

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. II.—NO. 50.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 102.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
KEEP & HUBBARD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For One Year, \$5; for Six Months, \$3; invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1.50. A liberal discount will be made to monthly advertisers.

Phenix's Fourth of July Oration.

The Knickerbocker publishes a copy of a Fourth of July oration delivered at Fort Vancouver, W. T., on the Fourth of July, 1856, by John Phenix, E. S. D., sergeant-major, eighty-third regiment Oregon Territory Light Mules, from which we make the following extracts:

Brother Soldiers and Fellow Citizens: It is the Fourth of July. This morning, at half-past two o'clock, every inhabitant of this great, free and enlightened republic, amounting in number to several millions, was awakened from a sound sleep by a discharge of cannon, the explosion of fire-crackers, and the continued and reiterated shouts of little boys, and children of larger growth. From that time until 4 o'clock, sleep has been rendered impossible, and every inhabitant of this republic has had an opportunity to reflect with gratitude and thankfulness on the wisdom of our progenitors, and the greatness of our institutions; until at that hour the bells of every church, meeting-house, factory and boarding-house throughout the land, beginning to pour forth a merry peal, joining us in the glad anthem of our nation's independence, every citizen has got up, put on his pantaloons, taken a cock-tail, and commenced the celebration of the day in good earnest.

Throughout our whole vast extent of country, from Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine, where they pry the sun up in the morning, to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, where the thermometer stands at 212 deg. in the shade, and the hens lay hard-boiled eggs, this day will be a day of hilarity, of frolicking and rejoicing.

Processions will be formed, churches will be thronged, orations will be delivered, (many of them, possibly, of a superior character to this of mine), the gallant militia, that right arm of our national defenses, will parade the streets in astounding uniforms, whereof it may be said that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Small boys will fire pistols and burn their fingers, large boys will fire cannons, and blow off their arms; men will guzzle inebriating liquors, and become much intoxicated thereby; and a mighty shout will go up from the land, which, if the wind happens to be in the right direction, will cause the Emperor Alexander to tremble in his boots, and young Napoleon to howl in his silver cradle. For on this day the great American eagle flaps her wings and soars aloft, until it makes your eyes sore to look at her, and looking down upon her myriads of free and enlightened people, with flaming eyes she screams, "E Pluribus Unum," which may be freely interpreted, "Aint I some?" and myriads of freemen answer back with a joyous shout, "You are punkins!" On this glorious day, joy, good-feeling and good nature animate every breast; babies cease to cry, ladies to scold, all is amiability; and I hesitate not to say, that were the commanding general of the division on this day, to ask the Governor of Oregon for a chew of tobacco, he would hand over the whole plug without a moment's hesitation. And what is the cause of this general rejoicing, this universal hilarity, this amiable state of feeling, this love and veneration for this particular day of all days in the year—a day when the native American forgets all prejudices, and, though loving his country better than aught else, feels well-disposed toward every thing beside—a day that our German population respect, and speak of as "more better as good"—a day which Pat, who believes one man as good as another, and a mighty sight better, reverences as he does "St. Patrick's in the morning"—a day when aught unpleasant is forgotten, and mirth and jollity and fire-crackers abound. I will endeavor to inform you. Many years before Vancouver was born or thought of, when the present magnificent city of Portland was but a wild forest of fir timber, and the waters of these mighty rivers now daily plowed by the splendid steamer "Eagle," were navigated by the Indian chief Multnomah, in his dug out, provisioned with salmon and whortleberries, there dwelt in the far-off city of Genoa a worthy merchant named Daniel Lumbus, who prosecuted his business as a dealer in velvets, under the name of Daniel Lumbus & Co.

This merchant, at a somewhat advanced age, was blest with a son of great promise, whom, out of compliment to his partners, he named Christopher Co-Lumbus. From his earliest infancy this youth showed an ardent desire for a maritime life; and old Lumbus gratified his inclinations by sending him to sea.

In those days popular opinion turned to the belief that this world on which we live was a large square table, or plain surface, supported on columns of rocks, which extended all the way down. Columbus, however, dissented from this opinion, and believing the earth to be a globe or ball, decided in his own mind, that it might be feasible to start in a given direction, and sail clear around it, returning to the point of departure. Having communicated the views to Isabella, the Queen of Arragon, that lady, who was somewhat of an enthusiast, and had a strong conviction that Columbus was "one of them," sold her hoop ear-rings and other jewelry, and fitted out three top-sail schooners of which she gave him the command.

With these vessels, Christopher sailed in 1492, and after the most unheard-of trials and difficulties, encountering many headwinds, and much opposition from his crew, finally discovered the West India Islands, whence he immediately returned with a cargo of rum and sugar. This extraordinary discovery being noised abroad, a Spanish captain, who from his jovial disposition was called A Merry Cuss, sailed away, and discovered this continent, which, from its discoverer, derived the name of America. Then New England was discovered by John Cabot, and Virginia by Walter Raleigh, who also discovered tobacco, and gave himself dyspepsia by smoking it to excess, and Pocahontas was discovered by John Smith, and South Carolina by Calhoun.

I have never known a Fourth of July oration delivered, and I have listened to many, without a full and complete biography of the immortal Washington being given before its conclusion. It may appear a slightly hackneyed custom, but I shall certainly not let you go off without it. At the risk of appearing tedious, I shall therefore request your patience for a few minutes, while I read from the "Clostrap Cyclopaedia," by Professor Tube Rose, the following beautiful tribute to the memory of this greatest of men:

[From Tube Rose's American Biography.]

GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON. Geo. Washington was one of the most distinguished movers in the American Revolution. He was born of poor but honest parents, in 1732. His mother was called the mother of Washington. He married, early in life, a widow lady, Mrs. Martha Custus, whom Prescott describes as the "cutest pretty woman south of Mason and Dixon's line. Young Washington commenced business as a county surveyor, and was present in that character in a sham fight, under General Braddock, when so many guns were fired that the whole body of militia were stunned by the explosion, and sat down to supper unable to hear a word that was said. This supper was afterwards alluded to as Braddock's deaf eat, and the simile, "deaf as Braddock," subsequently vulgarized into "deaf as haddock," had its rise from that circumstance. Washington commanded several troops during the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself by fearlessly crossing the Delaware river on ice of a very inadequate thickness, to visit a family of Hessians of his acquaintance. He was passionately fond of green peas and string beans; and his favorite motto was: "In time of peace prepare for war."

George Washington's most intimate friend, a French gentleman, named Marcus Dee, who from his constant habits of risibility, was nick-named "Laughy yet." His greatest victory was achieved at Germantown, where, coming upon the British in the night, he completely surrounded them with a wall of cotton bales, from which he opened a destructive and terrific fire, which soon caused the enemy to capitulate. The cotton bales being perforated with musket balls, were much increased in weight, and consequently in value, and the expression, playfully used, "what is the price of cotton?" was much in vogue after the battle.

During the action, Washington might have been seen driving up and down the lines, exposed to a deadly fire, in a small Concord wagon, drawn by a bob-tailed gray horse. His celebrated dispatch, "*veni, vidi, vici*," or, "I came and saw in a Concord wagon, has reference to this circumstance.

Washington has been called the Father of his country; (an unapt title, more properly belonging to the late Mr. McClusky, parent of the celebrated pugilist,) the child has grown, however, to that extent that its own father would not know it. Gen. Walker (William Walker) is also called the Father of Nicaragua, and we have no doubt, in case of demise, his children, the Native Nicaraguans, would erect a suitable monument over his remains, with the inscription, "Go, farther, and fare worse."

Washington was a member of the know nothing order, and directed that none but Americans should be put on guard, which greatly annoyed the Americans, their comfort being entirely destroyed by perpetual turns of guard duty.

He was twice elected President of the U.

S. by the celebrated whig and know nothing parties, the democrats and abolitionists voting against him; and served out his time with great credit to himself and his country—drawing his salary with a regularity and precision worthy of all commendation.

Although, for the time in which he lived, a very distinguished man, the ignorance of Washington is perfectly incredible. He never traveled on a steamboat; never saw a railroad, or a locomotive engine, or a steam-coach; was perfectly ignorant of the principle of the magnetic telegraph; never had a daguerreotype, Colt's pistol, Sharpe's rifle, or used a friction match. He ate his meals with an iron fork, never used postage stamps on his letters, and knew nothing of the application of chloroform to alleviate suffering, or the use of gas for illumination. Such a man as this could hardly be elected President of the U. S. in these times, although it must be confessed, we occasionally have a candidate who proves not much better informed about matters in general.

Washington died from exposure on the summit of Mt. Vernon, in the year 1798, leaving behind a name that will endure forever, if posterity persist in calling their children after him to the same extent that has hitherto been fashionable. He is mentioned in history as having been "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," in other words he was No. 1 in everything, and it was equally his interest and his pleasure to look out for that number, and he took precious good care to do so. A portrait by Gilbert Stuart, of this great soldier and statesman may be seen, very badly engraved, on the "History of the United States;" but as it was taken when the General was in the act of chewing tobacco, the left cheek is distended out of proportion, and the likeness rendered very unsatisfactory. Upon the whole, General George Washington was a very excellent man; though unfamiliar with "Scott's Infantry Tactics," he was a tolerable officer; though he married a widow, he was a fond husband; and though he did not know the Beecher family, (and would have despised them if he had) he was a sincere Christian.

The Norwegian Maelstrom.

A correspondent of the Scientific American says he has been informed by a European acquaintance that the Maelstrom, that great whirlpool on the coast of Norway, laid down in all geographies, and of which we have heard such wonderful stories, has no existence. He had previously been instructed to believe that the Maelstrom was a fixed fact in the ocean; that its eddy was several miles in diameter, and that ships and even huge whales were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils, and buried forever "in ocean's awful depths." But his European acquaintance told him that a nautical and scientific commission, composed of several gentlemen appointed by the King of Denmark, was sent to approach as near as possible to the edge of the whirlpool, sail around it, measure its circumference, observe its action, and make a report. They went out and sailed all around and all over where the Maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be as any other part of the German ocean.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the correspondent of the Scientific American should anxiously inquire of the editor of that paper whether the Maelstrom has really been blotted out of existence by this Danish commission, or whether he may "still fondly cherish some terrible thoughts of its reality." But the editor confesses himself unable to throw any light on the subject, and says he can give his correspondent no positive information whether the Maelstrom is choked up or not.

This Norwegian whirlpool is probably "a fixed fact" in the minds of most American readers. Some thirty years ago a very circumstantial account of it, professedly from the pen of an eye-witness, went the rounds of the newspaper press. The writer asserted that he had but a short time previous made a voyage to Norway. While approaching the coast, the ship in which he sailed was nearly becalmed. After rocking listlessly for some hours upon the glassy surface of the sea, with just wind enough to lay the ship's course, all at once her head struck the dish of an enormous whirlpool, which instantly changed her course three points of the compass. The narrator of the story immediately rushed to the mast head, and there obtained a view of the entire whirlpool, which he described as several miles in diameter. The waters were rushing with terrible velocity to its awful centre, from which a deafening roar proceeded. Luckily for the vessel in which the writer found himself, a smart breeze sprang up immediately after she had struck the outer edge of the whirlpool, which enabled her to avoid the jaws of destruction.

During the past year 30 Revolutionary soldiers have died.

Chinese Ideas on War with England.

The following is a copy of a letter written by a Chinaman at Canton to a native friend in California. It was translated by Mr. James Hanley, Chinese Interpreter, and sent by him for publication in the Bulletin. The Chinese writer says:

The times among us are very boisterous. Our country is convulsed with warring with our own people and foreigners. The sah-sam-hong [thirteen foreign factories] was reduced to ashes but a few days since, which I suppose will be the means of bringing legions of barbarians to our shores to make war against us. The neglect of our mandarins in enforcing the law when it is necessary, and at other times passing beyond the prescribed bounds assigned them, have been the means of bringing about the troubles from which we have suffered and are most likely to suffer for some time to come. As, for instance, the lap-sam-hong. Our Governor, Yeh, ordered each hong [factory] to be destroyed, which was done, and for which we must suffer. Such was an injustice on our side. We ought not to have destroyed the hongs of the people of the nation who were at peace with us. But what limits can be set to men who seek revenge?

When the English barbarians invaded our country on an unjust cause, they aroused all our feelings of indignation against them, whilst my opinion is, that this time we will deal out to them a just retribution, as the Emperor of Russia is about to join our cause, and with myriads of warriors suppress the rebellion of our own people and sweep the English vagabond barbarians off the face of the earth, and by that means establish the tranquility so much desired throughout the length and breadth of the Middle Kingdom—[China].

A few days ago I was perusing some books and examining some maps, which had been presented to me at Macao by the teachers of the doctrine of Jesus, and from examination I found that the three great empires of the earth were China, Russia and England, and that the latter possessed the greatest portion of the vast lands of the Se-yung-hoy [Atlantic ocean], as well as the greater portions of the continent of India, until she nearly approaches our western boundaries. The people whom you live amongst in Kum-san [California] are a fraction of them; whilst the other ten thousand nations of the earth dwindle into insignificance when compared with them—Russia and the Middle Kingdom excepted. Yet withal they are weak when compared with Russia, which has been thoroughly tested of late. They, with myriads from other nations, for two years could not succeed in taking one city, [Sebastopol?] but had to return home well beaten, and thereby frustrated in their designs on the honorable Russian nation. What success can they expect when the great Russian nation will be at our aid? None whatever.

Now the red-haired barbarians [English] and other foreign devils [fan qui] who come to our shores add nothing to our benefit. We supply them with tea, rhubarb, silks, and many other valuable commodities, while they in return bring us nothing but opium. Our Central Empire derives no profit from foreign commodities; and as for the opium, both they and we are well aware of its evils. It is a vice they have unjustly forced upon us, from which they are unwilling to reform, and although the Court of Heaven [the Imperial Court] hath treated men with great mildness, men from afar, yet it can no longer withstand their scorn and contempt, but must now deal out to the English and other law-breaking foreign devils, the retribution due them for past offences. Our Central Empire furnishing for many years tea, sugar and other commodities to these ungrateful barbarians, will henceforth be closed against them, depriving them thereby of the valuable products of our empire. In a few years they will know themselves better, when they have suffered from the want of that with which we furnished them, as we are fully determined from hence onward never to admit any more foreigners on our coast.

At present I advise you to stay in the country of the gold hills [California], as I assure you that your life would be much endangered by coming here. In truth, I wish I was in the gold hills along with you if it was not for the dread of living among those foreigners who pay no respect to the dead. Pain would I go to foreign countries to seek for knowledge, if it was not for fear that I should die, and my soul, finding no rest, would suffer with hunger and cold whilst wandering along the mountains of strange lands in search of my departed ancestors.

An Eastern editor, upon seeing an egg which was seven inches in circumference, exultingly exclaimed: "Can anybody beat this?" "Certainly," answers a Yankee cotemporary, "send it to us and we'll break it into a bowl and beat it with a spoon."

The Way the Sponge is Obtained.

Sponge is a cellular fibrous tissue produced by small animals almost imperceptible, called Polyipi by naturalists, which live in the sea. This tissue is said to be covered, in its recent state, with a kind of semi-fluid thin coat of animal jelly, susceptible of a slight contraction or trembling on being touched, which is the only symptom of vitality displayed by the sponge. After death the jelly disappears, and leaves merely the sponge, formed by the combination of a multitude of small capillary tubes, capable of receiving water in their interior, and of becoming thereby distended. Sponges occur attached to stones at the bottom of the sea, and abound particularly on the shores of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. Although analogous in their origin to coral, sponges are quite different in their nature; the former being composed almost entirely of carbonate of lime; while the latter are formed of the same elements as animal matters, and afford on distillation a considerable quantity of ammonia.

Diluted sulphuric acid has been recommended for bleaching sponges, after the calcareous impurities have been removed by muriatic acid. Chlorine water answers better.

The sponges of commerce are usually prepared before they come to the market, by being beaten and soaked in diluted muriatic acid, with a view to bleach them, and to dissolve any adherent portions of carbonate of lime. Three kinds are found commonly in the market, and known as the Turkey; the variety of the same, which is very rare; and the West Indian. On examining the living sponge of commerce with a power of about five hundred linear, the fleshy matter will be distinctly observed, having in its interior gemmae, which are considered to be the young. These are occasionally given off from the mass of living matter. The threads or fibres are various in size. The spicules are not found within these, but in the large and flattened fibres, and varying in number from one to three or more, imbedded in their substance. Sometimes one spiculum projects a half or more from the side of the fibre, and is then only covered with the animal matter at the base, or half way up. The fibres of the West Indian species of sponge have been clearly proved to be solid. In the rare variety of Turkey sponge the fibres are possessed of vessels which anastomose in various directions, differing much in size, and not imbedded in horny fibre, but in a separate sheath. This true vascular tissue performs very important functions in the economy of the animal during life. In some of the tubes of sponge have been observed small globules, the largest of which measured the 1668th of an inch and the smallest the 50,000th of an inch. They were accidentally perceived to move from right to left.

The sponge is an article of such common use about our houses that its appearance is familiar to all, yet few persons think of its origin or inform themselves how or where it is produced. The Levantine sponge is the most celebrated for its fineness and delicacy of texture; other places also produce the "staple," but none can vie with those of oriental origin. The manner of gathering the sponge from the rocks under the sea is novel, and to those engaged in it often a dangerous pursuit. The boats employed in the business proceed to the "grounds" early in the morning, and cast anchor. The divers have nothing on but a short sack, which covers the breast. In descending, they go down by the aid of a rope attached to a heavy weight. Arriving at the bottom the diver moves about, and by feeling, selects the best specimens within his reach, which he puts in the sack on his breast, and when exhausted ascends to the surface of the water. In this laborious way the day is passed. When the sponge is first taken out of the water, it is enveloped in a gelatinous animal substance, which makes it very heavy, and causes it to hold water; by placing the sponge on the ground and treading it with the feet the gelatinous substance is discharged, and but very little more preparation is necessary to prepare the sponge for market.

The three great levers that govern the world are—Printing Presses, Pulpits and Petticoats. Without them the bottom would fall out, and society would become a chaos again. The press makes people patriotic, the pulpit religious, but women sway all things. There would be no going to church if there were no girls there, neither would there be any going to war were the soldiers to meet with no applause but from the masculines. Without the sunshine shed by women, the rose of affection would never grow, nor the flowers of eloquence germinate. In short, she is the engine of life, the great motive power of love, valor, and civilization. In proof of this, truth in all history speaks trumpet-tongued.

The population of Cuba is estimated at 1,446,602.

THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857.

The long continued drought in this portion of the State the present year, and the liability to occasional dry seasons to which this region is subject, make it apparent to farmers and stock raisers that they must resort to artificial means of procuring a supply of water for their pastures and sowing grounds. Unless water can be abundantly obtained from artesian wells, it is quite obvious that the settlement of this locality will not advance with much rapidity. It is of little moment that the soil and climate are eminently adapted to the production of everything that can be cultivated in the temperate zone, if there be a lack of water to nourish vegetation. The scorched plains on every side betoken a disastrous year to the agriculturists. The season has now advanced so far that neither showers nor drenching rains can do much good to the crops, and the hopes confidently cherished in the spring of luxuriant harvests, have been abandoned. The frequent recurrence of such seasons would render it useless to attempt the cultivation of the soil here, and their return once in a while is apt to cool the ardor and impair the energy of the husbandman. He has slim assurance that the seed he sows will germinate, or, if it does spring up, that it will mature and reward his labor and care. He cannot successfully compete with the cultivator of the North, where, though the soil is not so rich, the crops are nevertheless uniformly certain. A year like the present falls heavily upon the ranchero. Few cattle will be suitable for driving to the market a month hence, if they are left to glean the scanty herbage of this region, and before rain can be reasonably expected to fall again, multitudes must starve unless removed from the plains to the valleys among the hills and mountains. We therefore watch with peculiar interest the experiment of boring the artesian well in this valley, and hope soon to be able to announce that the project has been entirely successful. When the clear water is seen gushing forth in copious streams, the rancheros will begin to discover that wells of this sort can be made useful on their broad acres, and that two blades of grass can be made to grow where but one grew before, and in such a season as this only half a blade. The valleys now sterile and barren can be made to smile with verdure in the spring, and wave in the autumn with golden grain. Nothing but artesian wells are needed to accomplish this, and the cost of sinking them is really insignificant, as shown by the valley of San Jose, when their beneficial results are computed.

A company of residents of this city will start to-day on a tour of exploration on the other side of the coast range of mountains. They are well provided with maps and Indian guides, and will visit the veins of silver which were worked in former times by the priests who had charge of the Mission at this point. The existence of rich veins of silver among those mountains has long been known to the Americans from rumor, and searches have been made by different parties, all of which, however, have proved ineffectual. The company are said to have obtained sure information of the exact locality of these mines. The stories told of their richness seem extravagant, and we will not recount any of them now, lest we should tax too strongly the credulity of our readers. We hope that the accounts may prove to be true.

On Thursday, the 23d instant, John T. Burnet was thrown from his wagon while descending a hill at the Rincon, and was so severely injured that he expired in a few minutes. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a wife and eleven children. Mr. Burnet came to this county from Texas about three years ago. He was originally from Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee, and was a near relative of Gov. Burnet, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The jury in the case of James P. Johnston, of Los Angeles, charged with the crime of murder, perpetrated on Henry Wagner on the night of the 30th March, failed to agree upon a verdict.

Later from the Eastern States.

The dates by the Orizaba are to March 23d—three days later than previous advices. The New York Herald contains the following telegraphic dispatches from Washington: The administration have received nothing, and do not place any reliance in the rumor that our Minister, Mr. Bowlin, and Mr. Morse, had demanded their passports from the New Granadian government.

It is believed that an appointment of a successor to Col. Geary will be made next week, and it will be a Northern man, as heretofore. Several gentlemen have been already named for the post—Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, Gen. O. Clarke, of New York, and others.

John Bigler, of California, was to-day appointed Minister to Chile. The following among other officers are assigned to the steamer Niagara, and have been ordered to report to the Navy Department by the first of April: Captain Hudson; Lieutenants North, Todd, Guest, Wells, McCauley, Whiting and Kennon; Surgeon Palmer, and Assistant Surgeons Liprah and Washington; Purser Eldridge and Chief Engineer Everett.

Col. Wheeler, who has held the commission of Minister to Nicaragua ever since the cessation of diplomatic intercourse, has recently resigned it.

Hon. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, has been recommended by prominent politicians of that State for the mission to Russia.

The California appointments do not satisfy the Broderick interest. Gwin's friends have triumphed. Broderick declares openly that he will never cross the threshold of the White House while the present incumbent occupies it.

By the last arrival from Europe I understood that our Government received from the Danish Government a proposition for surrendering the tolls now levied on vessels passing the Sound, and to secure, in lieu thereof, the gross sum to be arranged between the parties, which is said to be three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Such an arrangement has been effected by France, England and some other countries. Denmark undertakes, in consideration of the payment, to maintain lighthouses along the Sound, and keep the lights in proper order forever, adopting all the progressive improvements which may be made in the mode of lighting. She also undertakes to keep a corps of pilots for the use of vessels that may require them, the vessels paying the pilots a moderate compensation. I have reason to believe that negotiations will be opened by our government, and that an adjustment of this difficulty will shortly be made.

Gov. Geary arrived here this evening. Official notice was received to day of his resignation, and it was accepted. The appointment of a new Governor was before the Cabinet to-day.

We can nowhere find, says the San Francisco Herald, the appointments for California, though in a letter telegraphed to the New York Herald of the 22d, they are spoken of as a fixed fact: "The New York appointments, now that those of California are disposed of, are the principal theme of conversation." The paragraph relating to the complexion of the appointments (given above) appears in the paper of the day following—March 23d—the day of the sailing of the steamer.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR CALIFORNIA. Messrs B. & C. S. Haines, of Elizabeth, N. J., have just made a shipment of Short Horns to George H. Howard, of San Francisco, the first of this breed of cattle sent to that State. The lot embraces one bull, two years old, and one about six months; and two heifers a year and a half old. We shall look with much anxiety for the success of this first undertaking to introduce improved cattle into that great State, so well adapted to the business of stock raising.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

These splendid cattle arrived safely on the Golden Age. The lot consists of "Hopeful," a heifer calved in June, 1855; "Young Bevidere," a bull calved in May 1856; "Priore," a bull calved January 1855; and "Miss Nightingale," a heifer calved in July, 1855. These cattle, making all due allowance for the hardships of the voyage, are in fine condition. They will soon be taken to San Mateo county. We are pleased to see an effort made to improve the breed of cattle in California, as our State is doubtless destined to be one of the greatest stock raising countries in the world.—*S. F. Chron.*

We are enabled to state, says the Bulletin upon the authority of the principal banking houses in this city, that the rumor circulated by some of the papers respecting California \$20 pieces of private coinage, is entirely unfounded. The bankers profess to have not the least intention of depreciating this coin at present, and will receive it, as heretofore, for \$20, unless compelled to a different course, by the refusal of the public to take the same in payment of their checks. Any other conduct at this time, when the Mint is about being closed for an indefinite period, to enable the Melters and Refiners to settle their accounts with the Government, would be highly prejudicial to business.

MARINE. April 24th, arrived, schooner Laura Bevan, Garcia, from San Francisco. Sailed next day for San Pedro.

April 27th. Arrived, schooner Victoria, Peabody, from the adjacent islands, with 700 gallons seal and elephant oil.

April 30th. Sailed, schooner Ann G. Doyle, Phillips, for San Francisco.

Later from Nicaragua.

A Narrative by Gen. Walker Himself.

[From the San Francisco Herald, April 21.]

By the permission of Mr. Edmund Randolph, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following narrative of recent events in Nicaragua, from the pen of Gen. Walker himself. From this letter, devoid as it is of any attempt either at exaggeration or concealment, an accurate idea of the present condition of things in Nicaragua can be formed. It will be read with interest:

RIVAS, March 22, 1857.

MY DEAR RANDOLPH: Crittenden wrote to me that * * * had been a very useful man in California; therefore I sent him back with instructions to report faithfully and accurately. I did not know his propensity to lie, or I should have sent some one else. This time I shall write, and not trust to any one. * * * * *

Since the enemy came into this Department, we have never had more than 500 men for marching. On the first of January the aggregate of the army was upwards of 1000, including sick, wounded, and officers on furlough. Now it amounts (Ordnance, Commissary's, Quartermaster's, etc., Departments,) to something over 700—for marching, 400. The diminution is due almost entirely to desertion and the balls of the enemy—very little to fever or any form of disease.

Besides the fight at Obraje—which, as the Costa Rica papers show, did more damage to the enemy than I thought for—we have four times attacked them at San Jorge, and have had one action on the plains near Jocote. During that time the enemy had several times received reinforcements. Just before we attacked them last, they had from five to six hundred men from Punta Arenas through Guanacaste. They have never attempted to land any men at San Juan del Sur since the ill-fated expedition of the "Once de Abril."

Concerning the action at Obraje, and the first and second attacks on San Jorge, you are already informed. I supposed that * * * would inform you that before he left we gave them a cannonade of about one hundred rounds, but he does not appear to have done so, and I see nothing of this in the papers. This cannonade depressed the enemy, who did not venture to come out to attack us; but our supply of round shot (6 lb.) was limited, and we retired. Since then we have been casting 6 lb. shot, and our cupola for smelting is now in operation. This, with the 500 shot Crittenden sent, assists us materially.

After our first cannonade of San Jorge, I mounted fifty or sixty men, and thus raised the Ranger force to 110 or 120. For some days they scoured the neighborhood and kept the enemy close to San Jorge. But they began to desert; one whole company—Farrell's—going off in two detachments. This company was made up of Stockton gamblers, who did pretty well in action, but had not moral courage to bear up against the terrible reports put in circulation by the natives.

About the time the Sierra Nevada was expected, I sent forty Rangers to San Juan del Sur, under the orders of Col. Caycee. The day they were to return, I got news that the enemy—about 200 strong—were at or near Jocote. I accordingly sent Gen. Sanders, with about 120 rifles, to occupy Jocote and communicate with Col. Caycee. On the road, some four miles this side of Jocote, he met the enemy from 150 to 200 strong. Soon after the fire opened, Captains Higley and Conway, whose companies were deployed in advance, were killed; a panic seized their men and spread rapidly to the rest of the command, and it was, according to all accounts, impossible to rally the men. Eighteen were left on the field—most of those wounded were left in the flight, and some eight or ten wounded were brought in. What makes the matter worse, Caycee had met the enemy on the Transit and got the better of them, so that they were probably in retreat to San Jorge when Sanders met them. This happened on or about the 4th of March.

Of course this affair had no tendency to check desertion, which was already rapid, and fomented by the proclamations and addresses the enemy found means to scatter in our camp. On the 7th, however, Capt. Stewart arrived with 70 men, and on the next day I addressed the whole force in the Plaza. The desertion was stopped, and the army returned to a healthy state.

The affair at Jocote had depressed the courage of the men and impaired their confidence in each other; but on the 15th—this day a week ago—I thought their spirits good enough to hazard another attack. Accordingly, on Monday morning I marched with two sixes and a twelve pound howitzer, four mortars, about four hundred rounds of six-pound shot, and eighty shells, supported by about 400 men. We opened fire about 7 A. M., at a distance of about four hundred yards, and after giving them 120 or 130 rounds of balls, opened with the shells. This soon forced them to come out of the town and attack us. They came out, I think, 1500 or 1800 strong, attacking us vigorously on all sides. Our men met them well—let them come up close—and drove them back with great slaughter. We kept up our cannonade on the town, so that they did not venture to return. About 3 P. M. I ascertained that nearly their whole force was scattered along the road to Rivas, in order to prevent us, as they said, from returning. Forning, then, the column with our wounded and ammunition in the centre,

I took the head of the column and kept the advance companies at a charge all the way to Rivas, driving the enemy from all the points they occupied on the road and scattering them in all directions.

Our loss in this action was 14 killed and 50 wounded, most of the latter slightly. By the enemy's own account they have lost from 400 to 600. The reports make these killed; so I think their loss may very safely be put at from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. Besides these the roads have been covered with deserters, north and south. On the night of the 19th, 83 Costa Rican deserters passed through Virgin on their way home.

Altogether, I think this last blow is as severe as any we have given them since we have been in the country. It has raised the courage of our own men; I never saw them fight better than they did last Monday. In addition to this, while we were at San Jorge, and this place was in the keeping of the departments, citizens and hospital patients, a number of the poor natives of the neighborhood came in and asked for arms. A number of the natives, too, have been voluntarily bringing in to us hogs and cattle during the week. These facts are significant, for they show how the natives think the war is going.

Considering the numbers which have been brought against us in this war, it is remarkable that so many of the poorer class of people have adhered to us in all reverses of fortune. Ignorant as they are of the resources and the feelings and sympathies on which we rely for support from the United States, their confidence in our power is due to the constancy with which we have borne up against famine, pestilence, and the thousands the Allies have sent against us. Their hatred, too, to forced military service and their desire for quiet, tranquil labor makes them sympathize with us. I believe we can say with truth and just pride that, in spite of the calumnies our enemies have spread—in spite of the stories about civil and religious slavery—that we have a large majority of the working people in our favor. Especially is it true in this Department, where the transit has increased their little trade and made them familiar with the advantages to be derived from the Americans.

Concerning matters on the river, you will receive by the Sierra Nevada all the news I have up to the present time. The Orizaba will bring later advices, although not later than the 20th, as the Tennessee does not, I understand, touch at San Juan del Norte. My impression is, that Lockridge will be here in a few days, either by way of Chontales or along the southern shore of the lake; that is, if he is not able to get a steamer. My aide, Major Baldwin, left here for San Juan del Norte with such instructions as lead me to expect Lockridge soon. Before the Orizaba returns I may have news direct from the river; if so, I will send it to you.

You will see that our ports are made free. This will, I think, facilitate the settlement of the Mosquito question in a manner more honorable to Nicaragua than was proposed by the Clarendon-Dallas treaty.

I shall write again before the steamer returns. This letter is written merely to give you some idea of events up to this date.

Yours, truly, WM. WALKER.
Mr. Edmund Randolph.

MONDAY, March 26th.

P. S. While writing the foregoing the enemy were keeping up a cannonade—very slow—with a 24 pounder, from a hill 1200 or 1400 yards distant. Their camp was situated on the Hacienda of Cuatro Esquinas, in the direction of San Jorge, while at the same time they barricaded on the Obraje road, on the brow of a hill about 200 yards from our pickets.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, the women who have been friendly to the enemy packed up and left. This was suspicious, and foreboded a general attack. The officers on duty for the day were ordered to be vigilant during the night, and two generals, and two field officers were ordered to be up in turn. About daylight an aide called me saying that the hospital—the Maleano house on the hill—was attacked in the rear. A company was ordered to the hospital, and the enemy was repulsed with the loss of an officer and 6 or 8 killed, and a number wounded. The fire and hardly ceased on the side of the hospital, when the whole front and right flank, as well as a portion of the rear of our camp, were assaulted by the enemy. They got into some of the houses, and commenced very industriously to throw up barricades; but they were finally driven from all their positions, and repulsed with a loss—as far as I can judge from the dead and wounded left behind—of between 300 and 400. They also lost a four pound piece taken by us, as well as 60 or 70 English Minie muskets, and some 5000 cartridges—excellent British powder in the last.

One of the wounded taken prisoner is an Italian, who came out under the auspices of the Accessory Transit Company, in July, 1855, for the defence of Castillo and the river frontier. He deserted after the treaty of the 23d of October, 1855, and went to Costa Rica; was blown up on the "Once de Abril" and picked up by Captain Faysoux. After several months service in the chaingang here, he knocked a careless sentry on the head and escaped. He was, therefore, an officer of confidence with the Costa Ricans, and had charge of two four pound pieces in the action. From him I gather some interesting details. He says we were

attacked this morning by upwards of 2000 men, under Jose Joaquin Mora. It appears that the 500 or 600 men who left San Jose on the 2d inst., did not arrive at San Jorge until last Wednesday, two days after our cannonade. Since then J. J. Mora came from San Carlos with 300 more, leaving Trinidad Salazar, (the greatest coward in Nicaragua,) in charge of that post. From all accounts Salazar could not have with him more than 100 men; and Mora brought with him the 24 pound gun from San Carlos. I, therefore, conjecture that by this time Lockridge is in possession of the whole river. This Italian estimates that at least one-half of the Costa Rican force engaged this morning was put hors du combat. Considerable numbers have doubtless deserted, as our picket on the Jocote road saw them running away in squads of 2, 3 and 4, without arms. The action, then, has been pretty decisive to the Costa Ricans; and the Hondurans we have captured, say there were not more than 100 left of the contingent which Jatruch brought. The Nicaraguans engaged to-day have doubtless fled in all directions; for the most of them were pressed and glad of an opportunity to escape. Zarala's Guatemalans are by all accounts few—not more than 200. So that this third battle of Rivas has, I think, been quite decisive to the Allies.

Our troops are in fine spirits. We lost to-day only 4 killed and 4 wounded. The native boys—for most of them are young Nicaraguans—with us behaved well. They were fierce against the Costa Ricans, and wanted to slay the prisoners who come hither to ravage and desolate their "pais." We have got, however, about 15 of them—Costa Rican prisoners—well and hearty, and will put them to better use than filling graves. They are excellent for laborers; and I think it will do to get our officers and men into the habit of directing native workmen.

Among the letters found on the bodies of the dead is one from a sister to her brother, dated "Cartago, Feb. 28th, 1857." This letter says they have left no men except the old and incapable at Cartago; that there are 130 filibusters (deserters, I presume,) in the Plaza of San Jose; that there has been "fuego," whether at San Jose or at Cartago does not appear. From this it appears that the deserters inspire fear and suspicion, and that the Mora Government has its enemies as well as its friends in Costa Rica.

Jeres, it seems, was with Joaquin Mora at the house of Cuatro Esquinas. Neither of them entered into the action. I hope Jeres will not be so lucky as to catch a rifle ball in battle. He richly deserves hanging; for he is a plotter of assassinations and all sorts of iniquities.

Altogether the prospect is good; and if I hear from Lockridge during the coming week we will soon have Nicaragua clear of her invaders. More than this, we will soon put all our enemies under our feet.

Yours truly, WM. WALKER.

TUESDAY, March 24th.

MR. E. RANDOLPH:—For your further information I give you an abstract of the consolidated morning report of this date.

Of the Line there are, for duty, 10 Captains, 4 First Lieutenants, 14 Second Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates, 332; of sick, 184 privates, mostly wounded, and about 40 officers, wounded, attached and unattached; for extra duty, 35 privates. Adding the field and staff, those in arrest, etc., etc., we have a total of 542. Aggregate 592; this last including only those actually present, there being 29 Rangers out. For the Departments; we have in the Arsenal, 56; Ordnance, 23; Quartermaster's 15; Commissariat, 14; Hospital attendants, etc., 17; Band, 4; Pay, 3;—in all 107. The aggregate of all present is reported at 712, to which add 29 absent, and we have 741. There are some 50 citizens, discharged soldiers and others; so that our whole number, sick and wounded included, may be put at 800. W. W.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st.

After the attack of the 23d, the enemy recovered their strength sufficiently to retain their position at the Cuatro Esquinas. They have gone to work vigorously, barricading in all directions, and are now occupying four points around this place. As I do not care about losing more men than is absolutely necessary, I merely occupy Rivas without attempting to dislodge the enemy. Their presence subjects us to no inconvenience except in the matter of beef; and we have enough of other meat to last for more than forty days.

The enemy gives unmistakable signs of weakness and dissolution. Every now and then they attempt to drive their men up to an attack, but it is impossible to get them within rifle range. A very slight blow would, I think, dissolve them; and although it may be necessary for us to strike it in a short time, I defer it until something definite is heard from Lockridge. W. W.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Col. Lockridge left Point Arenas on the morning of 22d March with the steamers Scott and Rescue, with his remaining force, ammunition and provisions. On the 26th, he had succeeded in getting the Rescue over the Mochuca Rapids with all the requisite supplies for attacking Castillo, which he did on Wednesday, March 30th, capturing it with the loss of 27 men killed and wounded. The Costa Rican loss was 123 killed and a large number wounded.

Col. Lockridge is in command, but has with him Generals Hornsby and Wheat, also

Col. Frank Anderson and Major Baldwin, and 475 good men with three months supply of provisions, and plenty of arms and ammunition. The only position now held by the Costa Ricans is Fort San Carlos, thirty-two miles from Castillo, at the head of the river. Lockridge will make a desperate effort to retake it.

The Tennessee's passengers came over on the 5th, and embarked the same day on board the Orizaba, which left at 5 P. M., for San Juan del Sur, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, at 5 o'clock, finding in the harbor the U. S. Sloop St. Mary's and Nicaraguan schooner Granada.

About 9 o'clock, while the third mate and four of the crew of the Orizaba were on shore for the purpose of procuring water, Colonel Blanco came charging into town at the head of about 100 Costa Ricans, and did not stop till they had reached the wharf and hulk of the Transit Company. As soon as the alarm was given, the officers and men of the Orizaba rushed for their boat. Louis Pish, who was assisting at the tank, Mr. Moody, and a sailor, who were at the Company's office, all made a rush for the steamer's boat, and by wading and swimming succeeded in getting into it. Mr. James Small was not so successful; he plunged into the water up to his neck, lost his revolver, and was compelled to wade on shore and give himself up. George Robinson ran down to the hulk, closely pursued by the enemy; he jumped into the water, and kept swimming around the bow until he was relieved by a boat from the St. Mary's. They fired two shots at the steamer's boat, without doing any harm, and one at a sailor who was in the rigging of the Granada, letting loose the sails, which ball passed over the Orizaba, causing great terror among the women and children on board. The Granada was at anchor about one hundred yards from the hulk. Fortunately Capt. Faysoux had just got aboard (having returned from a trip on the Orizaba for his health), accompanied by Major Bradley, who carried despatches for Gen. Walker. Capt. Faysoux slipped his cable and stood around the Orizaba, in the meantime clearing his deck and loading his two six-pounders (the same which he used in blowing up the Costa Rican brig), while Major Bradley was busy loading the Minie rifles. Every thing having been got in readiness, the Granada bore down within seventy yards of the hulk, but not a Greaser's head was to be seen. They had run behind a large rock for shelter like a flock of sheep. As Capt. Faysoux was standing around to take another turn at them, Capt. Davis, of the St. Mary's, requested him to lay-to, as he wished to come on board. After a short interview with Capt. Faysoux he returned to his own ship, and sent a Lieutenant and file of marines on shore. Col. Blanco released Mr. Small, and the water boat was filled without further molestation. Col. Blanco sent to Capt. Faysoux saying that if he would surrender the schooner neither he nor his crew should be harmed, and he would not fire into the steamer. A modest request, surely, as Blanco had not even a canoe to board the Granada, and the St. Mary's was lying there to protect American citizens and their property.

Capt. Davis, having obtained the consent of the commanders of both armies, will send Lieut. Houston, with a detachment of marines, to escort the women and children to San Juan, where he will keep them under his protection. The Allies say that they have Rivas surrounded by 2500 men, and announce their intention of starving Gen. Walker out. That will be impossible, for as soon as he is relieved of the women and children he can cut his way right through them at any time. The cholera has broken out in the allied army, and they have been dying at the rate of fifteen to twenty per day for the last week. They are also losing largely by desertions, they having a greater dread of the cholera than the filibusters.

The Aspinwall Courier of April 3d, says: The appearance of Central American matters give assurance of considerable changes of which the public generally have taken notice. We have less doubt than ever about the success of the cause. But we think the work is to be accomplished by a much more direct and immediate use of the weapons most familiar to the commercial generals, commodores and would-be presidents, valiantly leading on the hosts. We believe that Walker has been, or is to be approached by both parties principal in the outside struggle—and we are confident he might, ere this, have received aid and comfort from the enemy's camp, even to their own destruction—but think the terms upon which such work could have been hired did not suit him. Finally we are of the opinion that Walker cannot be whipped out by the Costa Ricans, etc., even with all the aid they are getting from outsiders—that the withdrawal of the said aid would enable him to whip them; that both they and their allies in New York are beginning to be convinced of these facts—and that, per consequence, one of these parties, or some from among them, will aid him (or whoever may succeed him), even to an early triumph. That there are moves now on the board that will finish the game in a few months, is our honest conviction. The emissaries who are continually passing and re-passing within our vision, and the evidence of the presence of others in high places, furnish us convincing proof that the game is at a very interesting and decisive stage.

We are under obligations to Capt. Garcia, of the Laura Bevan, for files of San Francisco papers to the 21st inst.

The Overland Mail Route.

From the following, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the Bulletin, it would appear that the overland mail route is likely to be established along the Gila. The correspondent writes:

Dr. Gwin is earnestly engaged day after day with Mr. Rusk, of Texas, in pushing ahead the arrangements for the early establishment of the overland mail; and neither of them will leave the city until the Departments have taken decisive steps towards making the roads, digging the artesian wells upon the routes, and giving out the mail contracts. Dr. Gwin is thus, instead of delving in matters relating to appointments, giving his entire attention to the public and material interests of his constituents. The Senator in company with Mr. Rusk, is now engaged in frequent consultations with the Cabinet officers having charge of the appropriations connected with the overland routes, for the purpose of securing both promptness and efficiency in the execution of the orders of Congress. The Secretary of War, with whom Gwin is omnipotent, has under his control the appropriation of \$100,000 for the boring of artesian wells on the Plains; the Secretary of the Interior controls the expenditure of \$500,000 for military roads, and the Post Master General, of course, gives out the contracts amounting to \$800,000 per annum, for carrying the overland mail.

The consultations in regard to the latter point seem to show quite conclusively that the route to be taken by the contractors will be from Marshall, Texas, to San Francisco, via the Gila, the San Geronimo Pass and Tejon Pass on the west side of Tulare Lake through Pacheco Pass. There is no longer a doubt that in a short time Marshall will be connected with the Mississippi river by railroad. Jim Burch, the famous California stage contractor, proposes to carry the mail semi-weekly by this route for the appropriation made, going through in twenty-five days, and presents the evidence that his enterprise will be backed by ample capital to carry it through. It is deemed very doubtful at the Departments whether the Salt Lake route is practicable for regularity, on account of the severity of the winters. Burch's chance seems best to get the contract, although there is a disposition to insist on giving it to a company of practical overland contractors, men of experience, who will be able to unite not only their capital, but their individual energy, to give success to the undertaking. If Burch would consent to go into such a company, the matter would be settled at once; but he insists on taking it alone (which Rusk swears he shall not) or have nothing to do with it. Either way, the decision will not be long delayed, and it is hoped that it will not be more than six months before you have an overland mail through.

STONE COAL. It will doubtless be news to most of our readers, says the Sacramento Union, to learn that a large field of stone coal exists within thirty miles of this city. Such is in reality the fact. Its existence has been known to a few individuals who own ranches lying over it, as they struck the vein whenever they attempted to sink a well. In one instance a well was sunk some fifteen feet into the bed of coal without cutting through it. Some of these wells were dug as far back as 1852, and since that time families have occasionally used the coal for cooking purposes, without being at all aware of the importance of the discovery. It is singular that no notice should have been taken of this coal discovery before the present proprietors, Messrs. Bradley, Brooks & Co. took the matter in hand. They have prospected the ground pretty thoroughly, and find the field to extend a mile and a-half in one direction, and how far in the other, they are not certain. The field lies generally from ten to twenty feet below the surface of the ground, and the bed, they think, will average twelve feet in thickness. The coal is bituminous, burns freely, and is in appearance very much like the Coose Bay coal from Oregon. The field is found about thirty miles east of this city, near the Drytown road, and just within the line of Amador county. It is easily quarried, can be hauled to the city at a low figure by returning teams, and if the expectations raised by the burning of the specimen lead brought to the city by Bradley, Brooks & Co. are realized, this coal discovery will prove of value beyond estimate to this city and county, by which it is surrounded. It will be used for fuel, not only in the city, but on the plains where wood is not convenient. A good coal mine is more valuable than a gold mine.

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

1. A Dispensary, attended by two competent persons, provided with suitable medicines, for gratuitous distribution to the poor.
2. A Boarding School, which for orphan girls shall be gratuitous.
3. A Day School for female children, gratuitous to all.

A benevolent citizen has made proffer of a suitable edifice.

For the purpose of gathering the necessary means a subscription list will be circulated by Messrs. A. M. de la Guerra and Eugene Liés, and another by Mr. F. J. Maguire.

The cooperation of the citizens of this and neighboring counties is respectfully solicited.

Santa Barbara, 29th April, 1857.

C. SORRENTINI,
Parish Priest of Santa Barbara.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN KAYS and E. S. DEAN, under the firm of JOHN KAYS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be collected by either of the undersigned. E. S. DEAN, JOHN KAYS.

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

SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS
made to order at short notice.
L. A. WOOD.

Election Notice.
AN ELECTION will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1857, for the following City Officers:

Mayor;
Five members of the Common Council;
City Treasurer;
City Attorney;
City Assessor;
City Marshal.

The Election to be conducted according to the law regulating elections.

The following persons have been appointed officers of said election:
Inspector—Esteban Ortega.
Jueces—Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Joaquin de la Guerra.

The polls to be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., in the Billiard Room of Esteban Ortega, and remain open until sunset.

By order of the Common Council.
E. S. DEAN, Secretary.

Aviso.

UNA ELECCION tendra lugar el primer LUNES de Mayo de 1857, para elegir los oficiales siguientes:

Un Mayor;
Cinco Miembros del Consejo Común;
Un Tesorero;
Un Procurador;
Un Avaluador;
Un Mariscal.

La Eleccion sera conducido en conformidad segun la ley que arregle elecciones.

Las personas siguientes han sido nombradas oficiales de la eleccion.
Inspector—Esteban Ortega.
Jueces—Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Joaquin de la Guerra.

La urna estara abierta a las ocho de la mañana, y se serrara al ponerse el sol.

Por orden del Consejo.
E. S. DEAN, Secretario.

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.

Ox hides bought as usual as cheap as possible.

N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M. Santa Barbara, State street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

United States of America.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss Justice's Court,
Santa Barbara County, } 2nd Township.

THE People of the State of California, to Lorenzo Quintana—Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in the Second Township of the county of Santa Barbara on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Isidro Obiolis, who sues you to recover the sum of one hundred and five dollars with interest, in which sum he, the said Obiolis, says you are indebted to him, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE, [SEAL]
Justice of the Peace of said Township.

In Justice's Court, 2nd Township, }
Santa Barbara County, }
Isidro Obiolis
vs.
Lorenzo Quintana.

Having heard and considered the affidavit of Federico Schiappapietra, attorney for the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, it is hereby ordered that service by publication be made on Lorenzo Quintana, the above named defendant, by publishing the summons and a copy of this order in the Santa Barbara Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Santa Barbara, at least once a week for the period of six weeks.

Witness my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Justice of the Peace.

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,
20 tf Steamboat Landing.

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

For sale in lots to suit.

ALSO—
100,000 ft. of arrive.

THOMAS DENNIS,
Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857. 38 tf

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

Advertisements.

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

Casimir Bielawski }
vs. }
Lawrence Modrinjak. }

The People of the State of California to LAWRENCE MODRINJAK.

You are hereby required to appear and answer in an action brought against you by Casimir Bielawski in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten (10) days, if served within this county; within twenty (20) days, if served out of this county; but within this District, or in all other cases within forty (40) days after the service on you of this summons, (always in either case exclusive of the day of service), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of three thousand dollars, for so much money advanced to you, due and payable at Santa Barbara, on or about or before the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and interest thereon from the said last mentioned date, together with the costs of this suit. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857.

GEORGE D. FISHER,
Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco, Ss. }

Casimir Bielawski, of Santa Barbara, in said State, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in a certain suit now commenced, or about to be commenced, in the Second Judicial District of said State, against Lawrence Modrinjak, defendant therein. That this defendant has good reasons to believe that the defendant is now within the limits of this State. That this defendant has made due diligence to discover his present residence, but has not been able to do so.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, A. D. 1857.

[L. S.] E. S. BENSON, Notary Public.

On reading and filing the within affidavit, Ordered, that the summons in this suit be served by publication once a week for thirty days, in the Santa Barbara Gazette.

Chambers, Santa Barbara, April 7th, 1857.
J. CARRILLO, Juez.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Santa Barbara County, }

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

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857.

GEORGE D. FISHER,
Clerk.

Aviso.

"ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLL"

Por las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan asuntos pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poll se presenten con ellos a la Señora Doña Encarnacion de Poli, (administradora de dicha testamentaria), en la mision de San Buenaventura, ó al que suscribe en la ciudad de Santa Barbara. Los reclamos se recibirán durante el termino de diez meses contados de la fecha del presente.

Santa Barbara, Marzo 24 de 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
45 P. P. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

Notice.

ESTATE OF MANUEL A. R. DE POLL.

BY these presents all persons who have claims against the estate of Manuel A. R. de Poll are notified to present them to Señora Doña Encarnacion S. de Poli, (Administratrix of said estate,) in the Mission of San Buenaventura, or to the undersigned at the city of Santa Barbara. All claims must be presented within ten months from this date, or be forever barred.

Santa Barbara, March 24th, 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
45 By ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

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

Ernest Romie }
vs. }
Petition for Discharge.

In the matter of the Petition of the said Ernest Romie, for the benefit of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors:

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said insolvent to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court House of the county of San Luis Obispo, town of San Luis Obispo, on the first day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they can, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his debts.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent for claims set forth in his schedule thereunto annexed, are stayed, and that the same, with the oath, and other papers connected therewith, be filed in the Clerk's office of said county.

By order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the aforesaid District Court.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the said Court, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1857.

D. F. NEWSOM, District Clerk.
JAMES WHITE, San Luis Obispo, Att'y for Pet.

Regular Dispatch Line

OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite:

LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hiller;
ARNO, Captain Hughes.

Which will run regular hereafter: s above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.

N. PIERCE,
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs) where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

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

1-49 ly ALLEN CULLUMBER.

MORRIS MINEL,

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

1-33 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

THOMAS DENNIS,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA. 29

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis Street,
Between Clay and Washington streets, San Francisco, California.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Cured Meats, Hides, Wool and all staple products of the country.

Will fill orders for goods when accompanied by cash or equivalent in any way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand new and second hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First class storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store.

Having good experience and locality, we trust by strict attention to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

49 3m
NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. BOWELL.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET,
San Francisco.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC,
Piano Fortes,
and other
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS and REEDS for VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARINETTES, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of
Fancy Goods and Toys, Billiard Balls,
Wax and Cue Leathers, Flays of all nations, Boxing Gloves, &c.,
Together with all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS,

useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

All Orders should mention by what boat or Express Company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,
48-3m 172 Washington street, San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

HAWXHURST & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Woodenware Establishment
From No. 112 Front street, San Francisco,
.....TO.....

No. 39 Sacramento Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
Late Vigilance Committee Rooms,

Where they offer for sale all articles of
WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
At less than the general market price.

Call and examine, if you do not want to buy.

41 1m

Wool! Wool!

THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR
WOOL, by

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
41 2m 95 Battery, corner Clay St., San Francisco.

R. E. RAIMOND,

105 Front street, San Francisco,

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

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

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.

CURRENT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Pastoff.

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.

C. W. LECOUNT,
32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by

MRS. A. S. HALEY,

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

Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day.

Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

THE GAZETTE.

Pulpit Gravity.

A minister was preaching to a large congregation in one of the Southern States on the certainty of future judgment. In the gallery sat a colored girl, with a white child in her arms, which she was dancing up and down with a commendable effort to make baby observe the proprieties of the place. The preacher was too much interested in his subject to notice the occasional noise of the infant; and at the right point in his discourse, threw himself into an interesting attitude, as though he had suddenly heard the first note of the trump of doom, and looking towards that part of the church where the girl with the baby in his arms was sitting, he asked, in a low, deep voice: "What is that I hear?"

Before he recovered from the oratorical pause, so as to answer his own question, the colored girl responded in a modified tone of voice, but loud enough to catch the ears of the entire congregation: "I don't no, sa; I spec it is dis here chile; but, sa, I has been a doin' all I could to keep him from 'sturbin' you."

It is easy to imagine that this unexpected rejoinder took the tragic out of the preacher in the shortest time imaginable; and that the solemnity of that judgment day sermon was not a little diminished by the event. Another instance, equally confounding to the minister, happened, we believe, in Richmond, Va. A large congregation had assembled to hear a stranger of some notoriety. Soon after he had introduced his subject, the cry of "fire! fire!" in the street very much disturbed the congregation, and many were about to retire, when an elderly lay brother rose and said: "If the congregation will be composed, I will step out and see if there is any fire near, and report."

The congregation became composed, and the minister proceeded. Taking advantage of the occurrence, he called attention to a fire that would consume the world—a fire that would burn forever in the lake that is bottomless; and had just concluded a sentence of terrible import, and not without manifest impression on his audience, when a voice from the other end of the church, as if in flat denial of all he had said, bawled out: "It's a false alarm!"

The effect was ludicrous in the extreme. The old man had returned, but his inopportune response spoiled the force of the eloquent appeal from the pulpit, and even the preacher could scarce refrain from joining in the universal smile that passed over the congregation. Rev. Mr. S. was preaching in one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city, and there was in attendance a good old Methodist brother, very much given to responses. Sometimes these responses were not exactly appropriate, but they were always well meant. The preacher, usually lucid, was rather perplexed, and felt it himself. He labored through his first part, and then said: "Brethren, I have now reached the conclusion of my first point."

"Thank God!" piously ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested; but the unexpected response, and the suggestive power of it, so confused the preacher that it was with difficulty he could rally himself to a continuance of his discourse.—Methodist Protestant.

As an interesting item of the past, we present the following reply from Daniel Webster to a challenge from John Randolph, of Roanoke: WASHINGTON, April, 1836. SIR: For having declined to comply with your demand of yesterday in the House, for an explanation of words of a general nature, used in debate, you now "demand of me that satisfaction which your insulted feelings require," and refer me to your friend, Mr. —, I presume, as he is the bearer of your note, for such arrangements as are usual.

This demand for explanation, you, in my judgment, as a matter of right, were not entitled to make on me, nor were the temper and style of your own reply to my own objection to the sugar tax of a character to induce me to accord it as a matter of courtesy. Neither can I, under the circumstances of the case, recognize in you a right to call me to the field to answer what you may please to consider an insult to your feelings. It is unnecessary for me to state other and obvious considerations growing out of this case. It is enough that I do not feel myself bound at all times, and under any circumstances, to accept from any man, who shall choose to risk his own life, an invitation of this sort; although I shall be always prepared to repel, in a suitable manner, the aggression of any man who may presume upon such a refusal.

Your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. To John Randolph of Roanoke.

An exchange says that restless and crying infants may be frequently relieved and quieted by a draught of cold water. Who knows but this simple agent might profitably supercede both spanking and paregoric?

When we look abroad upon the great potato patch of the world, we see innumerable hills filled with overflowing with the very smallest kind of taters, and a feeling of sadness comes over us at the thought that they will never be any larger.

Official Directory.

State Government. J. Neely Johnson, Governor. Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor. D. W. Douglass, Secretary of State. James L. English, Treasurer pro tem. John H. Brewster, Surveyor General. Wm. T. Wallace, Attorney General. Paul K. Hubbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction. W. C. Kibbe, Quartermaster General. James Allen, State Printer. Wm. Bausman, Private Secretary to the Governor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

County Officers. Charles Fernald, County Judge. Charles E. Huse, District Attorney. Russell Heath, Sheriff; Harry F. Swain, Deputy Sheriff. George D. Fisher, County Clerk. Raymundo Carrillo, Treasurer. Nicholas A. Den, Assessor. Ebenezer Nidever, Surveyor. John Kays, Superintendent of Public Schools. Board of Supervisors—1st district, Ramon Gonzales; 2d district, Anto. Ma. de la Guerra; 3d district, Anto. de la Palma y Mesa.

Terms of Court. DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year. In San Luis Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September. COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding Judge; Valentine W. Hearns and Anto. de la Palma y Mesa, Associates. Regular terms, first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.

COUNTY COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, first Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November of each year. PROBATE COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, fourth Monday of each month during the year. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Meet first Monday of February, May, August, and November of each year.

County Officers—San Luis Obispo. R. Pacheco, County Judge. Walter Murray, District Attorney. David F. Newsom, County Clerk. Francisco Castro, Sheriff. Henry M. Osgood, Coroner. W. J. Graves, Treasurer. David P. Mallagh, Surveyor. John Wilson, Assessor. John Wilson, Julian Estrada, Supervisors. John Wilson, Superintendent Common Schools.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for the following named Papers: Sacramento Union; Daily Times, Sacramento; San Joaquin Republican, Stockton; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Sonora Herald; Columbia Gazette; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill; Shasta Courier; Mariposa Gazette; Yreka Union; Trinity Journal; Iowa Hill News; Volcano Leader; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma County Journal; California Farmer; California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; Santa Barbara Gazette; San Diego Herald; Humboldt Times; The Pacific, San Francisco; Oriental, Chinese and English, San Francisco; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon Territory; Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory; Religious Expositor, Oregon Territory; Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.; Table Rock Sentinel, Jacksonville, O. T.; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.; Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.; Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico; Hongkong Register.

I have also on file the following newspapers: California American, Sacramento; Democratic State Journal, Sacramento; Sierra Citizen; Sierra Democrat; San Jose Tribune; Stockton Argus; Marysville Express; Old Mountaineer, Quincy; Mariposa Democrat; Butte Record, &c. Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES. L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal 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.

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

L. SCOTT & CO'S

BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

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

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). 2

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig). 3

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). 4

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). 5

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews.....\$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews..... 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews..... 7 00 For all four of the Reviews..... 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazines..... 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 9 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING. A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE. In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail the postage in any part of the United States will be but twenty-five cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain for the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

The Farmer's Guide TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings. This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES. When sent by mail, post paid, to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, post-paid, \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Adams' Oil, Patent Scissors, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials. VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London.—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Working body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes. Japan and Japanese Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass—3mis

First Premium Again.

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

DAGUERRETYPES AND AMBROTYPES, again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the 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 all 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. 32ft

To Druggists.

"FLOWER OF THE WEST." WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and 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.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

ATWILL & CO., No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

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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

N. REYNOLDS & CO., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 79 and 81 Davis Street, Between Clay and Washington streets, San Francisco, California.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Cured Meats, Hides, Wool and all staple products of the country.

Will fill orders for goods when accompanied by cash or equivalent in any way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand new and second hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First class storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store.

Having good experience and locality, we trust by strict attention to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors. 49 3m NICH. REYNOLDS. L. Y. H. HOWELL.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL. JANSON BOND & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Have removed their Stock to 95 Battery, corner of Clay street,

WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.

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

Laconia, Amerskag's and other Bleed Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 sheetings;

Thordike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims; Keystone, Jewett City, and Octora stripes;

Merriman, Cocheo, Genesota and Allen's Prints; White and orange, blue & white, green & orange do;

Cotton Duck, various brands, from 600 to 10; Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks;

Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades 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 on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

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

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY. All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for works.

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.

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.

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

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.

3d. Because he has the largest Light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formal 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 guarantees at every sitting, which cannot be produced on the common plates, and which 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. 11-ft

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

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

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