

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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WHOLE NO. 59.

THE GAZETTE.

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[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

II. Trovatore.

There was an old woman who somewhere did dwell,
Who was burnt for a witch as the opera doth tell;
A daughter she had too, a gipsy so bold,
Who went to a house where an infant she stole.

[Chorus in the Italian language, relative to the way she hooked it.]
Singing tooral, toledo and in dormiro:
Allegro andantino and sempre ano,
O giorno dorore! mia madre you know,
With fata crudele faneste & Co.

Now after they'd burnt up the old gipsy mother,
The daughter came up with her own child and tother;
When she saw her mamma burning, it woke up her ire,
And she slung the stole baby smack into the fire.

[Sizzling chorus descriptive of the burning.]
Singing tooral, toledo and lo dormiro, &c.

Now when the poor baby was all of a bake,
She found out she'd burnt her own by mistake;
And as she felt bad at the deed she had done,
She brought up the other and called him her son.

[Chorus in the barrow tone style.]
Singing tooral, toledo, &c.

Now when the young man got to years of discretion,
He took up with music all for a profession.
Likewise a young woman for sweetheart he got,
And all her affections upon him she set.

[Basso-relievo chorus, in which is set forth the young woman's sentiment as expressed in a furrin language.]
Tooral, toledo, &c., &c.

There's a chap now, a Count who comes into the song,
Who likewise loved this lady uncommonly strong.
And meeting Maurice—her lover—one night,
They pulled out their weapons intending to fight.

[Spirited chorus, expressing a norfol combat which come very high coming off.]
Tooral, toledo, &c.

The next scene discovers Maurice, a gipsy,
With fellows who drink a great deal and get tipsy,
And who hammer on anvils, like jolly good fellows,
While their wives mind the fires and their sons blow the bellows.

[Hardware chorus a la horse shoe.]
Singing tooral, toledo, &c.

But alas! after all his fine singing and fighting
Which gave the occasion for all this fine writing;
The Count got Maurice locked up in the jug,
And held him as tight as a bug in a rug.

[Doleful chorus, sparing the lagrime.]
Tooral, toledo, &c.

Then the lady came weeping and wailing around,
Where Maurice was lying all on the cold ground,
With the old gipsy woman while ballads he sang,
Resolved to die game though he'd got to be hung.

[Fame chorus with back up and straps buckled down.]
Tooral, toledo, &c.

The Count came along—says the lady says she,
"If you'll let my love go, why then you may take me!"
So the Count he consented to open the door,
And wipe off the chalks 'gainst the bold trovatore.

[Trovatore—a cove rot sings. Frinstance, I'm a trovatore, as you hear by the following.]
Tooral, toledo, &c.

But the lady she thought, "I'll ne'er be his wife,
And I'll swindle the Count if it costs me his life."
So ven he comes in, there she lay on her side,
And they found sure enough 'twas by pison she'd died.

[Chorus expressive of pison.]
Tooral, toledo, &c., &c.

Then the folks made a fire 'cause the Count was so sore,
And in it they burnt up the gay trovatore;
Then the gipsy says she, "Count, I wasn't his mother,
And I'm sorry to say that you've burnt up your brother."

[Chorus expressing a grand family fry.]
Tooral, toledo, &c., &c.

Theodore Parker's Preaching.

The following characteristic remarks by Theodore Parker, we extract from a sermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. M. G. Kimball over the Free Church in Barre, (Mass.) June 13, 1855:

Do you want a teacher to do the noblest work that man can do for man; to tell you of the infinite God, of the real man, not the fabulous, of the actual divine scriptures, of the live religion; to help waken it in you, and organize it out of you; engineering of the great religious enterprises of mankind, and leading the way in all progressive movements of the age? Then encourage this young man in his best efforts, rebuke all meanness, cowardice, dishonesty, affectation, sloth, all anger, all hate, all manner of unfaithfulness. Cheer and bless him for every good quality; honor his piety and morality; reverence all self-reliant integrity, and all self-denying zeal. Bid him spend freely his costliest virtue; 'twill only begeth in the spending. If he have nothing to say, let him say it alone; make no mockery in hearkening where ears catch nothing but wind, and the audience get cold; give him empty room. But if he have truth to tell, listen and live.

Do you want such a minister as superintendent of the highest husbandry, the culture of your soul? or a parasite, a flunkey, who will lie lies in your very face, giving you all of religion except feelings, ideas, and actions; a man always quoting and never living; making your meanness meaner after it is baptized and admitted into the church, and stuffed with what once to noble

men were sacraments? Then I will tell you where to find such by the quantity, at wholesale. I will show you the factories where they are turned out, for the market. Nay, give me any pattern of a minister which you require, I will lead you to the agent, who will copy it exactly, and from dead wood now stored away in churches laid up to dry, in three years furnish the article, made to order as readily as shoemaker's lasts, and by a similar process, "warranted sound in the faith"—if not in that "once delivered in the saints," at least in that now kept by the sinner! There are towns in Virginia, which breed slaves for the plantations and bagnios of the South; and also northern towns which breed slaves in churches. God forgive us for taking his name in vain!

I know some men think the minister must be a little mean man, with a little mind, and a little conscience, and a little heart, and a little small soul, with a little effeminate culture got by driving over the words of some of humanity's noblest men; who never shows himself on the highway of letters, morals, science, business, politics, where thought, well girt for toil, marches forth to kingly victory; but now and then creeps round in the parlors of society, and sneaks up and down the aisles of a meeting-house, and crawls into the pulpit, lifting up his cowardly and devilized face—and then, with words and example of Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Elias, and Jesus, and Paul before him, under his eye, in a small voice whines out his worthless stuff, which does but belittle the exiguity of the soul which appropriately sleeps before him in the pews, not beneath him in spirit, only below him in space. I know men who want such a minister, that will "preach the Gospel," and never apply the Christian religion to politics, to business, to society, to the life of the family or the individual, not even to the Church. An admirable doctrine for scribes, and Pharisees, and hypocrites! Glad tidings to the bankers and stealers of men! "Religion nothing to do with politics; the morality of Jesus not to be applied to the dealings of men; the golden rule too precious for daily use!" Such a man will "save souls"—preserved in hypocrisy and kept on ice from youth to age! How he can call his idolatry even worshipping the Bible, I know not; for you cannot open this book anywhere, but from between its oldest or its newest leaves there rustles forth the most earnest human speech, words that burn even now when they are two or three thousand years old!

How much a real minister of religion may do! He deals with the most concerning of all concerns, which touches the deepest wants of all men. How a man in such a calling can be idle or indifferent, or dull to himself, I see not. The covetous man may be weary of money, a voluptuary sicken with pleasure, and one ambitious and greedy of praise get tired of new access of power, and loathe his own good name; but how a minister of religion can ever tire of toil to bless mankind is past my finding out. How much a real teacher of religion may bring to pass! Earth never had so palpable a need of a living minister with living religion in him, I care not whether you call it Christianity or not—but the feelings, the ideas, and the actions of such a religion as human nature demands! The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers—where are they?

No man has so admirable an opportunity as the minister to communicate his best thoughts to the public. The politician has his place in the Senate, and speaks twice or thrice in a session, on the external interests of men, chiefly busying himself about measures of political economy, and seldom thinking it decorous or 'statesmanlike' to appeal to Principles of Right or address any faculty deeper than the understanding, or to appeal to aught nobler than selfishness. The reformer, the philanthropist, finds it difficult to gather an audience—they come reluctantly, at rare intervals of business or pleasure. But every Sunday custom tolls the bell of time. In the ruts of ancient usage, men ride to the meeting-house, seat them in venerable pews, while the boldest associations of time and place calm and pacify their spirits else often troubled and careful about many things, and all are ready for the teacher of religion to address their deepest and their highest powers. Before him lies the Bible—an old Testament full of prophets, and rich in psalm and history—a New Testament, crowded with Apostles and martyrs, and in the midst thereof stands that Hebrew peasant, lifting up such a magnificent and manly face. The very hymn the people sing is rich with holy memories; the pious breath of father, mother, or perhaps some one more dearly beloved, is eminent therein, and the tune itself comes like the soft wind of summer which hangs over a pond full of lilies, and then wafts its fragrance to all the little town. Once every week, nay, twice a Sunday, his self-gathered audience come to listen and to learn, expecting to be made ashamed of every meanness,

vanity and sin; asking for rebuke and coveting to be lifted up towards the measure of a perfect man. It is the loftiest theme he is to treat. Besides all this, the most tender confidence is reposed in him—the secrets of business, the joy of mortal worth, the grief of wickedness, the privacy of man's and woman's love, the heart's bitterness which else may no man know, often are made known to him. He joins the hearts of maidens and lovers, teaching them how to marry each other; he watches over the little children, and in sickness and in sorrow is asked 'to soothe, and heal, and bless.' Prophets and apostles sought such avenues to men; for him they are already made. Surely, if a man in such a place, speaking Sunday by Sunday, year out, year in, makes no mark, he must be a fool!

The sermon concludes in the following spirited and eloquent style. As a literary effort, it is very fine:

All things betoken better times to come. There was never so grand an age as this: how swiftly moves mankind! But how much better can we do! Religious emotion once flowed into the Gothic architecture of Europe, the fairest flower of human art—little blossoms of painting and sculpture, philosophy, eloquence, and poetry all hidden, and yet kept within this compound posy of man's history. The Catholic church has her great composers in stone, artists in speech, and actors in marble; the Protestant, its great composers in philosophy and literature, with their melody of thought and their harmony of ideas. One day there must be a church of mankind, whose composers of humanity shall think men and women into life, and build with living stones; their painting, their sculpture, their architecture, the majesty of the individual, the virtue of the family and community; their philosophy, their eloquence, and song, the happiness of the nation, the peace and good will of all the world. Oh! young man, gird your loins for this work; spare not yourself, but greatly spend; and you who ask his help—how much you all can do! A truth of religion, it will burn its way into history, not as thunder to destroy, but as sunlight to create and bless. The human author may be buzzed about in the whisperings of bigots and self-misguided men; rooks may caw, and owls may hoot at him, the rats of the state may gnaw at his deeds, and the church mice nibble at his feelings; nay, he may stand on the scaffold, be nailed to a cross—a thief on either hand—and mocking words be writ against his last prayer with the snapping of faggots. Resistance is all in vain; his soul, in its chariot of fire, goes up to the calm, still Heaven of holy men, and His word of truth burns into the consciousness of the world; and where he went, bare and bleeding with painful fear, shall mankind march to triumph and great joy?

A Village Press.

Perhaps there may be those in our midst who regard it as a matter of very little moment whether a newspaper be published in the locality or not. There are men in this world, and business men, too, who think it all very well to have a newspaper, but who don't think they are called upon to do anything towards rendering it support. They wish to see a newspaper, but don't think it necessary to subscribe for a copy; they will borrow it, and be the loudest in condemning it as "stale, flat and unprofitable"—forgetting the while, that its faults and failings are in no small measure attributable to their own neglect and unreasonable conduct. If, then, you want to have a prosperous journal, support the printer, so that he may be enabled to offer inducements to men of talent to contribute to his columns. Subscribe for his paper, insert your advertisements, and have your business proclaimed over the country by placard and circular, the expenditure for which will be returned to you a thousand fold in the popularity you shall secure, and the notoriety you shall gain for your trade and location. The following on this subject, from the New York Tribune, is worthy of consideration:

A VILLAGE PRESS. Perhaps no one establishment is of more advantage to a community than that of a newspaper press. A newspaper in a village advances the interests of all trades, professions and callings, by drawing to its vicinity much business that would otherwise be diverted into other channels, and giving prominence and notoriety abroad to the business capabilities and other advantages of such village. The press is, as it were, the special counsel of the citizens of the town wherein it is located—pleading in many cases without fee or reward, and in some instances conveying light and heat to establishments which otherwise "drag their slow length along" in utter obscurity.—Los Angeles Star.

The steam navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries consists of 787 boats, of an aggregate tonnage of 180,064; being an increase of 20 per cent. in boats, and 40 per cent. in tonnage over 1855.

Rise and Progress of the Newspaper Press.

While the Licensing Act was in force there was no newspaper in England except the London Gazette, which was edited by a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and which contained nothing but what the Secretary of State wished the nation to know. There were, indeed, many periodical papers, but none of those papers could be called a newspaper. Wellwood, a zealous Whig, published a journal called the Observer; but this Observer, like the Observer LeStrange had formerly edited, contained not the news; but merely dissertations on politics. A crazy bookseller, named John Danton, published the Athenian Mercury, but the Athenian Mercury merely discussed questions of natural philosophy, of casuistry, and of gallantry. A Fellow of the Royal Society, named John Houghton, published what he called a Collection for the Improvement of Industry and Trade, but this collection contained little more than the prices of the stocks, explanations of the mode of doing business in the city, puffs of new projects, and advertisements of new books, quack medicines, chocolate, spa water, civet cats, surgeons wanting ships, valets wanting masters, and ladies wanting husbands. If he ever printed any political news he transcribed it from the Gazette. The Gazette was so partial and so meager a chronicle of events that, though it had no competitors, it had but a small circulation. Only eight thousand copies were printed, much less than one to each parish in the kingdom. In truth, a person who had studied the history of his own time only in the Gazette would have been ignorant of many events of the highest importance. He would, for example, have known nothing about the court-martial of Torrington, the Lancashire trials, the burning of the Bishop of Salisbury's Pastoral Letter, or the impeachment of the Duke of Leeds. But the deficiencies of the Gazette were, to a certain extent, supplied in London by the coffee-houses, and in the country by the newspapers.

On the 3d of May, 1695, the law which had subjected the press to a censorship expired. Within a fortnight a staunch old Whig, named Harris, who had, in the days of the Exclusion Bill, attempted to set up a newspaper, entitled Intelligence Domestic and Foreign, and who had been speedily forced to relinquish that design, announced that the Intelligence Domestic and Foreign, suppressed fourteen years before by tyranny, would again appear. Ten days after the first number of the Intelligence Domestic and Foreign, was printed the first number of the English Courant. Then came the Packet Boat from Holland and Flanders, the Pegasus, the London Newsletter, the London Post, the Flying Post, the Old Postmaster, the Postboy, and the Postman. The history of the newspapers of England, from that time to the present day, is a most interesting and instructive part of the history of the country. At first they were small and mean-looking. Even the Post-boy and Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. Only two numbers came out in a week, and a number contained little more matter than may be found in a single column of a daily paper of our time.

What is now called a leading article seldom appeared, except when there was a scarcity of intelligence, when the Dutch mails were detained by the west wind, when the Rapparees were quiet in the Bog of Allen, when no stage-coach had been stopped by highwaymen, when no non-juring congregation had been dispersed by constables, when no ambassador had made his entry with a long train of coaches-and-six, when no lord or poet had been buried in the Abbey, and when, consequently, it was difficult to fill up four scanty pages. Yet the leading articles, though inserted, as it appeared, only in the absence of more attractive matter, are by no means contemptibly written.

It is a remarkable fact that the infant newspapers were all on the side of King William and the Revolution. The fact may be partly explained by the circumstance that the editors were, at first sight, on their good behaviour. It is by no means clear that their trade was not in itself illegal. The printing of newspapers was certainly not prohibited by any statute; but towards the close of the reign of Charles II. the judges had pronounced that it was a misdemeanor at common law to publish political intelligence without the King's license. It is true that the judges who pronounced this doctrine were removed, pleasure, and were eager on a exert the royal prerogative. tion, if it were again raised, cided by Holt and Treby, was the effect of the doubt was to ministers of the crown in the journals cautions there a wish to b

to issue. The Governor therefore connived at the publication of the newspapers, and the conductors of the newspapers carefully abstained from publishing any thing that could provoke or alarm the Government. It is true that, in one of the earliest numbers of one of the new journals, a paragraph appeared which seemed intended to convey an insinuation that the Princess Anne did not sincerely rejoice at the fall of Namur, but the printer made haste to atone for his fault by the most submissive apologies. During a considerable time the unofficial gazettes, though much more garrulous and amusing than the official gazette, were scarcely less courtly. Whoever examines them will find that the King is always mentioned with profound respect. About the debates and divisions of the Two Houses a reverential silence is preserved. There is much invective, but it is almost all directed against the Jacobites and the French. It seems certain that the government of William gained not a little by the substitution of these printed newspapers, composed under constant dread of the Attorney General, for the old newsletters, which were written with unbounded license.—Macaulay's History of England.

Old Proverbs.

Better be the head of the yeomanry than tail of the gentry.
Beware of a silent dog and still water.
Daughters and dead fish are nae keeping ware.
It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.
You will never have a friend if you must have one without a failing.
There is one good wife in the country, and every man on his wedding-day thinks he hath her.
Lean liberty is better than fat slavery.
That's but an empty purse that is full of other folks' money.
One might as well be out of the world as beloved by nobody in it.
He that knows useful things and not he that knows many things, is the wise man.
As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we likewise of our idle silence.
Depend not upon fortune, but conduct.
Advise not what is the most pleasant, but the most useful.
Be contented and thankful; a cheerful spirit makes labor light, sleep sweet, and all around happy.
If youth is a blunder, manhood is a struggle, old age a regret.
The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time.

THE OIL FROM COTTON SEED. The records of the Patent Office show that a great amount of intellect is always engaged in the discovery and useful application of machinery of the various arts useful to man, and it is a matter of some surprise that so little attention has been directed in giving value to so very abundant a material as cotton seed. If it could be economically made into oil, and properly purified, or into saponaceous matter, it would be of immense value. The material is a most abundant one; the present crop of cotton exceeds three and a half millions of bales, and promises not to be less so long as nine cents per pound will pay the interest on the capital invested. A bale of 500 pounds yields 40 bushels of seed; weighing 1,000 pounds, and three bushels of seed gives one of kerne' separated from its hulls, and each bushel kernels two and a half gallons of oil. These, after deducting one-fourth of the for planting, leaves the enormous quantity of 105 millions of bushels, 25 million hulled seed, or 87 millions of gallon. These figures are large, but the arithmetic is good.

LOUIS NAPOLEON. The New York Express says that Louis Napoleon has to this day an unpaid board bill in the hands of an ex landlord in Hoboken. The apartment occupied by the Emperor is shown with the initials "L. N." cut in the door panel with a jack knife which he borrowed from the landlord's son and never returned.
"It's a way he has," that of "borrowing" things and "not returning" them. He borrowed the supreme power of France from people, once, under a promise to return it in a year or two, and he borrowed it to it yet. It is generally said that he would not.

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THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently taken a trip to the southern part of this county, that on the most of the ranchos there is now but little pasturage for cattle. The ground is very much parched and the springs are all low. The river of Santa Clara is entirely dry at its mouth. Our informant states that on the Hueneme ranch, however, there is an abundance of green grass from one to four feet in height and so thick and intermixed with clover that it is difficult for a horse to make his way through it. At Hueneme the schooner Ann G. Doyle was loading with salt for San Francisco. The barque Powhattan was also lying in that port. We believe that it is not generally known that at Hueneme there is an excellent landing safe at all stages of the tide and in any weather. This natural embarcadero extends about one hundred yards along the sand beach, and is nearly smooth, though heavy surf and breakers roll on each side of it. From this point there is a good road to the Tejon pass, which is almost entirely level with the exception of one hill, and this hill offers no serious obstacles. The route to the Tulare valley is vastly better from this place than it is from San Pedro, yet nearly all the supplies for the southern portion of that valley continue to be transported from San Pedro at a much larger cost. At this place a large warehouse has recently been erected by Doctor Poli, and the manufacture of salt has been carried on extensively. There are several broad lagoons into which the water from the ocean flows, and by the solar heat evaporation takes place and a thick crust of salt is left at the bottom. Salt enough to supply the whole State can here be produced if a sufficient number of hands were employed. This place, hitherto but little known, seems to be destined to become in time of considerable magnitude and importance. The Tulare and Mohave valleys are more accessible from it than from any other point on the coast. A lighthouse is about to be erected here, and the station has already been marked out by a corps of U. S. Surveyors and received the approval of the lighthouse commissioners.

On Monday a Dutchman named Charles Smith stole forty dollars from the proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel. He was pursued and overtaken at the rancho of Dos Pueblos as he was upon the point of mounting a valuable horse belonging to Dr. Den, to facilitate his escape. On being brought back to this city and taken before a Justice of the Peace, he confessed the theft of the money and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months in the county jail. He has also been committed for his attempt to steal the horse.

The U. S. surveying schooner Ewing, R. M. Cuyler, Lieut. Comd'g, arrived in our harbor on the 2d inst., from a cruise in Santa Barbara Channel. Currents were observed at five stations, namely: off Santa Barbara, in the channel between Santa Barbara and Point Conception, at Point Conception, between Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands, and off San Miguel Island.

We have upon our table several specimens of copper ore which were obtained in the southern part of this county. They are said to contain sixty per cent. of this metal, and the veins from which they were taken are represented as being fifteen feet in width, and to have been traced on the surface some three hundred yards.

On to-morrow, the eightieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, a national salute will be fired from the Revenue Cutter "Ewing" in the harbor, and other salutes during the day by the citizens.

The Pacific Sentinel (formerly the Monitor Sentinel), published at Santa Cruz, is enlarged and otherwise improved. The schooner Rising Sun, Capt. Lessen, arrived here Tuesday last, from Santa Catalina. She brings dates from San Francisco of the 1st inst.

The Recent Difficulties in Kansas.

The late news from Kansas Territory is ominous of future strife and discord. It is seen now that the schemes hatched by designing politicians of making new States on our Western frontier, and urging premature immigration, has resulted in disturbing the peace of the territory already, and may involve our whole country in a disgraceful and disastrous civil war. This is the work of ambitious politicians, meddlers and immigrant aid societies. Men of extreme sectional prejudices have been sent and forwarded like merchandise, from the north and the south, to that territory, for no other purpose but to organize a State government, to get more debaters and wranglers in Congress, for freedom or slavery. We now see plainly the inevitable consequences. If the people of these United States had been left to themselves to settle this territory in their own way and in their own time, no difficulties would have ensued among them. The interests of permanent settlers in that region are identical, whether they are from the North or from the South, and a community of interest and a unity of feeling would have sprung up there among them, as has been the case in all other voluntary settlements by the people from the several States.

We append a summary of the latest news as reported in the New York papers of the 5th of June:

The U. S. Marshal, with a large posse, arrested on the 21st of May, several persons, the pretended Governor of the territory, Robinson, among the number, on a charge of treason. Robinson, it will be remembered, was a participator in the "squatter" riots at Sacramento in 1850. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "The escort started yesterday from Westport for Lecompton with Robinson in charge. They felt it unsafe to go through Westport with him, being informed that at least 600 Free-state men were concentrated at a particular point to rescue him. He will be taken to Kansas City and go by boat up to Leavenworth City and across the country to Lecompton."

It seems that a large party of the Marshal's posse, after having been discharged by that officer, entered the town of Lawrence in a body, Sheriff Jones at their head, and set fire to the "Free State Hotel" and destroyed the offices of the "Herald of Freedom" and the "Free State Press," together with their presses and type. The hotel was entirely consumed. These acts were committed on the pretence that the grand jury had declared the hotel and printing offices nuisances. Report adds that some private dwellings were pillaged, and that the house of Robinson was destroyed by fire.

The Light House at Point Castillo has been completed. It is 33 feet in front by 20 feet in depth, and is of two stories, with a basement. There are four rooms above ground and two below, hard finished throughout. The tower is in the centre, and is topped with two courses of heavy granite stones. The caps and sills of the doors and windows are also of granite. The walls are constructed of hard stone and brick, cemented, and are from 18 inches to 2 feet in thickness. The first floor is of double thickness, and all the floors are of hard pine. There are circular stairs running up the centre to the tower. The doors and inside finish are of eastern lumber. There is a kitchen in the rear, weather-boarded, painted and plastered, and a cistern is sunk 9 feet deep by 6 feet in diameter. Battresses to the front door extend out 4 feet, with four granite steps and platform. The exterior is rough-cast with cement and lime. There are eleven openings in the building, all finished with close shutters and suitable fastenings. All the locks and hinges throughout are of brass. The basement is paved with hard burnt brick, and the walls are plastered with cement. Tin pipes run down on the end of the house, leading from the gutters to the cistern. An iron gallery and platform are intended to be placed on the tower when the lantern arrives. The building was constructed by Mr. G. D. Nagle, of San Francisco, under the direction of Major Bache, and reflects great credit upon these gentlemen.

Capt. Dummer informs us that he intends to have removed several large rocks now in the road in the Gaviota Pass. His object is to put the road in a condition for the transportation of three or four hundred tons of hay, which he has been gathering. This improvement in the Pass will be of great advantage to travelers upon this road.

We are indebted to Hon. J. B. Weller for public documents.

Dismissal of Appeals in Land Cases.

We are indebted to Dr. N. A. Den for the following letter, received by him by the steamer of yesterday, which he permits us to publish:

WASHINGTON CITY,
May 19th, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have at length some good news to send you and my other friends in Santa Barbara. The Supreme Court have made decisions which cover all the *bona fide* claims in the State. The Mission question and the ten coast league question are finally disposed of, and decided not to have been any bar to the validity of grants to individuals. The prohibition in the colonization law of 1824, concerning colonization within ten leagues of the sea coast, is decided by the Court on the same ground that I have always contended for, namely, that it was only applicable to foreign colonization, and not to grants to private persons. I am assured by the Attorney General that he will proceed immediately to cause appeals to be dismissed under these decisions. We have also a bill before Congress, which we hope will pass, to make still shorter work of it.

Very truly your friend,
WM. CAREY JONES.

A "GRAVE" SUBJECT. Thomas B. Cunningham, an undertaker, was arrested by the Vigilance Committee. He made strong resistance to being taken, and fired several pistol shots, wounding one of the party sent to take him. It is said he superintended the making of the false ballot boxes, and worked the same.

"Hutchings' California Magazine" is the title of a new monthly published at San Francisco by J. M. Hutchings & Co. It contains much well written original matter, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to the literature of California.

On Sunday last an Indian named Miguel stabbed another named Diego with a large knife, at San Buenaventura, killing him instantly. The murderer fled and has not been taken.

Affairs in San Francisco.

The following account of the action of the Vigilance Committee on the 21st of June, we take from the San Francisco Weekly Journal:

The scenes enacted in our streets on Saturday, 21st June, will long be remembered by the citizens of San Francisco. The great cause of the excitement was an attempt on the part of D. S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court, to assassinate Mr. Sterling A. Hopkins, a member of the Vigilance Committee. The events are stated differently, even by eye-witnesses, but as far as we can learn the following are the facts:

Some days since information was received by the Vigilance Committee, that a supply of arms and ammunition were to be forwarded to this port on a small sailing craft, under charge of James R. Maloney, well known as "Rube," and that these arms were intended to be used against the people. The V. C. at once fitted up a vessel to intercept the craft, and she sailed on Friday night, having aboard a number of members of the V. C. Very early on Saturday morning the vessel met, and by daylight the arms and ammunition were placed in the Vigilance armory. Maloney and S. Phillips, who represented themselves as owners of the vessel, soon afterwards brought her to the wharf.

After the arms had been deposited in the armory, the executive Committee met, and, having heard the report, desired an investigation of the circumstances attending the shipment of the arms to San Francisco, and therefore despatched Mr. Sterling A. Hopkins and four or five others with directions to bring Mr. Maloney to the room of Dr. Ashe, over Palmer, Cook & Co.'s Banking House, in company with David S. Terry, Dr. Ashe, David Douglass, Ham. Bowie, E. A. Rowe, and several others. Mr. Hopkins made known his errand, when Dr. Ashe ordered him out of the house—in fact, pushed him out, and said that no one should be arrested in his office. Judge Terry declared that no arrest should be made in his presence.

Mr. Hopkins then stationed himself on the street, while the parties armed themselves, came down and walked to Jackson street, near the Pennsylvania Engine House. Here they were overtaken by Hopkins and his company, and an attempt to arrest Maloney was again made, which was resisted by Terry and Ashe. A struggle now ensued, the Vigilants endeavoring to get the guns from their hands—Hopkins and Terry contending for one gun. After a short contest Terry let loose one hand, drew a large bowie-knife, and plunged it into the back of the neck of Hopkins, inflicting a frightful and, it is thought, a mortal wound.

The cut is about one and a half inches in width and between three and four inches deep, from the back of the neck towards the front inclining downward. The oesophagus or swallow is cut, and probably the trachea or windpipe; it being necessary to turn the patient upon the right side to pass food into his stomach. His condition is pronounced very critical, although he is doing as well as can be expected from the nature of the wound.

As soon as the cut was made, Hopkins staggered back, ran a short distance, and was then led to the Pennsylvania Engine

House, where he received all the care and attention that could be given.

Terry, Maloney, and their friends now fled to the armory, corner of Dupont and Jackson streets, and as soon as they entered, the doors were securely fastened inside. A large number of persons at once guarded the doors and surrounded the buildings.

When the stabbing was made known at the Vigilance Committee rooms, the large bell was sounded for the first time, and brought together hundreds of armed men in a few minutes. The Committee determined at once to take Terry and Maloney into custody, and give Terry a fair trial. About three thousand men, fully armed, soon surrounded the building, and the Executive Committee, at the front door, demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender.

The demand was at first refused, but, after some delay, complied with. A note was first received from Capt. Ashe and Lieut. Reese, directed to the Vigilance Committee, to which that committee made the following reply:

COR. DUPONT AND JACKSON STS.,
San Francisco, June 21, 1856.
R. P. Ashe and J. Martin Reese, Commanding: Gentlemen—We have to say, in reply to your communication of this date, that if Judge Terry, S. R. Maloney, and John Phillips, together with arms and ammunition in your possession, be surrendered to the charge of our body, we will give you and the building which you are in "protection from violence."
Yours,
By order of the Executive Committee, of which we are members,
Nos. 12, 13, 50, 645, 332.
An answer in fifteen minutes—it being now ten minutes past 4 o'clock."

A reply was received stating that Phillips was not in the armory, but that Terry and Maloney would be given up if they could be protected from violence; and that they would turn over their arms, ammunition, &c., to the Committee. To this the committee replied:

JUNE 21st, 1856.
R. P. Ashe and J. Martin Reese, Commanding: We agree to protect Judge Terry and S. R. Maloney from violence from parties outside of our organization, as proposed, and beg leave to remind you that the time proposed in our first note has already expired.

By order of the Executive Committee, of which we are members,
Nos. 12, 13, 50, 332, 635."

At half past four the doors were opened, and Judge Terry and J. R. Maloney came out and took seats in a carriage that had been prepared for them. The arms and ammunition were then loaded on three drays, and the whole, guarded by at least two thousand men, taken to the Vigilant rooms.

During this time, learning that the "Law and Order" forces were gathering at their armories, several companies of artillery and infantry, of the Vigilants, assembled at the armory, corner of Clay and Kearny streets, where they demanded a surrender of arms. This was refused, until a cannon was pointed at the building, when Gen. Howard gave a written order to Col. West to surrender on any terms proposed. The men then brought down their arms, delivered them over to the Committee and returned. They were afterwards marched, two by two, to the Vigilance Committee rooms, where they were furnished with lodgings for the night.

Detachments of infantry were then sent to the Engine House No. 10, to the iron store corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets, and other places in the city, and more arms and ammunition obtained.

While all this was going on in the city, in the Bay the Vigilants were also busy.—They boarded a small vessel, asked what her cargo consisted of, and were answered "bricks." Wishing to see the quality of the brick, the schooner was overhauled, when, besides the articles mentioned, there were found six cases of ammunition, and twelve of rifles. They are in the safe keeping of the Vigilants.

Items.
The Vigilance Committee shipped the following named persons by the steamer Sierra Nevada, which sailed on the 21st of June: Lewis, Kelley, Lawler, Cunningham, Purple, Hennessy, Mulloy, Murray, McGuire, Hamilton and Brace.

Some incendiary placed a lot of shavings under the rear end of the Fulton Iron Works, on Davis street, between Sacramento and California streets, and set fire to them between 12 and 1 o'clock. Before the flames had made much progress, they were discovered by the Vigilance guards and extinguished. It was undoubtedly intended to burn the Vigilance Committee out.—Bulletin.

It is rumored on the streets, says the True Californian, that Chris. Lilly is about leaving our shores. He has purchased a schooner, and we believe will place her under the Nicaraguan flag. He has offered, it is said, to take all those whom the Vigilance Committee wish to send away, and hand them over to Walker. "So mote it be."

WHAT'S IN THE WIND? We understand that the Vigilance Committee are sending spies to different parts of the State, with special commissions for some secret service. Will our good friends, the organs of the hydra-headed monster, let us know something about this new system of espionage?—Sun.

It was represented to us by some party, says the Alta, who we supposed was well in

formed, a few days since, that Terry was supplied with more comfortable and convenient apartments at the committee rooms than any other prisoners, and that his wife was also spending the time with him. We learn, however, that such is not the case, and that now, as ever since his first confinement, he has only the liberty of one of the cells, and is shown no more consideration than any other prisoner that has been confined there. Mrs. Terry visits him occasionally, and generally remains about an hour at a time. He spends much of his time in writing, and pays but little attention to what is passing about him. He occasionally walks his cell in an excited manner, and appears in a deep study. There is certainly an occasion for great anxiety and serious reflection on his part, which his unfortunate position forces upon him.

Later from the Atlantic States.

By the arrival of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer John L. Stephens at San Francisco, on the 1st inst., we have dates from the Atlantic States to the 7th of June.

Mr. Crampton, British Minister at Washington, and the consuls at New York and Philadelphia, were dismissed on the ground of their being engaged in the enlistment of recruits in this country for the Crimean war. The administration accompanied the dismissal with an intimation that they are ready to receive communications from Her Majesty's government through any other source than Mr. Crampton. It is not believed that any thing serious will result from this dismissal. Mr. Crampton has returned to England.

The Hon. Preston S. Brooks, member of Congress from South Carolina, in the Senate chamber, struck the Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, on the head, about a dozen times, with a gutta serena cane. The Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, separated the parties. Mr. Sumner was sitting writing in his place at the time of the attack. The blows cut and confused Mr. Sumner badly, and stunned him. Mr. Keith attempted to prevent any interference. Mr. Crittenden pronounced the proceeding a shameful outrage. A speech by Mr. Sumner in reference to Mr. Butler, is alleged to have excited Mr. Brooks to the attack. The occurrence caused very great excitement.

A Washington despatch states that all the Foreign Legations have determined not to recognize the new Minister from Nicaragua, either officially or socially.

The Democratic National Convention met at Cincinnati on the 2d of June, but no balloting for candidates had taken place up to the time of the sailing of the steamer.

Padre Vijil, the Nicaraguan Minister, presented his credentials at the State Department and was admitted and recognized. The recognition has given an impetus to the Nicaragua fever. The steamship Daniel Webster, which was to sail the 22d May from New Orleans, would have plenty of recruits.

The steam frigate Susquehanna sailed from Philadelphia for San Juan del Norte. Capt. Sands commands, and carries out important despatches to Mr. Wheeler, our Minister at Grenada.

From Europe.

The dates from Europe are to the 21st of May.

The political news is unimportant. Despatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish Territory by the troops of the allies will be completed in six months.

Advices have reached Berlin announcing that Gen. Williams had arrived at St. Petersburg, and would shortly leave the Russian capital for England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement has been laid before Parliament. The estimated revenue for the current year is set down at £67,166,000; deficiency £8,873,000.

The Crimean Board of Enquiry, after a session of twenty-three days, closed its investigations.

Riots were anticipated in London on account of the withdrawal of the military bands from the Parks on Sunday evenings, but the last Sunday passed off quietly.

RUSSIA. The Times' Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given to the whole of his fleet a new armament, in consequence of the events of the war. At present the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of forty-three vessels of war and three transports; of the former nine are steamers.

Our Congressman, Herbert, who killed the waiter, Thomas Keating, has been released on bail of \$10,000. After his release Herbert again took his seat in the House of Representatives, but his presence caused much excitement among the members, who generally express detestation of the man and his conduct, upon his reappearance. The House, by a vote of 79 against 70, refused to investigate the matter.

On the 9th of May an immense meeting of the sympathizers of Gen. Walker was held in New York, followed by another on the 20th at New Orleans.

Another Arctic Expedition
Henry Grinnell, of New York, has
expresses a desire to visit Alaska
to charge England for the
Franklin's party, and to
the Esquimaux, and to
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NEW GOVERNMENT. On the 30th ult. the municipality of San Francisco went out of existence. The True Californian says:—The Mayor and both boards of the Common Council lose their official existence, and our corporate affairs fall into the hands of the Justices of the Peace, until November. A good deal of dissatisfaction is entertained on account of this feature of the Consolidation Bill; and in our opinion it would have been much better had that bill passed as originally drafted by Mr. Hawes, so as to have an election to fill the offices created by it immediately. However, these Justices, acting as Supervisors, are so tied up and hampered by law that they cannot do any mischief, should they feel inclined, which we do not believe, from our slight knowledge of the men, will be the case.

FOUL PLAY. At a post mortem examination of the body found in the Bay, near the foot of California street, says the Bulletin, it was discovered that there had evidently been foul play. The face was much disfigured by corruption and the attacks of crabs and fish, &c.; but upon raising the skin upon the forehead, blood was found to have settled in various points about the eyebrows and temples, incontrovertible proof that the man had been struck severely about the face shortly before death. The cartilage of the nose was pounded to a jelly. There was no fracture of the skull, but the blows were amply sufficient to have stunned.—There can be no doubt that the man was beaten by another or others, (as blows could not have been received by falling,) and that he afterwards fell or was thrown into the Bay.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. By a friend in Washington, says the San Francisco Herald, who has more than ordinary access to reliable information, we are informed that the Pacific Railroad bill will certainly pass this session. Mr. Denver is working upon it with industry night and day. He has at length combined all the great railroad men of the Union—heads of companies from New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other places, and by a united effort they are determined to carry it through. The Railroad bill will pass before the Wagon Road bill.

On the 14th of May Padre Vijil, the new Minister for Nicaragua, was warmly received by the President. In alluding to his recognition of the independence of Nicaragua the President said:—"We recognize all governments, without question as to their source or organization, or the means by which the governing powers attain their power, provided there be a government de facto accepted by the people of the country."

A Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting will be held on the Red Dog road, a short distance from Nevada, about the middle of this month.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We are happy to see our old and obliging friend, Mr. Gardner, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, on this coast again. He has our thanks for late papers, and other favors extended to this office.

Our thanks are due J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for the Illustrated London News, Ballou's Pictorial, Harper's Magazine, Irish News, Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city, on Saturday, 28th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, P. M., THOMAS W. HARPER, aged 30 years. The deceased was born in Syracuse county, New York, and came to California in 1847, in the regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. D. Stephenson, and during the Mexican war was stationed at La Paz. At the close of the war, on the disbanding of the regiment, he removed to the northern part of this State, and was familiarly known in San Francisco and in the neighborhood of Sonora and Columbia. Early in the spring of 1855 he removed to this city, where he continued to reside. During the period of six months preceding his death, he held the office of Deputy County Clerk of this county. On the day of his decease, he was apparently in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and expired instantaneously from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The deceased was respected for his frank and social disposition, high sense of honor, uprightness of conduct and general intelligence, and during his continuance in office he discharged his duties with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. The large concourse which attended his funeral evidenced the general public estimation in which he was held.

To the Creditors of Crisanto Lorenzana, deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the deceased Crisanto Lorenzana are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the date of this notice, to either one of the undersigned, Executors, &c., at the dwelling house of Jose Lorenzana, in the city of Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara, June 27, 1855. JOSE LORENZANA, GUADALOUPE ELWELL, Executors of the last Will of Crisanto Lorenzana, deceased. 7-5

For San Francisco.

THE schooner ANN G. DOYLE, M. L. Phillips, master, will sail for the above port on the 3rd of July next, touching at San Luis Obispo. For freight or passage apply to LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. N. B.—This vessel will return direct from San Francisco. Shippers will please take notice. 6-3

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., 2-1 State street.

Advertisements.

WANTED—CALVES, from four to six months old, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, by [6-17] JOHN KAYS & CO.

A Card.

JOHN KAYS begs leave to inform his old customers, his friends, and the public generally, that he has formed a co-partnership with E. S. DEAN for the purpose of carrying on general Merchandizing, wholesale and retail, and guarantees to sell everything in their line cheaper than any other merchant in California south of San Francisco.

As proof of the above it is only necessary to call at their store, on State street, opposite the Union Hotel, and judge for yourselves. Be sure to call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and all kinds of produce purchased at the highest market price. JOHN KAYS & CO. 5-17

WANTED—HOGS, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, by JOHN KAYS & CO. 5-17

WANTED—SHEEP, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, by JOHN KAYS & CO. 5-17

F. J. MAGUIRE

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.

Liquors.

Also, to his assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Bridles, Headstalls, Spurs, Men's Clothing, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarritos, &c., &c., An assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, &c., &c.

All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges. Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. 1-32 tf

Regular Dispatch Line

OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA. THIS LINE is composed of the favorite: LAUREA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton; S. D. BAILEY, Captain Garcia; ARNO, Captain Hiller; Which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara. N. PIERCE, Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco. Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

Important to Farmers

—AND— **DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!**

SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at his shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding. M. A. R. de POLI, San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 tf

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.

50 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—Just received ex Laura Bevan.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO. 10 BBLs. SUGAR CURED HAMS—Just received, and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

GRAIN CRADLES—Patent Sikes and Sneaths; Hay Rakes and Forks. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State Street. 2-1

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

500 QR. SACKS FLOUR—Martinez and Golden Gate Mills. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

20 CASES CORN STARCH—Just received, ex Laura Bevan. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and half bbls.—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—In chests, half chests, and caddies. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

50 KEGS E. BOSTON SYRUP—Ex Laura Bevan. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—A large Invoice just received. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., STATE STREET,

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

Consisting of

Groceries of every description, Wines and Liquors, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Silk Goods, Clothing,

Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Crockery and Glassware, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c., Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [2-1 tf]

Dissolution.

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

ROSWELL FORBUSH, THOMAS DENNIS, Santa Barbara, March 20, 1855. 1-44 tf

Pacific Express Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places. TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded. Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage. LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents. Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. 1-1 tf

Public Notice.

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

ENCARNACION CARILLO DE ROBBINS, By her Attorney, HARVEY B. BLAKE. 1-49 ly

Notice.

W. M. A. STREETER, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken up his residence in Santa Barbara, and will at all times be found at his office, in the house of Mr. Bardillo, where he will perform all operations on the teeth in the best manner. Teeth cleansed and filled with gold or tin foil. Also, teeth inserted on pivot or gold plate. All operations warranted. Teeth extracted at all times when necessary. 1-45 W. M. A. STREETER.

Just Received,

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine DOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by FORBUSH & DENNIS, 1-25 tf State street.

American House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Oca street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times. W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor. 1-33 tf

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 23rd, 1855. 1-14 tf

HIDES, HORNS, DEER SKINS—Furs of all description, Old Copper, &c., &c. taken in exchange for Goods, or purchased for cash at the highest market price, at the store of LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

Exchange and Banking Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS, under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York. The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasure. We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters appertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms. C. K. GARRISON, CHAS. MORGAN, (by his Attorney, S. K. Garrison,) R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON. San Francisco, January 1, 1855. 1-39 o

San Francisco Advertisements.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER, No. 109 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, Importer of every variety of Clothing and Furnishing Goods; also, Blankets, Ducks, Drills, Sheetings, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Brogans.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS he has received a very large invoice of the most DESIRABLE STYLES OF CLOTHING. And it is the largest stock ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

TRADERS

From the country are invited to examine this heavy stock, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market. Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed. Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted fancy Cassimere Pants; 10,000 pairs assorted and plain Cassimere Pants; 7,000 pairs Linen Pants; 2,000 pairs Goodyear's Rubber Pants; 1,000 Goodyear's Rubber Coats; 200 cs Goodyear's long and short Rubber Boots; 200 cs Miners' Boots; 1,000 dozen superfine Flannel Overshirts; 200 dozen fancy Cassimere Overshirts; 1,000 dozen white Shirts; 650 dozen heavy Hickory Shirts; 500 dozen heavy Check Shirts; 800 dozen Merrimac Shirts; 600 dozen Lambswool Undershirts; 300 dozen Regatta Shirts; 200 dozen grey Flannel Undershirts; 450 dozen Lambswool Drawers; 250 dozen bleached Drill Drawe 1,500 dozen Overalls; 2,000 Denim Frocks; 1,200 dozen country knit wool Socks; 1,500 dozen heavy white and mixed cotton Socks; 1,000 pieces super Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; 100 dozen super black Silk Neckkerchiefs; 200 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs; 300 dozen Rubber Belts; 220 dozen Buck Gloves; 400 dozen Buckskin Gold Bags; 1,000 Doobie's Business Coats; 400 black Cloth Frock Coats; 2,000 assorted Overcoats; 600 assorted Pea Coats; 8,000 Silk, Cloth, and Velvet Vests; 20 bales blue and white Blankets; 50 bales A Sheetings; 50 bales Drills; 30 bales assorted Duck; 50 cases fine Felt Hats; 100 cases Straw Hats. For sale by

WM. G. BADGER, Wholesale Clothing Warehouse, 109 Battery st., cor. Merchant, San Francisco. N. B. No goods sold at retail. 1-50 3m

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, 8-4 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, Cenesoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10; Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans. Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimers, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls; White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, and a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms at THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. STOREY, BRO. & CO.

Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and bbls; Spirits Turpentine, in cases; Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages; French and German Window Glass—ass'd sizes; French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind;" Tieman's Oil Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Water Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters; Tieman's Patty, in bladders; Tilden & Neplew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c. BRUSHES—ex "Hollander," Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Slicie, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artists 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 Japaners' Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enameled Glass 1-31 3m

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c., including Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Wood and Zinc Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives, Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed Corids, and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the WOOD AND WILLOW WARE Business,—at the lowest prices, by W. HAWXHURST, 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

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. 1-50 3m

10 CASES SARDINES—halves and quarters— For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

Avisos.

Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA., ACABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, on de rechura de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo Especerias, Licores, Quincalleria, Carros y Carretas, Carretones, Muebles, Herramienta para la Agricultura, Ruedas de Carro, Botas y Zapatos, Mercancias Finas, Ropa hecha, Calado, Tejidos, Merceria, —TAMBIEN— Arados, Abarrotes, Vinos, Silleria, Baquetas, Espuelas, Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancias nuevas. Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855. 2-1 tf

Libreria Espanola

—DE— **W. SCHLEIDEN,** San Francisco, calle de Sacramento, 2 puertas abajo de Montgomery.

20,000 TOMOS de Libros en Espanol, Yngles, Frances, Italiano y Aleman. Sobre todos los ramos de la literatura. Deaseo de realizar se vende actualmente a precio de costo. Calendarios Mejicanos de 1855 a doce reales la docena. Musica instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas canciones espanolas. Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Hispano Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales periodicos mejicanos, Peruvianos y Chilenos. Las ordenes del interior seran ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad. 1-25 tf

Calesas.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEASAS Y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y llantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carcias. W. M. S. THOMPSON, Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny, San Francisco. 1-1

Aviso Publico.

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

CARLOS E. HUSE, PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO, Casa del Juzgado—Santa Barbara.

City Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named Hotel, 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 the market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it. Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month—Hay and Barley always on hand. LOUIS LEFEBRE, Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 tf

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches, JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

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.

LEWIS T. BURTON. HARVEY B. BLAKE. LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, STATE STREET.....SANTA BARBARA.

A. J. WILLIAMS, PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPER HANGER, State street, opposite I. J. SPARKS' residence. [?] Paints of all kinds for sale cheap. 1-50 tf

CHARLES E. HUSE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. SANTA BARBARA. 1-21

R. E. RAIMOND & CO., GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, 1-1 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO. 1-4 tf

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA., AGENTES MARITIMOS, Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS. 68 calle de Sacramento, Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. 1-17

THE GAZETTE.

The "Notes and Queries" Burlesqued. NOTES AND QUERIES, No. 999.—"Tom noddly" asks "where is Palmyra, and why is it always spoken of as being ruined?"

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" were the wives of Windsor, discoverer of the famous soap. That he should have had two wives at the same time shows that Mormonism flourished in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and that they were merry shows that two women did once upon a time live in the same house without quarreling.

THE GERMAN FOR PLATE. "Good gracious, Anna, what is the German for plate?" "Teller," I replied, leaning over the stairs.

FANNY FERN AND MR. FERN. The last number of the New York Ledger contains this paragraph, by Fanny Fern, on James Parton, the present husband of that lady:

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. In cleaning up one of the rooms at Stanwix Hall yesterday, a waiter discovered a cat so crowded into a boot, that it was with difficulty that she could be extricated.

TITLE. A lieutenant in the service, by the name of Broom, was advanced to a captaincy, and naturally enough liked to hear himself addressed as Captain Broom.

Governor Johnston, of Kentucky, was sleeping in the Nashville Inn when it was recently destroyed by fire. He had \$1,200 under his pillow, which he lost by gallantly going to the assistance of a lady, who appealed to him for help to save her band-boxes.

Henry A. Wise, Jr., son of the Governor, is about to be ordained an Episcopal clergyman.

A Veteran of the Revolution. Baron Frederick de Weissenfels, one of the heroes of the Revolution, was a native of Elbingen, in the kingdom of Prussia.

When peace was concluded with France, in 1763, Weissenfels was among the reduced officers, and settled in New York. He had served in the same regiment with St. Clair.

Returning from that disastrous expedition, he received from the American Congress in March, 1776, a commission of Lieutenant Colonel, commandant of the third New York battalion.

After the battle at White Plains, he accompanied Washington with the army over the Hudson river and across New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and assisted in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton.

Colonel Weissenfels is dead! and his daughter and only heir, the inheritor of his property as well as his exalted virtues, also is dead.

A HIGH SENSE OF HONOR. An English nobleman ran away with a married woman, and after she was divorced from her husband, married her.

SPIRITUAL MUTTON. Old father Richard, a most excellent and benevolent Catholic priest, who came to Detroit about the year 1795, and died there in 1834, though an excellent scholar, and a fine linguist, had a hard time in acquiring English familiarly.

Henry A. Wise, Jr., son of the Governor, is about to be ordained an Episcopal clergyman.

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency.

San Francisco Advertisements. S. L. PALMER & CO'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of MILL MACHINERY, Of all kinds.

Exchange and Banking Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Watches and Chronometers REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed by BRIGGS, DEY & CO.

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

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

Silver Plated Ware. VERY Heavy Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, plated especially for family use.

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

Railway Time-Keepers. RAILWAY TIME-KEEPERS. The celebrated Wm. B. Crisp's Patent Railway Time-Keepers of the largest size, with the maker's certificate accompanying.

Jules Jurgensen's GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO.

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

Independent and Quarter S cond WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO.

Jas. Nardin Perret Watches AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO.

Silver! Silver! FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets;

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

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services to the merchants of the interior as a COMMISSION BUYER of Goods in San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements. Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

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.

NEW FEATURE!! J. W. SULLIVAN'S GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country Booksellers, Cavassers, 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.

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

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FIRST Premium Daguerreotypes. R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair.

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhoea, or Local Weakness.

SECONDARY Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Bubos, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroy the soft parts, and cause the bone to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly.

RHEUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician.

THE Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give them such satisfaction as they can obtain nowhere else.

San Francisco Advertisements. Dr. L. J. Czapka's GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY HALL BUILDING.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Potent! DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM, (Self-disinfecting Agent), a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases.

TO THE LADIES OF CALIFORNIA. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, invites the attention of the sick and afflicted female laboring under any of the various forms of diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, womb, blood, kidneys, and all diseases peculiar to their sex.

ALL communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapka, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination.

THE attention of the reader is called to the following: A lady of high standing in society, and great respectability, published a card in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, September 14th, 1851, which is as follows:

"A CARD. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapka, for the successful cure of herself and child. The latter, having been afflicted by a severe attack of Cholera Infantum," was given up as incurable by some of the most celebrated physicians, when she called on Dr. Czapka, of whom she heard very favorable reports, and who, after a short period, restored the child to perfect health.

SECONDARY Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Bubos, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroy the soft parts, and cause the bone to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly.

THE Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give them such satisfaction as they can obtain nowhere else.