

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

NO. 10.

THE GAZETTE.

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

Advertisements.

LATE ARRIVAL OF MERCHANDISE!!
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WAGGONS, CARTS,
CART WHEELS,

WHEEL BARROWS, &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS, &c.

Just landed from ship Arcadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail.
Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. je14 tf

GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.
F. J. MAGUIRE

OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC a well assorted stock of Groceries of the best quality that can be purchased in San Francisco, together with a general assortment of articles for housekeepers and farmers. F. J. M. has not the modesty to say he can or will sell cheaper than any other trader in Santa Barbara, but he asserts that, for the *quality* of the various articles he offers for sale, he can afford to sell as cheap as any fair dealing rival in his trade.
Santa Barbara, June 6th, 1855. je7 3m

WM. HECHT.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received, by the last steamer, an assorted stock of Dry Goods and Clothing and Boots and Shoes, which he offers for sale. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon the subscriber before going elsewhere. my24 1y

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of VICTOR LINARES, late of San Luis Obispo, deceased, are required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, at the office of W. J. GRAVES, in the town of San Luis Obispo, within ten months from the date hereof, otherwise said claims will be forever barred.
MEQUEIA GARCIA Y LINARES,
Executor of said estate. jy5 4t

RANCHO FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale Three Leagues of Land, situated immediately at the Mission of San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo county, with one-third of the Mission Buildings (in good repair), well watered and timbered, and excellently adapted to stock raising. The river Salinas runs through it. Title approved.
Apply to W. J. GRAVES, or to the undersigned, at San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON,
San Luis Obispo, July 2, 1855. jy5 tf

FOR SALE.
RANCHO OF SAN ANTONIO, containing 320 acres of arable land, watered by a lasting stream, and situated four miles from the city of Santa Barbara, together with the improvements, consisting of an Adobe House in excellent condition, Corrales, and outbuildings necessary. Upon the ranch are also a choice lot of young Fruit Trees. For particulars apply to THOS. GANNON, Santa Barbara Exchange. my31 tf

NOTICE.
TO THOSE PERSONS HAVING WRITING to be done, in the shape of Deeds, Mortgages, or Documents of any description, the undersigned offers his services. By strict attention to his business, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE.
Santa Barbara, May 30th, 1855. my31 tf

SANTA BARBARA EXCHANGE.
MESSRS. GANNON & STREETER have opened the above named establishment, situated on State street, in the building formerly occupied by Dudley Pine, Esq., where they will constantly have on hand a supply of good Wines and Liquors and choice Segars. Ice on hand at the proper season.
Attached to the Exchange is a Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon, under the personal supervision of D. B. STREETER, whose ability in that line of business is well known in this community. A continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to him is respectfully solicited.
The Bar of the Exchange will be under the supervision of THOS. GANNON, who will at all times be happy to attend to the spiritual wants of his customers.
Clothes renovated and repaired in the neatest manner, by D. B. STREETER. my24 tf

CITY HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.
The Rooms are well furnished and convenient.
The Table will be furnished with the best 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. je7 3m

RANCHERO'S RESORT.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.
The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicits their visits.
Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Liquors, Tobacco, and all other articles usually kept in a country store always on hand.
HENRY J. DALLY, Proprietor. my31 tf

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE
OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS.
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Captain F. Morton, and others, which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.
For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.
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 or forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

SWEET SUNDAY BELLS.

Sweet Sunday Bells, your placid sound
Enhances that repose profound
Which bathes the golden fields around,
And far-off mountains, sunshine crown'd.

Amid the cluster'd roof outwells,
And wanders to the upland dells,
And near and far its message tells,
Your holy voice, sweet Sunday Bells.

Sweet Sunday Bells, ye summon round
The youthful and the hoary-crown'd,
To one observance gravely bound,
Where comfort, strength, and joy are found.

And many a tale your burden tells
Of marriage chimes and funeral knells,
Commixing memory's tender spells
With loftier power, sweet Sunday Bells.

Sweet Sunday Bells, your pleading sound
At times in natural tears hath drown'd
The eyes of one whom pew or mound
May harbor in the hallow'd ground:

Whose heart to your old music swells;
Whose soul a deeper thought impels;
Who like an alien sadly dwells
Within your chime, sweet Sunday Bells.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, June 20.]
FROM THE CRIMEA.

The news by the Atlantic is full of successes gained by the Allies in the Crimea. The British journals fairly throb with exultation; and the British public, long despondent and hopeless of any profitable result from the present campaign, have suddenly gained the most joyous confidence. In imagination they behold the Crimea already conquered, Sebastopol laid in ruins, Russia suing for peace on any terms, and the war as brought to a triumphant and glorious termination. Let us see how far these anticipations are justified by the facts.

First among the events which have thus reversed the current of public feeling in Western Europe is the occupation of Kertch and the Sea of Azoff by the allied naval and land forces. This was all accomplished without any show of opposition on the part of the Russians. Neither at Kertch nor at Arabat were there any considerable fortifications or other means of resisting an attack. Indeed, with our present information, it is difficult to understand how the Russians could have neglected to fortify places of such importance, and so exposed as these were. The loss is certainly a serious blow to them. Not only is it accompanied by the destruction or capture of a great quantity of provisions and other stores, as well as of all their vessels in the Sea of Azoff, but it cuts off the channel on which they have mainly relied for supplies. Henceforth they must draw everything of that nature, beyond what is furnished from the Crimea itself, by the more remote route of Perekop, or the road across the Sivash shallows. This will of course be a great inconvenience, but that it will at once reduce the Russian army to famine or force them to surrender is not so certain.

The British journals pronounce this affair to be glorious. In ordinary war glory is acquired by overcoming resistance and accomplishing an end in the face of overwhelming difficulties and dangers. But since this Crimean campaign began many new ones have got an entrance into men's minds. Among the latter is the glory of leading 20,000 troops against a place with neither men nor forts to defend it, and actually succeeding in its capture. To our judgment, on the other hand, the self-gratulations at this exploit in the Sea of Azoff should rather be drowned in shame at its not having been consummated months ago. Why have the Russians been allowed to hold undisturbed possession of the straits of that sea till now? Why was no step ever taken to prevent their using the sea for the transportation of re-enforcements and supplies? Why has no part of the allied fleet ever been sent there to interrupt the communications, clear the sea of every Russian vessel, and hold every port in blockade? It is a striking illustration of the imbecility which has marked the prosecution of this war on the part of the Allies that so obvious, so advantageous, and so easy a measure, for which with their great number of ships they have constantly had the means, should never have been undertaken before. It is true that it has not before been possible for them to spare 20,000 soldiers to garrison Kertch and Arabat; but that was not necessary; a few vessels and gunboats might have cut off the Russian communications quite as effectively without these garrisons as with them. Nor is it by any means clear that the Allies can ever now afford to spare the division of Sir George Brown from the army with which they are now commencing operations in the field. Their superiority in numbers is far from being so great that they can wisely distribute themselves in this manner at remote points about the peninsula.

The next great success is the capture of a place d'armes, which the Russians had prepared in front of the Redan and Malakoff bastions, between their lines and the French, to assemble in for important sorties. As we have not heard of this before we must infer that it was a new construction, and of a purely offensive character. In other words, the besieged instead of being more and more weakened by the besiegers and restricted to

defending themselves, are still in a position to extend their means of assailing and damaging the latter. This place was attacked by the French about 15,000 strong on the night of May 23d, and, as Pelissier reports, was partially carried; Gortschakoff says the Russians held it, but with a loss of 2,500 men. The next night the combat was renewed, when the Russians were driven out and the entire place occupied. But this appears to be a merely negative victory, depriving the Russians of a means of doing injury, but not doing anything toward silencing the defenses of the town. The allied trenches were not carried forward a yard by it, nor does it afford the least ground for expecting that assault forever promised, but never realized.

The third new and victorious movement is that of 35,000 Frenchmen upon the line of the Chernaya. In respect of this we are also favored with some splendid exaggerations, which give it all the pretensions of great triumph. The truth is that it is but the first step of the operations in the field which must now begin. This force is probably thrown forward to occupy the Russian army, while another allied division will march by Alupka and the paths of the hills to turn the Russian intrenched position now occupying the main road to Sympheropol. That the Russians would thus withdraw from the Chernaya was a matter of course. They must reserve themselves for the fight behind their intrenchments, where, according to an Austrian telegraphic despatch, the Allies are about to attack them 10,000 strong—which we shall believe when we see it. A battle on the Chernaya would have been folly for them, especially if their numbers are so much inferior as they are represented. But we have little faith in these representations, and shall wait for facts to justify that sanguine scorn with which the London Times speaks of the slight resistance which the Allies will probably have to encounter henceforth, before we admit its propriety. It remains to be seen whether the long disaster of the siege is now to be crowned by a brilliant and facile coup de main, rendering the Western Powers at once masters of the entire Crimea. But at any rate we may now expect exciting news from that quarter. If it does not now show us war on the grandest scale it will certainly be on the most active.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE TWO JOSEPHS.
The Boston Transcript draws the following portraits of the "Joseph" of nunnery notoriety, and he of the Land of Canaan. It says:

Both were pets—one of Canaan, the other of Sam. Both wore a coat of many colors. The one was thrown into a pit by his brethren—his brethren were thrown into the pit by the other. Both were sold into Egypt. Both saw the elephant—the one in Potiphar, the other in Patterson. The one lost his robe, the other his character. One dealt death to the other, the other to the cooks and bottle washers of the House. The butler at last remembered the one, the other always remembered the butler at every public house. Potiphar's Joseph was defended by the chief butler, Patterson's Joseph is defended by ex-chief Butler.

TURKISH FLINT WHEAT. One hundred bushels of this hardy and productive grain have been received at the Patent Office, Washington. It was grown at the foot of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, and was procured by the U. S. Dragoon at Constantinople. It has been proposed that the storeships of our navy, which generally return from the Mediterranean in ballast, should be freighted with seed wheat, purchasable there under ordinary circumstances at less than half the usual price of grain in this country, and to be furnished to our farmers at a nominal rate, on condition that they shall cultivate the same and report the result.

COMMODORE PERRY. The piece of plate recently voted by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, was presented at Newport to Commodore Perry, as a token of appreciation of his distinguished services in the Japan Expedition. The plate consists of a salver, made of silver, which weighs three hundred and twenty ounces, a rich and beautiful piece of work, manufactured by Gorham & Co., of Providence, and costing over one thousand dollars. Commodore Perry is a native of Rhode Island.

EXTENSIVE CYPHERING. An English mathematician, named Bailey, has calculated the weight of the earth to be 1,256,195,675,000,000,000,000, or, in words, one quadrillion, two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-five trillions, six hundred and seventy-five billions of tons avoirdupois.

The following verse contains every letter in the English alphabet except E, which in general is more frequently used than any other:

A jovial swain may rack his brain
And tax his fancy's might;
To quiz in vain, for 't is most plain
That what I say is right.

NATIONAL SHIPS LOST.

Our navy, as at present organized, dates from the year 1794, and it is perhaps not a little curious that one of its first prizes should have been the first vessel lost. In 1799 the frigate Constellation, then under command of Capt. Truxton, captured the French frigate l'Insurgente, after a very gallant action. This was during what was called the quasi war with France, caused by the depredations that were made upon our commerce by the cruisers of that country, which we very properly resented. The prize was taken into the navy, and was first commanded by Captain Murray, who was succeeded by Captain Fletcher. The latter sailed on a cruise in July, 1800, with a sort of roving commission. Some letters were received from persons on board of her, sent in by vessels that she spoke; but, though she was to have been absent only eight weeks, nothing has ever been seen of her for four-and-fifty years. The Pickering, Captain Hillar, a 14 gun vessel, which sailed a month later than the Insurgente for the West Indies, was never heard from again. The Saratoga, of 16 guns, was lost in the same way in 1807.

One of the finest vessels that ever sailed from this country was the sloop-of-war Wasp, which left Portsmouth, N. H., in 1814, under the command of Capt. Blakely. On the 24th of June she captured and destroyed the British sloop-of-war Reindeer, and on the 1st of September the Avon, a vessel of the same class. One of her prizes was taken on the 21st of September, and sent to America, under the command of Mr. Geisinger, and no direct intelligence was ever afterwards received from her. She was spoken by a Swedish brig on the 9th of October, out of which she took two American officers who had belonged to the frigate Essex, and were passengers in the Swede from Rio de Janeiro. This was the last time that she was seen and known. Various stories as to her fate were current for years. Mr. Cooper says:

"There is only one rumor in reference to this ship that has any appearance of probability. It is said that two English frigates chased an American sloop-of-war, off the southern coast, about the time the Wasp ought to have arrived, and that the three ships were struck with a heavy squall, in which the sloop-of-war suddenly disappeared."

The Wasp was uncommonly well manned and officered, and her loss was a severe one to the navy. Capt. Blakely was an admirable commander, and the gentlemen under him were of high merit. Two of the Lieutenants, Mr. Keilly and Mr. Baury, had taken part in the capture of the Guerriere and Java, and another, Mr. Tillinghast, was an officer on board the Enterprise when she took the Boxer.

The Epervier brig, 18 guns, sailed from the Mediterranean for the United States in 1815, and was never heard from after she passed the Straits of Gibraltar. She had been taken from the English in 1814, by the Peacock, Capt. Warrington. We believe that at the time of her loss she was commanded by one of the Shubricks, an historical name in our navy.

The most remarkable instance of the loss of a national ship, since the close of the last war with England, was that of the Hornet, which is supposed to have foundered in a "quarter," in the Gulf of Mexico, about a quarter of a century ago. Nothing was heard of her, if we remember, after she left Tampico, some time in the year 1830. The Hornet was one of the "lucky ships" of the navy, and a great favorite both with the service and with the country, and was distinguished for the part which she took in the war of 1812, capturing every thing with which she fought and escaping from superior vessels.

In 1813, when commanded by Capt. Lawrence, she took the British brig Peacock, after a short but very warm action of 15 minutes, the Peacock being sunk. Attached to Commodore Deatur's squadron, a few months later, she was compelled to take refuge in New London, when that squadron fell in with a greatly superior British force, where she was blockaded for a long time. Escaping from New London she went to sea in January, 1815, under command of Capt. Biddle. On the 23d of March she engaged and captured the Penguin, a British vessel, of about her own force, and with a picked crew. Subsequently she was chased for two or three days by a British seventy-four, and narrowly escaped being captured.

The recent losses of the Albany and Porpoise have revived the interest that used to be felt in the losses that we have mentioned above. It will be seen that it is no new thing in our navy for vessels to disappear, leaving no trace of their fate, and the same remark applies to all navies.—*Bost. Chron.*

To prevent cats from annoying you, shoot them when they are kittens.
About seven-eighths of the Russian trade is carried on by foreign ships.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE. The following, from the *Scientific American*, contains some interesting facts, and treats of a very feeling subject, worthy of careful investigation:

History informs us that many of the countries of Europe, which now possess very mild winters, at one time experienced severe cold during this season of the year. The Tiber, at Rome, was often frozen over, and snow at one time lay for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine, and Rhone now flow freely every winter; ice is unknown in Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam unchrysalized upon the rocks. Some have ascribed these climate changes to agriculture, the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer's sun, and the draining of great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced on the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain that no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate—from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in other countries than those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage which once clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible, on account of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was, in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies, all trace of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was named Vinland by the Northmen, who visited it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with its then mild climate.

The cause of these changes is an important inquiry. A pamphlet by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to attribute these changes of climate to the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts, in London, to 23 degrees west north, while in 1658 the line of variation passed through England, and then moved gradually west until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland; hence it is inferred that the cold meridian, which now passes through Canada and Siberia, may at one time have passed through Italy, and that, if the magnetic meridian returns, as it is now doing, to its old lines in Europe, Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen over, and the merry Rhinelander drive his team on the ice of his classic river.

Whether the changes of climate mentioned have been caused by the change of the magnetic meridian or not, we have too few facts before us at present to decide conclusively; but the idea, once spread abroad, will soon lead to such investigations as will no doubt remove every obscurity and settle the question.

Two wealthy gentlemen were lately conversing in regard to the period when they had best enjoyed themselves. "I will tell you," says one, "when I most enjoyed life. Soon after I was twenty-one, I worked for Mr. —, laying stone wall, at twenty-cents a day." "Well," replied the other, "that does not differ much from my experience. When I was twenty, I hired myself out at seven dollars a month. I have never enjoyed myself better since." The experience of these two individuals teaches, first, that one's happiness does not depend on the amount of his gains, or the station he occupies; second, that very small beginnings, with industry and prudence, may secure wealth.

TIT FOR TAT. The young ladies who refuse to have anything to say to the young men who drink liquor and smoke cigars, are likely to find their match in the young men who, the other evening, resolved against having aught to do with carmined cheeks, and cotton hips and bosoms. They further resolved, that a husband caught by such bait, is obtained "under false pretences," and that a criminal suit ought to lie against the false pretender.

ECONOMICAL. "My lad," said a traveler to a little fellow whom he met clothed in pants and a small jacket, but without a very necessary article of apparel, "my lad, where is your shirt?"

"Mammy's washing it."

"Have you no other?"

"No other!" exclaimed the urohin in surprise, "would you want a boy to have a thousand shirts?"

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know, if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain; so I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants I should give 'em back." "Well, why don't you do it?" "Cos, sir, he would forget how many was left!"

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

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

AGENTS.
Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....DON JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
San Luis Obispo.....ANDREW MURRAY

THE COAST LIGHTS.

During the first three years of California, our Senators and Representatives in Congress were continually endeavoring to obtain a sufficient appropriation to establish a series of Light Houses and Fog Bells upon the whole range of our coast from Oregon to San Diego. At length the desired appropriation was made, and preparations commenced for building the houses, and an officer was sent to France to obtain the necessary lanterns. Affairs, however, dragged wearily along, and although the buildings were completed for the lights in the harbor of San Francisco, it was not until April last that the lights were displayed upon the Island of Alcatraz and at Fort Point, in the bay of San Francisco. A report was made in favor of establishing lights at Monterey, Point Conception, and San Diego, and the contracts were let, the buildings erected, and keepers appointed. Of the affairs on the coast north of San Francisco we have no knowledge, but we are well aware of the difficulty and danger experienced by the masters of coasting vessels and steamers plying between San Francisco and the lower coast. In our own county the light at Point Conception is situated, and it is of course incumbent upon us to complain of the old-fogyish manner in which the business has been conducted. In the first place the building was put up in such an insecure and unworkmanlike manner that on three several occasions it has been materially damaged by the weather. Orders have been issued to the keepers to be prepared to receive the lanterns from San Francisco twice within the past two months, and accordingly not only they, but the masters of coasting vessels, have been anxiously looking for them. The very great danger which steamers running near the coast incur in passing Point Conception in fog or darkness is so evident to all nautical men that we presume they will endeavor to impress upon the Light House Board at San Francisco the necessity of immediate action in the premises. We are reliably informed by masters of vessels that, in case of the inability of the Board to ship the lanterns at once to the different stations, that they should place a fog bell upon Point Conception, which would be of material service to those engaged in coast navigation. If we have a Board who are supposed to attend to this duty, it is to be hoped that we may have some proof of their ability and efficiency by the establishment of the lights on the coast. The great number of wrecks which have occurred south of San Francisco is very evidently of sufficient importance to merchants and owners of vessels to induce them to act together in obtaining from the Board at San Francisco the rapid prosecution of their duty.

It is expected that a light house is to be built in the immediate neighborhood of this city, and we are anxiously awaiting the proceedings of the Board in this case also.

COUNTY OFFICES. Our politicians are beginning to interest themselves in the election for the coming fall, and through committee meetings, &c., &c., are endeavoring to insure the nomination and election of their candidates for county offices. Although, of course, independent of party, and pursuing a neutral course, we hope to see our citizens, each and all, take a very general interest in the election of September. If our county is to advance in prosperity, it will be through the aid of efficient and competent officers—men who will take an interest in their duty and perform it accordingly. The very general apathy which appears to have possessed those who should have been first in advancing the county interests is, we trust, done away with, and the fall election will give us an opportunity of choosing for office such men as may do their utmost for the general welfare—Whig or Democrat, "Sam" or "Freedom's Phalanx," or any of the subdivisions, we care not, and only hope to see men elected who are free from the taint of party wire pulling, secret caucuses, or petty log rolling. With honest and capable officers, and the exertions of our citizens themselves, Santa Barbara has, we trust, a bright future before her.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the arrival of the Sea Bird, on Friday evening last, we have dates from San Francisco to the 18th inst., from the Atlantic States to the 22d, and from Liverpool to the 6th June.

The Cholera was on board the Sierra Nevada during the last passage from San Juan. The disease was in New Orleans, where about 150 were dying weekly. It appeared among the passengers when but a few days out from San Juan and continued until her arrival at San Francisco. The deaths are reported at from 20 to 70. Among the dead was Mr. Perry, chief mate, Pacific Express Co.'s Messenger, Rev. Mr. West, and a young lady, Miss Mary Ann Allen. Twenty-two cases were on board the steamer at the time of her arrival, which would undoubtedly prove fatal.

Col. Walker landed on the coast some 12 miles above San Juan, on the night of the 28th June, and took up his line of march for Rives, and on the 20th had an engagement with about 600 Legitimists under Gen. Boska, who surrounded him, at which time nearly all of his force of natives fled, leaving him to cut his way through; in the flight seven Americans were killed and six wounded, and of the natives 80 at least were killed. Among those reported slain was Achilles Kewen, of San Francisco. Walker then marched to San Juan, and put to sea with 50 men in the schooner San Jose, on the morning of the 1st July.

MEXICO. The news from Mexico is interesting. Santa Anna is said to have abdicated and from every province and almost every town, multitudes were rushing to the standard of Alvarez, who, together with Comonfort, at the head of an army of 30,000 men were rapidly marching on the capital.

DOMESTIC. The most important item of intelligence from the Atlantic States is the breaking up among the Know Nothings at their Convention in Philadelphia.

The Know Nothings held a meeting at New York on the 17th June. Several eminent Southerners were among the speakers. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, has been discharged on a trial of illegally dealing in whisky.

The Cabinet at Washington, it is announced, have determined upon removing 200 K. N.'s from office.

The British steamer Driver, sent to the Baltic to give notice of blockade, found the American ship Samuel Appleton, and gave her notice to clear out. The Appleton had just discharged 50,000 rifles, and 10,000 revolvers for the Russians.

Kinney has departed on his Central American Expedition, in company with 28 others, in the schooner Emma.

John P. Hale and James Bell have been elected Senators from New Hampshire.

The sailing of the British brig Teazer from New York with recruits for the British service, was prevented by the Police.

The Board of Health of New Orleans has rescinded the resolution declaring the cholera epidemic in that city.

Both cases against ex-Postmaster Kendall have been postponed to the next session of the Court. The Grand Jury of the United States Court have refused indictments against mail agents for opening letters.

In July, 1854, the keel of the United States steam frigate Merrimack was laid in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., and the work has been pushed forward with such vigor that on the 14th she was launched. She is built in the strongest manner, chiefly of live oak timber and plank, and there have been used in her hull 226,740 pounds of iron, and 189,778 pounds of belt copper. Her dimensions are 3,800 tons carpenter's measurement. She is to be propelled with Griffith's English patent propeller, having two blades 17 feet in diameter. Her engine will be of 800 horse power. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says: "A new disease is said to have made its appearance in this city—one which puzzles the doctors, and creates considerable apprehension in other quarters. It appears at first like a spot in the face, and soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification. If suppuration take place, it passes off—otherwise death is sure to follow. Some think it is the plague. This disease has made its appearance and has had its victims among several well known families of wealth and position in the upper part of the city. There is no contagion about it, seemingly, and it does not appear to be epidemic. It is probable that some scientific medical investigation of the subject will be had at once, and the result be made public accordingly."

Horace Greeley was arrested in Paris on Saturday, June 2d, and kept in Clichy, the debtor's prison, till Monday, at the instance of a French exhibitor of objets d'arts at the New York Crystal Palace, whose goods being broken and injured, he thought proper to sue for damages; the first Director who presented himself being Greeley he was arrested, after having been in Paris a fortnight. The suit was heard on the 4th of June, when Greeley was of course set at liberty. He is frightfully wroth, and is said to be preparing a document of the most stirring sort for the Tribune.

EUROPE. The news from the seat of war is highly interesting. The Allies have got possession of the Straits of Kertch, leading from the Black Sea into Azoff, and have occupied the waters of the latter. They have also taken the offensive Russian works between the French lines and the defences of

the town, and advanced upon the Chernaya toward Inkermann. The former operation was accomplished without the loss of a man. In the latter the fighting was most severe, the Russians admitting that the loss on their side was 2,500 men. It was rumored at Paris that a battle had also taken place between the French division under Canrobert and the Russian force under Liprandi, in which the latter was defeated and Canrobert wounded; but this lacks confirmation. The occupation of Kertch and the Sea of Azoff will cut off the source whence the Russians have hitherto drawn their supplies. Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kertch, not knowing the place was taken. The number of guns found by the Allies exceeds 100.

A French account says the Russians burned thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour. In the evening fourteen allied steamers entered the Sea of Azoff.

The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about 100 merchant vessels. Only one steamship remained of the enemy's forces in the Sea of Azoff.

From a dispatch which had been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons at Kertch, dated May 31, it appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving the Russian force from the place had destroyed all the vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man was wounded. Since entering the Sea of Azoff 4 steamers-of-war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

Letters from Berlin of the 1st June state that the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don, to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy. On the 23d ult. there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Through the politeness of Capt. Morton, of the schooner Laura Bevan, which arrived in our harbor on Tuesday evening, we are in possession of the San Francisco Herald to the 21st, three days later than those received by the Sea Bird.

It is with regret that we find in the Herald the announcement of the death of Capt. J. L. Folsom, well known throughout the State, as one of the most prominent and respected citizens of California. Captain F. came to this country as Quartermaster in Stevenson's Regiment, and through his prudence and ability amassed a very large fortune. Very extensive preparations for his funeral were being made, which was to be attended by the Military and the Masopie Fraternity in San Francisco.

The Herald of the 21st contains an account of a fire which occurred in that city on the night of the 20th, in which a child of four years of age was unfortunately burned to death. The building in which the fire occurred was situated on the corner of Powell and Filbert streets, and occupied as a tenement for a number of small families. It appears that the flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to save the child, who had been left by mistake in the room where it was sleeping. The scene is described as having been appalling, when the mother of the unfortunate little one endeavored to rush into the flames to save it and was only withheld by force from doing so.

The news from Petropolski will be found extremely interesting. We give below the particulars of the destruction of the stores, arsenals, &c., and the evacuation of the place by the Russians previous to the arrival of the allied fleet.

It will be recollected that the allied squadron in the Pacific made an attack upon Petropolski in the early part of last September, and having been rather roughly handled sailed southward without effecting the reduction of the place. Petropolski is the capital of Kamtschatka and is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on a kind of inner bay divided from the outer one by a sand bar which runs parallel to the town, leaving a narrow entrance for vessels seeking the inner harbor. It will be recollected that the Dwina was moored behind this bar when the first attack was made on the place, and, being completely sheltered from the guns of the allied fleet, did good execution.

From time to time we have been advised of the movement of all the vessels belonging to the allied fleet in the Pacific to the northward during the past spring, and it appears that it was determined that another attack was to be made on Petropolski, and that its reduction was to be effected at any cost. Accordingly, in the early part of last May the allied fleet, augmented by the arrival of other vessels of war, appeared before the devoted town and commenced preparations for the attack. When they approached sufficiently near to be able to discern objects on the shore, they were greatly surprised

to find that the American flag had been substituted for the Russian, and that a most extraordinary stillness reigned around. On landing they found that the town had been deserted and not a single human being remained save two Yankees, and a Frenchman who acted as their servant. From them they learned that orders had come from Siberia for the removal of the Russian troops to the garrison at the mouth of the Amoor river, and that the inhabitants had also fled to the village of Avatscha, some miles distant. Immediately after the desertion of the place, the American flag was hoisted by the two Americans, who remained behind, as a signal to the allied fleet, which it appears was expected.

The arsenals, magazines, &c., which were principally frame buildings, were burned down by the allies, and all the property belonging to the government which could be found was destroyed. The stores and private dwellings were, however, scrupulously respected. From the two Americans the allies learned the particulars of the exodus of the garrison and the inhabitants. It appears that on the receipt of the news of the defeat, on the first attack in England, the English screw-steamer Barracouta, fourteen guns, and the steamer Encounter, six guns, were ordered from China to Petropolski, to watch the movements there. Both lay off the coast, about sixty miles from Petropolski, during the whole spring; but on the 17th April the whole garrison embarked on board the Aurora and the Dwina, and four merchantmen, and taking with them all their stores ammunition, set sail for the Amoor river.

It is difficult to divine what were the reasons of the Russians in abandoning the place. It was well fortified both by nature and art, and the result of the first attack showed that the place could be successfully defended, even against a larger force than the allies could muster in the Pacific.

The British frigates Pique and Amphitrite, after the destruction of the works at Petropolski, sailed for the Ochotsk Sea, and the remainder of the fleet for Sitka.

A portion of the fleet will remain at the North for the present and will cruise around the Aleutian Islands.

EARTHQUAKE. Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city at about 2 P. M. yesterday. The vibration of the earth was from east to west, and for some moments caused very considerable excitement amongst our citizens. Many left their houses, apprehensive of a recurrence of the danger. The violence of the shock was sufficient to move the walls of the houses, throw down small articles, and for the time being cause a very general consternation. It is but a short time since a similar occurrence took place in Los Angeles, in which some considerable damage was done to property, and we may expect a repetition of these shocks in this section of the country during the summer. Should one of these earthquakes occur in San Francisco, numbers of the brick buildings there would undoubtedly be destroyed. A peculiarity which attended the shock felt here was a distinct rumbling noise, resembling dull thunder, which lasted for some minutes previous to any visible motion being felt.

The Democratic County Committee held a meeting on Saturday, the 21st inst., preparatory to the coming election.

Present—Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Hon. Jose Ma. Covarrubias, Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Antonio Ma. de la Guerra, Juan Camarillo, George D. Fisher.

Absent—Russel Heath.
The President, Jose Ma. Covarrubias, having explained the object of the meeting of the Committee, on motion of Hon. Pablo de la Guerra the following sub-committees were appointed:

Committee for apportioning the tax on the several officers for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the coming campaign—Antonio Ma. de la Guerra, Juan Camarillo, Russel Heath.

Corresponding Committee—Pablo de la Guerra, George D. Fisher, Russel Heath.

The following resolutions were also passed: Resolved, That the basis of representation of last year be adopted as the basis of representation of the present year.

Resolved, That Saturday, the 11th day of August proximo, at 4 o'clock, P. M., be named as the day and the hour of the meeting of the County Convention, and that the chairman of this Committee call the same.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Committee have power to fix the days of the primary meetings in the different townships and precincts.

The meeting adjourned to the first of August.

A duel was fought at Downieville on the 14th inst., between Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Tevis, in which the latter was killed. The distance was forty paces, with shot guns, loaded with ball. Mr. Tevis was shot through the heart, and expired immediately. He was buried temporarily on the spot where the duel took place. The cause of the quarrel was an occurrence on the 4th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. We are under extreme obligations to J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for a large quantity of papers, magazines, and pictorials, received by the Sea Bird.

CITY ELECTION. The election for Mayor, which had been ordered for several different occasions, but in each instance failed to take place, was held on the 24th inst., and resulted in the election of Jose Carrillo, Esq. The candidates in the field were the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo and Jose Carrillo, and the vote cast was as follows:

Joaquin Carrillo.....	45
Jose Carrillo.....	71
C. R. V. Lee.....	30
Scattering.....	4
	150

At last, fortunately, we have a Mayor, and the Council can now proceed to settle the great amount of unfinished business on hand.

We would call the attention of the proper officer to a practice which is quite prevalent with some of the butchers of this city, and which should at once be put a stop to. We allude to the manner in which cattle intended for slaughtering are kept fastened to a post without sustenance for two and sometimes three days. Independent of the inhumanity of the practice, it is evident that the meat of cattle treated in this manner cannot be in a fit state to be eaten. We trust that this practice will be put a stop to for the future.

ROBBERY IN LOS ANGELES. The steamer from Los Angeles brought the news of a robbery committed in that city during the past week. It appears that two Indians succeeded in stealing two horses, a revolver, a gold watch, and a considerable quantity of clothing. Unfortunately the news reached this city too late for the arrest of these two thieves, who passed through here on their way above a day or two since.

OTTER HUNTERS. A party of otter hunters, who left this city about six weeks since, returned a few days ago, having been extremely fortunate during their trip. They brought with them some fifty skins, which is an unusually large number for the short time they have been gone.

EXPRESS FAVORS. Our obliging friends, the messengers of the Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses, have placed us under obligations for full files of foreign and domestic papers.

DISTRICT COURT.

2D JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.
Monday, July 23.
Present—Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge.
R. Lafontaine vs. Gerónimo Gaudichon, Wm. Abadio and Domingo Abadio. Decision given on motion for new trial. Motion denied.
L. T. Burton and H. B. Blake vs. A. B. Thompson. Decision given on motion to pass to next term. Motion granted.
In the matter of the application of C. R. V. Lee to be admitted a member of the bar and practicing attorney in this Court, ordered that Eugene Lies and Chas. Fernald be an examining committee, and that the applicant be examined on Thursday, 26th inst. The Court then adjourned to Thursday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

U. S. LAND COMMISSION.

Tuesday, July 17.
Before Commissioners Thompson and Farwell.
CLAIMS CONTINUED.
No. 410. Juan Foster, for the gardens, &c., of the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, claiming from Pio Pico, 1846.
No. 299. Nicolas A. Den et al, for San Marcos, eight square leagues in Santa Barbara county, claiming from Pio Pico, 1846.
No. 326. Feliciano soberanes, for the Mission de Soledad, two square leagues in Monterey county, claiming from Pio Pico, 1846.
No. 303. James Murphy, for Cazadores, four square leagues on the Cosumnes river, claiming from Michel-torrena, 1844.
No. 109. Divisio Z. Fernandez et al, for a tract containing four square leagues, in Butte county, claiming from Pio Pico, 1846.
No. 159. Thomas O. Larkin, for Flugg's Rancho, or Boga, five square leagues, in Butte county, claiming from Michel-torrena, 1844.
No. 456. Antonio Yguacio Abila, for Sausal Redondo, five square leagues in Los Angeles county, claiming from Alvarado, 1837.
No. 32. John Wilson, for part of the Mission buildings of San Luis Obispo, claiming from Pio Pico, 1845.
No. 227. Andrew Randall, for Aguas Frias, six square leagues in Butte county, claiming from Michel-torrena, 1845.

CLAIMS REJECTED.
No. 67. Maria Antonia de la Guerra y Satalle, for Cuyama, five square leagues in Santa Barbara county, claiming from Michel-torrena, 1843.
No. 253. J. J. Warner, for Camajaly Palomar, four square leagues in San Diego county, claiming from Pio Pico, 1846.

THE CLAIM TO THE TOWN OF SUTTER REJECTED.
In case No. 759 the Board rejected the claim of John A. Sutter to the town of Sutter, in Sacramento county. Commissioner Farwell gave the decision of the Board, and declared no further opinion than to say that the claim was entirely without proofs, and must therefore be rejected.

BIRTH.
On the 24th inst., the lady of W. D. Hobson, Esq., of a daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

SANTA BARBARA, JULY 26, 1855.

ARRIVED.
July 19th. Schr Gun. Pierce, Phillips, San Pedro.
July 20th. Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, 2 days from San Francisco.
July 23d. Sloop Pilot, Kimberly.
July 24th. Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, 3 days from San Francisco.
Schr Sovereign.
Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, from San Diego.
SAILED.
July 19th. Schr Gen. Pierce, Phillips, San Francisco.
July 24th. Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Francisco.
July 25th. Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Diego.

New Advertisements.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY CLERK. The friends of J. HOS. W. HARPER present his name to the voters of this county as a candidate for the above office at the coming election. jy26 te

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY. The friends of C. R. V. LEE present his name to the voters of this county as a candidate for the above office at the coming election. jy26 te

STREETER & O'CONNEL
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they are prepared to accommodate them at their new stand on State street, opposite the store of L. T. Burton & Co.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, &c.
CLOTHING made, renovated, and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. jy26

SANTA BARBARA EXCHANGE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having refitted his Saloon on State street, is prepared to accommodate his friends with every thing they may desire in the way of good liquor, &c., &c.
ICE on the arrival of each steamer from above. jy26

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.
The Young Men's Democratic Association will meet on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. By order of the PRESIDENT. jy26 1

LA GAZETA.

POR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

SUSCRIPCIONES. La GAZETA por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3; por tres meses \$1.50. Se hará una reducción a los que publiquen los avisos por trimestre.

AVISOS. Diez líneas o menos, por la primera vez \$3; cada vez siguiente, \$1.50. Se hará una reducción a los que publiquen los avisos por trimestre.

AGENTES:

SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Wilcocks, oficina del "Citizen."
CARPENTERIA: Don Henrique Dally esta el Agente en la Carpentería por recibir suscripciones y avisos por la GAZETA.
SAN BUENAVENTURA: Don José Arnaz sera nuestro Agente autorizado en la Mision de San Buenaventura, por recibir suscripciones y avisos.
LOS ANGELES: Mr. Chas. R. Johnson, Agente por suscripciones y avisos.
SANTA INEZ: Augustus Jannsen.
SAN LUIS OBISPO: A. Murray.

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 26 DE JULIO, 1855.

La Comision Democratica Central del Condado de Santa Barbara, se reunió el Sabado 21 del corriente, para acordar las medidas que debian tomarse para el mejor suceso en las proximas elecciones. Cuya comision se compone y la formaron los Sres. siguientes:

Presentes—El Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, el Hon. José Ma. Covarrubias, el Hon. Joaquín Carrillo, D. Anto. Ma. de la Guerra, D. Juan Camarillo, D. Jorge D. Fisher. Ausente—D. Russel Heath.

El Presidente, Don José Ma. Covarrubias, expuso el objeto de la reunion de la comision, y a mocion del Hon. Pablo de la Guerra se nombraron las siguientes sub-comisiones:

Una compuesta de los Sres. Antonio Ma. de la Guerra, Juan Camarillo, y Russel Heath para averiguar los gastos ya erogados y presupuestar los por erogar en las proximas elecciones y dar cuenta a la comision central el día 1º del entrante de Agosto.

Otra comision compuesta de los Sres. Pablo de la Guerra, Jorge D. Fisher, Russel Heath.

Para que se ponga en correspondencia con todos los precintos de condado y para que fije los dias en que en tales precintos se reunan y procedan al nombramiento de delegados.

Se resolvió tambien que la representacion de los varios precintos en la convencion sea la misma que se acordó en la última convencion de este condado.

Ygualmente se acordó que el Sabado 11 del proximo Agosto, a la 4 de la tarde seran el día y hora en que deba instalarse dicha convencion en la ciudad de Santa Barbara á cuyo efecto el Sr. Presidente de esta comision central hara la debida convocatoria segun queda designado.

Se levantó la sesion aplazandose para el 1º del proximo Agosto.

ELECCION PARA MAYOR DE LA CIUDAD. La eleccion de la ciudad ordenada para el 24 del corriente resultó en la eleccion de Don José Carrillo para Mayor. Los candidatos delante el publico fueron, Hon. Joaquín Carrillo y Don Jose Carrillo. El numero de votos eran como sigue:

Para José Carrillo.....	71
" Joaquín Carrillo.....	45
" C. R. V. Lee.....	30
Varios.....	4
Totál.....	150

Por el vapor Sea Bird que llegó el viernes ultimo de San Francisco, tenemos noticias de este puesto que alcanzan al 18 de Julio, y de Europa hasta el 6 de Junio.

Publicamos abajo las ultimas noticias recibidas en los diarios de todas partes.

EUROPA.

Por el vapor Africa que habia llegado el 5, se sabia que las cosas delante Sebastopol habian avanzado al extremo de ejercer una influencia decisiva respecto á la prosecucion y desenlace del sitio. Despues de tres noches de combates encarnizados, los franceses habian logrado desalojar á los rusos de una gran plaza de armas, especie de campo fortificado que habian establecido entre el centro de las dos defensas y el borde del mar. Esta posicion cuya importancia parecia extrema, les servia de punto de concentracion y de apoyo para verificar sus salidas. De este modo es que la posesion de este punto fue defendida con una energia terrible, haciendo los rusos pagar cara su victoria á los vencedores.

Este hecho ha sido confirmado por el segundo arribo á Nueva York del vapor Atlantico, dando ademas la relacion de los resultados de la nueva disposicion tomada por el ejercito aliado.

Una serie de despachos telegraficos oficiales anuncian tre. sucesos obtenidos simultaneamente por los aliados sobre tres puntos de igual interes para el porvenir de sus operaciones.

Resulta, en primer lugar, que los franceses se han establecido definitivamente en las posesiones quitadas a los rusos en las noches 22, 23 y 24, y que el 25 el ejercito aliado ha ocupado la línea de Tehernaia sin que los rusos hubiesen opuesto resistencia, y que el 30 de mayo no habian hecho ninguna tentativa, ni para volver á tomar las obras exteriores de Sebastopol, ni para ocupar la línea de Tehernaia.

Al mismo tiempo que en Sebastopol se realizaban ventajosas tan esenciales, otros despachos confirman no solo la empresa de la expedicion de Kertch, sino que tambien se anuncia su buen cesito. Las tropas aliadas

habian desembarcado sin dar un tiro. Los rusos se habian retirado despues de haber destruido las fortificaciones, almacenes y aun sus buques de vapor. Los buques de la escuadra aliada han pasado del estrecho de Yem-Kale, y han tomado posesion del mar de Azoff adonde la marina moscovita no contaba ya sino con un solo buque de vapor.

El Almirante Lyon escribe de Kertch con fecha 31 de mayo, que la flotilla del mar de Azoff habia aparecido delante de Genitchi y desembarcado un cuerpo de marineros y soldados de marina, y despues de haber rechazado á los rusos de aquel lugar, destruyó todos los depósitos, buques con cargamento de trigo y provisiones para su ejercito.

Despues de la entrada de los aliados en el mar de Azoff, han sido destruidos cuatro vapores rusos de guerra y 240 embarcaciones empleadas en llevar provisiones a sus fuerzas de la Crimea. Los últimos avisos añaden tambien 6,000,000 raciones de trigo y harina perdidas para la guarnicion de Sebastopol.

El Moniteur del 4 publica un despacho del General Pelissier anunciando la explosion de dos minas hechas por los sitiadores al frente de la bateria de Mastil, y el descubrimiento de una especie de contramina dispuesta por los sitiados de manera a hacer explosion con la simple presion del paso de los soldados. Este aparato peligroso que estaba a flor de tierra ha sido quitado por los ingenieros sitiadores.

Segun un despacho publicado por la Gazette de Frankfurt, los rusos habian recibido refuerzos compuestos de cuatro rejimientos de infanteria y de una division de caballeria ligera, los cuales habian llegado á Perekop.

Los rusos habian evacuado á Sonjon-Kaleh el 28 de mayo, despues de haber quemado las principales construcciones, como lo tienen de costumbre. En su retirada han abandonado 60 cañones y 6 morteros puestos en estado inservible.—Cronica.

INCENDIO EN SAN FRANCISCO. Ante ayer como a las 2 de la mañana, se hizo la señal de alarma indicando incendio en el segundo distrito. Los bomberos, aunque veloces como acostumbran en semejantes casos, no podian encontrar la localidad del punto en que se habia pronunciado el incendio, hasta que al fin descubrieron que era en la calle Pacific entre las de Kearny y Montgomery. A esta sazón el fuego se habia extendido ya por varios de los departamentos del piso bajo; pero los bien dirigidos esfuerzos de las compañías de bomberos hicieron que las llamas fueran estinguidas poco despues de su llegado. Se calcula el daño ocasionado por el fuego y el agua en \$400.

Durante este incendio Mr. Duane descubrió á un hombre que hacia algo con una caja de lata, la cual examinada, se encontró que contenia \$1080. Con este motivo Mr. Duane entró en sospechas, se apoderó del hombre y lo condujo á la oficina del Marshal. Despues de algunas investigaciones, se averiguó que este hombre era realmente el dueño de ese dinero, y que lo habia enterrado para tenerlo con mayor seguridad. En consecuencia el dinero le fue devuelto.

Del hecho que este incendio ha comenzado en la parte inhabitada del edificio juntamente con otras circunstancias, no puede haber duda que el origen del fuego ha sido la obra de un incendiario.—Cronica.

COMISION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, Para la Aprobacion de los Titulos de Terrenos.

Sesion del 17 de julio de 1855.

CONFIRMADOS.

Por opinion del comisionado Farwell. Num. 410. El titulo de Juan Foster, por una chacara en el condado de los Angeles.

Num. 299. El titulo de Nicolas A. Den, por "San Marcos," en el condado de Santa Barbara, 8 leguas cuadradas.

Num. 526. El titulo de Feliciano Sobrero, por la "Mision de la Soledad," dos leguas cuadradas en el condado de Monterey.

Num. 303. El titulo de Jas. Murphy, por los "Cazadores," bancos del rio Cosumnes, 4 leguas cuadradas.

Num. 109. El titulo de Dionicio Fernandez, por cuatro leguas cuadradas, en el condado de Butte.

Num. 129. El titulo de Thos. O. Larkin, por el rancho llamado Fluge's Ranch ó Boya, condado de Butte, 5 leguas cuadradas en el rio Feather.

Por opinion del comisionado de Thompson. Num. 224. El titulo de John Wilson, por una parte de los edificios de la mision de San Luis Obispo.

Num. 227. El titulo de Andrew Randall, por "Angas Frias," 6 leguas cuadradas en el condado de Butte.

DESAPROBADOS.

Por opinion del comisionado Thompson. Num. 759. El titulo de John A. Sutter, por town of Sutter, en el condado de Sacramento.

No. 253. El titulo de J. J. Warner, por el "Camajal y Palomar," 4 leguas cuadradas en el condado de San Diego.

No. 57. El titulo de Maria Antonia de la Guerra por Guyama, mas ó menos cinco leguas cuadradas en el condado de Santa Barbara.

CAMELLOS. Salió recientemente de Nueva York un navio Americano para las costas de Africa para traer un cargamento de camellos que se usarán para el transporte del correo de los Estados Unidos en el desierto.

HISTORIA DE LA ANTIGUA O BAJA CALIFORNIA.

Por el Padre Francisco Javier Clavijero. Traducida del Italiano, por el Presbitero Don Medas Garcide San Vicente.

CAPITULO XII.—(Continuado.)

Hay dos especies de cucarachas diversas en el tamaño y color, pero semejantes en la figura é inclinaciones. Ambas, aunque raras veces vuelan, tienen alas dobles, son volocisimas, asquerosas y muy perniciosas en las despensas, en donde se comen y ensucian todos los comestibles, con tal que no sean duros, y particularmente las cosas dulces, introduciendose facilmente por las mas estrechas hendiduras, á causa de que tienen el cuerpo muy plano. Las de la especie mas grande tienen de dedos de largas y uno de anchas, y fueron llevadas á la California en los navios que iban á Loreto del puerto de Matanchel en la Nueva Galicia, donde hay muchas. Las otras son nativas de la península, y tienen la mitad del tamaño de las primeras, pero son mas agiles. Ambas especies se han multiplicado mucho.

Las avispas de la California son al menos de tres especies. Las de la primera, que son las mas grandes, tienen entre los mejicanos el nombre de *vicoli*, y estan descritas en el libro I de nuestra Historia de Mejico. Fabrican una miel dulcísima, pero las picaduras de su aguijon son muy dolorosas. Las de la segunda son aquellas que los zoologos llaman *Vespa cinerumoni*, las cuales, aunque no viven en sociedad, fabrican sus celdillas en las paredes de los edificios. Para fabricarlas toma la avispa un poco de lodo, le amasa, y le fija en la pared por medio de un humor glutinoso que echa por la boca, y de esta manera prosigue trabajando hasta concluir una celdilla. Concluida, pone en ella un huevo, llena todo el resto de pequeñas arañas, que caza con este fin, y cierra con lodo la entrada. Junto á esta celdilla sigue fabricando otras hasta cuatro ó cinco, poniendo en cada una un huevo, y llenando lo demas de arañitas, como en la primera. Este lodo se endurece tanto y queda tan teazumado adherido á la pared, que no es capaz un hombre de quitarle con los dedos. De cada uno de estos huevecillos encerrados y fecundados por el calor de la estacion, nace pronto un gusano, el cual á pocos dias se convierte en niña, y finalmente en avispa, manteniendose entre tanto con las arañitas que deposito allí la avispa madre. Luego que los nuevos insectos tienen fortificadas sus alas, abren las celdillas para salir á volar, y dentro de poco comienzan á fabricar y á hacer las mismas operaciones que la madre.

De este modo se hacen sucesivamente tres ó cuatro generaciones de mayo á octubre. Las avispas de este especie ni tienen aguijon ni fabrican miel. Las de la tercera son rubias, mas chicas, estan armadas de un fuerte aguijon, cuyas picaduras causan inflamacion y mucho dolor, y aunque no fabrican miel, hacen panales pendientes de las rocas en los lugares que se hallan á cubierto de la lluvia. Los californios gustan mucho de los gusanillos de estos panales, y al cogerlos se ponen muchas veces en peligro de precipitarse trepando por los despeñaderos.

Estos pobres indios se alimentan asimismo de otras dos especies de gusanos y tan largos y gruesos como el dedo pequeño, que se hallan en ciertas plantas despues que llueve. Para comerlos, los cogen con dos dedos uno por uno de la cabeza, y desde allí los van experimentando con otros dos hasta la otra extremidad, para sacales las inmundicias del vientre; despues los asan y hacen una larga sarta con los que quieren conservar para otro tiempo.

En algunos arboles se hallan tambien ciertos gusanos blancos de dos dedos de longitud y armados de espinas, cuyo contacto causa una picazon que dura algunas horas. Pero los insectos de la California mas notables, tanto por su extraordinaria multitud como por el gran perjuicio que causan, son las langostas. Como esta plaga no es frecuente en los paises habitados por los naturalistas, no se ha tenido todo el tiempo necesario para las observaciones minuciosas y exactas; y asi expone aqui las que por treinta años hizo un misionero habil y sincero, omitiendo la descripcion de las partes internas y externas de estos insectos, por haberla hecho Bomare con mucha curiosidad y diligencia.

Hay en la California tres especies de langostas semejantes en la forma, pero distintas en el tamaño, en el color y aun en el modo de vivir. La primera, conocida casi en todas partes, es pequeña, vuela poco y salta mucho; la segunda es mas grande y de color constantemente gris. Las dos especies son poco numerosas, y los individuos de ambas convienen en andar dispersos, y por eso se hace de ellos poco aprecio.

Las Langostas de la tercera especie, que son mas mentadas y temidas, tienen el cuerpo del tamaño del dedo pequeño, las alas dobles como las otras, aunque mas grandes, y el color vario, segun su estado, como despues veremos.

Estas langostas, de las cuales debe entenderse todo lo que vamos á decir, son semejantes á los gusanos de la seda en el modo de unirse para la generacion. Se unen en el estio, y la hembra pone á fines de julio ó á principios de agosto unos huevecillos largos y sutiles, de color amarillo que tira á rojo, unidos entre sí con cierto humor glutinoso, de tal modo que á primera vista parecen un cordón de seda, y colocados en unos pequeños agujeros que hace en el suelo con ciertos apendices que tiene en la cola. Cada hembra pone de setenta á ochenta huevecillos, y aun mas. Luego que las langostas satisfacen los deseos de la naturaleza, se enflaquecen y mueren, sin que queda viva ni una sola, pero

dejan en sus huevos una posteridad muy numerosa.

El nacimiento de las nuevas langostas no tiene tiempo fijo, pues depende de las lluvias las cuales suelen venir mas temprano ó mas tarde; pero comunmente nacen en setiembre ó principios de octubre, cuando con las escasas lluvias de la California brota en el campo alguna yerba. Cuando estan recién nacidas carecen de alas, tienen las piernas muy largas, son del tamaño de un mosquito, y su color es gris oscuro. Su primer ejercicio es saltar á la yerba vecina, y si no la hay van á buscarla á buscarla á otra parte, caminando siempre acompañadas todas aquellas que han nacido de una misma madre. Despues de haber consumido las hojas de una planta, pasan á otra, y poco á poco se les va poniendo el color mas claro y se van uniendo en diferentes familias. Cuando llegan á la mitad de su tamaño perfectamente verdes; y como en este tiempo tienen ya fortificadas las piernas, caminan á mas grandessaltos, formando numerosos ejercitos, y talando los campos por donde pasan. A pocos dias vuelven á despojarse de su piel, y entonces despliegan sus cuatro alas, que tenían encerradas debajo de ella, y mudan el color verde en gris oscuro. A los tres meses de edad llegan á colmo, y toman á mudar el gris en rojo con manchas negras, lo cual, á pesar de su desgraciada forma, les da alguna hermosura. Este color les dura hasta el estio, en cuyo tiempo se ponen amarillas permaneciendo asi hasta la muerte. Todo el curso de su vida esta reducido á diez meses, en los cuales se despojan dos veces de la piel y cinco veces mudan de color.

Hacia el principio de enero, cuando ya han llegado al termino de su crecimiento y estan fortificadas sus alas; vuelan como pajeros, y comienzan á llevar por todas partes la desolacion: Sus ejercitos volantes son tan numerosos y forman nubes tan gruesas, que impiden la vista del sol y oscurecen el aire. Se reúnen en masas de diez ó doce mil individuos, siguiendo siempre á sus conductores y volando en linea recta ó hacia adelante ó hacia los costados, pero sin retroceder jamas, porque no hay cosa en el mundo que sea capaz de obligarlos á ello. En donde quiera que hacen alto y asan guías, se paro todo el ejercito: si esto es acaso en algun bosque, ocupan en él el mismo espacio que en el aire, conservando entre sí el mismo orden y la misma distancia; pero si caen en algun sembrado, como todas quieren comer, se estrechan y se reducen á menor espacio.

Digieren con muchisima prontitud, y por esta causa devoran mucho mas de lo que en atencion algun bosque, prado ó sementera, no hacen otra cosa que devorar y evacuar, y asi en un momento lo destruyen todo, y aun cuando dejan algo, no tarda en ser absolutamente consumido por otro nuevo ejercito que luego sobreviene, porque suelen ser muchos, aunque uno solo bastaria para desolar muchos paises. Por la noche ni comen ni vuelen estas langostas, sino que descansan amontonandose unas sobre otras en tanto numero, que á pesar de su pequeñez suelen encorvar y aun rasgar con su peso las ramas de los arboles.

Esta plaga tan lamentable en los paises fertiles, lo es mucho mas en aquella miserable península, en donde los campos y bosques quedan desolados, las yerbas consumidas y los arboles desnudos y en partes descortezados; siguiendose de aqui la mortandad en los ganados por falta de pastos y la hambre y las enfermedades en los hombres, porque muriendo en un tiempo toda aquella infinita multitud de voraces insectos, infestan en aire con su corrupcion.

Hay algunas plantas respetadas por las langostas, como los melones y sandias, á causa de la aspereza de sus hojas. Los pitahayos estan naturalmente defendidos con sus espinas; pero las flores, si las hay, son atacadas por estos insectos, asi como tambien los frutos de aquellas plantas si se hienlen por su madurez. Del mezoal solo comen las extremidades de las pencas, sin tocar el tallo, del que se alimentan los indios.

Si la California estuviera mas poblada, podrian sus habitantes perseguir estos insectos exterminadores é impedir semejantes estragos, ó destruyendolos sus huevos, ó mantandolos cuando aun no tienen alas, y mas si cada año algunas centenas de hombres discurriesen con este fin y en cierta estacion por las montañas meridionales, que son la verdadera patria de estos terribles enemigos. Par lo damas, de nada sirven ni las humaredas, ni la griteria, ni alguna otra de las diligencias que suelen practicar para impedir el daño. En el invierno hallandose las langostas entorpecidas por el frio y no pudiendo volar por las mañanas hasta no haberse calentado algo al sol, acuden los indios y sacudiendo las ramas de los arboles, las hacen caer al suelo y matan muchas con los pies. Un misionero habiendo ofrecido un premio á aquel de sus neofitos que le trajese cierta medida de langostas, reunia diariamente de setenta á ochenta sacos; pero por muchas que se mataban, de nada servia atendida su infinita multitud. En embargo, una sementera corta puede libertarse á lo menos de la mayor parte del daño, si se ocupan muchos con empeño en ahuyentarlas todo el tiempo que tardan en pasar.

Desde el año de 1697 en que los jesuitas comenzaron á trabajar en la conversion de los californios, no hubo langosta en aquel pais hasta el de 1722 en que apareció, cesando luego, y volviendo en 1846 y en los años siguientes sin interrupcion. Despues no volvió hasta 1853 y '54, y finalmente en 1765, '66 y '67. Jamas podria aquella desgraciada península reponerse de sus perdidas si la multiplicacion de las langostas no

se frustrase muchas veces por varios motivos. Quedando no pocas ocasiones infeccuos sus huevecillos, se secan por la falta de lluvia, y los pajaros se comen una gran cantidad de ellos. Ademas de esto, suele morir en la primavera un numero increíble de langostas, á causa de ciertos gusacillos que se les engendran en el vientre y las devoran, y por este motivo en los otros años, fuera de los expresados, ó no las ha habido, ó al menos no han sido tantas que pudiesen causar un mal grave.

Antiguamente solian los californios comer con frecuencia las langostas tostadas y pulverizadas, despues de haberles quitado las inmundicias del vientre; pero los buenos consejos de los misioneros y la experiencia adquirida en 1722, en que por haber comido muchas les sobrevino una grande enfermedad, han apertado á los mas de esta comida. Sin embargo, algunos continuaron comiendolas, sintiendo no aprovecharse de lo que tanto abunda cuando otros alimentos son tan escasos.

1 Dici. mn. d'Hist. Nat. V. Santeulle.

2 Para formar alguna idea de la prodigiosa multiplicacion de las langostas, puede verse lo que refiere Bomare de las que en 1613 hubo en el territorio de Arles, Bocaria y Tarascon, de las cuales, habiendo sido en su mayor parte devoradas por los estorninos, las que sobrevivieron pusieron tantos huevecillos, que los aldeanos estimulados por el gobierno, cogieron mas de tres mil quintales, parte de los cuales fueron enterrados y parte echados en el Rodano; y habiendose calculado el numero de langostas que deberian haber nacido de ellos en el año siguiente, ascendió á quinientos cincuenta mil millones.

LANGOSTAS O CHAPUTES. Los pasajeros que llegaron en la tarde del sábado último, refieren que las aguas en la bahia de Suisun estaban literalmente cubiertas de langostas ahogadas. En varios puntos de esta bahia un inmenso número de estos insectos estaba reunido, formando en la superficie del agua una especie de tapiz o como las lamas que se forman en las aguas detenidas. La causa de la singular precipitacion de estos insectos al agua solo puede explicarse por los grandes incendios que han ocurrido en los pastos de los campos inmediatos á esta bahia.—Placer Times.

PESCA DE LA BALLENA. Se ha formado una compañía para la pesca de la ballena en el Pacifico con un capital de \$300,000 y están para establecer un depósito en Benicia.

Avisos.

PARA ESCRIBANO DEL CONDADO. Los amigos de THOS. W. HARPER le anuncian como candidato para el empleo de Escribano del Condado en la proxima eleccion. jy26 te

CANDIDATO INDEPENDIENTE PARA LA ASAMBLEA. Los amigos de C. R. V. LEE presentan su nombre á los votadores del condado como candidato independiente para la Asamblea en la eleccion venidera. jy26 te

GUILLERMO HECHT, GENEROS VINOS PARA SEÑORAS Y VENTILAMIENTO DE HOMBRES.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO ACABA DE RECIBIR por el ultimo vapor, un surtido completo de los efectos designados incluyendo Botas y Zapatos. Los que quiesiesen comprar huban bien de ocurrir á su almacén antes de comprar en otra parte. my24 ly

LOS SUSCRITORES TIENEN EL HONOR de poner en conocimiento al pueblo de Santa Barbara y condado que siempre hay en su almacén un surtido de mercancías de la mas fina clase como los siguientes.

Ropachecha, Zapatos, Botas, Abarrotes, Licores, Efectos de toda clase, Nosotros podemos vender nuestros generos mas barato que cualquier otros tienderos y suplicamos a los compradores que vengan aca antes de ocurrir a ninguna otra parte. my24 ly BAUMAN Y Ca.

WASHINGTON STORE, TIENDA DE WASHINGTON,

En el centro de Santa Barbara, calle del Canon perdido.

EN ESTE ALMACEN HAY SIEMPRE UN surtido completo a precios muy equitativos, de Ropachecha, Abarrotes, Calzado, Licores, Tejidos, Vinos, Mercaderia, Silleria, Quincalleria, Baquetas, Muebles, Espuelas, Armas, etc.

Por todos los vapores recibimos mercancías nuevas. Compramos tambien recibimos por mercancías. GERONIMO GAUCHERON Y ABADIE HERMANOS. my24 3m

A VENTA.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece a vender un RANCHO, que contiene tres sitios de ganado mayor, y situado cerca la Mision de San Miguel en el condado de San Luis Obispo, con la mitad de las tenencias de la Mision. Los terrenos tienen suficiente agua y muchas robles y son adaptados para ganado. El Rancho está cruzado por el Rio Salinas. El titulo ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos. Ocurráse al Señor W. J. GRAVES, o al suscitor en San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON. San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jy5td

BILLAR NOMBRADO DE ORENA. El que suscribe pone en conocimiento del publico haberos separado de la compañía de este establecimiento JOAQUIN ARMADA, y quedando el solo crece; servir á las personas que se dignen honorarlo con su existencia con el mayor esmero facilitandoles el mejor surtido de lo que se expende en el mencionado Billar. jost ANTONIO LANDIN. Santa Barbara, Junio 26. de 1855.

BOTICA DE SANTA BARBARA.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habra un surtido de los medicamentos del pais, etc., etc., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurrán a la Botica en la calle del Estado. BENIGNO GUTIERREZ, Botico y Pharmaceutico. my31 3m

EN VENTA. SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR. Ocurráse á LUTHER FERNALD.

CALENAS.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALENAS Y CARRETTAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y lantias y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Caréas. WM. S. THOMPSON, Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny. my24 3m San Francisco, 1

THE NECESSITY OF A HEREAFTER. A certain preacher of Universalism had been preaching in a country school-house for several successive Sabbaths, to convince the people there was no hell. At length it was announced that at his next meeting a collection would be taken for his benefit. The day arrived, and the collection was taken up in a hat. When the "deacon" had passed through the congregation, and given all an opportunity to contribute, he returned to the desk and gravely emptied the contents of the hat upon the desk of the preacher. And such a "collection!" A few coppers, with old buttons, pieces of tin, broken jewsharps, horse nails, and almost every other worthless thing that a man could carry to church in his pocket. The preacher was thunderstruck; but recovering his self-possession in a moment, and gazing upon the "collection" before him, exclaimed, "Well, I am not so certain whether there is a hell or not, but I am certain there ought to be one for such fellows as you are," and taking his hat left the house.

HE COULDN'T STAND THAT. A young gentleman of our acquaintance, says the Lynn News, who had been "paying his devoirs" (as Mrs. Partington would say) to a young lady for some time, suddenly left her. We asked him the reason, and he told us in the following words: "I had been with her, you know, a good while, and noticed that she was rather cool in her remarks, and hinted that she would rather go home alone than have me with her; but I didn't mind that, you know. Well, one night when we got to the door, says she, 'Mr., I do not wish your company any longer, and I'll thank you to keep in your place and away from me.' That was a little too hard, and I wouldn't stand it. I sacked her that very night!"

A JUDGE PRESCRIBING. Judge Oakley does not joke every day. But shortly since a son of Erin, who was afflicted with the disease to which Mahemann traces almost every other one, came into his presence, beseeching his Honor to be excused from jury duty.

"But," says the Judge, "if all that ask are excused we shall have no jurors left."

"I know, your Honor," said the applicant, with downcast head, while his finger nails were busy here and there and every where that ten well practised digits could reach, "I know—but mine is a peculiar case. I hate to say it, Judge, but if I must, I must, I suppose; I've got the itch."

"Here, Mr. Matsell," hastily interposed the Judge, "scratch this juror out."

ADMINISTERING CHLOROFORM. Edinburg surgeons say that they are guided in avoiding danger to life from the use of chloroform in surgical cases, not by its effect on the pulse, but by the state of the breathing. They cease the administration of the vapor when the breathing becomes difficult, however favorable the pulse may appear to be. They also pay attention to the tongue, as a point of great importance. When the breathing becomes difficult, or ceases, then open the mouth, seize the tip of the tongue with artery forceps, and pull it well forward. Death, it is said, would have occurred in some cases but for the use of this expedient, which affords the external air free access to the lungs.

A DEFINITION. A friend of ours thus gives the derivation of the word "Aristocracy": Airy-stock-racy. Airy, heir-y, having a maximum of hifalutin, and whose pretensions are made up of airs and empty words only; or, in a hereditary sense, that whatever they possess is not of themselves, but derived from others. Stock is the blood, and may be improved, like other "live stock," by good breeding. Stock is in most cases manufactured. Racy—fast. They live fast and die fast. Their business also is on "time." Or, the word may apply to their penchant for horse-racing, which is often their occupation. You see the analogy, of course.

Advertisements.

FLYINGS, PIERCE & CO.,
WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS,
Horse Shoeing and Job Work in general. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Bits, Spurs, &c. Gunsmith's work done on the most reasonable terms.

CORNER OF STATE AND COTA STS.,
SANTA BARBARA.

C. R. V. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fountain, Builders,
SANTA BARBARA.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR
OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA.
Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st.

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 MOUNTAINS,
AND

OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.
COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.

TREASURY, 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.

Proposed Amendments.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The first section of the tenth article of the Constitution of the State of California, requires that amendments to the Constitution, after having been adopted by the Legislature, shall be published three months with the year and days thereon, and referred to the next Legislature:

Now, therefore, I, John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, in compliance with the Constitutional requirement, to see the laws faithfully executed, do hereby direct the publication of the amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Legislature of 1855, for the period of three months, and commend the same to the consideration of the citizens of the said State of California.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Sacramento, this, the 31st day of May, 1855.
JOHN BIGLER,
Attest: J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Legislature of the State of California, at its sixth session, commenced on the first day of January, A. D. 1855, propose as amendments to the present Constitution of this State the following:

AMENDMENT 1. Section 2 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Upon the above first proposed amendment the yeas and noes were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 2. Section 3 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their respective districts on the first Wednesday of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and biennially thereafter, and their term of office shall be two years.

Upon the above second proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 3. Section 5 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State two years, and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election.

Upon the above third proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—19.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—6.

AMENDMENT 4. Section 6 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half of that of members of the Assembly; and at the first session of the Legislature after this amendment takes effect, Senators shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, so that one-half, as nearly as may be, shall be chosen biennially.

Upon the above fourth proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—19.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—6.

AMENDMENT 5. Section 2 of Article 10 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. And if at any time two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the Legislature to vote for or against a convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a convention, to be held within six months after the passage of such law, and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of both branches of the Legislature. The Constitution that may have been agreed upon and adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the people at a special election to be provided for by law, for their ratification or rejection. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed the words "For the new Constitution," or "Against the new Constitution."

The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the Executive of this State, who shall call to his assistance the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and compare the votes so certified to him. If by such examination it be ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election be in favor of such new Constitution, the Executive of this State shall, by his proclamation, declare such new Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of California.

Upon the above fifth proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, Scollen, Stebbins, Tuttle, and Whiting—24.

Noes—Mr. Flint—1.

The within (above) proposed amendments to the Constitution passed the Senate this 20th day of March, 1855, by yeas and noes, the vote being taken separately on each amendment.

WM. A. CORNWALL,
Secretary of Senate.

IN ASSEMBLY, April 12th, 1855.

The following amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the Constitution of the State of California, were taken up for consideration and read a third time:

AMENDMENT 1. Section 2 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Upon the above first proposed amendment the yeas and noes were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 2. Section 3 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their respective districts on the first Wednesday of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and biennially thereafter, and their term of office shall be two years.

Proposed Amendments.

AMENDMENT 1. Section 2 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Upon the above first proposed amendment the yeas and noes were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 2. Section 3 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their respective districts on the first Wednesday of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and biennially thereafter, and their term of office shall be two years.

Upon the above second proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 3. Section 5 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State two years, and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election.

Upon the above third proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—19.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—6.

AMENDMENT 4. Section 6 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half of that of members of the Assembly; and at the first session of the Legislature after this amendment takes effect, Senators shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, so that one-half, as nearly as may be, shall be chosen biennially.

Upon the above fourth proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—19.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—6.

AMENDMENT 5. Section 2 of Article 10 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. And if at any time two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the Legislature to vote for or against a convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a convention, to be held within six months after the passage of such law, and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of both branches of the Legislature. The Constitution that may have been agreed upon and adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the people at a special election to be provided for by law, for their ratification or rejection. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed the words "For the new Constitution," or "Against the new Constitution."

The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the Executive of this State, who shall call to his assistance the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and compare the votes so certified to him. If by such examination it be ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election be in favor of such new Constitution, the Executive of this State shall, by his proclamation, declare such new Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of California.

Upon the above fifth proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, Scollen, Stebbins, Tuttle, and Whiting—24.

Noes—Mr. Flint—1.

The within (above) proposed amendments to the Constitution passed the Senate this 20th day of March, 1855, by yeas and noes, the vote being taken separately on each amendment.

WM. A. CORNWALL,
Secretary of Senate.

IN ASSEMBLY, April 12th, 1855.

The following amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the Constitution of the State of California, were taken up for consideration and read a third time:

AMENDMENT 1. Section 2 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Upon the above first proposed amendment the yeas and noes were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 2. Section 3 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their respective districts on the first Wednesday of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and biennially thereafter, and their term of office shall be two years.

Upon the above second proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 3. Section 5 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State two years, and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election.

Proposed Amendments.

AMENDMENT 1. Section 2 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Upon the above first proposed amendment the yeas and noes were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 2. Section 3 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their respective districts on the first Wednesday of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and biennially thereafter, and their term of office shall be two years.

Upon the above second proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 3. Section 5 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State two years, and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election.

Upon the above third proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—19.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—6.

AMENDMENT 4. Section 6 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half of that of members of the Assembly; and at the first session of the Legislature after this amendment takes effect, Senators shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, so that one-half, as nearly as may be, shall be chosen biennially.

Upon the above fourth proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—19.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—6.

AMENDMENT 5. Section 2 of Article 10 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. And if at any time two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the Legislature to vote for or against a convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a convention, to be held within six months after the passage of such law, and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of both branches of the Legislature. The Constitution that may have been agreed upon and adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the people at a special election to be provided for by law, for their ratification or rejection. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed the words "For the new Constitution," or "Against the new Constitution."

The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the Executive of this State, who shall call to his assistance the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and compare the votes so certified to him. If by such examination it be ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election be in favor of such new Constitution, the Executive of this State shall, by his proclamation, declare such new Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of California.

Upon the above fifth proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, Scollen, Stebbins, Tuttle, and Whiting—24.

Noes—Mr. Flint—1.

The within (above) proposed amendments to the Constitution passed the Senate this 20th day of March, 1855, by yeas and noes, the vote being taken separately on each amendment.

WM. A. CORNWALL,
Secretary of Senate.

IN ASSEMBLY, April 12th, 1855.

The following amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the Constitution of the State of California, were taken up for consideration and read a third time:

AMENDMENT 1. Section 2 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Upon the above first proposed amendment the yeas and noes were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 2. Section 3 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their respective districts on the first Wednesday of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and biennially thereafter, and their term of office shall be two years.

Upon the above second proposed amendment to the Constitution, the question was taken by yeas and noes, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Burton, Colby, Crenshaw, Day, Gove, Hawks, Heintzleman, Hook, Lippincott, Mahoney, Mandeville, McCann, McGarry, McNeil, Moore, Norman, Peck, Rust, and Whiting—17.

Noes—Messrs. Flint, French, Gove, Hall, Keene, May, Stebbins, and Tuttle—8.

AMENDMENT 3. Section 5 of Article 4 is amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State two years, and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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

[From the New York Herald.]
The eminence of this distinguished gentleman in his profession, and the very extended opportunities possessed by him for the observation of venereal diseases, make his services invaluable to those afflicted with the above complaints.

DR. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California sts, over the Banking House of Wells, Fargo & Co. Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, second story, opposite Page, Bacon & Co's Banking House, San Francisco. Read and reflect:

"Is there a hereafter,
(And that there is, conscience unfeigned,
And suffered to speak out, tells every man.)
Then it is an awful thing to die;
More horrid yet to die at one's own hand.
Shall Nature, swerving from her earliest dictate,
Self-preservation, fall by its own act?
Forbid it, Heaven.

The indulgence in secret practices is the most certain, though not always the most immediate and direct, avenue to destruction. Physicians of all ages have been most unanimously of opinion that the loss of one ounce of the seminal secretions, by unnatural aid or emissions, weakens the system more than the abstraction of forty ounces of blood. One of the most writers on medical jurisprudence states that three-fourths of the insane owe their malady to such abuse. How important then, it is—for every one, having the least cause to suspect any trouble in that way, to attend to it immediately; even one single occurrence should be sufficient to cause doubt, and much more so if the person had ever indulged in the same killing habit. The treatment pursued by the justly celebrated Dr. J. C. Young, in case of seminal weakness, impotency, sterility, nervous debility and paralysis, [the last is the most dangerous, and when it once occurs, incurable,] is not surpassed by any in the country. It is the same as that followed by him for years under the guidance of the world renowned Record of Paris, and Acton of London. Dr. Young's office is at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, where we can be consulted on that and all other private diseases, with the utmost confidence and secrecy. Dr. Young will warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or make no charge. N. B. Letters enclosing \$10 will receive prompt attention; the doctor's time being so much taken up that he cannot attend to letters unless paid for it.

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS, or Private Medical Companion. By J. C. YOUNG, M. D. The above is the title of a work just published. It is precisely such a work as is demanded by the times. It is written in a plain and familiar style, free from technicalities, and is well calculated to prove to the sick a very valuable medical assistant. It fully exposes the deception and fraud practiced by a certain set of impostors, and the tricks and traps to which the unwary and inexperienced seekers after medical aid are exposed.

The following is a brief synopsis of the contents of this valuable work: Onanism, or Masturbation; Seminal Weakness; Nocturnal Emissions; Impotency and Sterility; Gonorrhea; Stricture; Gleet; Diabetes; Bloody Urine; Bubon; Syphilis, in its primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, &c., &c., with all their various symptoms and treatment.

I have only to say that this book should be in the hands of every man in California, as it will put them in possession of information necessary for him to know. Especially let every one who contemplates seeking medical aid in this city, first procure a copy of this work, as it may enable him to cure himself, and if not, will at least teach him how to avoid being deceived, and thus, perhaps, save him many dollars. It contains one hundred and seventy pages, is handsomely bound in paper, and can be sent to any part of the State by mail. Price \$1. For sale by the author and publisher.

Corner of Montgomery and California streets, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, San Francisco, where Dr. Young can be consulted on all the diseases of which the above work treats, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays included.

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. Young at first. He will forfeit any sum if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, no matter how long a standing or afflicting, such as gonorrhea, nodes, bubon, pimples on the face and body, pains in the bones and joints, wakenfulness, trembling, copper colored sores, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, sores in the nose and ears, loss of hair, weak eyes, itching humors, &c., &c. Many persons, after being relieved of all external appearances of private disease, suppose themselves cured, and after a few months find they are troubled with various symptoms which they never had before, and which they find it impossible to relieve.

To all who are afflicted in this way, Dr. Young would particularly recommend a trial of his skill. The symptoms with which you are troubled are caused by taint in the blood, which sooner or later will destroy your health and happiness. No person who has ever had an attack of any private complaint should fail to consult Dr. Young, and take a few bottles of his invaluable purifying medicine, as they can rest assured that their blood is in a perfectly pure and healthy condition, and that every trace of disease is removed from the system.

Recent cases cured in from two to five days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
Office corner California and Montgomery sts, up stairs.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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

Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco.

San Francisco Hotels.

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