in its praises. We could hear its deep Eolian chant swelling through all the rattle of the running-gear and moaning of the shrouds. It was the death song! The strands gave way with the noise of a shotgun; and in the smoke that followed their recoil, we were dragged out by the wild ice, at its mercy.

We steadied and did some pretty warping, and got the brig a good bed in the rushing drift; but it all came to nothing. We then tried to beat back through the narrow ice-clogged water way, that was driving, a quarter of a mile wide, between the shore and the pack. It cost us two hours of hard labor, I thought skillfully bestowed; but at the end of that time, we were at least four miles off, opposite the great valley in the centre of Bedevell reach. Ahead of us, farther to the north, we could see the strait growing still narrower, and the heavy ice tables grinding up, and clogging it between the shore cliffs on one side and the ledge on the other. There was but one thing left for us—to keep in some sort the command of the helm by going freely where we must otherwise be driven. We allowed her to veer under a reefed foretop-sail; all hands watching the enemy, as we closed, in silence. At 7 in the morning, we were close upon the piling masses. We dropped our heaviest anchor with the desperate hope of winding the brig, but there was no withstanding the ice torrent that followed us. We had only time to fasten a spar as a buoy to the chain, and let her slip. So went our best bow!

Down we went upon the gale again, hopelessly scraping along a lee of ice seldom less than thirty feet thick; one floe measured by a line as we tried to fasten to it, more than forty. I had seen such ice only once before, and never in such rapid motion. One upturned mass rose above our gunwale, smashing in our bulwarks, and depositing half a ton of ice in a lump upon our decks. Our staunch little brig bore herself through all this wild adventure as if she had a charmed life.

But a new enemy came in sight ahead. Directly in our way, just beyond the line of floe-ice, against which we were alternately sliding and thumping, was a group of bergs. We had no power to avoid them; and the only question was, whether we were to be dashed to pieces against them, or whether they might not offer us some providential nook or refuge from the storm. But as we neared them, we perceived that they were at some distance from the floe-edge, and separated from it by an interval of open water. Our hopes rose as the gale drove us toward the passage and into it, and we were ready to exult when, from some unexplained cause, probably an eddy of the wind against the lofty ice-walls, we lost our headway. Almost at the same moment we saw that the bergs were not at rest; that with a momentum of their own they were bearing down upon the other ice, and that it must be our fate to be crushed between the two.

Just then a broad scone-piece of low water-washed berg came driving from the southward. The thought flashed upon me of one of our escapes in Melville Bay, and as the scone moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope, and to hold on to it by a whale-line. It was an anxious moment. Our noble tow-horse, whiter than the pale horse that seemed to be pursuing us, hauled us bravely on; the spray dashing over his windward flanks, and his forehead plowing up the lesser ice as if in scorn. The bergs encroached upon us as we advanced; our channel narrowed to a width of about forty feet; we braced the yards to keep clear of the impending ice-walls.

We passed clear; but it was a close shave, so close that our port quarter-boat would have been crushed if we had not taken it from the davits, and found ourselves under

the lee of a berg, in a comparatively open lead. Never did heart-tried men acknowledge, with more gratitude, their merciful deliverance from a wretched death.

Wonders of the Telegraph.

The application of the wondrous resources of electricity and magnetism to the instantaneous transmission of intelligence between distant places is perhaps the most astonishing example of the power of man on this earth that the world has ever witnessed. To annihilate space and to render a subtle current the medium of communicating thought, is an achievement which elevates him as an intellectual being, and endows him with a godlike attribute, and it needs good philosophy to keep in due check the feelings of self-sufficiency and vanity which may naturally arise in contemplating what he has accomplished. But what are the powers of man in the presence of the hurricane or earthquake? We are not, however, about to write a sermon, but to speak of the development of electric agency as a medium of intelligence on a grander scale than until now had been conceived. The time is not far distant when the newspaper at our breakfast table will acquaint us with any event of moment which has occurred on the previous night in New York, Sydney or Calcutta. The submarine cable, within whose coil are enclosed the electric wires, will surely be put round the globe, and, while reposing in the depths of the sea, they will be incessantly and instantly transmitting the wants and wishes of men who are separated from each other by vast oceans and continents. The submarine cable has hitherto been tried only for comparatively short distances—between England and France, England and Holland, and across the channel from England to Ireland.

By this time next year it will be stretched across the Atlantic, and the two great people which speak the language of England will be nearer to each other for the purposes of mutual communication by messages than the inhabitants of London who live at its opposite extremes. At the Cutler's Feast, at Sheffield, the Hon. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at the British Court, stated with confidence that this great artery of thought and sympathy would be laid down between England and America within the period above mentioned, and in concluding his speech he expressed a wish that it was now in operation, and why. "Because, gentlemen," he replied, "I would instantly illustrate its most glorious adaptation to the promotion of good will among men in distant places by sending your toasts to my compatriots, and giving you, before you rose from this table, a full-hearted American response." The wish will be realized by the time the Cutler's Company of Sheffield give their next annual entertainment.

In order to show the practical character of the project, and the progress which has already been made towards its realization, we need only adduce a few facts. In 1854 an act was passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland to incorporate a company under the title of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. The capital is fixed at £312,500. We will trace the course of the electric line from the New to the Old World, beginning at New York. We may observe that, in the United States, telegraphic science has been carried to great perfection. Messages are transmitted from New York to Mobile, a distance of eighteen hundred miles, without the necessity of being rewritten at intermediate stations. The news brought in the morning by a mail steamer from Europe is telegraphed a distance of two thousand miles (by the wires) to the great cotton metropolis of New Orleans, and by the time the New York merchants commence business, the effect produced in the New Orleans market is known in the great commercial metropolis of the Union. Northward the electric wires run from New York, a distance of sixteen hundred miles, to the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The telegraph company to which we have referred took their first step in extending their line to England by laying a submarine cable, now in full operation, across the gulf of St. Lawrence to the island of Newfoundland, which is a British possession. St. John's, on the eastern side of this island, is the nearest point of land to the United Kingdom. About one thousand nine hundred and forty miles of the Atlantic ocean intervene between St. John's and Valencia, the most western harbor of Ireland; and to stretch an electric cable between the two points is the great problem. It is required to be of the enormous length of nearly three thousand miles, in order to allow for inequalities in the bed of the Atlantic. The survey of the ground has just been completed, and the American government took so much interest in the enterprise that it placed a ship of war at the disposal of the telegraph company.

The engineers and surveyors have now an

accurate ground plan of the bottom of the sea between Newfoundland and Ireland, which is reported to be highly favorable. Mr. Edward B. Bright, the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, has just visited the harbor of Valencia and its neighborhood, with a view of ascertaining the best point for the terminus of this monster submarine cable. His brother, Chas. Bright, the engineer of the same company, has also been engaged in a series of experiments, which test, in the most satisfactory manner, the practicability of obtaining the most perfect signals through a magnetic circuit of three thousand miles in extent. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, a gentleman of great energy, one of the directors of the American company, is at present in London, with the object of pushing forward the arrangements connected with the project.

The laying down of the cable is the next step, and when that is completed New York and London, and even New Orleans and London, will be within conversational distance. Two submarine cables have been lost in the Mediterranean while being laid down, and special precautions will be employed by the vessels, which will start in the middle of the Atlantic, each carrying half the line and uncoiling it as they start in opposite directions, the one towards America and the other towards Ireland.

We heartily wish complete success to an undertaking which will be one of the grandest triumphs of human genius. It is impossible to over-estimate the social, political and commercial result of thus bringing so closely together the two greatest and freest people in the world. It will at all times be possible for a prime minister of England to allay political excitement in the United States by an immediate declaration of the conciliatory policy of this country.

Let us hope that this duty may be reciprocally performed. A generous sentiment uttered in the Capitol at Washington, or in the palace of St. Stephen's, Westminster, will reverberate alike on the banks of the Potomac and the Thames almost as soon as the speaker has concluded his address. As to the commercial gain, we believe that the electric cable across the Atlantic will preserve to England her present preponderance in the great monetary and commercial affairs of the world.

There is a difference of about four hours and three-quarters between London and New York time. The stock exchange in London will have closed and the last quotations be known in New York by the time the business in Wall street has commenced. An important speech delivered in the English Parliament will be reported in the New York papers the same evening. A division on some great question may occur while the inhabitants of London are in their first sleep, but the instantaneous news will be circulating in a New York journal while life is flowing at its full tide in the Atlantic city. The "good night" of the New York telegraph clerk as he goes off duty at midnight will find his European colleagues at work with the summer sun already an hour on his journey to the West.—*English paper.*

SCANDAL. The devil has a wonderful penchant for rebuking sin. Eyes which are full of beams have an unaccountable clearness of vision in detecting notes in other eyes. Some people are brought into the world to accomplish a marvellous mission, and that mission is to ferret out obliquities in others. Of course it is not expected that these apostles have any business with themselves; their mission is violent, and does not admit of time to scrutinize their own position. What profit is it that they should consider their own peccadilloes, when the enormity of their neighbor's loom up like mountains?

So goes the world over. Everybody minds everybody's business, but everybody neglects to mind his own. What sort of a world would this be if we were without each other to feed upon? Men have eyes and ears for some purpose, and what else could they find for them to do if not to see and hear of each other's failings, derelictions, errors, transgressions, enormities? They have tongues which must lie uselessly idle if not employed in giving currency to such delinquencies. So it is with man. The obliquities of his offended brother furnish the chief staple of conversational interest. Human error is the current coin of social intercourse, and too often the coin comes from the speaker's brain.

"Phairest of the phair," sighed the lover, "phanoxy my phelings when I phorse the phearfny consequences of our phleecing phrom your phathers phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with so much phortitude as I have; and as phickle phordune phails to smile upon our love, I phind I must phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phair Phrances, pharewell phorever."

"Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phrances; "I will phollow you phorever." But Phranklin phled, and Phrances phainted.

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 JANNSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857.

Salutatory.

To the citizens of Santa Barbara and patrons of the Gazette, greeting:

I have consented, with the usual modest and becoming diffidence (ahem!) on my part, to assume the editorial conduct of this paper. I deem it scarce necessary to state that nothing unusually extraordinary need be expected from the pen of so ordinary an individual as I suppose myself to be. My chief aim and object shall be to render the Gazette a readable and interesting newspaper. The most important "topics of the day" shall have their merits and demerits canvassed in an impartial and independent manner. It is said "every man has his opinion;" we have our own, and if others differ, let us hear from them. While under our charge, the columns of the Gazette shall be freely open to communicants from all quarters, and we here take occasion to extend to them a cordial invitation to contribute their thoughts, as well as important and useful information, that they may be published to the world for the benefit of mankind. Our lot is cast in California. It is a noble State; and our laws, as well as the tenor of our legislative policy, should be to do the most good to the greatest number. Probably no where in the world has there been such commingling of races as here. The Americans especially, from the boasted and nobly earned character of their free "institutions," as well as their peculiar ascendancy and possession of this portion of North America, it is natural to expect, should show, by good example and polite demeanor to the former occupants and owners of this country, and who are now their neighbors and fellow citizens, enjoying the same political rights and privileges, that they do honor to the name they bear, and are worthy of the position which they have assumed, after undergoing many hardships and deprivations, of being the standard bearers and pioneers of Western civilization and progress.

The "customs of the country," then, and the religious opinions and practices of a Nation venerable for its glorious conquests and achievements, should command our respect, (they certainly have our own). If we have any thing superior, let us show it by practicable and peaceable example.

Our first impressions respecting this pleasant and agreeable place have been very gratifying. We have found many courteous friends, and we hope to be the frequent recipient of their aid and counsel.

Southern California is blessed with a most agreeable climate and fertile soil. With a generous spirit of emulation and improvement, a beautiful and well-regulated city shall surely take its position here, and our valleys teem with bountiful crops of golden corn and blushing fruits of the vine.

At present, the undersigned is altogether unable to know what he will be enabled to perform to the conclusive satisfaction of the patrons of the Gazette,—having been, and still is, racked with the tortures of a most unrelenting rheumatism. However, he hopes that the known virtues of the springs, and the agreeable temperature of the climate, combined with a temperate and virtuous life, will eventually be successful in driving it away altogether. When that time shall "arrove"—when Richard is "himself again," a display of talent may be expected at least equal in brilliancy to our fourth-rate "Fresnel" which illumines the gloom of Santa Barbara Point in a dark night.

C. H. RANDALL.

The proprietors of this paper take the present occasion to apologise to their readers for the paucity of dimension and general information which has characterized the Gazette for some three months past. Owing to a severe accident to one of its members, which was noticed at the time of its occurrence, a visit to a neighboring city has been made, of some three months' continuance. Having enjoyed the hospitality of friendly

relatives during the above interval, he now resumes his labors here. During his absence, the duties of the publishing department necessarily devolved upon one alone. The Gazette is herewith increased in size equal to its former dimensions, and we trust with an increased variety of interesting readable contents.

The Earthquakes.

On Friday last, January 9th, this city and adjacent settlements was visited by a succession of earthquake shocks, one of which was the most severe which has been experienced on this coast for a long series of years. So far as our present information extends, it was felt as far south as Los Angeles. It extended to Point Conception westward. No information has yet been received from towns situate north of this place, but we shall doubtless hear of its effects in many localities as yet unheard from.

In this city, the morning of the eventful day was ushered in by the same genial sun; the air was tranquil, and no unusual atmospheric phenomena indicated that any sudden danger was so near at hand. At about 10 minutes past 8 o'clock there was a sudden vibration of the earth, which was of brief continuance. By many it was unnoticed, but was distinctly observed by those persons who have felt this peculiar sensation at former periods. At about half past 8, or at 22 minutes past 8 o'clock, according to those who assert that they had the "correct time," the severest shock commenced, and which continued from 40 to 60 seconds. It was universally noticed throughout the city, and was so violent in its vibrations that all the inhabitants fled from their dwellings, the majority of whom, on bended knees, and hearts throbbing with terror, made fervent supplications that the imminent and impending danger might be providentially averted.

This "shock" (for we have no more expressive phrase in the English language to denote the peculiar phenomenon,—the Spanish appelland "temblor" is more significant,) commenced with a gentle vibration of the earth, which gradually increased, accompanied with an undulating motion, until it attained its culminating intensity, and then as gradually decreased, until it ceased its action altogether. The vibrations were in an easterly and westerly direction. The peculiar motion experienced during its continuance very much resembled that on board a vessel in a moderate sea. Happily, it passed away without causing material damage to this city. Many walls of buildings were cracked, and we candidly acknowledge the most of us were very severely frightened. We have heard of no unusual action of the sea during the above mentioned period. The slight damage which ensued therefrom to our dwellings can doubtless be attributed to the great thickness of their "adobe" walls, and the fact of their being built, with a few exceptions, of but one story in height.

Some three or four hours after the occurrence we took a short walk up to the old mission church. Near that building is a water reservoir, built of stone laid in cement. The earthquake, we noticed, had caused the water therein to be forcibly ejected over each of the four sides, which had found its way to the ravine near by in a large stream,—indicating the strong, vibratory, upheaval motion at that place.

During the evening of the above day some two or three brief "shocks" or vibrations were felt; indeed, throughout the entire day and evening the earth, to us, seemed to be more or less agitated with a tremulous motion, but up to the present period we are happy to chronicle the fact that our beautiful valley continues "in statu quo."

The steamer Senator arrived the next morning, (January 10th,) bringing us the news from Los Angeles that the earthquake was severely felt at that city at about the same time of its occurrence in this locality. It was thought, on comparing notes, that its effects were more severe in that place than here.

Through the politeness of Mr. W. M. Johnson, U. S. Coast Surveyor for this District, we are placed in possession of the following interesting account of the earthquake phenomenon which occurred at San Buenaventura and vicinity. The mission church at San Buenaventura is badly injured. The roof has fallen in, or rather is supported by the walls and ceiling of the edifice, and the belfry is badly damaged. The greatest vibration and agitation of the earth is supposed to have taken place in the vicinity of Santa Clara river. Mr. Johnson's position

was some thirty miles southeast of San Buenaventura, in a cañada called Sycamore Valley, (Cañada de los Alisas,) sixty miles by land from this city. He noted the following observations: The first shock occurred at 24 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning; vibrations heavy and violent, and continued 2 minutes. Second shock occurred at 34 minutes past 8. The third at 36 minutes past 8; was quite violent, and continued 10 seconds. The fourth shock took place at 38 minutes past 8; this was accompanied with a loud, rumbling noise, a distinguishing feature, which was observed in no other shocks, either before or afterwards. The fifth shock was noticed at 12 minutes of 9, which was slight, and the sixth at 2 minutes past 9, which was also slight. The vibrations were N. E. and S. W. In the evening of the same day three momentary shocks were distinctly felt, the last one being the most intense. They occurred at 27 minutes past 8, at 10 minutes of 9, and 36 minutes past 10, respectively. At Santa Clara river the following interesting effects of the "temblor" were observed: There were large cracks in the bed of the river, running parallel to each other, for some ten or fifteen yards in length, in a N. E. and S. W. direction. About one mile from the mouth of the same river large square blocks of earth had sunk below the surrounding surface, and there remained.

Mr. Bodie called upon us on Tuesday and informed us that the earthquake was distinctly felt at Point Conception and at Santa Cruz Island. At the Point it shook the light house and damaged the reflector. At Santa Cruz a portion of the bluff at that place fell down.

While looking over our exchanges since the unusual phenomenon which has visited us, we find the following recent accounts of earthquake shocks which have occurred both in this country and Europe, viz:

"An earthquake was felt at Cairo, Illinois, November 15th, but no great damage done."

"By the latest news from Europe we learn that severe earthquakes had occurred in Egypt, and that the shocks were felt in Greece and Italy. Two hundred houses were demolished in Cairo. The city of Rhodes was in ruins. Some damage was also done in Smyrna. The earthquake also did great damage in Malta, Messina, Pozzalo, Syracuse, Candia, and other places in the Mediterranean. Several vessels in the Mediterranean felt the shock severely, and on board many of the steamers the machinery was stopped. The shocks extended from the 11th to the 16th of October. During the whole time Mount Etna was emitting dense volumes of smoke."

"A very violent earthquake was felt at Malta, October 25th, the shock being more violent and of longer duration than the oldest inhabitants remember to have experienced heretofore."

We fear we have trespassed too much upon the time of our readers already by the somewhat unusual length of this article, but will add a word or two more, which is a request that some of our patrons may feel disposed to give us their opinions as to what is the cause of "earthquakes." Let us hear from all who take an interest in elucidating the mysterious and sometimes apparently incomprehensible operations of Nature.

P. S.—We have to record two more "temblores" in this place since writing the above. One light shock occurred about midnight, and another strong shock at about 6 o'clock this morning.

During the observations of Mr. Johnson, above noted, no deflection of the magnetic needle was apparent. We are informed that in the vicinity of the Hot Springs at the period of the severe shock on Friday morning, large rocks on the neighboring peaks were detached from their position and rolled down the mountain side into the cañon. We trust that we shall not be unwilling chroniclers of any further "quakes" in this quarter.

We understand that it is the intention of one of our enterprising citizens to erect a steam flouring mill, in connection with a saw and planing mill, in this city. Such a valuable improvement is much to be desired, and we have no doubt that its projector, Dr. S. B. Brinkerhoff, will receive the liberal support of this community.

Notwithstanding the showers of rain with which we were visited on the 29th and 31st of December, very little grass has as yet made its appearance. We have heard of quite severe losses of stock lately. Farmers are busily engaged in ploughing, and making and repairing fences.

The schr. Julius Pringle, Capt. Garcia, arrived from the southern ports on Friday last, and sailed same day for San Francisco.

The Artesian Well in this city, that is being bored by Mr. Forbush on his own premises, has a depth now of 115 feet. After penetrating a very compact strata of yellowish clay, a bed of fine white sand has been struck. The water stands in the well at about five feet from the surface of the ground. Another well of this character will soon be commenced in the upper portion of this city, the expenses of which will be defrayed by private subscription. We are glad to see the enterprise of our citizens manifested in this particular. We feel sanguine of their ultimate success, and when the great object shall have been attained, its benefits will be almost incalculable.

Hutching's California Magazine for January has been received. We notice a merry, good-natured Christmas carol, by Dr. Dot-It-Down, which is humorously delineated by Nahl; an interesting account of the Hair Seal of the Pacific; a description of the Great Cave of Calaveras county, etc., all beautifully illustrated, together with other narrations, all possessing a peculiar interest to the Californian. Its typographical execution is excellent.

We have been shown by Judge Fernald fine samples of the Georgia upland cotton, in the boll, raised by him in this city, and that, too, under rather unfavorable circumstances. It shows beyond doubt that cotton can be raised here, and with proper culture could doubtless be made to excel in productiveness its eastern progenitors, for the reason that this State, in the wonders and increase of the vegetable kingdom, stands thus far without a rival.

Vessels are now engaged in freighting Asphaltum from the bed which occurs some five miles west of this city on the sea beach. We understand that it is sold on the beach at \$2 per ton. It finds a market in San Francisco, where it is being extensively used for paving streets, sidewalks, and making roofs impervious to rain.

The Librarian of the Santa Barbara Book Club requests those persons who may have any works in their possession, which belong to the association, to return the same, as some improvements are contemplated which render it necessary that they should be placed in his charge.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The annexed is a synopsis of the more important decisions made by the Supreme Court yesterday, as published in this morning's Union: The case of Palmer et al. vs. Boling, is one of very considerable importance. In it the Court affirm the action of the Court below, wherein it was decided that the Sheriff of Mariposa county properly seized what is known as the "Fremont Mariposa Grant," for delinquent taxes. Palmer, Cook & Co. had sued out an injunction to restrain the sale, the Court decided against them and they appealed, alleging two errors. Both objections are over ruled by the Supreme Court, and the tax sale will of course proceed, unless the taxes be paid. In this decision the Court also take occasion more clearly to define the law making tax deeds prima facie evidence of title..... In the case of Nathaniel Holland vs. the City of San Francisco, the Court decided that the only parties to whom could be refunded the proceeds of the sales of the famous "slip property," are the Land Committee—not the purchasers. It does not think the City liable at all..... In Lucas, Turner & Co. vs. San Francisco, for payment of "rejected scrip," it held that the city was not responsible—the scrip having been issued illegally..... In the case of Cary vs. Tice and Wife, the Court hold that to constitute a homestead, there must have been actual residence upon the property by the man and his family. In this case, the property was mortgaged before the wife had joined her husband in California, and the mortgage is good. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed..... In the case of Beckett et al. vs. Selover, the Court hold that the heir may dispute the validity of claims allowed by the administrator of an estate and the Probate Judge, upon an application to sell the estate to pay the debts of the deceased..... Certified copies from the Recorder's Office are not to be given in evidence if the originals can be produced..... The insolvent law of this State is not obnoxious to any provisions of the Constitution..... The Court hold that the act relative to counties applies to the claims in existence before the passage of the act as well as those afterwards accruing..... In the case of Meyer vs. Kalkman and Wm. S. White, Sheriff, the Court hold that the Superior Court of San Francisco is merely a Municipal Court, and that its jurisdiction must be confined to the municipal territory for which it was created..... In the matter of the estate of Deck, among other points the Court decide that so much of the act of 1855, relating to Public Administrators, as provides for the transfer to the District Court of issues of fact already decided in the Probate Court, is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it would indirectly confer appellate jurisdiction not recognized by the Constitution.—Sac. Age.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

The steamer Senator arrived here on the 10th inst. from Southern ports.

From San Diego, the Herald of 27th December gives us the following items of information:

The weather has been more changeable during the last month than it was ever known to be within the memory of the oldest resident in San Diego, and this winter has been the coldest in twenty-five years. Unless we have rain soon, our rancheros will lose their cattle by starvation—many have already died.—The Manchado and Poche horses are to have a trial to-day over a new race track that has been made near the New Town road. The stakes are \$500 a side, and \$75 forfeit.—We have never known the time when there were so few vessels in our harbor as at present. There are only two vessels at the Playa.

The Los Angeles Star of Dec. 27th says: The following cases have been disposed of during the week in the U. S. District Court:

On motion of Judge Ord, the appeals in the following cases were dismissed, namely, 375, 376, 378, 387.

No. 184. Thomas M. Robins, claiming La Calena o Las Pocitas, argued and submitted.

120. Isaac J. Sparks, Pismo, confirmed.

155. James McKinley, Coyucos, confirmed.

219. Jose Ramon Malo, Santa Rita, confirmed.

251. Maria Juana de los Angeles, Cueva o El Potrero, confirmed according to the juridical possession.

294. M. J. O. de Cota et als., Santa Rosa, confirmed to the extent of one and a half leagues, together with Sobrante grant, not to exceed eleven leagues in all. Court adjourned to Monday, the 29th.

Lieut. Col. Ripley, chief of the U. S. Ordnance Department of the Pacific Division, has been sojourning in our town for a few days. He left on the 22d instant for Fort Tejon. Col. Ripley has been on a pleasure tour through Southern California, and will visit the Colorado river and other remote places.

We have had considerable horse racing of late in this city, but we have been unable to get the particulars of the races, being generally private matches. A race of more than usual importance is, according to report, to come off on the 31st inst. Don Pio Pico enters the American horse Dick Johnson, and Don Jose Sepulveda enters California horse Bayou Pinto. This match is for \$3,000 a side, and to come off at the Mission of San Gabriel.

A meeting was held at the house of Messrs. Perry & Brady, of persons favorable to the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute. It was numerously attended. The organization of the society was perfected by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of officers to conduct the society. The admission fee is \$2; and the monthly subscription \$1. A library and reading room will be established without loss of time.

On Saturday night last, a gang of ruffians, numbering four or five, having their faces blackened, entered the house of Mr. Lewis Wilhart, who resides not a mile from town, tied him and his wife, and commenced searching for money. They found only \$10, with which they were not satisfied, and then began a murderous attack on the offending man, who was unable to resist. He was repeatedly cut and stabbed; and one of the villains remarked as he inflicted a horrid gash across the chest of the poor man, "he's dead now." The villains then departed. It is to be regretted that the officers, so far, have been unable to apprehend them. Mr. Wilhart is a quiet, industrious citizen, and this outrage caused a deep sensation throughout the city. Mr. W. still survives but is in a precarious condition.

Last week a couple of hombres, from the peaceful and chivalrous regions of Sonora, had a slight difference of opinion as to their respective places in the affections of a dark but comely señorita, when they resolved to go out and settle the difficulty, by cutting the gordian knot. The dispute and the life of one of the parties were ended at the same time.

"Tremont," a correspondent of the Star, uses the following language:

"Los Angeles, of late, has been the theater of so much political confusion, bustle, motion, fire, life, spirit of envious horse racing, gambling, and of eminent men collected from all parts of the State, that it makes me feel that the city of Angels is hardly the place for old fashioned folks, with old fashioned customs and ways. I am inclined to feel like the doge of Genoa, whom the imperious mandate of Louis XIV. had compelled to come to Versailles, and who, after surveying the city, and admiring its beauties, exclaimed, that he wondered at everything he saw, and most of all at finding himself there. * * * * *

"I tell you, sir, that it is a fact, that there are hundreds of people in this State, who firmly believe that if not all, a large majority of the citizens of this district are composed of murderers and out-laws, made up of the "rag-tag and bob-tail" of Texas and Arkansas, and their diet is composed of "jerked beef" and "slap-jacks," and they live, if not in raw-hide houses, in tents and tule-houses, and their manners very uncouth, indeed, if not barbarous. * * * * *

"Monte Valley, twelve miles from the city in an easterly direction, is a lovely valley, and everything grows in profusion there, without irrigation—corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, melons, onions, millet, &c. Each settler having his claim fenced with live willows, with lanes crossing each other at right angles through the whole valley, adds much to its beauty. So much can be said of this locality, that it is entirely useless to do anything more, except to add, that there is a grist mill in the southeast part of the valley in the course of construction, which will be of immense importance to the valley.— Mr. Squires is the proprietor. The citizens of the Monte are intelligent and industrious, and if they have not quite so many doctors and lawyers, they make it up in peacocks and pretty gals."

"Tremont" shows above the great contrast there is between the "City of Angels" and the Monte. In the same paper another correspondent, "Adelante," makes the following severe remarks respecting Los Angeles:

"Again am I induced to address our citizens through the columns of your valuable journal, with the hope my humble voice may be instrumental in calling their serious attention to our really alarming condition, the necessity of which you yourself must see; for not a week passes in which you are not called upon to chronicle some fearful violation of law, such as murder, shooting, stabbing or robbery. The majesty of the law is derided, insulted, and contemptuously trampled on, as the boldness of their actions so glaringly evince; and thus it is, crime succeeds crime, secure from detection by the authorities, who, it must be admitted, as well as regretted, without reflection on any of said officers, are insufficient for the emergency."

There must be high old times down in that latitude, respecting which editors and correspondents both agree. "Adelante" recommends that the people rise en masse, and combine with the authorities in hunting out the "horde of assassins," and rigorously punishing and driving them away.

The same paper says: The manufacture of paraffine has just been commenced here by a gentleman named Howard. Mr. Howard is a practical chemist. His attention was directed some time since to the extensive tar springs of this vicinity, which led him to make some experiments on the substance. The result is, that he has erected extensive chemical works a few miles from town, and is now engaged in distilling from this asphaltum, the burning fluid known as paraffine, said to be superior to camphine. Mr. Howard is, we believe, the only person who has practically tested the commercial value of the mineral tar which abounds in our vicinity, and we sincerely hope that his intelligence, skill, enterprise and industry may be richly rewarded.

The efforts of C. Keller & Co., in the introduction of California native wine, have been met with great success. In addition to the premium received from our own State Agricultural Fair, the U. S. Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of Philadelphia, have awarded their wine a first class diploma, besides making especial mention of its excellence in their report. Mr. Keller forwarded samples of grapes to the celebrated wine manufacturer, Mr. Longworth, and to the Patent Office, from which he received the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the parcel:

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Nov. 17th, 1856.
DEAR SIR: I have just received from you a magnificent specimen of California Grapes, for which I beg leave to return my grateful acknowledgments. I have distributed them in different quarters, sending to the President and Secretary of the Interior each a portion and some to other distributors. They reached Washington in good order, and are regarded with universal wonder and delight. If such products are common in California, she will soon be as renowned for her grapes and her wines as she now is for her gold placers. * * *
Yours, very truly,
CHARLES MASON.

The Los Angeles Star of January 3d, contains the following news items:

During the past week, we have had considerable rain in this locality, which, as it has been unaccompanied by the cold north winds which sometimes prevail here, will be of the greatest benefit to the country, in promoting vegetation, and enabling the farmers to commence the labors of the field, which have been greatly retarded, owing to the long continued drought.

The great race between Don Pio Pio's Am. horse "Dick Johnson" and Don Jose Sepulveda's "Bayo Pinto," for \$3000 a side, came off on Wednesday last, at the Mission San Gabriel. An immense crowd was attracted to the ground, the town having been almost cleared out to witness the sport. There was a great deal of betting, and very heavy sums were named. After many attempts to obtain a start, about two o'clock the word was given, and the horses started for the prize. The distance was 400 yards, which was accomplished by "Bayo Pinto" coming in ahead of "Dick Johnson" several feet. Some misunderstanding arose concerning the starting of the horses, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The money, up to last night, had not, we were informed, been paid over. We were not

present and cannot, therefore, say anything as to the cause of the dispute. Probably, the race will be run over, to decide the question. Over \$20,000, we understand, are pending on the result.

On Saturday evening last, a ball and supper was given in Masonic Hall, which was attended by the beauty and fashion of the city and neighborhood. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till an advanced hour.

On Saturday last, an election was held for two members of the Town Council, to fill vacancies. Myron Norton and George Carson were elected, vice I. del Valle and J. G. Downy, retired.

Jose Redona, charged with killing Felipe Ballester, last week, was examined before Justice Sackett and discharged, it appearing that deceased had made an attack on him, and that he had acted solely in self-defense.

From San Francisco we have the following "lokalitums":

The Board of Supervisors have passed an ordinance that no person sentenced to labor on the public works shall be made to wear any chain or manacle.

Petitions to the Legislature for a stringent law against Sunday trading are circulating for signatures. Such laws are inoperative in a community which does not recognize them as proper, and in any other they are not necessary.

The Wide West gives the following significant advice: Persons obliged to pass through the lower streets of the city after nightfall, should avoid the vicinity of Sacramento street near East, as several passers have fallen overboard through the planking in that locality recently. Pedestrians should also be on their guard against robbers in the neighborhood of the wharves in those nights when we have neither moonlight nor gaslight.

Chicken stealing has become one of the cardinal crimes in San Francisco. On Christmas eve, thirty-four fatted fowls disappeared from the henroost of one person on Sacramento street. So says a correspondent of the Sacramento Age.

On the 16th of December the Sacramento Age published the following:

WHAT A COUNTRY! Until to-day we had ceased to marvel at the wonderful productivity of the soil. Turnips, large as hay stacks, cabbages larger than Monte Diablo, beets reaching to the antpedes, children with six feet on one toe, and strawberries greater far than wash tubs, were nothing, created no surprise, and we heard about them without caring to listen. But when a man comes to us, as one did this morning, and deliberately asserts that in his door yard there is a pile of pine saw dust which is breeding little pine trees in great numbers, we eagerly permit him to go on and state all he knows about it.

The next day it has the following "continuation":

THE SAW DUST STORY. We said, yesterday, a man had told us in good faith, that a quantity of pine saw dust in his door yard was producing little pine trees. We did not say whether we relied upon his statement as being true, but we intended to remark that he was a very honest looking man. This we forgot, and it is probably owing to a want of explicitness in this respect, that several are inclined to "eliminate certain innoendoes" about our veracity. Last night we received a note containing this laconic line: "Your saw dust pile, I guess, is a lie!" We assure our unknown correspondent that we have every reason to believe what he says—the saw dust certainly lies in the man's door yard. Here is another epistle from an individual not so positive as the other, but more facetious: "The statement contained in your paper of yesterday, concerning the production of pine trees from saw dust, reminds me of a fact which I have not seen in print. About six weeks ago, I deposited two cart loads of sand in my garden walk, and from that very day the particles have gradually enlarged until they are now gravel and cobble stones! some of them much larger than a hen's egg. Can you account for this singular transformation?" No! we can't!

NOTICE.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MARE, branded, with black mane and gray tail; also, a small star in the forehead and a small white spot on the nose; supposed to be seven years old.
The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
M. Pleasant, January 4th, 1857.
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. 15-1f

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

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

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex steamer Senator and sch. J. 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;
Woolen Blankets;
Clothing;
A large assortment of men's ready-made Clothing;
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.
23 1f
JOHN KAYS & CO.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto 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.

32 4
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.

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 W. M. Hecht will please notify the agents, BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN.
30 1f

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 1f

New Market!!

THE undersigned has opened a house on State street, where will be constantly found a choice stock of all kinds of
Table Meat,
Fruit,
Butter,
Eggs, &c.,
As cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best.
PETER HAMMOND.
Santa Barbara, Aug. 25th, 1856. 15-13

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. PALM TREE, on the rancho, or at the store of M. Miner, in this city. 33 1f

Strayed or Stolen.

ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the letters of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Den-white hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead; had shoes on fore feet when last seen.
Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

L. P. FISHER'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
IRON BUILDING,
Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
solicited for the following named Papers:
Sacramento Union;
Daily Times, Sacramento;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Marysville Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Sonora Herald;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Olatavas Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Marysville Gazette;
Yreka Union;
Trinity Journal;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
California Statesman;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angeles Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego 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;
Pagot Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.;
Patagonian, 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;
Democrat State Journal, Sacramento;
Sierra Citizen;
Sierra Democrat;
San Jose Tribune;
Stockton Argus;
Marysville Express;
Old Mountaineer, Quincy;
Mariposa Democrat;
Butte Record, &c.
Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
All so disposed are invited to call on him and leave their orders. 35

Advertisements.

F. J. MAGUIRE

DEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS,
&c., &c., &c.

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.
Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros.

F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back and the money refunded.
Or 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.

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, Liq. uors, &c., &c. Sales made on the most reasonable terms for cash or credit.
1-49 1y
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 1f

Rancho for Sale.

FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Rancho, 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 100 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

ALLEN CULLUMBER, J. D. DALLY,
or to VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Orena's Building, State street.

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

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners
LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hiller;
ARBO, Captain Hughes.
Which will run regular hereafter, as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.
For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.
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

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, 1856. 1-14 1f

Aviso Publico.
POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla sera proseguido segun la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1856. 1-14 1f

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. 15-1f

G. E. MUELHAUSE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
J. A. L. A. M. A. 13-1f

MORRIS MINER,
(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS.)
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1-33 1f State Street, Santa Barbara.

GILES H. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NO. 1 LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING,
San Francisco.

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

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,
Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.
Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. J. W. LECOUNT,
32 2m 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.

PORTE MONNAIES; Playing Cards; Horn Dressing Combs;
Shell Dressing Combs;
India Rubber Combs;
Ladies' Back Combs;
Pocket Cutlery;
Scissors;
Bowtie Knives;
Whalebone;
Perfumery;
Razors and Razor Strops;
Tooth Nail and Hair Brushes;
Indian Bows;
Letter Paper;
Pass Books;
Shot Pouches;
Percussion Caps;
Gold and Silver Laces;
Gold and Silver Stars;
Gold Seals;
Gold Bags;
Gaugettes;
Buck Gloves;
Elastic Belts;
Dress Buttons;

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
Ladies' Collars, Habits and Cuffs;
White Goods;
Linen Cambrus;
Linen Lawns,
Tartanons;
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.

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.
BULTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
Agents,
Steamboat Landing,
1-1 1f
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1856.

D. S. LORD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,
11
No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

THE GAZETTE.

The New York Herald on the Election. A Good Imitation.

One of the best things after the fashion of an imitation is the following, which we clip from the Washington Union. Whether the events to which it alludes prove true or not, it is well worthy of publication.

[From the New York Herald, November 5, 1856.]
The long agony is over! James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the President elect of this great, glorious, and progressive Republic! The Union and the Constitution have proved too powerful for the negro-worshippers and Kansas-shriekers. The whole dirty, lying, brawling, canting pack, with the Rocky Mountain explorer at the head, and our respected cotemporary, of the white hat and drab surlout, at the tail, have, by the voice of the people yesterday, been consigned to an eternal and infamous oblivion. Let the rascally bulls of Wall street rejoice, for nothing short of a monetary earthquake on both sides of the Atlantic can prevent a prodigious advance in every species of real and personal property under the era of good feeling, North and South, East and West, which has just been inaugurated by the election of a patriot, sage, and statesman, of Wheatland. Selah!

The result has not surprised us in the least. Those who have watched the course of the Herald must recollect that, as early as February last, we not only foretold the nomination of Mr. Buchanan by the Cincinnati Convention, but that the events which have now become part and parcel of the political history of the country were clearly and distinctly foreshadowed. As the head and front, the body, breeches, and soul, of the great independent press of the United States, we have conducted the campaign on our own hook, and without the slightest reference to the praise or abuse of all the rascally politicians, cliques, factions, self-constituted committees and side-door arrangements in the land; and with the countenance of Archbishop Hughes, the blessing of his Holiness the Pope, and the military advice and assistance of our beligerent friend, General James Watson Webb, (of \$25,000 memory,) we shall so conduct all future city, state, and national campaigns. Selah!

As we elected President Pierce, so we have elected President Buchanan. The bran-bread philosopher of the Tribune, the "little villain" of the Times, the worthy old gentleman of the Courier, and the poetical old fogey of the Post, to say nothing of the respectable old asses who have been bled so freely for bleeding Kansas, have been completely bewildered, befogged and befooled by the free, unshackled and independent course of the Herald in bringing about the great moral, social, religious, political and financial revolution which has resulted in the elevation to the chief magistracy of nearly thirty millions of freemen of one of the purest of patriots and ablest statesmen which this or any other country has given birth to. Selah!

In bringing about this remarkable revolution—a revolution which must for all time to come be inseparably identified with the New York Herald, we have used the weapons of the enemy against the enemy. If they engaged in a game of false pretense, we adopted a system of bold and unblinking swindling. If they admired wool, we went off in ecstasies with crooked shins and projecting heels. If they trotted out a woolly horse, we out-barnamed Barnum in our tricks and manœuvres to make a gullible public swallow the humbug. Witness the manner in which we served up George Law. We killed him off; got him out of the way, by furnishing the American public with a perfect daguerreotype of the great steamboat man and railroad contractor. It is true that his chaplain in waiting—the Rev. Joe Scoville—and his surgeon in ordinary—the amiable Dr. Valentine—are dreadfully incensed at us; but so are the friends of the little French humbug—Frémont—and so are all the thieves, rascals, pickpockets, speculators, note-brokers, and codfish aristocrats in the country. An honest, fearless, outspoken, independent press must expect opposition and abuse from such quarters. We have had both ever since we commenced our career as a public journal.

We have given all the particulars of this great moral, social, religious, political and financial revolution which have been received by telegraph up to three o'clock this morning—the very latest hour we could hold back a paper with a daily edition of one hundred thousand copies, (advertisements inserted at the usual rates.) In a few days we will give a philosophical analysis of the vote. In the meantime we would advise our bran-bread cotemporary to have recourse to animal food and a pew in a Christian church in his present afflictions. For our old friend Webb we are willing to make intercession in order to procure for him an admission into one of the up-town asylums, under the supervision of a board of very discreet and very respectable old ladies. We would suggest to the Pathfinder the immediate necessity of his making tracks for the railroad to which he has "consecrated his whole life." As for Ward Beecher, we are somewhat puzzled how to provide for him. He cannot well return to the Pilgrim Church, and his services as a political spouter and brawler are no longer needed. Sharpe's rifles have been fully advertised, and Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps need no further puffs from the

pulpit. Why should he not engage in the opera war which is convulsing the Fifth-avenue and the dry-good stores of Broadway? the very thing for a man of his lively parts, cultivated tastes and belligerent disposition. Let him drop the gown and assume the baton at once. We go in for Chevalier Beecher against Chevalier Wykoff, Chevalier Maretzek, Chevalier Phalen and the whole codfish aristocracy of New York. Selah!

THE LITTLE JOKER. In the good old times in Kentucky, when "substantial justice" was administered in a log-cabin, after a very free and easy manner, a suit was brought to recover certain money of which it was alleged plaintiff had been defrauded by the ingenious operation known as "thimble-rigging." In the course of the trial plaintiff's counsel, who happened to be an "expert," undertook to enlighten the Court as to the *modus operandi* of the performance. Putting himself into a position, he produced the three cups and the "little joker," and proceeded, suing the action to the word:

"Then, may it please the Court, the defendant, placing the cups upon his knee, thus, began shifting them so, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup was the 'little joker'—meaning thereby, may it please the Court, this ball—with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered. For instance: when I raise the cup so, your Honor supposes that you see the ball."

"Suppose I see!" interrupted the judge, who had closely watched the performance, and was sure that he had detected the ball as one of the cups was accidentally raised, "Why, any damned fool can see where it is, and bet on it, and be sure to win. There ain't no defraudin' thar."

"Perhaps your honor would like to go a V on it," insinuated the counsel.

"Go a V? Yes, and double it, too; and here's the rhino. It's under the middle cup."

"I'll go a V on that," said the foreman of the jury. "And I, and I," joined in the jurors, one after the other, until each had invested his pile.

"Up!" said his Honor. Up it was, but the "little joker" had mysteriously disappeared. Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, on the ground that it was the "dermest kind o' defraudin'." His Honor adjourned the Court, and "stood for drinks all 'round," in consideration of being "let off" from his wager.

SHREWD—BOTH of 'EM. Smith, the auctioneer, is a popular man, a wit and a gentleman. No person is offended at what he says, and many a hearty laugh has he provoked by his humorous sayings. He was recently engaged at a sale of venerable household furniture, and had knocked down sundry lots of kitchen furniture and fixins. He had just got to "going, going, and a half, and a half—going," when he saw a smiling countenance, upon agricultural shoulders, winking at him. A wink is always as good as a nod to a blind horse or a keen sighted auctioneer, so Smith winked and the man winked, and they kept winking, and Smith kept going, going, going, with a lot of glass ware, stove pipes, carpets, pots and pewter, and finally the whole was knocked down—"To a—who?" said Smith, gazing at the smiling stranger: "Who? Goodie!" said the stranger, "I dunno who." "Why, you, sir," said Smith. "Sho' me!" "Yes, yes," said Smith, you bid on the lot." "Me? I'll be goll darned if I did," insisted the stranger. "Why didn't you wink, and keep winking?" quoth the auctioneer. "Winking? Well. I did—so did you wink at me. I thought you were widdin' as much as to say, keep dark. I'll stick somebody on that lot of stuff; and I winked as much as to say—I'll be goll darned if you don't, mister!"

FOLLOWING THE LORD. An itinerant preacher recently traveled among the north-western counties of this State. He was mounted on an animal whose appearance betokened very bad keeping—the mere framework of what had once been a horse. Riding up to the door of a country inn, he inquired of the landlord the distance to the next town. The host coming out was so forcibly struck with the appearance of the animal upon which the querist sat, that he walked around him twice before giving the desired information. He then inquired, "Who might you be, if it's a fair question?" "I am a follower of the Lord," was the answer. "Follerin' the Lord, eh?" demanded the host; "well, I'll tell you what it is, old feller," eyeing his horse again, "there's one thing sartin—of you stop on the road, you'll never ketch him with that hoas."

A silver cup having been voted to an officer once for some gallant action, a dinner was given to celebrate it, and after the cloth had been removed, the whole assembled company waited with interest to hear the eloquence that should attend the presentation. The president rose, and thrusting the cup towards the officer, said: "There's the jug." To which the officer replied, taking it up with pleasure and examining it: "Is this the mug?" We give this as a specimen of genuine bluntness.

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the Augur of Freedom intoxicated?" Not at all, sir. I merely said that I have seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

WHAT IS LAW? Law is like fire, and those who meddle with it may chance to burn their fingers. Law is like an ear-trap—very easy to get in, but very difficult to get out of. Law is like a lancet—dangerous in the hands of the ignorant; doubtful even in the hands of an adept. Law is like a sieve—you may see through it, but you will be considerably reduced before you get through it.

"John," inquired a dominie of a hopeful pupil, "what is a nailer?" "A man who makes nails," said John. "Very good.—What is a tailor?" "One who makes tails." "Oh you stupid fellow," said the dominie, biting his lips, "a man who makes tails?" "Yes, sir," returned John, "if the tailor did not put tails to the coats he made, they would all be jackets." "Sit down, John, you're an honor to your maternal parent."

HOW HE STOOD. "I stand," said a political orator, "on the ample planks of our party's platform, and palsied by my arm if I desert em!" "You stand on nothing of the kind," interrupted a little shoemaker in the crowd; "you stand in my boots, that you never paid me for, and I want the money."

"Samuel, my darling, my darling little sonny," says the aged mother, "I've not seen your book for several days or more—where is it?" "I know where it is!" "Well, where?" "Why it's only lost a little—kinder—in the barn, or round out of doors, summers, I guess; per'aps up garret, or ahind the wood pile."

A young gentleman walked into our office yesterday with an unlit cigar. After a few minutes vain search for the wherewith to light it, he turned to us and said: "Why is your office like an old bachelor?" We immediately replied: "Because it is *matchless*." He was put out forthwith.

An absent wife is here called upon to return to "bed and board." "Jane—your absence will ruin all. Think of your husband—your parents—your children. Return—return—all may be well—happy. At any rate enclose the key of the cupboard where the gin is."

An exchange paper says that transcendentalism is the spiritual cognosence of psychological irrefragibility, connected with concomitant ademption of enoculmient spirituality and etherialized contentment of sub-sultury concretion.

A cape cod paper is enthusiastic in its praise of the Fire Department of that place, on the occasion of a late fire. The department consists of a washtub, seven pails and a large sized syringe.

"Tintion!" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon; "front face, and tind to rowl call!" As many of ye as is presint will say 'Here!' and as many of ye as is not presint will say 'Absent.'"

Beautiful is the love and sweet the kiss of a sister; but if you hav'n't a sister handy, try your cousin—it ain't much worse.

N. B. If you hav'n't a cousin of your own, try somebody else's; there's no difference.

YOUNG AMERICA. "Jack," said a man to a lad just entering his teens, "your father's drowned." "Darn it," replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

The phrase of "fighting on his own hook" is now more elegantly rendered "waging war upon the pendent individuality of his personal curve."

An affectionate and endearing mother in this city is feeding her daughter on pickles, to prevent her being eaten up by young men, who call her "too sweet to live."

When a man is known for his shrewd tricks in trade or in private life, the possession of a public trust will not purify his habits.

A punster at the point of death being advised to eat a piece of pullet, declined, saying he was afraid it might lay on his stomach.

In China, if a young man is not married by the time he is twenty, he is drummed out of town. No place for bachelors among the fum-funs.

A barrel of cider was recently beheaded in Connecticut for working on the Sabbath day.

"That's part of the sinking fund," as the chap said when a box of Mexican dollars went to the bottom of the river.

The five great evils of life are said to be, standing collars, stovepipe hats, tight boots, bad whisky and cross women.

"Union is not always strength," as Sir Charles Napier observed when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

The saying "that there is more pleasure in giving than receiving" is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

Why is sparking like a lemon? Because you can't get the good out of it without squeezing.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES,
again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

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.

I hereby 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 *Ambrotos*, 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 at sea 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. 32tf

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, Canvassers, Agents, Pedlars, and the Public, that independent of his general Newspaper business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by every steamer, all the Standard Books, Magazines, and Reviews of Europe and America, together with all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and Publications of the day. Having been engaged in this business for years, he assures all concerned that he is enabled to forward all orders with promptness and dispatch, on terms more favorable than most houses, as he gives his personal attention to the selection and conveyance of every order. Parties favoring him with their orders may rest assured of being dealt with in the most satisfactory manner, and with works suited to their trade. School, Law, and Medical Works supplied at the earliest moment after issue. Blank Books, Cards, Inks, and Envelopes, and every variety of

COMMERICAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.
All orders must be prepaid, enclosing cash for Works.
Bills kept open to the latest moment.
United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. [1-21

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.

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

BRUSHES—ex "Hollander"
Adams' O. K. and ex Paris. Whitewash, 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 & Home's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing Body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes. Japan and Japanese' Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass—3mis

To Druggists.

THE "FLOWER OF THE WEST"

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

E. S. COOPER, M. D., SURGEON,

Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopædic 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 9 o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 30-3m

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

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

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

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 Lefebvre, 1-3 tf
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855.

Removal.

NOTICE—R. E. RAIMOND has removed into the spacious brick building, No. 105 Front street, near Washington. 1-5

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, Dugite, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings; Lachon, Ameskang's and other Blea. Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings; Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims; Keystone, Jewett City, and Onctona stripes; Merrimac, Cochoec, 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 Haven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonados and Jeans; Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overall; White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, &c.

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 one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete 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. 1-1 tf

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trimmings and Billiard Cloths!

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

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

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

including Brooms, Tubs, 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. 1-6m

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 project three distinct lights—top, side and half side lights—this 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. 1-1 tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHT HOUSE NEAR SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

A FIXED RED LIGHT, 4TH ORDER OF FRESNEL, Illuminating the Seaward half of the Horizon.

The Light House consists of a plastered dwelling of one and a half story, with a low tower, also plastered, rising through the roof. It is situated at an elevation of 146 feet above the sea, two miles south-westward from the landing at Santa Barbara, and about 550 feet from the brink of the bluff. The light is 130 feet above the same level; but from the red color, and low order of lens, it will not be visible for the range due to that elevation. It should, however, in a clear atmosphere, be seen 10 to 12 miles.

The latitude and longitude of the light, and the magnetic variation in the vicinity, as given by the Coast Survey, are as follows: Lat. 34° 23' 35" N. Long. 119° 42' 05" W. Mag. var. 13° 30' E., November, 1853. The light will be first exhibited on the night of the 1st of December, 1856, and every night thereafter until further notice.

By order of the Light House Board, HARTMAN BACHE, Maj. Topog'l Engrs., Br. Maj.

Office 12th Light House District, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12, 1856.