

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1855.

NO. 19.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
R. HUBBARD. W. B. KEEP.

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

Advertisements.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the court of R. G. Glenn, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for the second township of the county of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein ADLER & CRON THAL are plaintiffs and JOSE ANTONIO DE LA GUERRA is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-five cents, I have levied upon and taken into execution all of the right, title, and interest of said defendant, Jose Antonio de la Guerra, of, in, and to the following described property, to wit: One house and lot in the city of Santa Barbara, known as the City Hotel, and occupied at the present time by Luis Leleve, which property I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M. for cash,—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.

Santa Barbara, September 20, 1855.
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.
s20 3t

Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Term of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, held in the county of Santa Barbara in the month of July last, is according to Statute declared illegal; and that all judgments and decrees rendered during said Term are declared void.

The Calendar prepared for the said Term will be recalled at the next regular term in the same manner as though no steps had been taken in any case.

By order of the Hon. JOAQUIN CARRILLO,
District Judge, 2d Judicial District.
GEORGE D. FISHER,
Clerk for Santa Barbara County.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 19, 1855. se20 3

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS are requested to call at my office on or before the third Monday of October, A. D. 1855, and pay their taxes for the present year.

Santa Barbara, September 18th, 1855.
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.
s20 td

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Maria Antonia Canalaria Dominguez is indebted to me and under promise of marriage to me. Whoever shall marry her without my consent will be held responsible for her debts to me.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Santa Barbara, Sept. 20th, 1855. 3t

Rancho for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale Three Leagues of Land, situated immediately at the Mission of San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo county, with one-third of the Mission Buildings (in good repair), well watered and timbered, and excellently adapted to stock raising. The river Salinas runs through it. Title approved.

Apply to W. J. GRAVES, or to the undersigned, at San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON,
San Luis Obispo, July 2, 1855. jy5 ff

Santa Barbara Exchange.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having refitted his Saloon on State street, is prepared to accommodate his friends with every thing they may desire in the way of good liquor, &c., &c.

ICE on the arrival of each steamer from above.
THOS. GANNON.
jy26

Streeter & O'Connell.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they are prepared to accommodate them at their new stand on State street, opposite the store of L. T. Burton & Co.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, &c.
CLOTHING made, renovated, and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. jy26
No. 149 STATE STREET. Don't forget the place.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

A. B. THOMPSON,
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. au23 tf

For Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE POWHATTAN

250 tons register, Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, and offers good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Talares County, to the Government Reserve in the Tejon, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Uvas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines, and to any of the above mentioned places, than San Pedro or any other port.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to SANJURJO & CO.,
171 Sansome st, San Francisco. au30 tf

Regular Dispatch Line

OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA. THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Captain F. Morton, and others, which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara. Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco. Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be receipted for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

For Freight or Charter.

THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fastened sloop PILOT, 15 tons burthen. Parties of pearl hunters will be taken to the islands and brought back when desired.

Apply to R. JENKINS, at the Beach. For SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND HEARSEs, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of G. ONDERDONK, Webb street, San Francisco. my24tf

The Lighthouses of the World.

Darkness descends, and gives the spirit wings;
The eye, emboldened, claims imperial right;
And, lying grandly at my feet, I see
The world at night.

Behold the vision! How sublimely fair!
For myriad lights illuminate the sea,
Encircling continent and ocean vast
In one humanity.

Perchance some habitant of far-off star,
Born to the heritage of loftier powers,
Although we cannot see his glowing world,
Yet looks on ours—

May see these patient sentinels of night,
May read their language eloquent and grand,
As, shining coldly 'neath the Arctic light,
They warn and stand;

Or, beaming through the still and fragrant air,
Where coral reefs the vexed Bermoothes guard,
O'er freight of human life may see the Lamp
Keep watch and ward;

Or, streaming from Leucadio's haunted cliff,
Where fiery genius sleeps beneath the wave,
Touching with light the waters surging o'er
A lonely grave;

Or, blazing bright amid Atlantic storm,
While bending masts are quivering with fear,
The guardian Light upheld by sea-girt tower,
Alone and clear.

Burn on with unextinguishable fire!
Companions of the silent stars above!
Resplendent types, amid a world of strife,
Of deathless Love.

Effect of Magic Tricks on the Insane.

The well known magician, Signor Blitz, recently gave an exhibition of his skill at the Lunatic Hospital, South Boston. The entertainment was held in the Chapel, some seventy or seventy-five of the inmates, male and female, being in attendance. A number of gentlemen from the city also participated in the interest of the occasion. The Signor performed some of his most wonderful tricks, much to the seeming delight of the lunatics, most of whom conducted themselves with the utmost decorum. The females appeared very much amused, some of them breaking out into loud shouts of laughter as Blitz, with cunning hand, performed some admirable feat. One woman in particular seemed to view the exhibition with peculiar interest, her body being fairly convulsed with mirth.

Another female, overcome by the excitement, became boisterous, and was so indignant when she saw the Signor draw from a hat a bag full of feathers that it was found necessary to remove her.

Another seemed greatly excited with the dancing of the magic plates, and rising from her seat with a most commanding look, moved her hand in imitation of the magician's movements, evidently intending to command the plates to be quiet. One female was not seen to smile during the whole exhibition, but with a most significant look remarked, "that is the devil himself."

The males, as a whole, did not seem so much pleased as the females, although the animated looks which occasionally lighted up the usually dull and dismal countenances of the poor unfortunates, and the eagerness with which one and another rose suddenly in their seats to catch a better glimpse of the proceedings, revealed the fact that what remained of the mind was actively at work endeavoring to comprehend the novel antics of the performer.

There was little disorder, and one would hardly have imagined that he was surrounded by lunatics, had he closed his eyes upon the vacant stare or frantic glare which marked the countenances of many of the audience.

The learned canaries pleased especially the females, who gave vent to their admiration by remarks of "How beautiful," "Dear little birdies," "Darlings," &c. The Signor's experiments in ventriloquism were also the source of much amusement. One of the male patients was selected to assist, and played his part very well, his innocent looks and complete bewilderment as he was made to say things of which he never dreamt, adding greatly to the interest of the performance. One man, a lunatic from religious excitement, with a little black Bible in his hand, condemned the whole proceedings, and refused to take any interest in the exhibition, saying he liked only holy things.

At the close of the exhibition the inmates of the establishment passed out to their wards, and soon after, under the guidance of Dr. Walker, the invited guests present visited the various apartments and divisions of the institution. The wards presented a very neat and tidy appearance, and as a whole the inmates seemed contented and happy. As the visitors walked around among them, one and another would come forward and engage in conversation, each seemingly having his particular hobby upon which to discourse. One man was very anxious to speak to every visitor, giving a hearty shake of the hand and a loud "How do you do," as a welcome.

Others were morose; a few desired to be liberated, one to see her husband, another to tell her aunt where she was, and a third to settle up matters of business. Some were sullen, others joyful, and even at times boisterous in their mirth. The idiotic

gazed with vacant stare, and some of the disordered brains became apparently more harassed by the presence of visitors, while the greater proportion seemed to pay but little attention. Signor Blitz was warmly greeted by a number of the inmates, who recognized him as the man who furnished the entertainment in the chapel. One little lad called Jimmy sung "Jordan" and other tunes very well, but while singing was continually picking his heart, pulling out the music as he said.

A hearty looking negro had much to say of old Virginia, while a printer, overcome by his labors at the case, invited all the members of the craft into his domicile and explained to them a project he had in view, and which he was about to carry out—a project full as sensible as half those undertaken by sane men, and in the carrying out of which he was having a full meed of happiness without running any risk of the laughter of the world at his non-success, or the loss of a fortune without any possible return therefor. With long flowing hair, and pen over his ear, he pointed out the various parts of his plan, seemingly overjoyed to find persons willing to listen to him.

A hasty visit to the cottage where are confined in cells the violent was next made. Only five now require to be thus confined. One of them is a fine looking young girl, who sometime since was kicked in the head by a horse, and is now a raving maniac, tearing from her body her clothes, and making the whole building resound with her terrible screams. A negro woman has inhabited one of these cells for years. Sometimes she is quite docile, and then she will break forth in the most awful oaths and threats, making one shudder to hear her. She is incurable, and death can alone relieve her distress.

The visit was one of interest to those who participated in it, and yet there is nothing which can produce a deeper feeling of sadness than to view these wrecks of humanity dragging their weary lives away. Melancholy indeed is the situation of the poor maniac, although the care bestowed upon him at such admirably conducted institutions as are the insane asylums of the present day, greatly mitigates their sufferings. The blessings of a sane mind few fully appreciate, but it is a blessing of all others most inestimable.

WEST POINT ACADEMY. Many applicants for admission into this institution are rejected, and for the information of parents and others, the New York Journal of Commerce states:

The fact is, that the highest degree of physical vigor is requisite to bear up under the rigorous discipline of West Point. The students are on duty seventeen hours out of the twenty-four; for relaxation is as strictly prescribed as labor; and implicit obedience to authority is the duty of the soldier. They are obliged to spend seven hours, from ten to five, in bed, without lights. The rigid discipline of the institution has the best effect on those who have the strength to bear it. It is found to be promotive of health, cheerfulness, and mental vigor. It can never in any degree be relaxed in favor of the weak, for the country is interested in the exclusion of that class as incompetent for the services which it proposes to require of those there educated. The object of the institution is to train for their country's service those on whom it can rely in exigencies and danger. Let none but those who have exhibited indications of peculiar promise be encouraged to aspire to that exalted brotherhood. Failure and dismissal assuredly await all who, for want of health, preparation, or ability, are unequal to meet the rigorous requirements exacted of the pupils at West Point.

GENEVA. Horace Greeley, in speaking of the city of Geneva, Switzerland, remarks: I was not surprised to find quite a number of wealthy Americans comfortably settled here; for if I were condemned to live in any place I ever saw where my mother tongue is not commonly spoken, I should not hesitate to choose Geneva. For here are combined the blessings of republican freedom and the pure health giving breath of the mountains; here the fig tree as well as the vine bears its fruit in the open air, side by side with the apple and nearly every fruit of the temperate zone; here nature is prolific, enfranchised, man industrious, and squalid poverty hardly known; and I know no other city of equal importance which rivals this at once in grandeur of scenery and in abundance and variety of resources for comfortable living. I passed through Switzerland four years ago, without visiting this part of it, but I could not fully appreciate the wisdom of the philosophers and sages who have here sought and found a retreat from the wasting cares and anxieties of life, until I stood upon the shores of the Lake Lemman.

Three things that ought never to be from home: the cat, the chimney and the housewife.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14th Sept., 1855.

FRIEND GAZETTE: Undoubtedly you will be surprised and perhaps utterly astounded, at receiving a letter from me, and as this is my first, I will try to give you at the start a definite idea of myself.

I am somewhat fine looking. I came here in '49, and have during my stay thus far done a great deal for my country and for my countrymen, and particularly for the last named, by endeavoring to cultivate in them, individual by individual, the good virtue of patience; and as I find that most men are sensitive in pecuniary matters I have taken pecuniary means of accomplishing my object, and so well have I succeeded in my plans, that now there are not less than five hundred persons in this city who are in the most perfect state of submission, and are practicing patience to a charm in waiting for me to return to them the various sums of money which I have in my control, belonging to them. They know that there is no use of talking to me, for so zealous am I in advancing the practice of this peculiar virtue, that neither threats nor blows will influence me. At times they can not see my motive of action, and call me a rascal and such hard names, but I care not for them so long as I know my cause is a good one. In fact, until lately I have done nothing except judiciously expend the sums of money collected as above, and circulated them most freely; and in that way to ease the money market and also indirectly to benefit my countrymen.

Of late I have been endeavoring to make myself useful in another way. I saw that my country was greatly in need of good, honest, intelligent and upright men to manage her affairs, and this inducement alone prompted me to offer my services.

Well, sir, I commenced my work six months ago, with a fixed determination to accomplish my object. I traveled through the State from Klamath to San Diego; I made eloquent addresses to the people; I made promises and avowed sentiments which I have already forgotten and never intended to remember. To the Settlers I promised to protect their improvements, and to the holders of grounds I promised to the contrary. Indeed, I meant to please the people so that they would vote for me, and then after election do as I pleased, for I very well knew that I could better understand their wants than they themselves. And finally came the nominations. The delegates assembled to discuss the qualifications of the different candidates. Finding at this time other candidates for the same office, I made an arrangement with one upon the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you system;" that, if he would give me his influence for this office, I would give him my influence for another office; and the other candidate agreed to withdraw upon the receipt of my note of "promise to pay in futuro," that is, when I get in office. Thus I became the party's choice unanimously.

At the election I strove to preserve the purity of the ballot-box. At one of the polls, where I had reason to suspect foul play, I had some canisters of powder placed under the building, with a full intention of blowing the building to atoms if they attempted to make any false returns, for what is the loss of property to the purity of the ballot-box? At another of the polls I was told that some rascal had taken 150 votes from the ballot-box, and so to restore the loss I quietly dropped into it 150 votes, printed on the same paper.

At some of the most influential polls I instructed the judges to withhold the result of the counting, in order that other polls, upon hearing it, might not change their result, fraudulently, in favor of some opposing candidate. In another place my friends, so zealous were they for my election, when they saw how the election was carried on, took possession of the ballot-box, and thus returned one hundred more votes than had ever before been polled in that precinct, and thus demonstrated who was the people's choice. Indeed I, with the help of my friends, have used every means in my power to secure the election of a good, honest and upright man to office. And now I suppose I am elected, and will go to the State Capitol soon.

The election is over, and the swarms of disappointed candidates are gradually dispersing, with their hands deep down in their empty pockets searching for the last dime to eke out the ninety cents to a dollar, which added to the other nine that they have borrowed will just take them to the mines. Their elbows are becoming shiny, their boots want tapping, their hair is long and their beard has a full week's growth, for so certain were they of an election that they have given their last dime to the printer for election tickets.

A short time ago every candidate was positive that he was and would be the people's choice. He knew it, for his friends all told him so; but now he fully comprehends what fools the people are.

Know Nothingism in this city is below par, Democracy is at ninety-nine cents.— Know Nothingism in the State at seventy-five per cent and Democracy at fifty.

But it is growing late, and having introduced myself I now close, hoping that you may hear from me again.

Yours, &c., WAFER BOX.

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER. Among the many anecdotes told of Mr. Webster, there is one which, though reflecting slightly upon his negligence of pecuniary matters, is still very Websterian in its wit: On one occasion it is related he was the guest of the Southern Senators and Representatives in the city of Washington, and they passed many compliments upon him, and alluded frequently to his being like the Southerners in his habits and feelings, and it was all an accident that he was born in New Hampshire. At last Mr. Webster arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "it has been stated that I resemble the Southerners in many respects,—and I must confess that, now it has been mentioned, I think I do. The Southerners love a glass of good wine—so do I. This is one thing in which I resemble the Southerners. The Southerners also are good judges of beauty, and I will again confess that I am a lover of the beautiful. This makes two points of resemblance; but there is a third in which I more closely resemble them. The Southerners, it is said, never pay their debts, and the same has also been said of me. In these particulars, gentlemen, I feel I am like the Southerners."

Order of the Day.

The following Order of the Day was issued by General Washington on the 4th of July, 1775, just eighty years ago, and one year before the Declaration of Independence made the day ever memorable. We would that all men who read it this day would regard it as just issued by the Father of his Country, and govern themselves accordingly:

"CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, July 4, 1775.
By his Excellency, Gen. Washington, Commander-in-Chief:

"The General most earnestly requires and expects a due observance of those articles of war established for the government of the army which forbid cursing and swearing and drunkenness; and in like manner requires and expects of all officers and soldiers not engaged in actual duty a punctual attendance on Divine service to implore the blessings of Heaven upon the means used for our safety and defence."

A writer in the Rochester American says that a former slave of General Washington, named Richard Stanup, or Stanhope, lives at Urbana, Ohio, at the good old age of 108 years. He has in his possession the original papers giving him his freedom, in Gen. Washington's own handwriting, for which he has refused quite a sum of money. He had rather part with his farm than his papers. He owns about one hundred acres some ten miles north of the village of Urbana, bought with money given him by his illustrious master. He is now living with his sixth wife, and to all appearance, enjoying life as well as the youngest.

A western editor expresses the opinion, possibly without having examined the subject sufficiently, that a wailing babe seventeen months old—a dog howling under the windows—a cat in the alley—a colored serenade at a shanty over the way—a toothache—a white swelling—the devil whistling an extemporaneous overture in the room below—a wife discoursing on the rights of woman and the tyranny of man, are not particularly promotive of sleep.

A well known tavern-keeper in New Orleans was speaking about his brother Ben, who is his partner. "Now," said he, "Ben can't stand anything at all—he has been used to the way they do up north, and if a feller calls for a drink, and says to him, 'charge that,' Ben gets mad and feels like walking right into him. Well, that's not the way with me—I merely sigh very faintly, and then pour another pint of water into the brandy cask."

An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing in the cars lately. After sneezing in the most spasmodic manner eight times, he arrested the paroxysm for a moment, and extracting his handkerchief, he thus addressed his nasal organ, indignantly saying:—oh! go on—go on—you'll blow your infernal brains out presently!

An old lady on being examined before a magistrate as to her place of legal settlement, was asked what reason she had for supposing that her deceased husband's settlement was in the town. The old lady said—"He was born and married there, and they buried him there, and if that isn't settling him there, I don't know what is."

It's with old bachelors as with wood; it's hard to get them started; but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1855.

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

AGENTS.

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

The object of the general government of the United States in establishing and extending the Indian Agency in this State, and retaining and setting apart as "a reserve" a tract of the public domain, was the common good of the various Indian tribes and the protection of the citizens of the United States. The government early saw the necessity of uniting the various Indian tribes occupying the vast region of country along the eastern borders of the State in large bodies, by establishing treaty relations, recognizing their natural rights as proprietors of the soil by setting apart portions of the public domain to them for their benefit by definite boundaries, supplying them with articles of clothing and implements of husbandry, instructing them in agriculture, inculcating a spirit of subordination, and to respect treaty stipulations—and by these means to render the trails that traverse the continent from the remote settlements of the great West across the Rocky Mountains to California and Oregon, a safe highway for the lives and property of emigrants. This was certainly a great work, and worthy the best energies of an enlightened nation. If the government should take any other course it would be idle to talk about the security of overland routes. More troops would be required to defend emigrants than are now contending in the Crimea. We have said it was the object of the government to unite the Indian tribes at the various "reserves," that it might gain that control over them which is so necessary, with greater facility. It was the design of the government to include in the arrangement all the "Mission Indians," who, since the distribution of the property of the Missions, have been gaining a precarious livelihood by miserable servitude in the settlements along the coast. This determination was well taken, and should have been carried out. No step has been taken towards it yet. The government has utterly failed to accomplish any part of its design. The reason is plain and significant. A party has been served instead of the nation. All past experience proves that the two races cannot live in community without abuse and oppression. It is in vain that the State Legislature enacts laws for the protection of the Indians, with penalties, in the present state of affairs. The law will be evaded—is evaded daily—by hosts of miserable wretches who sell them intoxicating liquors, stealthily, regardless of consequences. The very law itself has encouraged it by depriving the State of the testimony of the creatures it was designed to protect. The condition of the Indians in the towns of California is a reproach to the white race. The government would accomplish much by instructing its agents to remove all the Indians from the settlements who are unprovided, for to the "reserves."

We fear the poor Indians feel the effects of politics. It is perfectly plain that a democratic President believes that it is not possible for any body to know how to govern Indians unless he be a democrat. The Indians, poor fellows, have not, perhaps, discovered it yet; but then it must be remembered that they are not intelligent and enlightened. They doubtless remember, however, (they are said to possess that faculty,) that not long ago at a reservation south of us the fields were covered with grains; that they were well supplied with food and clothing; that many improvements were going on for their advantage, that there was good order among the gathering multitudes; that they began to taste the sweets of industry; and they doubtless remember, too, how it was told them that things were going wrong, that the objects of government were not understood at all in this manner of proceeding; that there was reckless extravagance; that finally a stranger came and the confusion and dispersion that followed.

Unfavorable rumors reach us from that quarter. That grain has been purchased instead of raised at the reservation; that persons whose duty it would seem to be to be present, aiding to carry out the humane de-

signs of government, have been found in very distant parts of the State exercising their oratorical powers; that there is talk of "a removal" northward, &c. We hope it is mere rumor, but the history of the stewardship there lately remains to be told.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An account of Jose de Jesus Cordero, for \$5, for services as judge of election, was presented and approved.

A juror's certificate in favor of John Haskell, for \$10, was presented and approved.

Several bills were referred to the District Attorney for examination.

An account of Colin Campbell, for services as interpreter in the District Court, in the amount of \$50, was rejected, it appearing by the minutes of said Court that the term so charged for was entirely a civil term.

An account of the County Treasurer for services was presented and laid on the table for further examination.

The report of the District Attorney on the accounts of the County Clerk was received, and, with the accounts, laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The report of the District Attorney on the accounts of Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Colin Campbell, Chas. Graham, and Juan Leyba was received, and the accounts disposed of in conformity with the same, viz:

The bill of Chas. Graham, for \$12, was approved in the sum of \$10.20.

The bill of Colin Campbell was approved in full; amount \$20.

The bill of John Leyba, for \$33.50, was rejected, there being no items specified in the same.

The bill of Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, for \$55, was approved in the sum of \$41.

The bill of Wm. S. Maris, for \$96, was approved in the sum of \$86.

The Board then proceeded to the examination of the accounts of Russel Heath, Sheriff, with the report of the District Attorney on the same, which were laid on the table for still further consideration.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22. Minutes of last sitting read and approved.

The Board took up the bills of Russel Heath, Sheriff, and G. D. Fisher, County Clerk, and continued the examination of the same.

Adjourned.

THE RACE. On Saturday last a large concourse of people from all parts of the county assembled to witness the much talked of race between Alazan, winner of the former race, and Rosillo. The day was fine, and the track in excellent condition. Miguel de la Guerra entered Alazan, and Antonio Arrellanes entered Rosillo, owned in Los Angeles. Stakes \$1000 and 10 horses. Distance 900 yards. Alazan was the general favorite, and appeared in fine order. At four o'clock the horses were brought up to the mark and started, running together for the first two hundred yards, when Alazan took the lead, which he kept, coming in about three lengths ahead.

By the steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, which arrived on Monday last, we have San Francisco dates to the 22d inst., seven days later than received by the Republic. In another portion of our paper we give the most important items of news.

POINT CONCEPCION LIGHT HOUSE. We learn that the lamp and fixtures for the Light House at Point Concepcion have all arrived, and that the building will be completed, ready for use, in about two months' time.

We have been unable to ascertain further particulars with regard to Santa Ynez gold mines during the past week. Many persons have left, and others are making preparations to leave, for the mining district.

EXPRESS FAVORS. Our thanks are due the Express Companies' Agents in this city, for the delivery of files of San Francisco and Interior papers.

Great preparations were being made for the Agricultural State Fair and Festival to be held at Sacramento on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Many of the leading farmers, graziers, pomologists and horticulturists of the State have signified their intention to be present, and to contribute their share to the grand display.

Increase of the Mormons.

A correspondent of the Placerville American says a United States District Court for the Second Judicial District of Utah Territory has recently been organized at the Mormon Station, Carson Valley, Judge Stiles on the bench; Orson Hyde, Clerk. Orson Hyde, who is also by appointment of Brigham Young, Probate Judge, is to organize the county of Carson as soon as the boundary is defined. In this connection, the New York Tribune furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the amount of emigration from Great Britain to Utah Territory, which has taken place within the last year, and the result will be somewhat surprising to those unacquainted with the extensive system of proselytizing which the Mormons have now organized throughout Europe. The following is the statement as published, dated from the 27th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855:

Ships.	Sailed	No. of Pass.
Clara Wheeler	Nov. 27	422
James Nesmith	Jan. 7	440
Charles Buck	Jan. 17	403
Rockaway	Jan. 6	24
Neva	Jan. 9	13
Isaac Joans	Feb. 3	16
Siddons	Feb. 27	480
Juventa	Mar. 22	479
Chimborazo	Apr. 17	421
S. Curling	Apr. 12	381
Wm. Stetson	Apr. 13	293
Total		3626

Of these, 874 were landed in New York, 1450 in Philadelphia, and 1302 in New Orleans, from which place they were forwarded to Salt Lake City; 1127 of their number were indebted to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the means of emigrating, and from their statement it would appear that there are at present nearly 1000 persons in England alone only waiting for the means to join the Saints in Utah.

The sloop Kamchadell, Capt. Carleton, sixty-three days from the Coast of Corea, arrived in port yesterday afternoon. Capt. Carleton and his officers and crew, late of the wrecked brig Wm. Penn, of San Francisco, came in the Kamchadell. The Wm. Penn was chartered by the Russian officers at Simoda, Japan, to convey a portion of the officers and crew of the Russian frigate Diana (wrecked during the earthquake at Simoda in February last,) to Corea. In the latter part of May, when within ten miles of the Russian fleet, (consisting of the frigate Aurora, corvette Obetus, and transports Divina, Byewal, and Artesia,) in rounding she struck on a coral reef, where she remained. It being near night at the time of the occurrence, no assistance could be rendered. In the morning all the boats of the Russian fleet came to their assistance, and took off the passengers and crew, consisting of 180 persons. The brig was a total loss. After Capt. Carleton and crew got safely on shore, Admiral Zeraika treated them with the warmest hospitality, and as a mark of his kindness and esteem, presented the captain with the sloop Kamchadell, of thirty-five tons burthen, to convey himself and crew to this port, which voyage they accomplished safely, and without any remarkable incident. Capt. Carleton speaks in the highest terms of the treatment which he received from the officers of the Russian fleet at Corea.—S. F. Herald.

We publish a communication from Messrs. Reed & Dougherty, who arrived here in the C. E. Foote, from Japan, whither they had gone for the purpose of establishing themselves in business, in accordance with the treaty recently ratified between the United States and Japan. It appears that the Japanese refused to allow them to reside at Hakodadi or any other place—refused to sell them fresh meat—treated them with indignity, and in every way violated the obligations which they so recently assumed. According to the Japanese interpretation, the treaty concluded with them by Commodore Perry amounts to just nothing at all. When these facts are laid before the Department at Washington, it is to be hoped that prompt measures will be adopted to compel the perfidious Japanese to respect their treaty obligations. The bombardment of one or two of their towns would be much more efficacious in bringing them to a knowledge of their duties which they owe to the world at large than words and finely turned compliments.—S. F. Herald.

The San Francisco Herald gives the following recapitulation of the political complexion of the next Legislature:

SENATE. Whigs, 2; Know Nothings, 18; Democrats, 13. Majority of Know Nothings over Democrats, 5; over Democrats and Whigs, 3. Majority of Know Nothings and Whigs over Democrats, 7.

ASSEMBLY. Know Nothings elected, 47; Democrats, 23; Independents, 2. If we add for the counties not heard from, 4 to the Know Nothings and 2 to the Democrats, the next Assembly will stand: Know Nothings, 51; Democrats, 25; Independents, 2—K. N. majority over all, 24.

ATTACK ON A LADY BY A BEAR. The San Joaquin Republican says: On the night of the 16th inst., a party of travelers were camping on the Stanislaus. A grizzly bear entered their camp, and very unceremoniously attacked a lady while sleeping; had it not been for her frightful cries, which brought to her timely aid, the lady would, in all probability, have suffered severe injuries, if not the loss of her life. She was severely scratched, but we are glad to learn not dangerously so. Persons camping on river bottoms ought always, at this season, keep camp fires, as they will surely keep such intruders away.

FRUIT RAISING IN CALIFORNIA. Of fruit raising in San Joaquin county the Stockton Argus says: The experiment of cultivating fruits, such as the apple, pear, peach, grape, and date has succeeded admirably in this county. Some of our citizens in this vicinity are growing fruit trees to great advantage, by means of irrigation while they are in the tender state. Those trees that have had the advantage of occasional watering indicate that no soil possesses greater advantages for the orchard. Wind-mills are being erected in this neighborhood for the purpose of raising water for irrigating gardens and orchards. We witnessed in a nursery, lately, apple, cherry and peach trees, that had attained the height of eight feet this year, having the diameter of over an inch.

Tamarinds. It may not be generally known, says the Sacramento Union, that this fruit is indigenous to the soil of California, and in the southern counties is now cultivated extensively and profitably. A friend has presented us with a large and ripe specimen selected from a choice lot on sale in this market. On removing the rind, the contents, consisting of a reddish pulpy substance, were exposed, which proved to be juicy and palatable. The taste may be an "acquired" one, but we opine very little practice is necessary to fall in love with the fruit. The soil of this valley is declared to be suited to the raising of the tamarind, and we doubt not the experiment would prove fully as successful as in the sunny South.

ARRIVAL FROM SALT LAKE. Our fellow citizen, W. T. B. Sanford, arrived here last week from Salt Lake, in good health, having made a very successful trip. It will be recollected that Mr. Sanford, in connection with Messrs. Alexander & Banning, about the first of May, started fifteen ten-mile teams, heavily freighted with merchandise, for the Salt Lake market. The enterprise, we learn, has been eminently successful, although we are informed that many obstacles were thrown in the way by leading Mormons on the route, and some even went as far as to preach from the pulpit cautioning the people against trading with the company. Why this bitter enmity should exist against any of our citizens, and especially against these gentlemen, who have the confidence of our entire community, we cannot conceive, as the Mormons have ever been treated by our citizens with the greatest respect.—Los Angeles Star.

The aggregate loss by the people of Grass Valley, arising from the late fire in that city, is put down at four hundred thousand dollars.

Shipping Intelligence.

SANTA BARBARA, SEPT. 27, 1855.

ARRIVED.
Sept 18—Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, from San Francisco.
22—Revenue Cutter Humboldt, Greenwell, com'r, from Monterey.
Steamer Republic, Baby, from San Pedro.
23—Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, from San Francisco, with lumber to Forbush & Dennis.
24—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, from Monterey.

SAILED.
Sept 19—Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro.
22—Steamer Republic, Baby, Monterey.
23—R C Humboldt, Greenwell, San Pedro.
24—Steamer Sea Bird, Haley, San Pedro.
26—Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, San Pedro.

City Ordinances.

Number 7.

AN ORDINANCE declaring the Maps Nos. 1 and 2 (one and two), to be the Official Maps of the City. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Maps executed by Vitas Wackerreider, in the year 1853 (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three), and marked with the numbers 1 and 2 (one and two), are hereby declared and recognized to be the Official Maps of the City.

Passed August 8th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
Approved August 9th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 8.

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Costs to be Taxed in suits before the Mayor.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Costs of suits taken before the Mayor shall be taxed in all cases to the party, or parties against whom judgments may be rendered.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Passed on the 14th of August, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
Approved August 16th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 9.

AN ORDINANCE concerning Licenses.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who may deal in goods, wares and merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, except the agricultural productions of this State, and except such as are sold by auctioneers or commission merchants under license, or permission according to law, shall quarterly pay an amount of money for license as required by the provisions of the succeeding Sections: Provided always, that nothing therein shall be construed to extend to physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists, as to any wines or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or compounding of medicines for sick persons.

SECTION 2. Every person who shall sell or vend any goods, wares, or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry, or wares of the precious metals, shall obtain from the City Clerk, for any or all the branches of business herein enumerated, a license for the transaction of such business, said license shall be given upon the payment of the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month.

SECTION 3. All persons who may sell or dispose of any spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines, in less quantities than one quart, shall, before the transaction of any such business, take out a license or licenses from the City Clerk, said license shall be given upon the payment of five dollars per month.

SECTION 4. Each traveling merchant, hawker or pedlar, who shall carry a pack, and vend goods, wares and merchandise of any kind, shall pay for each license five dollars per month, and every such traveling merchant, hawker, or pedlar, who shall use a wagon for

City Ordinances.

the purpose of vending any wares or merchandise of any kind, or wines or spirituous liquors, shall pay for each license or licenses, fifteen dollars per month. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to the productions of this State.

SECTION 5. There shall be levied and collected a license tax, as follows:

First—From each proprietor or keeper of a Billiard Table, for each table fifteen dollars per quarter.

Second—For a nine or ten-pin or bowling alley, for each alley seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter.

Third—For each show of any figures, and for each circus, rope or wire dancing, or slight of hand exhibition for reward, five dollars for each exhibition.

SECTION 6. On the party paying the City Treasurer the amount of license as designated in the preceding Sections, the Treasurer shall thereupon execute and deliver to such party a receipt therefor, in which he shall specify the amount of money paid, by whom paid, the kind of business desired to be transacted, and the length of time for which the license is to be given.

SECTION 7. Upon the presentation of said receipt to the City Clerk, he shall issue and deliver a license to the party, under the seal of the City, in which shall be stated the kind of business authorized to be transacted, and the length of time for which the license is granted.

SECTION 8. The licenses provided to be granted by the foregoing Sections shall be granted for three, six or twelve months, at the option of the party applying for the same, but no license shall be given for a less period than three months.

SECTION 9. Every person who shall transact or carry on any business specified in this Ordinance, without first procuring the license required, for each and every offense shall be liable to an action in the name of the City, and in case of judgment shall be liable to a fine, above the amount of the license due by the defendant, that shall not exceed fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor, together with the costs of prosecution; and the monies, when received, shall be paid into the City Treasury for City purposes.

Passed August 14th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.

Approved August 16th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 10.

AN ORDINANCE prescribing the duties of the City Treasurer.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall keep a clear, distinct and accurate account of all monies received by him, setting down the sum or exact amount of each payment, the date at which he receives the same, from whom, and on what account received. In like manner he shall also keep an account of all disbursements made by him, specifying the amount, the date, to whom paid, and on what account, and shall arrange and conduct his books that the total amount received or paid out on account of separate and distinct funds or specific appropriations, shall appear in their respective accounts distinctly, as also and particularly that the total amount received, and disbursed, shall be shown clearly and distinctly by a general account or abstract, which shall be denominated the Dr. and Cr. of the Cash Account.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all sums of money which may be brought to him, and enter the amount in the book to which it may belong, giving to the party who may deliver the amount a receipt for the same, and which shall be kept in the office of the Secretary of the Common Council.

SECTION 3. He shall pay all drafts or orders drawn on the Treasury drawn by order of the Council and approved by the Mayor, and shall enter said payment in the book to which it may belong.

SECTION 4. Whenever a draft or order for payment is presented and he should not have sufficient funds to cover or pay the amount, the Treasurer shall note on the draft or order the date of its presentation, and the reason for its not having been paid, and in like manner shall note down the same in his books, and shall take care to pay it from the first funds which may enter belonging to the department to which the said draft or order may belong.

SECTION 5. He shall separate from the general fund the amount which may be designated by any Ordinance for appropriating money, and shall enter the same in the corresponding book, specifying on doing so, the object for which said sum has been appropriated.

SECTION 6. On the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year, he shall present to the Council a general account of all the receipts and disbursements through his office, during the preceding three months, and the Council shall order the same to be published, and further he shall always have his accounts in readiness to be presented to the Mayor for his inspection whenever he may require it.

SECTION 7. The Treasurer shall deposit with the Secretary of the Council on the first Mondays of April and October all the drafts or orders that have been paid by him, and shall exact from said Secretary a receipt containing the particulars of the drafts or orders placed in his hands, and which receipt shall be deposited by him in the Treasury in his office.

SECTION 8. On entering on his office the Treasurer shall give a bond approved by the Mayor for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Council.

SECTION 9. The Treasurer shall receive as a compensation for discharging the duties of his office, five per cent on all the amounts received into the City Treasury the period he may hold the office of Treasurer: It being understood, that he shall not take or receive the five per cent stated in this Section from any money existing in the Treasury, whether in current coin, drafts, or any other documents representing money which may be delivered to him by his predecessor.

SECTION 10. On delivering up or resigning his office the Treasurer shall deliver to his successor, all the monies, drafts, and orders, books and other papers to be found in his office, exacting a receipt for the whole, specifying what he delivered, and shall deposit the same in the hands of the Secretary of the Council.

Passed August 14th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
Approved August 16th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

New Advertisements.

Notice

TO ALL PERSONS trafficking by the road to or by San Marcus, that if they do not present and report themselves at the dwelling house, and I should meet or find them within the limits of said Rancho, shall treat them as suspicious persons and shall have them taken prisoners, and held them responsible for the consequences. [se27 1] MARIANO LOPEZ.

ROOMS TO LET, either separate or otherwise, in the Aguirre House. Parties wishing to rent can ascertain terms, &c. by calling on [se27 6] RAIMUNDO CARRILLO.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Santa Barbara.
TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED at the last general election, within and for the County aforesaid:

You are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in the City of Santa Barbara, on the first Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing two of your number as Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions, in accordance with Sec. 50 of "An Act concerning Courts of Justice of this State and Judicial Officers."

Dated at Santa Barbara, on this 22d day of September, A. D. 1855.
CHARLES FERNALD,
County Judge.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in my office.
GEORGE D. FISHER,
County Clerk.

Notice to Merchants.

THE BRIG PRINCE DE JOINVILLE will be despatched from San Francisco on or about the 25th of this month, for San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro. For freight apply to G. B. POST & CO., or to the master on board at San Francisco. [se27 1]

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

Numero 1.

ORDENANZA anulando ciertas Ordenanzas. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Los siguientes terrenos...

Num. 2.

UNA ORDENANZA para enajenar Terrenos fuera y dentro de los limites del "Mapa de la Ciudad" pertenecientes a dicha. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Todos los terrenos...

Num. 3.

UNA ORDENANZA apropiando ciertos Terrenos para Usos Publicos. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Los siguientes terrenos...

Num. 4.

UNA ORDENANZA fijando el tiempo y lugar de las Sesiones del Concejo Comun de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. El Concejo Municipal tendrá sus Sesiones...

Num. 5.

UNA ORDENANZA prohibiendo el porte de Armas Mortíferas. El Mayor y Concejo Comun de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Se prohíbe a toda persona el poder portar las armas siguientes: Pistolas de todas clases...

Num. 6.

UNA ORDENANZA designando el tiempo y lugar de una reunión de la Comuna del Concejo de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. El Concejo Municipal de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara...

Num. 7.

UNA ORDENANZA anulando ciertas Ordenanzas. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. El Tesorero, el Marshall y el Procurador de la Ciudad...

Num. 8.

UNA ORDENANZA apropiando ciertos Terrenos para Usos Publicos. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Los siguientes terrenos...

Num. 9.

UNA ORDENANZA apropiando ciertos Terrenos para Usos Publicos. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Los siguientes terrenos...

Num. 10.

UNA ORDENANZA apropiando ciertos Terrenos para Usos Publicos. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. Los siguientes terrenos...

Num. 11.

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Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

du N. W. calle Anapani; 4º por la parte de S. W. calle de la Viña. Pasada Agosto 8 de 1855. ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA. Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO. Mayor de la Ciudad.

UNA ORDENANZA que señala las fianzas que deben dar algunos oficiales de la ciudad de Santa Barbara. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1. El Tesorero, el Marshall y el Procurador de la Ciudad...

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City Ordinances.

Number 1.

AN ORDINANCE annulling certain Ordinances. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows: SECTION 1. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances passed or approved previous to the passing of the present, are hereby annulled, and remain null and void from henceforward...

AN ORDINANCE providing for the Sale of City Lands, belonging to the City, both without and within the limits. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows: SECTION 1. All lands which have been occupied or cultivated, and which are situated within the limits of the city map executed by S. Haley, for a period of not less than ten years, shall be given free gratis to the occupants...

Number 2.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the Sale of City Lands, belonging to the City, both without and within the limits. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows: SECTION 1. All lands which have been occupied or cultivated, and which are situated within the limits of the city map executed by S. Haley, for a period of not less than ten years, shall be given free gratis to the occupants...

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City Ordinances.

No. 5. AN ORDINANCE designating the amount of the Bonds to be given by certain City Officers of Santa Barbara. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows: SECTION 1. The Treasurer, Marshal and City Attorney shall each give Bonds of the following tenor: The Treasurer One Thousand Dollars Bonds; The Marshal Five Hundred Dollars Bonds; The City Attorney Five Hundred Dollars Bonds.

No. 6. AN ORDINANCE prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows: SECTION 1. All persons are hereby prohibited from carrying any of the following arms or weapons: Pistols of any description, Guns, Muskets or Rifles; Daggers, Poignards, Swords, or Sword-sticks or Tucks.

No. 7. AN ORDINANCE providing for the Sale of City Lands, belonging to the City, both without and within the limits. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows: SECTION 1. All lands which have been occupied or cultivated, and which are situated within the limits of the city map executed by S. Haley, for a period of not less than ten years, shall be given free gratis to the occupants...

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Advertisements.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.

WILL DESPATCH AN EXPRESS from the city of Santa Barbara by the U.S. Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. Baby, to all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and Europe, in charge of regular and experienced Messengers.

LETTERS, PARCELS, PACKAGES, & TREASURE received and conveyed to destination with safety and despatch. Collections made, Orders and Commissions filled, and all business pertaining to an Express and Forwarding business attended to with promptness and care.

Pacific Express Company. THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will despatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger to SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINE, AND OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL OF THE ABOVE NAMED PLACES.

Just Received, 70,000 FT. FIRST QUALITY BOARDS and JOIST. Also, 30 M SHINGLES. FORBUSH & DENNIS.

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.

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

THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenter, twelve miles from this city. The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicit their visits.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

CALED. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in such a manner as to approach almost miraculously every thing in the human place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish to the world, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance to the system they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon. In continuation of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on venereal diseases, &c. Upon the most favorable testimonials, Dr. Young has confidence in introducing himself to the public, knowing that they will sustain well earned merit. The following are a few of the many testimonials which have appeared in the public journals the last few years: [From the Boston Medical Journal]

Although we are opposed to the system of advertising, for good and sufficient reasons, still we deem it but justice to say that Dr. Young is one of the most industrious and indefatigable votaries of the medical science in the United States. [From Professor Jackson]

The subscriber is personally acquainted with Dr. Young, and has seen much of his practice, and can bear testimony to his merits as a practitioner. [From the New York Herald]

The eminence of this distinguished gentleman in his profession, and the very extended opportunities possessed by him for the observation of venereal diseases, make his services invaluable to those afflicted with the above complaints. DR. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, over the Banking House of Wells, Fargo & Co. Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, second story, opposite Page, Bacon & Co's Banking House, San Francisco. Read and reflect: "Is there, a hereafter, And suffered to speak out, tells every man) When it is an awfully long time, More horrid yet to die at one's own hand. Shall Nature, swerving from her earliest dictate, Self-preservation, fall by its own act? Forbid it, Heaven.

The indulgence in secret practices is the most certain, though not always the most immediate and direct, avenue to destruction. Physicians of all ages have been most unmercifully deceived, and have been the cause of one of the most fatal errors, by unnatural aid or emissions, weakens the system more than the abstraction of forty ounces of blood. One of the first writers on medical jurisprudence states that three-fourths of the insane owe their malady to such abuse. How important then, it is— for every one, having the least cause to suspect any trouble in that way, to attend to it immediately, and not wait until the disease should be sufficient to cause doubt, and much more so if the person had ever indulged in the soul killing habit. The treatment pursued by the justly celebrated Dr. J. C. Young, in case of seminal weakness, impotency, sterility, nervous debility and paralysis, [the last is the most dangerous, and when it once occurs, intractable] is not surpassed by any in the country. It is the same as that followed by him for years under the guidance of the world-renowned Record of Paris, and Acton of London. Dr. Young's office is at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, where he can be consulted on that and all other private diseases, with the utmost confidence and secrecy. Dr. Young will warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or return the money. Letters enclosing a stamp will receive prompt attention; the doctor's name being so much taken up that he cannot attend to letters unless paid for it. my24

THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Private Medical Companion. By J. C. YOUNG, M. D. The above is the title of a work just published. It is precisely such a work as is demanded by the times. It is written in a plain and familiar style, free from technicalities, and is well calculated to prove to the sick a very valuable medical assistant. It faithfully exposes the deceptions and quackery practiced by a certain set of impostors, and the tricks and traps to which the unwary and inexperienced seekers after medical aid are exposed. The following is a brief synopsis of the contents of this valuable work: Onanism; On Masturbation; Seminal Weakness; Nocturnal Emissions; Impotency and Sterility; Gonorrhoea; Stricture; Gravel; Diabetes; Bloody Urine; Bubo; Syphilis, in its primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, &c., &c., with all their various symptoms and treatment. I have only to say that this book should be in the hands of every man in California, as it will put them in possession of information necessary for him to know. Especially let every one who contemplates seeking medical aid in this city, first procure a copy of this work, as it may enable him to cure himself, and if not, will at least teach him how to avoid being deceived, and thus, perhaps, save him many dollars. It contains one hundred and seventy pages, is handsomely bound in paper, and can be sent to any part of the State by mail. Price \$1. For sale by the author and publisher, Corner of Montgomery and California streets, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, San Francisco, where Dr. Young can be consulted on all the diseases of which the above work treats, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays included. my24

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. YOUNG at first. He will forfeit any sum if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or afflicting, such as ulcers, tumors, nodules, bunches, pimples on the face and body, pains in the bones and joints, wakefulness, trembling, copper colored sores, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, sore in the nose and ears, loss of hair, weak eyes, itching humors, &c., &c. Many persons, after being relieved of all external appearances of private disease, suppose themselves cured, but after a few months find they are troubled with various symptoms which they never had before, and which they find it impossible to relieve. To all who are afflicted in this way, Dr. Young would particularly recommend a trial of his skill. The symptoms with which you are troubled are caused by taint in the blood, which sooner or later will destroy your health and happiness. No person who has ever had an attack of any private complaint should fail to consult DR. YOUNG, and take a few bottles of his invaluable purifying medicine, as they can rest assured that their blood is in a perfectly pure and healthy condition, and that every trace of disease is removed from the system. Recent cases cured in from two to five days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge. DR. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner California and Montgomery streets, up stairs. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. my24

WHY WILL YE DIE? Ye that are afflicted, when there is help so near at hand. The celebrated Dr. Young, the only regularly educated physician now advertising in California, is daily making new discoveries in the healing art, and so proficient has he become, that there is no fear of failure in any case. The doctor treats all diseases of a private nature, and if the cure is not performed no pay will be required. Dr. Young would caution the afflicted against the alluring advertisements of certain mushrooms calling themselves physicians, who, on account of the eminent success of the Doctor have opened places to entrap the unwary—men without education, whose only object is the fee, which by false representations they are enabled to obtain from their victims. The only way you can be sure of honorable treatment and permanent cure is to call upon Dr. Young, at his office, corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and you will become a public benefactor by assisting the Doctor in his endeavors to suppress quackery in California. All letters containing the consultation fee will be promptly attended to. Address, J. C. YOUNG, Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. my24