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Pacific Railroad.

We condense the following remarks from the address of the Hon. T. Butler King, lately delivered before the New York Geographical Society, upon the advantages of a Southern route for the contemplated Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and published in the New York Herald:

I have been thus particular in my remarks on the climate of the Pacific coast, because they are applicable to that portion of the continent bordering on the 32d degree of north latitude, near which the surveys have been made, and where it is proposed to locate the Southern line for the Pacific Railroad. In that region of country the great ranges of mountains, of which I have been speaking, disappear, and no continuous ridges are found to interfere with the construction of a railroad. The surveys which have been made by the government prove, beyond doubt or controversy, that this line presents facilities and advantages for a work of this nature which are not found on either of those which have been surveyed north of it. Its length from the Gulf coast of Texas to San Diego, in California, will be about 1600 miles, or about half the distance from ocean to ocean of the line on 42 degrees or 49 degrees. It will be seen from a glance at the map, that the southeast tendency of the Pacific coast, and the western extension of the Gulf of Mexico, cut the continent more than half in two in the region under consideration, and so reduce the distance between the two oceans that all descriptions of merchandise may be transported on a railway from one to the other at a moderate cost. During the last winter coal was carried on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at one cent a mile per ton, or for \$1 the hundred miles. At this rate package goods may be transported from the Gulf coast of Texas to our Pacific ports for about \$16 a ton. I shall proceed to show that if we place this freight at two or three times that sum, this line must still become the great commercial channel between the Atlantic and Pacific. In this progressive age, celerity of movement may justly be regarded as the life of trade; it becomes the law of necessity and forces every merchant to do that which any one else may accomplish with certainty and profit. It is this law which regulates commercial intercourse and the operations of trade; it forces large quantities of merchandise into our ocean steamers without regard to cost of freight, and sends thousands of tons from New York to San Francisco in steamers, and across the Isthmus to Panama, at a cost of from \$200 to \$600 a ton, when freights round Cape Horn range from \$12 to \$25. It is the same necessity which forces telegraphic messages upon the wires at an expense of dollars when they could be sent by mails for three cents. The position of this Southern Pacific line presents very peculiar and striking commercial advantages, which cannot be claimed for its Northern competitors. It is proposed to make one of its termini at San Diego, the southernmost post of California. The distance from that place to Sydney, in Australia, is 1500 miles less than from Panama to Sydney; consequently if the proposed line of railway were completed, passengers and treasure could be brought from Sydney via San Diego to New York from six to eight days sooner than they could be conveyed from Sydney to Panama. I have seen, in a recent number of a London paper, the announcement of the British Royal Mail Screw Steam Packet Company that they are about to establish a line of steamers from Southampton to Aspinwall, and from Panama to Sydney; the time for making the voyage is set down at fifty-five days. When the railroad is completed the voyage may be performed from Liverpool via New York and San Diego to Sydney in thirty-five days, making a difference of twenty days in favor of the route through the United States, and placing this city within twenty-five days of the principal port in Australia. This celerity of movement, attended as it will be with greater security, will unquestionably force the travel and transportation of treasure and merchandise between Australia and England upon the line under consideration. From the most authentic information, it is believed that the Northern States of Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, contain the richest and most extensive silver mines in the world; in fact, if we may believe the statements made by Mr. Ward, British Minister to Mexico in 1827, and those published by Mr. Wilson early in the present year, it

would not be an extravagant calculation if we were to estimate the product of the precious metals in those two States, at no distant day, to be equal to the present export of gold from California. It is stated by the authorities above mentioned, that the veins of silver in those States are so rich that the metal is procured by simple smelting, and amalgamating the ore. The supply of coal which Texas will afford on the completion of the Pacific road will give all the facilities necessary for working those silver mines on the most extensive scale. It is believed that those veins of silver extend into the region purchased by the Gadsden treaty, and it is reported that some 10,000 Americans have already gone there for the purpose of working the gold mines, which are said to be very rich, as well as the silver. It will be perceived from the foregoing statement of facts and arguments that the completion of a railroad to the Pacific, on the Southern line, will open to this city a direct and speedy communication with the three great treasure producing regions of the world—California, Australia and Sonora; and there can be little doubt that the commerce of the United States will receive as great an impulse by the introduction of silver from Sonora and gold from Australia as it did and still does from the product of California's gold. I have already observed that on the line of the proposed work the great mountain ranges disappear, and, consequently, there is nothing to obstruct the regular return and progress of the rainy season which prevails there, as in California, about six months in the year, affording in that mild climate all the necessary moisture for the production of the cereal grains and abundant crops of nutritious grasses. It will, therefore, be seen that this road presents very decided agricultural as well as metallic and commercial advantages. San Diego has been mentioned as one of the termini of the Pacific road, but the Secretary of War also proposes to extend the line to San Francisco, which, according to the surveys, will make the distance from New York to that place about 2,900 miles.

Arizonia.

"Arizonia, consisting of the western half of New Mexico, has petitioned for the establishment of a separate Territorial Government. The petition is now before the Committee on Territories. Arizonia contains about 100,000 square miles, and 1,000 inhabitants. Tucson is the principal settlement. At this point they are working the silver mines successfully, when not deterred from doing so by the hostile Indians. Some of the mines were worked in the days of Mexican glory. The petitioners for the erection of this new Territory assert that the range of mountains separating Arizonia from eastern New Mexico deprive them to a very great extent of the protection of the Territorial Government against the ravages of the Indians. Otéro, Delegate from New Mexico, is opposed to the formation of a Territorial Government, on the ground that it will thereby reduce the population, and delay the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State."

So says the New York Tribune. A more interesting account of the above territory, however, we find in the Baltimore Sun, which we give below. It will be observed, there is a vast discrepancy between the "100,000 square miles" of the Tribune, and the "29,000 square miles" of the alleged district, as stated by the Sun:

"The Territory of Arizonia, the inhabitants of which have sent a delegate to Congress, to present their claims for an organized Territorial Government, embraces the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, in addition to the Mesilla Valley, which we had claimed under the former treaty, and comprises 29,000 square miles. A portion of the territory is said to be arable, and well watered, and another portion is undoubtedly rich in mines of gold, silver and copper. Wagons have traversed the territory from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California. The territory is chiefly valued, however, as presenting the shortest and most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific. The distance from the Rio Grande to San Diego, or San Pedro, by routes which have been indicated, is about 1,600 miles. This is the route to which the Secretary of War gives the preference, among those which the Government have caused to be examined and surveyed. The cost of a railroad by this route will be very moderate, according to the estimates, and they are believed by the Secretary to be within the mark."

In our news summary of the 29th ult., we gave a short account of a late emigration from San Francisco per steamer Sea Bird, for this territory. With an increase of settlers in this somewhat unknown region, we trust that we shall soon be the recipient of useful and interesting information from that quarter, describing the resources and natural condition of the new Arizonia.

Alloyed Gold.

On the 16th December the Superintendent of the U. S. Assay Office in New York published the following card:

Certain parties in this city claim to be possessed of a secret process, whereby gold can be alloyed with a cheaper metal, the presence of which cannot be detected at the Mint or Assay Office. They also allege that experiments of this character have been successfully made upon the Mint and upon this office.

The Director of the Mint having publicly denied this allegation, so far as the Mint is concerned, it becomes necessary for me to make a similar denial on the part of the Assay Office. I beg leave to state, therefore, that not a particle of evidence exists at this office, or has been presented to it, that the alleged experiment has ever been made. The whole matter rests only upon the *ipse dixit* of "a modern chemist."

It is proper to add, that gold exists in a variety of forms, some of them possessing not the slightest resemblance to gold; and that a "modern chemist" might easily practice a deception even upon intelligent witnesses. If gold in one of these disguised forms be melted up with a given quantity of gold coins, an apparent increase of gold will be the result. This solution of the mystery best accords with the facts that have transpired.

Very respectfully,
SAM. E. BUTTERWORTH, Supt.

The New York Tribune replies to the above, as follows:

"It would have been better, perhaps, if Mr. Butterworth had sent the above card to this journal in which the original statement was made. We would respectfully suggest that the Assay Office is not precisely the place to look for evidence in such a case as this. If the Assay Office had any such evidence, the experiment could, of course, never have been successfully performed. The full record of the transaction is, however, on the Assay Office books, where we have seen it."

The "original statement" above alluded to by the Tribune, we find re-published in the New Orleans True Delta, as follows:

In addition to the statement that a bar of alloyed gold recently passed undetected through the United States Assay Office at New York, the Tribune of that city makes the following remarks:

This is a matter of considerable importance to the financial world, and, if there shall be no error or deception in the results obtained, it is one worthy of the serious consideration and investigation of the public and of the Superintendents of the Mint. We are aware that this statement is contrary to the present axioms of chemistry and metallurgy; but it is not possible to fix a limit to the progress of discovery, and it would appear from the assertions of the parties that a new alloy for gold has been found, which has passed successfully all the tests of our Assay Office, as well as of the Philadelphia Mint.

The statement in regard to this matter, as communicated to us, is as follows: Some time during the last summer, some parties called upon a gentleman of wealth with a proposition for the use of a certain amount of gold, stating that they were in possession of a secret process by which gold bullion could be alloyed from 5 to 10 per cent., and in that adulterated shape would pass all the tests of the Assay Office. The gentleman was, as might naturally be supposed, startled at the statement of a discovery which, if true, might be used to debase the currency of the world, and for the purpose of satisfying himself of the truth of it, pretended to listen to the proposition, and proposed that an experiment should be tried. This was assented to. A parcel of double eagles was taken by the gentleman himself to the laboratory of the party, placed in a crucible with the alloy by himself, and the product, after being melted in his presence, taken to the Assay Office. The Assay, by the Government officer, showed the gold to be 2 1/2 thousand finer than coin, and the result in dollars and cents was as predicted by the parties holding the secret of the process.

After thus satisfying himself that the process could be successfully carried out, the gentleman alluded to declined any further connection with the parties. Upon inquiry at the Assay Office, we find upon the books the record of the transaction, but no new light in the matter. Dr. Torrey, the able assayer, and the other officials of the department, deny the possibility of alloy in gold bullion, which their process would not detect and expel, and assume that there was a fraud intended by the parties pretending to possess the secret of the process, not upon the Assay Office, but upon some capitalist who might be induced to invest money in the secret. Be this as it may, the gentleman who tried the experiment is confident that it was carried through fairly, and that the parties in question do possess the power of debasing gold bullion 5 per cent. to 10

per cent., and passing it through the Mint at Philadelphia, or the Assay office in this city. The process is known in France, and the parties here obtained it thence. The alloy could be to a much larger per centage, according to the assertion of the parties interested, but the eye would then detect it in the color of the mass.

Earthquakes in California.

Regarding the history of earthquakes in this part of California, as a matter in itself well worthy of investigation and record, we have sought information on the subject from a gentleman well versed in the history of his country—Don Jose Antonio Carrillo—who was born in San Francisco, April, 1796, and who has, with the exception of two visits to Mexico, resided altogether in this country.

The first serious earthquake of which there is any remembrance, occurred on the 8th of December, 1812, about seven o'clock in the morning. The motion was vertical, and was felt over the whole of Southern California. Its effects were disastrous, probably more so from defective architecture than from the force of the shock. By it, the roof (which was a stone arch) of the church of San Juan Capistrano, in this county, was thrown down; the congregation were at service at the time, and thirty-six persons were killed in the ruins. At the same time, the tower of San Buenaventura church was so much injured by the shock that it had to be taken down,—from a perpendicular, it had changed to a leaning position, and the safety of the people required its removal. 1812 seemed to be earthquakes. From December to the following March, there were frequent shocks—as many, it is said, as 300 distinct and well-defined quakes. On the 21st of December, 1812, another severe shock occurred. By this one, the church of Santa Purissima, in Santa Barbara county, was destroyed, and the church of San Luis Obispo was very much damaged, but not entirely destroyed. On the rancho of Las Posas, there had been a very small stream of water, but by this shock it became a large stream, and thus remains to the present day. An American ship at the time was anchored off a cañon at the Rancho Refugio in Santa Barbara county. The sea being violently agitated, the captain let go his cable and the vessel was drifted ashore up the cañon, the receding waters bringing her back again.

These are the two greatest earthquakes known to the "oldest inhabitant." That of the 8th of December was equally destructive here, as in what was then called the upper country; that of the 21st was more destructive above.

Since that time, there have been only slight shocks of earthquakes, till that of July, 1855. This was vertical, and shook the houses considerably, but did no further damage than cracking the walls of the buildings.

The late shock was of longer duration than any preceding one. Its effect was gentle here. Elsewhere it has been the most violent of any, as may be conceived by its destructive force on the substantial buildings at Port Tejon, and by the terrible disruption of the earth. The ground was seen to open a width of at least twenty feet, and close with great violence, leaving a ridge which can be traced for forty miles, passing through mountains in its course.—*Los Angeles Star.*

Buried Treasure in Peru.

It is a well known fact that the Jesuits, previous to their expulsion from Peru, secreted under ground, to prevent confiscation, all their immense treasure. Though its exact place of burial was only known to one or two of the order, many attempts were made to discover its whereabouts, but without success, and the excitement long since died away; it was, however, revived a few weeks since upon the arrival of a gentleman from Spain, who made immediate application to the government for a license to carry on a search in and about the premises of the San Pedro church and convent; the permission was granted, and a large number of workmen commenced operations; immense excavations were made, but up to the present no shadow of success has followed. It is said that the deposit could have been immediately found, were it not that some extensive alterations have been made in the building, since the sinking of the treasure. Nevertheless, the gentleman who possesses the secret still goes on with the search, and has every hope of being successful. It is said that \$8,000,000 is about the worth of the treasure, and that among it are some of the most valuable of the Incas' jewels and images.

While on this subject, I may relate an occurrence which took place here a short time ago. Some Frenchmen, while roving in the vicinity of Junin, a village about ten leagues distant from the city, suddenly espied the end of a bar of silver projecting from the sandy soil; they took it out, and

after procuring shovels and working for a few hours succeeded in discovering twenty-nine other bars; in all, value about \$75,000. As they considered it unsafe to bring the silver themselves to Lima, owing to the dangers to be apprehended from robbers, they reburied the thirty bars and came up to the city. On their arrival here they made application to the prefect for an escort, which was given immediately, and the whole party of Frenchmen, prefect and escort started down. For ten days the whole country around was searched, but nowhere could be found the thirty bars, and on the twelfth day the entire party got back—the Frenchmen cursing their hard fate, and the prefect with his escort looking as if they thought "Jonny Crapo" had pretty well fooled them. There is no doubt, however, of the silver being discovered in the first instance, nor is there any doubt of the permission for an escort being made with sincere motives; but it is said that the Frenchman upon their arrival here discovered that of all treasures found in Peru the government secure as their share a third, secure a third to the owner, and give the remaining third to the finder; and this fact, in a way, accounts for their inability to find the bars. In the meantime the government keeps a sharp lookout for them, in hopes of being able to track them to the spot where they hid the silver. It is undoubtedly the spoils of one of the highway robberies committed by the brigands at the time of the Spanish rule in Peru, when a large share of the produce of the mines in the interior was seized upon in its transit to the capital, the conductors murdered, the beasts set at liberty, and the silver hid until such times as the affair had blown over. In the present case it is possible that the first party buried it too well.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Wines of 1856.

The best report we have seen is extracted from the German Wein Zeitung, or Wine Journal, from which we translate the following:

The vintage of 1856 is, without doubt, highly satisfactory—at least so far as quality is concerned. Only on the Lower Moselle, at the very extreme end of the wine realm, are there complaints of the wine crop. They also declare, in one part of Rhenish Bavaria, that the wine of the present year does not equal that of 1855. On the Rhine and in Franconia the utmost content prevails, and the wine of the present year is fully ranked with that of its predecessors. In Wurtemberg, Baden and Alsatia, the wine of 1856 is preferred to that of 1855.

The extreme southern point of the wine countries—below the 33d degree of latitude—that is to say, the Canary Islands, Portugal, a great part of Spain, Sicily, Greece and Asia Minor—are still subject to the grape disease. In the south of France, middle Italy and northern Spain, the vintage has been limited, but of very good quality.

In Hungary, which produces more wine than any country in the world, next to France, the utmost wishes have been realized. But north of 36 degrees latitude, we find an especially favored realm, embracing middle France, Alsatia, Switzerland, the Lakes of Constance, which has been especially blessed, both as regards quality and quantity, with the exception of some damage caused by hail storms.

In France—the most important province of the kingdom of Baechus—it is supposed that there will be one-third of what was once an average crop. Spain, Portugal and Italy have fallen far behind this. Austria and Hungary together have, on the whole reached a full average. The Bohemian vintage falls far behind hand in quantity. Styria yields this year much wine of good quality, and prices are there quoted very low. In the Tokay Mountain district, the wine has been limited in quantity, but of extraordinary excellence. The new wine in Hungary sells from three and a half to nine florins.—*N. O. Delta.*

What man in his right senses, that hath wherewith to live free, would make himself a slave for superfluities? What does that man want who has enough? Or what is he better for abundance, who can never be satisfied?

Up to the 30th October warrants for \$8,822,000 acres of land had been issued under the Bounty Land Act of 1847, of which 32,075,000 acres are located.

Fremont received but 18,000 votes in New York City out of 80,000 cast, notwithstanding the Herald, Tribune, Times, Courier and Evening Post sustained his election.

Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, with their tributary rivers, yield an annual product of 52,000 barrels of fish, valued at \$540,000.

A submarine telegraph, between the United States and Cuba, is in contemplation.

THE GAZETTE.

C. H. RANDALL, Editor.

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.

Carpinteria..... HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura..... A. CULLUMER
Los Angeles..... C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez..... AUGUSTUS JANSEN
San Luis Obispo..... ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

Our County Roads.

One of the most important requisites to the general prosperity of any community is properly located and thoroughly constructed roads. Roads that are of easy gradients, duly located to meet the requirements of contiguous settlements, of durable construction, and the main routes so extended that they are sure to secure the great through travel of the country, are not only a great public benefit, but a never failing source of prosperity and remuneration to the inhabitants of that district, who, duly appreciating their manifold advantages, thus construct them.

Roads like the above are not only of general utility and worth to the citizens of any county at large, but are especially so to the inhabitants of its main city or town. It is in such a place that the great advantages of good roads in communication with the surrounding country are sure to be appreciated and acknowledged, contributing as they do in an essential manner to the advancement, enlargement and general prosperity of the city.

We have presented the above remarks thus far as an introduction to the present location of two public thoroughfares emanating from this city, and to call public attention to important improvements connected therewith, which have been suggested after a preliminary examination.

We will state here, *en passant*, that what we may have to relate below, however beneficial to the public said improvements may be, we do not expect they will be immediately acted upon and commenced simply from our mere *ipse dixit*. If the suggestions should be hereafter practically carried out, they will require considerable money.

Money being the great lever of the civilized world at the present time, it naturally follows that it be ascertained, first, that the proposed improvements are practicable; second, of public benefit; and third, whether the inhabitants of the county, with proper assistance from the State, are willing to share in the cost of construction.

Now, to the gist of our subject: The main wagon road from here to Santa Ynez is at present a very lengthy and circuitous thoroughfare, passing through Gaviota Pass, and is about fifty-five miles in length. It is proposed to make a road through a mountain cañon, called Cañon de San Marcos, in connection with a portion of the present road, whereby the distance to the above place will be shortened at least twenty-five miles. The ascent through this cañon on either side is represented to be gradual and easy. The rock, wherever it occurs, is a soft sandstone, and easily broken. It is thought that a good wagon road could be made through this natural mountain "pass" for \$25,000. We deem the above proposition of special importance, inasmuch as the road as it now is constitutes the main traveled thoroughfare through this county to the North.

Sometime in last November our Board of Supervisors ordered that a survey should be made of that portion of the road which lays between this city and San Buenaventura, with a view to its improvement. W. M. Johnson, Esq., was the person selected for the supervision, and we cannot do better than present the substance of the report which he has made thereon, and which has been transmitted to our Representatives in the State Legislature:

"At present the only highway open for the transportation of produce and supplies between Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura, and of communication between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, lays in part along the beach at the Rincon and Punta Gorda, which are only passable for wagons at low water. So variable is the character of these places, that in a few hours changes often occur which transform a hard, smooth sand beach, over which the heaviest loads can be taken with celerity, to an almost impassable mass of broken stone that causes not only delay, but always endangers the property of those who may make the attempt to pass it. As these dangers can never be foreseen,

property to a considerable amount is damaged in this way every year.

"At the Rincon, land slides are continually occurring, but more particularly during the winter months, when the clayish shale composing the cliff, which is here about 450 feet high, is loosened by the rain and undermined by the gales at this season, causing masses of earth and rock of many tons weight to be precipitated to the foot of the bluff, only, however, to be taken away by the first high tide, thus leaving no evidence of an agency whose destructive power would be sufficient, if not entirely to destroy, at least to render useless for the purpose of transportation or travel, any ordinary road that may be constructed too near the foot of the bluff. The beach at the Punta Gorda is of the same character as that of the Rincon; the bluff, however, is not so liable to slip, its natural slope being much greater.

"Taking the foregoing facts into consideration, two methods of permanently improving this road present themselves. First, an earth and stone road, whose bed shall be 17 feet wide, 4 or 5 feet above spring tides, (which are here about 2 feet deep at the foot of the bluffs,) properly drained and protected on the sea-side by timbers and plankings. Such a road, from its proximity to the bluff, would require to be continually kept clear of earth and rock thrown upon it by the causes already stated. Second, a plank road or series of bridges constructed on cribs filled in with stone, the cribs to be built with an angle seaward; the bed to be a single track, with one or two turn-outs, to enable wagons to pass each other, and to be elevated six feet above spring tides.

"The cost of construction of the earth and stone road is estimated \$36,812, more or less; that of the plank road on crib-work at \$50,453. It is believed that these plans are the cheapest that can be recommended for permanently improving these localities.

"The want of a suitable road connecting Santa Barbara with the rich agricultural districts watered by the San Buenaventura and Santa Clara rivers, has long been a serious drawback to the prosperity of the above portion of the county, now being rapidly filled up by permanent settlers, all of whom have turned their attention to agriculture. Their necessities require that a suitable highway should be constructed, so as to enable them to transport the products of their farms to Santa Barbara, the only port from which they can ship to San Francisco. By this means Santa Barbara would also be brought in direct communication with the lower part of Tulare Valley and the rich districts to the eastward through the Tejon Pass; for it is a well known fact that through the valley of the Santa Clara river lays the natural road connecting those districts with the sea board.

"Los Angeles has so far (through her monied influence) been able to do the carrying trade for that region at a heavy cost to consumers. On the other hand, the road from Santa Barbara is much shorter, and, with the exception of that portion between Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura, almost entirely without natural obstacles, and supplies can be taken over it at about one-half the present cost of transportation from Los Angeles."

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson states that it is understood that a practicable route for a road exists from the Carpinteria through the hills, striking the valley of San Buenaventura river a few miles from the coast. It is highly probable that a road could be constructed at a much less cost than either of the above plans suggested, with only a short increase of distance.

It surely does not require the prediction of a prophet to foretell that, with direct, easy and constant intercourse with the fertile valleys of Santa Ynez and Santa Clara from this city, that they would contribute in an eminent manner to our commercial and general prosperity.

"A gun is dangerous without lock, stock or barrel," is frequently said, and the adage will yet bear repetition. An acquaintance, while inspecting some "new-fangled notion" in regard to gun ware, that is supposed to be endowed with the feat of being fired some six or eight consecutive times, accidentally discharged it, the bullet passing in close proximity to his nose, and the powder slightly burning his face. Quite a fortunate escape. Loaded arms should be handled rather tenderly and with caution.

The Board of Supervisors held a session this week. Little business was transacted except the passage of a few bills. The County Treasurer's quarterly report was received, and pages 1, 2, 3 and 11 were ordered published. It appears in another column, conformatory to the order of the Board.

In Congress, Dec. 30th, on motion of Mr. Weller, of this State, the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing means for establishing and settling the boundary between California and Utah.

We chronicle the fact that our city artesian well is now sixty-seven feet in depth.

Notes of the Week.

We have been the grateful recipients of heaven descending showers for the space of some three days during the past week. On the morning of the 15th inst., snow was plainly visible on the highest peaks of our adjoining mountains—a very unusual thing for this latitude. The weather now seems settled to its usual warm temperature, and we are having such glorious mornings, that with the enlivening rays of the up-rising sun, the gently ascending mists from the valleys, the deep shadows of the mountain gorges lying aslant their rocky, verdure clad sides, the calm, unruffled surface of the blue sea, dotted with its distant island gems, the varied, harmonious tollings of our Mission and Chapel bells, chiming in measured intonations; calls upon the faithful to praise their Redeemer, the Saviour of a world like this, as it now so beautifully appears, clothed in greenest verdure, seeming to court the golden beams of the "God of Day," shining afar over eastern hills, which seem to vanish into the blue expanse beyond,—such sights and sounds as these, which please our willing senses, seem to give us almost an earthly paradise, and we are nearly tempted to look into the blushing folds of some half opened rose or nodding poppy for the sprightly fairies Pease-blossom, Cobweb, Moth, and Mustard-seed, who, at early dawn, sought a brief repose after mad-cap gambols with some "Puck" if the night just passed away.

Nothing of especial import has transpired in this rather quiet burgh during the week past. Powers is yet uncaptured. A new building is now rising in its architectural symmetry, under the labors of a mechanic, which, when completed, will be occupied by a mechanic, who thus having scope for the productions of his mechanism, will contribute to the demands for "rolling stock" in the city and vicinity.

Now is the time for ploughing. The late rains have so saturated the earth that the mellow sod is turned by the plough with comparative ease. Barley and other grain is being sown. Garden peas are up and six inches in height. The wild piony will soon be in blossom. Its large crimson buds are now expanding into brilliant and ornamental flowers. We think this plant would look well transferred to our cottage yards and gardens. By cultivation it would improve in beauty.

"When the evening shades prevail" perhaps many of our readers have observed two brilliant stars in neighborly proximity, twinkling in the west. They are the planets Venus and Mars, Venus shining with the greatest brilliancy. Until the commencement of the present month, all of the old planets, and the two of importance discovered within 75 and 100 years, were visible soon after sunset, five of them being west of the meridian, a position worthy of particular notice, as it may not occur again for years. Mercury, in consequence of its proximity to the Sun, is nearly invisible, so that many persons have never seen it. It appeared as a reddish star of the first magnitude. It attained its greatest eastern elongation January 15th, and after the 20th it rapidly returns to the Sun, and will soon disappear. Venus, although already very brilliant, will continue to become more so until the first of April. Its greatest eastern elongation is attained May 9th. Mars will be in conjunction early in June; it is, therefore, in that part of its orbit most remote from the earth, and shines with a faint reddish light. It is now a little to the west of Venus in the W. S. W., but the distance is rapidly increasing. Jupiter, "the great disturber of the system," goes down exactly in the west, and is approaching its conjunction, which occurs April 11th. Although now nearing the most distant part of its orbit, its light is not apparently less than it will be when in opposition in September next. Uranus, which sets in the W. N. W., and Neptune in the W. by S., although many times larger than the Earth, cannot be seen without the aid of a telescope. The former will be in conjunction May 15th, the latter March 10th. Saturn rises in the N. E. by E., shortly before sunset. It came into opposition in January. This planet is now in a favorable situation for observations through a powerful telescope, as it attains a great altitude, and the rings, although not quite as open as during the past year, are much more so than usual.

The plan of a Sierra Madre Republic has been abandoned, and Vidaurri has come out of the strife a defeated adventurer. Coahuila and Nueva Leon have returned to the paternal fold of the Mexican confederation.

Olden Times.

We have been favored with the perusal of an ancient specimen of American newspaperdom, *scythed* "The Boston Intelligencer and Morning & Evening Advertiser," dated "Boston, (Massachusetts,) October 5, 1816." It is but the first half of the original sheet, and commences with "Plan and Description of the Great and Wonderful Cave, in Warren County, Kentucky," illustrating the same with a very good map of the cave, and a full length portrait of a "mummy" which was found therein. We observe the following among its "Gleanings:" A letter from Fouche, the Duke of Otrante, to the Duke of Wellington, wherein he complains most grievously of the great injustice of the King of France in signing an order for his banishment after having previously called him to the Ministry of the Police. "The Hecate sloop of war, which left St. Helena on the 30th of June, reports that Bonaparte continued to confine himself to his habitation, and the bounds for exercise, which did not subject him to the personal attendance of any but his own companions. He appeared to have a much stronger aversion to the visits or interposition of the foreign Commissioners, who arrived from England with Sir Pultney Malcomb, than to any of the British officers, to whose inspection only he had been before subjected." "The exhibition of Buonaparte's carriage will close to-morrow, and then proceed to Bristol, on its way to Dublin. Two hundred and eighteen thousand persons have visited it at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, during the present season.—*London Paper, Aug. 22.*" "The British nation have stationed in France 7,725 cavalry, and 26,310 infantry, exactly. The number of their army, exclusive of the ordnance department, is 196,027, and the estimate of expenses of various descriptions is £8,877,148 for Great Britain, and £2,246,423 for Ireland." "The King has issued a royal ordinance for the free importation of corn and flour into France, by land and by sea. This ordinance evinces that the Government is not very sanguine of the harvest." "On the 13th of August, shocks of an Earthquake were experienced in several parts of Scotland, at Montrose, Belugas, Dunkeld, Aulden Moy, Grange, &c. They extended over the counties of Ross, Inverness, Moray, Bauff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forpar, Perth and Fife—But by all accounts there appears to have been no loss of lives, although considerable damage to property was sustained, particularly at Inverness." A scale is published exhibiting the number of votes to which the stockholders of the "United States Bank" will be entitled, in voting for Directors. The U. S. Frigate "Macedonian" was undergoing a thorough repair. "A gentleman arrived in Albany on the 29th ult., who left St. Louis, Missouri, on the 1st of Sept., having travelled 1300 miles in 29 days, or 45 miles per day, riding the same horse the whole distance." "The new Steam Boat, which was originally intended to have been navigated to Russia, commenced her operations last week as a Packet between New York and New London. She is an extraordinary boat, and sails much faster than the Fulton, which plies between New York and New London." "New Orleans, Aug. 12. Joseph Vidal, Esq., of Concordia, opposite the city of Natchez, has picked and ginned cotton of this year's growth. Captain Gale of the Steam Boat New Orleans, arrived yesterday morning, brought down one bale 360 pounds of this cotton. It is of a superior quality, 36 cents per pound has been offered for it. This is a very extraordinary production of the earth, but a few days more than four months from the time the seed is put into the ground, until the corn is picked, ginned, baled and in market!"

A Dr. Livingston has recently returned to England from an exploration of Central Africa. He has demonstrated the existence in this hitherto unexplored region of a large river, some 2000 miles in length. But a small portion of its waters reach the sea-coast. The Doctor suffered incredible hardships. He found the interior of the country fertile and populous. The natives worship idols, believe in transmigrated existence after death, and perform religious ceremonies in groves and woods. A man is allowed to have as many wives as he chooses.

There is quite a revival of emigration in England for Australia, as well as an increased demand for merchandise from that country. This has caused a material advance in the rates of freight from London and Liverpool to Australia, and several American ships have been taken up at enhanced rates.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

The New York Herald says that General Duff Green is preparing a remarkable and curious reply to Col. Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate. The General's reply is to be entitled Thirty Years out of the Senate. Col. Benton was ever the bitter enemy of Mr. Calhoun, whereas Gen. Green was ever the ardent admirer of Mr. Calhoun, besides being his relative by marriage.

A friend of Mr. Buchanan who recently visited him says that he sorely needs repose and ought to have it—that he is bored nearly to death by crowds of office-seekers and cannot even remember a tenth part of the applications made to him.

Papers from Galveston to Dec. 18th have been received at New Orleans. The News of the 16th says: We cannot learn definitely what amount of sugar will be made in Texas this year, but it will not probably exceed one thousand hogsheads, and will more likely fall short of that amount. Nearly all our planters are compelled to save what little they have for plant cane, in order to make a crop another year.

A correspondent of the Dallas Herald, writing from Weatherford, Parker county, under date of Dec. 9th, states that snow was falling at that time, and that the weather was very cold.

We learn from the Lavaca Herald that the agents of the San Antonio Railroad have succeeded in their negotiations, and that there is now no doubt but the road will be built.

The new policy determined on by the President toward President Walker is said to have created quite a stir at Washington. The fire-eaters of both branches of Congress were furious. At a Nicaraguan meeting, held immediately afterwards in New York, that celebrated Locofoco leader, Capt. Rynders, spoke of Mr. Marcy as a "white-livered, dough-face politician," and called the President "a small potato Jackson."

The Louisville Journal publishes the following latest news from Santa Fe, via St. Louis: The Santa Fe mails arrived at Independence Dec. 20th. The mining operations are progressing favorably. There is a heavy snow on the plains. Bent's Fort was attacked by the Kiowas, and but for the interference of Cheyennes would have been destroyed. The Kiowas gave this mail train much trouble. Capt. Dodge had been taken prisoner by the Apaches. The usual Indian depredations are reported.

A letter from Monterey, Mexico, written under date of Dec. 20th, says: A day or two after Rosas' arrival at Saltillo, that city was the scene of a most terrible disaster. The powder and other munitions of war that had been deposited in the City Hall, by some means unknown, caught fire, and with an awful explosion blew up the building, burying in its ruins over fifty persons. Among the victims were several highly respectable persons belonging to Saltillo.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 19th Dec. says: We learn that a sale of 60,000 gallons of molasses, on plantation, was this morning closed, in the city, at 60 cents per gallon; for the Ohio river. The molasses is from the plantation of Col. John J. Preston, and is supposed to be the largest crop in the State.

The aspect of the relations existing between Prussia and Switzerland was still very gloomy, and further complaints were looked for. The English declaration of war against Persia had caused much excitement both in Europe and Asia. The government proclamation which recapitulates England's causes of complaint against the Shah is given, but many of her best friends regret the step now taken as tending to ensure the advance of Russia farther eastward. The Persian government had issued a proclamation recognizing the English declaration of war.

Advices from Madrid state that the Bishops of Orense and Almeria presented an address to the Queen, in which they express their gratitude for the benefits she has conferred on the Church of Spain, which they say always was, and ever will be, the firmest rampart of the Spanish throne and of the Catholic nation confided by Providence to the royal solicitude.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham, England, to protest against the continuance of the war income tax. Resolutions were passed that the law in its present form is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

The New York Herald makes the following new and important revelation respecting Mexican affairs:

We learn from Washington that a very curious and interesting correspondence is now going on between our government and that of Mexico, that may be productive of very great results and give an entirely new form to the elements that are conspiring to erect a new Indian Empire on our southern borders. Under the pressure of many conflicting cares, Comonfort has sought for means to secure at least some future for Mexico, and has proposed to our government an alliance which shall strengthen his government and bring the influence of our own to bear upon the re-organization of that republic. It is not at all surprising that Mexico should look upon our institutions, and our material progress and welfare under them, with admiration and desire. There is in her midst a large party of conservative and order loving citizens, who would hail with

delight the advent of a government directed by and in close alliance with our own. Such an event would be to Mexico the greatest possible guarantee of a liberal rule, and the development of her rich resources.

The Navy Department having determined to subject the application of the "Nautilus Sub-Marine Company," for the sale and use of their machine at the different naval stations, to the severest scrutiny, has ordered a board, consisting of experienced engineers, to examine and report upon its merits. The Norfolk Navy Yard is indicated as the point for the experiment.

About two hundred and eight thousand acres of the Delaware Trust lands have been recently sold, yielding \$45,000. Upwards of three hundred thousand acres, including Leavenworth City, belonging to the Delaware Indians, are yet to be sold. One hundred thousand acres, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, and the same number on the Osage river—the former held for the Iowas, and the latter for the Weas, in trust—choice tracts—will on the opening of spring be brought into market, and before any United States lands will be opened for sale in Kansas.

A bridge is now being built across the Upper Mississippi, at St. Paul, Minnesota. It is to be 1,300 feet in length, resting upon nine piers, the highest of which are seventy feet above high water mark, so as to enable the highest boats to pass without difficulty. The greatest span will be two hundred and twenty feet; sufficiently wide to allow the largest rafts to pass without coming in contact with the abutments. The whole cost of the work will be near \$120,000.

The slaughter of the Eastern King of China has been rumored, reported, and finally announced by a semi-official note. The affair, it was said, began between the eastern and the northern kings—the former demanding supplies of gunpowder which the other refused to grant. From words they came to blows, and almost the whole city of Nanking was soon in an uproar. The semi-official note purports to have come from the magistrate of the city of Tangyang, and facts detailed to the effect that there had been an old quarrel between the eastern and northern kings, that the eastern had installed his own son in the place of the northern king, whose death he had caused some three or four years ago, and that now he was plotting to usurp the throne of the heavenly king, viz.: Hung Siutstuen. It goes on to state that Yang Siusing had been seized, condemned, and his body drawn asunder by five buffaloes—one being fastened to his head, one to each arm, and one to each leg, and then heavy rockets set on fire at their tails; that his whole family had been put to death; and, moreover, that the Imperial troops, under Chang Kwoliang, were on their way, as far as Kenyung, to recover Nanking.—China Mail.

The Joint Commission of Mexico and the United States have nearly completed their labors in running the boundaries between the two countries under the so-called Gadsden Purchase. The corps of American engineers under Major Emory and of Mexican engineers under Mr. Salazar will soon be released from this duty, and their reports officially communicated to both Governments. According to their mutual representations, the mineral wealth of that remote territory exceeds the published accounts, and offers inducements the most tempting for enterprise. It is only surprising, with such riches inviting cupidity, how Young America has been attracted to less promising adventures in Nicaragua.—Wash. Corp. N. Y. Tribune.

On the morning of Christmas day the lady of George Fearons, Esq., Mayor of Newport, presented him with three children at one birth, two boys and a girl.

Father Mathew, the renowned Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork on the 9th of December. His career has been remarkable, and his influence among his countrymen in Great Britain and America will long be felt. The news of his death will be received with profound regret by every true friend of man throughout the world.—N. Y. Tribune.

That Kansas is to become a Free State seems now to be the general belief throughout the Free States. We trust that belief will be justified by the event.—lb.

The Legislature of Missouri was organized on the 30th of December by the choice of Anti-Benton officers. Robert Harrison of Cooper county, Anti-Benton Old Line Whig, was elected Speaker of the House by sixty-nine votes to fifty-two for Wilson (Benton). The Message of Gov. Price was sent in the same day. This document represents the finances of the State as in a prosperous condition, and urges that in order to maintain that position there should be no reduction in the present rate of taxation.

In Chicago fuel is scarce; clear maple, sawed and split, selling at nine dollars the short cord, and the better qualities of Erie coal at ten dollars per ton.

Lewis Goodman, of Houston county, Texas, sent the editor of the Crockett Printer some fine ripe peaches taken from trees on his farm on the 19th of November last.

Col. H. Yoakum, author of the History of Texas, died at Houston, on the 29th Nov., of consumption. He was not only a man of talent and genius, but of great public spirit, and abounding in private and Christian virtues.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., the lady of Valentine W. Hearne, Esq., of a DAUGHTER.

Baltimore seems to be rather a riotous city. The papers of January 2nd record a riot, which the police quelled before proceeding far, but not till a lady standing at her door was shot in the neck. Then three persons were arrested for deliberately firing a pistol at a house, while the contents of a liquor store were smashed, the keeper shot, and his wife injured by a knife.

New Advertisements.

General Cash Account.

Table with columns for BALANCES IN THE TREASURY ON NOV. 15, 1856. DR. and various categories like State Fund, Jail, etc.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS SINCE NOV. 15, 1856. CR. and various categories like State Fund, Jail, etc.

Table with columns for PAYMENTS SINCE 15TH NOV., 1856. CR. and various categories like County Warrants, etc.

Table with columns for COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS. and various categories like Warrants registered, etc.

Table with columns for SCHOOL INDEBTEDNESS. and various categories like Warrants registered, etc.

Table with columns for TOTAL COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS TO 31ST JAN., 1857. and various categories like Old Indebtedness, etc.

Table with columns for ORDERED, by the Board of Supervisors, that notice be given by publication of the following appointments of Judges of the Peace, (Jueces de Campo):

Table listing appointments for 1st District: San Buenaventura—Guadalupe Elwell, Rafael Leyba, Emigdio Ortega, Joaquin Pico, Manuel Morales.

Table listing appointments for 2nd District: Santa Barbara—Antonio Arellanes, Tomas del Valle, Juan Rodriguez, Jose Lorenzana, Miguel de la Guerra, Gregorio Lopez.

Table listing appointments for 3rd District: Santa Ynez—Ygnacio Ortega, Diego Olivera, Charles J. Freeman, Jose Antonio Estrada, Guillermo Hartnell.

Table with columns for ELECTION PROCLAMATION. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara County.

IT being made to appear to me that a vacancy occurred in the Board of Supervisors in a vacancy office from failure to qualify according to law, the member of said Board elected at the General Election of Nov. 4th, 1856, from the third township of said county:

Now, therefore, I, George D. Fisher, County Clerk in and for said county, do hereby call a Special Election for said office, viz: one Supervisor from the third township of the county of Santa Barbara; to be held at the residence of Augustus Jansens, in said township, on Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D., 1857, which said election will be conducted in all respects according to law.

The officers of the last General Election will, and are hereby authorized to act at this special election. Santa Barbara, Feb. 13, 1857.

GEORGE D. FISHER, County Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of the County of Santa Barbara, having levied upon, will sell at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House, city and county of Santa Barbara, California, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the State and County Taxes assessed thereon for the year 1856, together with costs:

VENTA PUBLICA

Para Satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1856.

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

Table listing property for sale with columns: Names, Description of the Property, Valor thereof, Personal Property, Total Tax, Propiedad Personal, Impuesta Total.

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

Table listing delinquent tax payers with columns: Name, Value, Tax, Impuesta.

New Advertisements.

Great Excitement! EXTRAORDINARY NEWS!!

JOHN KAYS & CO.,

WISHING to make a change in their business, have determined to sell off their new and splendid stock of Goods at unprecedented low prices; in fact, as low as San Francisco wholesale prices, and many articles much less. As proof of the above we give a list of prices of a few of our articles:

Table listing various goods and their prices: Good all-wool Blankets, Supr, Blue Drill, Flannel, Calico, etc.

And many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the same low rate of prices. JOHN KAYS & CO., State street.

N. B.—Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. 39-tf

Santa Cruz Lumber!!

JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER. For sale in lots to suit.—ALSO—100,000 ft. to arrive. THOMAS DENNIS, Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857. 38-tf

LUMBER & SHINGLES. Direct from Santa Cruz.

FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes. Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, Steamboat Landing, 30 tf

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of JOSE DOLORES ORTEGA, deceased, are notified to exhibit the same with vouchers within ten months after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of Eugene Lics, in the city of Santa Barbara, 26th January, 1857. IGNACIO ORTEGA, Ex'r of Jose Dolores Ortega. 37-4

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

Advertisements.

F. J. MAGUIRE

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

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

Regular Dispatch Line

SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite Clipper schooners LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton; JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia; S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hillier; 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 receipted for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

Notice.

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

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.

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex steamer Senator and schr. S. D. Bailey, among which may be found the following: Cooking Stoves, Different patterns; 5,000 yds. Calicoes; 4,000 yds. Shirtings, Bleached and brown; Woollen Blankets; A large assortment of men's ready-made Clothing;

Carpeting; Groceries; Liquors, &c.

We feel confident in asserting that our prices are lower than those of any other store on the Pacific coast.

The proof of this assertion may be had by calling at our store on State street.

JOHN KAYS & CO.

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

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

Important to Farmers

DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!

SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding. M. A. R. de POLI. San Buenaventura, May 5th. 1-51 tf

Rancho for Sale.

FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Ranch, together with the fine House situated thereon, out houses, kitchen, and two large hen houses. Also, ploughs, farming utensils of all kinds, and a new wagon, with a span of good horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, two hundred hens.

The above farm is situated in the Carpinteria, and consists of 160 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.

To any person desiring a home, this is a most desirable residence, and offers an opportunity for a good investment.

The above property will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is about going into other business. For terms of sale apply to HENRY J. DALLY, or to VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Orent's Building, State street.

30-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

Public Notice.

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

Aviso Publico.

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

Pacific Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer their Express, in charge of S. G. WILDER, regular Messenger on the route to

SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places. TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded. Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage. BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, Agents, Steamboat Landing. Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. 1-1 tf

Notice.

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

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

MORRIS MINER,

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

THE GAZETTE.

Harry Ogilvie at Dunbar.

In a brilliant war story, recently published in England, occurs the following thrilling sketch. The incident is related as having occurred at the battle of Dunbar, Scotland, when the flower of her chivalry, horse, foot, and officers, were overthrown with terrible slaughter by the English troops, under Oliver Cromwell:

"Deprived of my sword, and with my arms pinioned, they dragged, pushed, and struck me; twenty hands or more were upon me, and I had scarcely time to think over my terrible situation, when I found myself thrust against the wall of an old ruin, and then a lighted lantern was tied to my neck. By its faint glimmering, even at that terrible moment, I could perceive one who, by his laced scarlet coat, broad hat and white bands, I conceived to be a man of rank; but his face was dark, contracting and forbidding.

"Sergeant, answer me, I implore you," said I; "is that man an officer?" "Yes, a colonel—he bears the heathenish name of Arthur Heselrig—I am a prisoner of war!" "Die, Scot," replied he, turning away; "tis the bolt of the Lord that hath overtaken thee." "Hesekiah Accepted—Zerubbabel Meek—thou, Corporal Twaddle—'I tell thee, brother,' sniveled the other in great wrath, 'my name is Fight-the-good-fight-of-Faith, so Twaddle me no more.' 'Yes and verily—fall in!—we will despatch him by a platoon'; and at the distance of forty yards I could discern these four fanatics through the gloom, by their white falling bands, as they drew up opposite me; and began to handle their arms; while Sergeant Melchisedech drawled out the words of command according to the approved fashion of Cromwell's army.

"Poise your muskets—cock your muskets—guard your pans—present—fire!" The four muzzles seemed to flash through the dark into my very eyes. "God receive me!" I sighed, as the four bullets crashed on the stone wall round me, and fell amid lime and dust at my feet, while every pulse and fibre tingled within me, and my startled heart stood still. "Verily, but the Amorite is shot-proof," cried the crowd of soldiers looking on. "We shall soon prove that—cast about to charge!" resumed the sergeant, as coolly as if on parade; "handle your chargers—open them with your teeth—draw ramrods—"

"I am assured that even had I escaped this second intended platoon I must have fallen to the earth from mere over-tension of the heart and brain; but before they could level at me again, the stern voice of one vested with authority exclaimed: 'Recover your arms—shame upon ye, men—fall back, upon your peril fall back! Is it thus my orders are obeyed?' All shrunk off as this person approached. His presence and bearing were lofty and commanding, but his face was massive and coarse; his nose was large, and his eyes were piercing; he wore a plain black hat, with a broad brim, a steel cuirass, buff coat and starched falling bands. By some intuitive knowledge I recognized the English Lieutenant General—Oliver Cromwell."

An "out-West" editor thus moralizes on the routine of editorial duties: The poorest blind horse, in the most uncompromising bark-mill, has his moments of relaxation. To him the sound of the tannery bell, announcing noon, is a tocsin of joy, and he looks forward with grateful anticipation to his prandial oats and mill feed. The wearisome round is stopped; the unlubricated gudgeons quaver out a last squeak and cease their complaining; the trace-chain rattles over the animal's back, and he attempts a youthful canter as he moves off, a happy old horse. With him there are no anticipatory woes; he works in a circle, but a certain number of turns are sure to bring a respite. But with the editor it is otherwise; his life is, as Mr. Mantilini feelingly remarks, "one dem'd grind;" his machine never stops. Hot weather, headaches, sickness at home, are no relief to his perpetual routine—for the paper must come out, and "copy must be furnished."

A gentleman in a Scotch town lately told his servant to clean his windows. The servant applied to the governor to have a small quantity of spirits to assist in the operation, as whisky was sometimes used for such purposes. He received a gill or two. His master, after watching for some time, was surprised that Archie never dipped the cloth in the vessel containing the whisky. He went forward and found it empty. Accosting the delinquent sharply as to what had become of the spirits, the following reply was made: "Ye see, yer honor, I drank it, but (suing the action to the word) I blow my breath on the glass, an' it's a' the same!"

At the commencement of the present year, there were in the United States about 22,000 miles of railroad, employing about 5,000 locomotives. It is estimated that these locomotives consume between four and five million cords of wood annually, the product of at least 100,000 acres of woodland.

The difference between a schoolmaster and an engine driver is, that one minds the train, and the other trains the mind.

Pin money—the receipts of a bowling alley.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

An eccentric Justice of the Peace, says the Marysville Inquirer, not a thousand miles from Marysville, gave a man who had been sued on a promissory note for ten dollars some wholesome advice a day or two since. After giving his decision, which was for the amount of the note, with costs, in favor of the plaintiff, the learned judge turned to the unhappy defendant, and in a gentler tone of voice said: "My friend—for so I must call you—you have heard the judgment of the court. It is hard, very hard, yet you should remember that honesty is the best policy. Yes, gentleman," repeated the judge, in a louder tone, and casting his eyes about the room, "I differ with all of you—honesty is the best policy. It keeps us poor here in California; it destroys our credit, and leads us to the very verge of starvation and ruin—still, in the judgment of the court, honesty is the best policy."

The famous steamship Great Britain has again undergone, at Liverpool, important alterations for increasing her capacity and efficiency. She has had an iron stern post, forged at the Mersey Foundry, which is said to be "the most ponderous piece of wrought iron ever put together for any purpose." She is to have a new double bladed screw—to have a lion and unicorn figurehead of life size—her masts have been moved forward, and alterations made in her rig to enable her to carry a fourth more canvas—with other important alterations by which she will have accommodations for nearly 600 passengers, with room for 2000 tons of cargo and 1000 tons of coal, besides stores and water for a voyage to Australia.

It is told of Charles Lamb that, one afternoon, having taken a seat in a crowded omnibus, a stout gentleman subsequently looked in and politely said: "All full inside?" "I don't know how it may be with the other passengers," answered Lamb, "but that last piece of oyster pie did the business for me."

A letter from Mr. Stansfield, Secretary of the Emancipation of Italy Committee, sets down the number of political executions in Italy, between the years 1831 and 1854, inclusive, at the large number of 6773.

Pennsylvania is our greatest wheat State, estimated to raise this year 18,250,000 bushels; Ohio is next, raises 16,800,000; New York is next, raising 16,200,000; Illinois next, raising 14,600,000; Wisconsin, 14,000,000, and Virginia raises 12,500,000.

The tutor of a college, lecturing a young man on his irregular conduct; added, with great pathos: "The report of your vices will bring your father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave." "I beg your pardon, sir," said the pupil, "my father wears a wig."

An intelligent Scandinavian writes to a San Francisco paper, complaining of the American habit of asserting that England is the only country in Europe which has a "free and unshackled press." He maintains that Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Holland have not only very liberal and popular constitutions, but a "free and unshackled press," which exerts an influence among all classes of the people and on the government. Switzerland might be added to the list, making six of the most contented, industrious, quiet and intelligent nations on the European continent.

An old deacon in Alexandria, on a certain occasion, exhorted, in most earnest and vehement language, the sinners in his congregation to repent or they would all go to hell, as sure as there was any flour for sale in Alexandria, and he was sure there was flour there, for he had received, the day before, a fine assortment, which he would sell as cheap as any man in the city.

Man can be made, it would seem from a statement of Dr. Kane's journal, to endure almost any degree of cold with impunity. Dr. Kane asserts that one of his party, George Riley, who was of a robust constitution and cheerful temper, could sleep in the open air on a sledge, with the thermometer at thirty degrees below zero, without experiencing any ill effects from the cold.

Nothing, says Montaigne, is so firmly believed as that which we least know. Plato said it was more easy to satisfy his hearers with discourses about the nature of the gods than of men," and the ever-enduring Shakespeare describes the empty man in one line: "Most ignorant of what he's most assured."

A ruined debtor having done his utmost to satisfy his creditors, said to them: "Gentlemen, I have been extremely perplexed till now how to satisfy you, but having done my utmost endeavors, I shall leave you to satisfy yourselves.

A collegian, enlightening a farmer upon animacule, applied his microscope to the cheese, saying, "Now look and see them wiggle." "Well," said the farmer, placing the cheese in his mouth, "let them wiggle; I can stand it as long as they can."

Wine, fresh from the press, is selling in Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$1 15 per gallon, while a bottle of Newark cider, with tin foil round the cork, costs two dollars in most of the large cities.

A lawsuit is that which, if we had it, we wouldn't wish to lose it; if we have it not, we do not wish to have it, and if we gain it we no longer have it.

At Funchal, Madeira, it is the fashion to wear white boots instead of black ones, and a lump of chalk does the service of the blacking brush.

San Francisco Advertisements.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees! SMITH & WINCHELL'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY, SAN JOSE. Received from the State Fair of 1856 THE FIRST PREMIUM.

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

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

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

- 100,000 FRUIT TREES, Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following: APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties. PEACH—Dwarf and Standard of nearly all of the best varieties. CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties. PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest. PEACH—One and two years old, of fine growth and of the leading varieties; also in dormant bud, very low. NECTARINE—One and two years old, of choice varieties. APRICOT—One and two years old, of choice varieties. FIG—White Smyrna. CURRANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch. GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English. RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastoff. 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, 33 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

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

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by MRS. A. S. HALEY, and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific. Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day. Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

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

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

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

Also, a large and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, Trimmings and Small Wares, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by JONES, TOBIN & CO., Importers and Jobbers, N. E. corner Sansome and Sacramento sts, 19-2m San Francisco.

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

City Hotel.

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

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

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

LOUIS LEFERRE, Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 ff

Strayed or Stolen,

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

To Druggists. THE "FLOWER OF THE WEST."

WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Tetanus 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 Druggist, 49 Long Wharf, San Francisco. Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon. 19 3m

First Premium Again. D. 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 State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

He has purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size. I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogs," 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.

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

BRUSHES—ex "Hollander." Adams' K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Slime, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials. VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes. Japan and Japanese's Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass. 3m

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

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; Freke Union; Trinity Journal; Iowa Hill News; Volcano Ledger; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma County Journal; California Farmer; California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; Santa Barbara Gazette; San 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. 35

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, No. 199 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

They have in store and constantly arriving—India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings; Laocnia, Ameskeag's and other Blea Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4 and 10-4 blea Sheetings; Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims; Keystone, Jewett City, and Octora stripes; Merrimac, Cocheo, Cenestoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10; Mithenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, and TEA in Silk, Franisco, Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overall; White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, &c. And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms. AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

Railroad House, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage. The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached. Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

HALEY & THOMPSON, 1-1 f Railroad House.

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

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c., including Brooms, Rags, Pails, B Wood and Zinc Wash Basins, Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives, Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the WOOD and WILLOW WARE Business,—at the lowest prices, by H. A. W. HALEY, 112 and 114 Front, near Washington street, San Francisco.

P. S.—I am still doing business in the same old wooden building, at a very low rent; a saving of expense which about all goes to the benefit of my customers; and Merchants who do not, at least, call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interests. 1-6m

Hurray for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

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

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world; instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country.

2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect Likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights. 3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known the shorter the time the more perfect the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists. 5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to such perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 1-1 ff

New Feature!! J. W. SULLIVAN'S GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY,

For the supply of Cheap Publications, Stationery &c.—Papers, Periodicals, and Books received weekly by the Mail Steamers and exclusive Express, via Nicaragua.

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country Booksellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the Public, that independent of his general Newspaper business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by 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. Bags kept open to the latest moment. United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government. Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. 1