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## THE GAZETTE.

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### I Love this Earth.

My days are waning; death seems near  
The slender thread of life to sever;  
And yet I feel my interests here,  
And my attachments strong as ever.

I love this earth. Though sight grows dim,  
And objects on my vision waver,  
I gaze at what is beautiful  
With admiration strong as ever.

Though in pursuit of fancy toys  
My zeal abates, and my endeavor,  
Earth's rational and real joys  
I cherish still as much as ever.

Advancing years don't make earth seem  
All undeserving of my favor,  
But rather teach me to esteem  
Its genuine comforts more than ever.

Wife, children, home, this roof, these trees,  
As I am waxing old, and graver,  
Their kindness, shelter, shade, and ease,  
All, all I value more than ever.

This world is not all vain, but good,  
In its primeval use and flavor;  
And were it Heaven's design, I would  
Abide in such a state forever.

### Personal Characteristics of some English Authors and Statesmen.

**D'ISRAELI.** The Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli is in his fifty-first year. In person he is tall, rather thin, with a Jewish cast of features, dark countenance, and heavy, full, swimming eyes, bent either in meditation or vacancy. He dresses flashily—affects superb waistcoats, has plenty of jewelry about his person—and does not look altogether "the gentleman." He seems a Jew to his very finger-nails, Mosaic in his watch chain. His long black cork-screw curls are kept in admirable order; and one of the signs of a disposition on his part to arise and address the House, is a sort of nervous-arrangement of those "luxuriant ringlets," first with one hand—then with the other. His attitudes, as he speaks, are not gainly; sometimes he puts his arms akimbo—sometimes he places his thumbs in the arm-holes, of his waistcoat. When he reaches what he means to be a telling or effective part in his oration, he makes a kind of bow—and pause; this is a signal for his friends to applaud. He always writes out his speeches now and sends them, immediately after delivery, direct to the chief of the corps of reporters belonging to the Morning Post.

**MACAULAY.** The Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay is short in stature, round, and with a growing tendency to aldermanic proportions. His head has the same roundness as his body, and seems stuck on it as firmly as a pin-head. This is nearly the sum of his personal defects; all else, except the voice, (which is monotonous and disagreeable,) is certainly in his favor. His face seems literally instinct with expression; his eye, above all, full of deep thought and meaning. As he walks, or rather straggles, along the street, he seems in a state of total abstraction, un mindful of all that is going on around him and solely occupied with his working mind. You cannot help thinking that literature with him is not a mere profession or pursuit, but that it has almost grown a part of himself, as though historical problems or analytical criticism were a part of his daily and intellectual food.

**JERROLD.** Douglas Jerrold, a well known contributor to Punch, and editor of various publications, is a man about fifty years of age, and in person is remarkably spare and diminutive. His face is sharp and singular, and his eye of a greyish hue. He is probably one of the most caustic writers of the age, and with keen sensibilities, he often writes under the impulse of the moment articles which his cooler judgment condemns. Although a believer in hydropathy, his habits do not conform to the internal application of Adam's ale. His Caudle Lectures have been read by every one. In conversation he is quick at retort—not always refined. He is a husband and grand father.

A woman is either worth nothing or a great deal. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of such a woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one—but a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

Among all her seaward looking cliffs, Spain has not a single lighthouse from the Pyrenees to Point Europa—she has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs, and till lately there has been no safety on the highway for travelers.

"Wanted, a saddle horse for a lady of about 950 pounds, that will also go in a buggy." Where is Barnum?

### The New Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea.

Lieutenant-General Sir William John Codrington, K. C. B., the new commander-in-chief in the Crimea, is the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., whose crowning achievement was the victory of Navarino, when the squadrons of England, France, and Russia acted under his general directions. Sir William was born, we believe, in 1805, and is now in his fiftieth year. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1821, and rose through the different regimental steps to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel. He received the brevet rank of colonel in 1846, and became a major-general in the brevet of June 20, 1854.

During his connection of 33 years with the Coldstreams, Sir William Codrington enjoyed no war experience. He was known in his regiment as a very steady officer, fond of his profession, and kind and courteous to those around him. His promotion to the rank of major-general last year left him unemployed just at the commencement of the war, and he went out to Turkey as an amateur. Shortly before the sailing of the expedition to the Crimea, Lord de Ros, who held the office of quarter-master-general to the army, was compelled to return home by ill health, and Brigadier-General Aieri was appointed to succeed him. This left the command of a brigade to be filled up by Lord Raglan. Gen. Codrington was at hand, his qualities were known, and within, we believe, a few hours of the departure of the expedition from Varna, he was placed at the head of the first brigade of the light division, then composed of the 7th, 23d and 33d regiments.

The distinguished part played by the brigade and its commander at the Alma need scarcely be repeated here; it is sufficient to say that unlike the case of most of the general officers present, it was Codrington's first engagement, and the perfect coolness and absence of excitement with which he went through the day were remarkable. At the battle of Inkerman it was General Codrington who first became aware of the Russian approach. In the battle General Codrington's gallantry was more than once noticed by Lord Raglan; and when Sir George Brown was obliged to come to Malta in consequence of a wound received that day, he was selected to command the light division. During the long and dreary winter, more trying by far than the sharp and sudden shocks of war, Gen. Codrington never left his post for a day. He was always to be found ministering, as far as possible, to the wants of his men, and sustaining his officers under the most gigantic discouragements. It is literally the fact that Sir William Codrington has not been a day absent from duty. A better proof of his physical qualifications could not be adduced.

When the new campaign commenced with the spring, General Codrington again became a leading actor in the scene. It was he who superintended the arrangements by which Gen. Shirley so gallantly won the Quarries on the 7th of June, and when the final assault was made on the 8th of September, the commander-in-chief's opinion was evinced by his selection of him to conduct the attack on the Redan. Of the generalship displayed on that occasion, some hasty and intemperate, and some careful and valuable opinions, have been expressed. The fact, however, that those most competent to judge approve of the conduct of those who were in command, must be taken as decisive of a point which among civilians must be always a vexed question. As regards Sir William Codrington, we can only express our belief, from all we hear of the sentiments of the army, that if a commander-in-chief were to be selected by the suffrages of the troops, an enormous majority would ratify the choice which the government have made, in the confidence that it will rebound to the honor of the British arms.—*London Globe.*

Brigham Young addresses the Mormons in the following style:

Up to this time we have carried the world on our backs. Joseph did in his day, besides carrying this whole people, and now all this is upon my back, with my family to provide for at the same time, and we will carry it all and bear off the Kingdom of our God, gather out the seed of Abraham, build the cities and temples of Zion, and establish the Kingdom of God to bear rule over all the earth, and let the oppressed of all nations go free. I have never yet talked so rough in these mountains as I did in the United States when they killed Joseph. I there said boldly and aloud—if ever a man should lay his hands on me, and say, (on account of my religion,) "you are my prisoner," the Lord Almighty helping me, I would send that man to hell across lots. I feel so now. Let mobbers keep their hands off from me, or I will send them where they belong; I am always prepared for such an emergency.

### A Picture of our Country.

America, as she now stands, is a striking fact. The western clearings, the immense farms of the Mississippi Valley, the lake trade, the foreign immigration, toiling Africa chained to the car of commerce, gorgeous and reckless New York, and sudden San Francisco, excite imagination by all that they imply and foreshadow. They represent many ideas, and embody many a wonderful and moving story; for business has its danger and daring, its suffering and endurance, and the changes of fortune in this new world of boundless resources and free activity, are more marvellous than the tales of the Arabian Nights. This bold enterprise that stretches to the Pacific, this skilled and thoughtful race grasping a vast empire like a homestead, to cultivate and plant and adorn; this brave army of worshippers, marching on irresistibly to the conquest of nature, form a grand spectacle. Though their weapons—the axe, the plow and the steam engine—have not the lustre of poetry that gleams from the point of the sword; though the heroes of the farm, the work shop and the counting house, like village Hampdens, die unsung, yet great qualities are often exhibited in these humble fields of man's efforts, and their efforts found nations, as those of the coral insect lift the basis of an island above the sea, to the light and air of Heaven.

But the picture has its dark side. The eager desire for wealth, "the incessant and Sabbathless" pursuit of it has become the universal passion and occupation. We have that love of money which is the root of all evil; and under the deadly shade of the tree from the root, the love of knowledge and art, of truth, and virtue, and beauty withers and dies. "In prosperity no altars smoke." The curse of Midas is upon us. Our feelings, our ideas, our aspirations, all turned into gold, and we are starving amid our barren abundance. We worship the material, not the spiritual; the visible and transient, not the invisible and eternal. We are practical, not intellectual; and our pleasures are of the senses, not of the reason, imagination and taste. We are smitten with the "lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, and the pride of life." We are true disciples of the ethics of interest and utility, and our only morality is *cash pay ment.*

Truly has it been said, that "he who makes haste to get rich shall not be innocent." If intemperate drinking be the degrading vice of one portion of our people, intemperate money-making is the besetting sin of another and much larger portion, and it is difficult to say which is the most pernicious. One is a vice of the senses, destroying the mind; the other a delusion of the mind and a selfish passion, blasting the moral sentiments, and palsying the higher powers of the intellect. The poor drunkard cannot resist the "baneful cup" which be numbs the soul, "unmoulding reason's mintage," and transforming him

"Into the inglorious likeness of a beast," and the infatuated worshipper of Mammon, deliberately uses his mental faculties for his own destruction, prefers the ignoble and low to the pure and high, and shuts out the light of Heaven from his life. Successful industry, rapid gains, rank, prosperity, without counteracting causes to modify their influence, have stimulated this passion for wealth to excess, and have produced already in this new country, luxury, venality, corruption, contempt for intellectual pursuits and pleasures, and sneering indifference to ennobling and elevated sentiment. Hence the vulgar ostentation of our cities; hence the general want of literary taste and culture; hence the deplorable frauds of business; hence much of the baseness of our politics.

**AMUSING BUT VERDANT.** Jules Janin, who pretends to be the "first critic in France," referring to Rachel in America, with a verdancy that will excite a smile says:

"The Americans have another way which must disturb M'lle Rachel when on the stage, unless they have sacrificed their tastes and passions at her shrine; for it is the custom of every American to have continually in his hand a pen or a jack knife, and to whistle famously at the arm of his chair; this is his distraction, his occupation, and his amusement, for it kills both time and tragedy. It would seem, nevertheless, as though the progress of the play might be disturbed by these makers of shavings, and that the tragedienne, accustomed to profound silence, to the feverish attention of every eye, of every soul hanging upon her lips, must be strangely stupefied and troubled on hearing these strokes and cuttings of knives, fit at the very best to accompany a rope dancer or a boxer in the ring."

The greatest "disturbing influences" Rachel has experienced in this country are small audiences.

It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.

### George, or the King's Pet

Is about the best imitation of the style of Mr G. P. R. Q. Z. James that we have encountered. It will scarcely fail to amuse the great story-teller himself:

It was near midnight, the close of the afternoon, on a sultry morning in December, 18—, previous to the revolution of the last war, when the burning moon was setting in the eastern sky, casting a brilliant shadow upon the gorgeous clouds which entirely obscured the firmament; and the unclouded sun was sending down its noonday beams with an intensity of heat, like the shrieking of heavy thunder through the deep mountain gorge of the western prairies.

Lovely indeed was the sound of such a spectacle to the feet of the weary traveller, for three feline monsters of the deep were just gathering together for their evening meal, and separating, ere the sun was risen, for the sports of the chase, and all things betokened a response too deep for utterance.

In the ensuing autumn, about two years previous to the above mentioned merry catastrophe, two pedestrians might have been seen riding on horseback in a three-wheeled carriage up to the brow of a precipice under the shade of a forest, which had been endowed before the trees had begun to take root, and engaged in eating their evening dinner by the road side, in the arms of Morpheus. The eldest of the three gentlemen was a young lady about fifty-three, and about two younger than the other man, which latter gentleman was, from the manner in which she addressed him, evidently her youngest daughter.

The remainder of her dress consisted of two pairs of pantaloons, neatly buttoned around the tops of her ears, and elegantly attached by a neat golden strap of unwoven silk, to the axletree of the middle aged gentleman's gray horse.

The third individual was an old gentleman of about twenty-two, whose venerable features disclosed the venerable hue of the Siberian negro. His bald head was profusely covered with long silver locks of sandy jet, and which he had evidently lost during a severe attack of sea sickness, caught from a next door neighbor, who resided several blocks from him in the country. He was also richly attired in the same manner as the lady, being clothed in a worn out frock coat, which was secured by straps under his boots.

His feet were bare, and save his gloves, he had no garments to shield him from the balmy atmosphere. He had lost both his arms just above his collar bone, and was constrained to wear crutches. This, added to his total blindness, rendered him an object of general admiration.

The writer closes, "To be continued in a former number."

**THE LOVE OF HOME.** One of the brightest pages in the annals of our race is that which is connected with the love of home. Home is the sacred spot where the heart has garnered up its choicest treasures; where the character is chiefly formed; where the natural affections are cherished and fostered; where the mind begins to expand; where those habits are formed that assure to industry its appropriate rewards. May we cherish them in ourselves and foster them in our children.

In the formation of a proper virtuous character, the influence of home is important as well as in the production of the highest happiness. At home the natural affections receive their culture; at home the young heart finds something to love and something to reciprocate that love. The expressions of kindness and affection, made by a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister, call into active exercise similar feelings in him to whom they are addressed; while the intensity of such feelings is not dissipated by the number or multiplicity of its objects, nor chilled by the indifference or the neglect of a stranger's inattentions.

At home the filial and fraternal feelings find an atmosphere congenial to their growth, and in our riper years with what delight we review the scenes of our childhood. How the recollections of them strengthen the feelings nurtured in our youth. The bill, the garden, the tree, the rill, the rich green grass of the meadows, all increase the attachment to the friends that form the centre of attraction to our little world of home.

**A LUCKY ESCAPE.** The Memphis Appeal says a physician of that place paid a morning visit, recently, to one of his patients in the upper end of the town, and on entering the room of the sick man, the following dialogue took place:

"I say, doctor, doctor, I've got you cheated this load of poles."

"How?"

"Look there, Doctor, at that feller lying there; I got him to take that are pill you left for me, and it killed him in an hour."

### The Public Lands.

It is stated as a fact that the public lands of the United States are rapidly running out. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, says:

We have nominally 1,400,000 square miles, that is some eight or ten hundred millions of acres; but perhaps five-sixths of the entire quantity is uninhabitable and valueless. Already the government is unable to supply lands in Minnesota to actual settlers at the maximum price of \$1.25 per acre. We sold at a nominal sum during the past year 15,000,000 acres, and gave away to States and individuals property enough to make good the enormous quantity of 80,000,000 acres. At this rate, how long will our two or three hundred million of available public lands supply the demand for the purpose of settlement, to say nothing of the exigencies of the Treasury in time of war or financial distress. In Minnesota, which has 54,000 inhabitants, the lands to be offered this season have been reduced from four to one million of acres. The lands cannot be surveyed as Congress gives them away. This is said to be the cause of the reduction of the quantity offered in Minnesota. In Utah, already settled by some 30,000 Mormons, the base line has just been established, and perhaps years must elapse before the government, so wholly absorbed is it in the work of gratuity, can furnish a legal title to the lands occupied by its citizens.

**RIGID NOTIONS OF DUTY.** A soldier on duty at the palace of the Emperor, at Petersburg, which was burnt a few years ago, was stationed, and had been forgotten, in one suite of apartments that was in flames. A Greek priest was the last person to rush through the burning rooms, at the imminent risk of his life, to save a crucifix in a chapel, and returning he was hailed by the sentry, who must in a few instants more have been suffocated. "What do you want?" cried the priest; "save yourself or you will be lost." "I can't leave," replied the sentry, "because I am unrelieved—but I called to you to give me your blessing before I die." The priest blessed him, and the soldier died at his post. The late Emperor, on one occasion, attempted to pass a sentinel in one of the corridors of the Palace at Petersburg, who had orders to let no one pass; but the man resisted him, and when the Emperor tried to disarm him, wrestled with, and flung him back against the wall.—*Seymour's Russia.*

The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually by one thousandth part of that distance, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and the loss of fertility by the earth, are to be attributed solely to this circumstance. In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice, in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn. No credit has heretofore been given to a tradition of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people formerly saw the sun's disc almost four times as large as we now see it; for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as the double of what it is seen in our day. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observations of several centuries, we suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us.

**ABSENCE OF MIND.** Lord Dudley was one of the most absent men I ever met in society. One day he met me in the street, and invited me to meet myself. "Dine with me to-day, and I will get Sydney Smith to meet you." I admitted the temptation held out to me, but said I was engaged to meet him elsewhere. Another time, on meeting me, he put his arm through mine, muttering, "I don't mind to walk with him a little way; I'll walk with him as far as the end of the street." As we proceeded together, W— passed. "That is the villain," exclaimed he, "who helped me to asparagus and gave me no toast." He very nearly upset my gravity once in the pulpit. He was sitting immediately under me, apparently very attentive, when suddenly he took up his stick, as if he had been in the House of Commons, and tapping on the ground with it, cried out in a low but very audible whisper, "hear, hear, hear."—*Sydney Smith.*

A fool in a high station is like a man on the top of a monument—every body appears small to him, and he appears small to every body.

Punch says poverty must be a woman—it is so fond of pinching a person.



# THE GAZETTE.

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

## AGENTS.

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

## SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1856.

The nefarious practice of selling spirituous liquors to Indians cannot be too much deprecated, and it is alike forbidden by the laws of the United States and of this State. It is well known to every one that an Indian will always become intoxicated if he can by any means obtain ardent spirits, and that he is then turbulent, violent, and ready for the commission of any and all crimes. Multiplied instances in the history of this country afford sad proof of his proneness to perpetrate the most atrocious and diabolical deeds while under the baleful influence of intoxicating liquors. The Indians of this section of the State are, as a general rule, peaceable and orderly while sober, but when drunk they are transformed into incarnate demons. In spite, however, of the many melancholy examples of the pernicious effects of ardent spirits upon them, despite of the lessons of daily experience, of the prohibition of the laws, of the dictates of reason, humanity, prudence, regard for public order and safety, and of pity for the remnant of an ill-fated race which is fast vanishing away, there are those in this city who continue to deal out to them daily their infernal poison. The bipeds engaged in this infamous and accursed traffic must be devoid of all human feelings towards the Indians and wholly reckless of the well-being of the community. Their hearts must be steeped in avarice, and they care not what wretchedness, misery, and ruin they produce in the world if they can but secure the earnings or stealings of the Indian. All moral considerations are lost upon them. They have no consciences, and they will persist in their abominable trade of poisoning Indians for a few dimes apiece until the strong arm of the law is brought to bear upon them and they are touched in their pockets. It seems not a little strange that in this city, where drunken Indians are almost daily to be seen, no one should be convicted of supplying them with spirituous liquors. Our legislators, aware of the withering scourge of selling them ardent spirits, have gone so far in their endeavors to check it as to allow even the testimony of Indians to be given against whites on prosecutions for the violation of the law which prohibits its sale, and has provided that the informer shall receive one-half of the fine which may be imposed. One would naturally suppose that the traffic would entirely be suppressed in a short time with these powerful aids to its suppression, but unfortunately such is not the fact. It is still going on and apparently is increasing. If the present police force of the city is not sufficient to detect and bring to justice those who dare continue in this villainous course of selling spirituous liquors to Indians, it should certainly be increased until the practice is wholly rooted out.

On the 29th ultimo Angel Pertica was tried by a jury, before Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Justice of the Peace, on the charge of having sold to an Indian a bottle of whisky. A verdict was rendered of not guilty.

It was proved at the trial that the Indian was seen coming out of the shop of the accused, where spirituous liquors are sold, having a bottle filled with whisky in his hand, and that the Indian was partially intoxicated. It is certain that liquor was supplied to him from some source, but the jury thought that it was not by the accused.

The Artesian Well borers have reached a depth of seventy-seven feet, and have suspended operations for a few days, until they can obtain additional pipe. The first 25 feet in depth were found to consist of a rich, black, loamy soil. What would the Atlantic people, who manure their fields every year, think of the fertility of a soil of such thickness.

The letter of our able correspondent at San Luis Obispo, though it was written some time since, will be read with interest.

The County Court, Hon. Charles Fernald presiding, convenes on Monday next.

The Light House at Point Conception is completed.

## San Luis Obispo Correspondence.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Dec. 16, 1855.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Our semi-occasional mail being about to leave, I set myself down once more to give you a record of the passing events in this dulllest of all dull counties. You will no doubt think what little news there is must be rather old, but you should attribute it to its real source—the injustice of the Post Office Department in not giving us better mail facilities.

Since my last, we have heard of the capture of Sebastopol, which was duly celebrated here by a dinner and ball afterwards. The dinner was quite a respectable affair for San Luis Obispo, but the ball was quite a dull one, and adjourned at an early hour, there being only cold water provided in the way of refreshments. No doubt the givers thought that the enthusiasm of the gentlemen had been sufficiently excited by the copious libations of champagne at dinner; but that was no reason why the ladies, who were not present at the dinner, should be the sufferers. The Americans, generally, did not attend; some from lack of sympathy, some because the American flag was not hung up with the allied ones.

A few days ago an Indian was found murdered on the Cayugas rancho, in an advanced state of decomposition. Suspicion rests on another Indian who had before attempted the life of the murdered man. From the difficulty experienced here in getting persons to testify against criminals, it is most likely he will escape punishment.

The atrocious murder of Isaac B. Wall excited great indignation here, and his untimely end is regretted very much by all his friends in this county.

The farmers are all busy preparing to plough their fields and put in their crops. They have much greater inducements this year to raise a large quantity of grain, than last, there being now enough mills in the county to grind all the wheat that can possibly be raised. A new mill has just gone into operation on the rancho of Don Mariano Bonillo, and several others are spoken of as being about to be commenced. There are three at present in full operation. Wheat raising this year will pay better in San Luis Obispo than in any other county in the State.

A gentleman of the name of Clements has started a store on the beach, with the intention of giving every inducement to the steamers to call in at this port. He will put up a derrick on the beach, so as to make the landing of goods comparatively easy. Heretofore this has been the great complaint against this port, that goods could not be landed with safety. Now, however, that this evil is about to be obviated, we hope to have the steamer or a line of schooners touch in regularly.

I cannot conclude without expressing to you my thanks for the liberal manner in which you have given the use of a portion of your columns to my communications, and assuring you that you have my well-wishes for your success in your arduous undertaking.

## ALPHA.

### Sacramento Valley Railroad.

This all-important enterprise to the interests of the people of Sacramento, says the Union, is rapidly progressing, and but a few weeks will elapse before the sound of the steam whistle will be heard in the heart of the mining country. Yesterday the locomotive ran out to a point immediately in the rear of the Eighteen Mile House, thus leaving but four miles and a half of track to be laid to complete the road to its temporary terminus. The substantial bridge across Alder Creek is being built with all possible speed consistent with security. Some seven sections of the structure have been finished, and in the most substantial and durable manner. The bridge is to be six hundred feet in length, and at its center attains an elevation of sixty feet above the ravine.

In the center of the town of Folsom, half an acre or more of land has been graded, preparatory to the erection of the Company's depot. It is understood, also, that extensive stables for the accommodation of hundreds of horses of the California Stage Company are shortly to be built, as Folsom will undoubtedly be the concentrating point of many of the up-country stages, on the completion of the road. In fact, we are informed that no less than twelve lines of stages will concentrate at this point. The brothers Meredith are making very extensive additions to their hotel, and contemplate giving a grand terpsichorean entertainment on the evening of the inauguration of the railroad.

There are other parties, consisting of capitalists and working men, who design investing their money and labor at this point, but who are awaiting either the sale of property advertised to take place, or the completion of the road to the American river.

## Interior Items.

Beef and pork packing, we notice, says the Union Democrat, is growing up as a business in many sections of California. In this city, Messrs. Smith & Layton are slaughtering and putting up some three hundred hogs per week, and as we are informed are making even a better article of pork than that imported. They occupy the building lately evacuated by Page, Bacon & Co., which seems to have been admirably adapted for a "slaughter house."

The sum of four thousand dollars was paid into the county treasury of Sonora, recently, says the Herald, being the amount of Foreign Miners' License Tax collected for the month of November.

A correspondent of the Stockton Argus says that the Merced and other smaller mining streams have their source on this side of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, while the San Joaquin heads away north of the Merced, and beyond the snowy range visible from the Tulare Plains, making two-thirds of almost an entire circle, in its course to Stockton; thus draining all the central region, of eternal snows, which is formed by the divide that runs south from the head waters of the Stanislaus.

A coal field has been discovered about 30 miles southwest of Stockton.

According to the interior papers, says the State Journal, mining prospects were never better than at present. Of the two or three dozen weeklies published throughout the gold region in no one can we find a word of bad news. Each paper contends that the diggings in its own immediate locality are richer and more productive than any others from Mariposa to Klamath. The presumption is that they are all correct, and if they are not they ought to be.

The valley of Suisun is turning out a quality of brooms that are bound to sweep clean. The editor of the Benicia Herald has been shown a specimen manufactured by Sydney Maupin, which are very superior. This gentleman has corn enough of his own raising to manufacture 20,000 brooms, and has facilities for turning out 200 per day.

Arrangements are being made to put the Hoosac Tunnel boring machine at work in Table Mountain. It cuts a tunnel five feet in diameter, and advances at the rate of 20 to 30 feet per day.

From a hole just sunk to the bed rock, eight feet below the surface of the street, and forty feet from the door of our office, says the Placerville American, C. W. Haskins & Co. are taking out gold at the rate of three dollars to the pan of dirt. Can we not say that gold (not silver as of old) "is as stones about the streets."

PROFITS OF STEAMBOATING. On the 10th of December last the Defender was purchased for a trifle over \$70,000. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money was secured by a mortgage on the steamer, and the balance paid in cash. It cost \$5000 to repair and put her in running order, when she made her appearance as an opposition boat on the Sacramento route. She was managed on the high-pressure principle, took crowds of passengers, at from fifty cents to two dollars each, and appeared to be doing a splendid business. At the end of forty days, however, the Defender was libeled for debt, which took place on the 15th of November. Since then several other libels have been placed upon her for debts contracted during the forty days named. The claims now against her for wages and supplies amount to between \$18,000 and \$20,000. In addition to these, the original mortgage of \$35,000 is unpaid, and there are also two other mortgages recorded against her for money borrowed to keep her running, one of which is for \$17,000 and the other \$3,000. She is now lying at Sacramento, in charge of the U. S. Marshal, where she will probably remain till sold. The Defender made quite a sensation in the steaming business. The number of passengers between this city and Sacramento, which is ordinarily about three hundred per day, increased to one thousand per day, and the traveling public had a good time. But the above figures show that the opposition, "never surrender" policy pursued by the Defender has been a pretty expensive affair.—*Alta.*

THE BASKET WILLOW. A Sacramento county correspondent of the California Farmer calls the attention of his brother farmers to the importance of the Basket Willow as a crop—a crop at all times marketable at a good price; at a price that will pay better than wheat, even if wheat should bring as high as 5 cents per pound. This may seem startling and extravagant, but it is a solemn fact. Good basket willow has not, during the last ten years, brought less than 4 cents per pound, and it frequently brings 7½ cents, or \$150 per ton. The yield ranges from a ton and a half to two and a quarter tons per acre, and the expense per acre of cultivating, harvesting and preparing for market is not nearly as great as the outlay per acre on a crop of wheat. Besides, we may reasonably expect, in consequence of the bulky nature of, and therefore high freight of baskets, that good willow will bring in San Francisco (where there are many Germans acquainted with the basket making trade) at least one-half more than it brings in New York—say from 6 to 10 cents per pound.

## [From the London Mercantile Gazette.] The Danish Sound Dues.

The question of the Danish Sound Dues is now fairly before the public, and all that can be said for or against their continuance should be spoken at once. The envoys of all the foreign powers interested in the matter are to meet next month at Copenhagen, and then and there definitely dispose of it. In anticipation of this Congress, the Cabinet of Denmark have issued a memorandum suggesting a basis upon which it is stated a satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at for putting an end to the tolls, without infringing on the rights of the Danish Crown. This basis is, to capitalise the Dues—each State paying over to Denmark a certain sum, in proportion to the duty now levied on its navigation by the exaction of the tolls. In other words, the more any country has had reason to complain of the impediments thrown by Denmark in the way of its commerce, the greater is the amount of compensation it will be expected to contribute.

The memorandum to which we are referring states "that Denmark herself would be disposed to have a revision of the tariff, but neither America nor the other powers would be satisfied with that." Certainly not. Neither will the other powers be content that "the question should be treated, not as an affair of trade or money, but purely as a political light." The exaction of the Sound Dues is not an affair of trade and money! Why that is exactly what the whole matter amounts to. In what way trade is to be relieved of these Dues is the first question to be asked—by what amount Denmark is to be compensated for their loss is the second. There is another very important money question also which must come before the Congress, and that is, whether Denmark has any right whatever, by concession or prescription, to insist upon the Dues at all, or whether the abrogation of the treaties existing between other States and herself does not relieve such States from any further payment of the tolls? Should the Congress decide that Denmark has no right to exact the Dues, that country will find that the nonpayment of the sums she may have expected for their capitalization is a very serious "money affair" to her.

Instead of regarding the question in a political view, and thus, as the Danish States, "impressing upon the negotiation the character and impulse to which it is entitled," we would suggest that it should be treated simply as one affecting the interest of the commerce and navigation of the world. Either Denmark is entitled to levy the tolls or she is not. If she is not, there is an end of the matter, and she must be content with the black mail she has already levied. If, on the other hand, she can make out any right to demand the tolls, then her right must be compromised, in which case the only question is, for how much? How much can Denmark afford to take—how much can we afford to give? Surely this is an affair of trade and money—pounds, shillings, and pence. There is more in this "political light," which Denmark suggests is to illumine the Copenhagen Congress, than that State would probably care to be explained. Denmark must think very poorly of her cause in desiring to see it regarded rather in a political than a commercial light, particularly when the main question, as far as she is affected, is one of money. We hope that England, France, and the United States will not be led into any German political refinements in ascertaining the existence of Denmark's right, or in bringing about the absolute and complete abolition of the tolls. As to waiting as some of the American papers have suggested, until the present war is at an end, before any determination is definitely arrived at relative to the tolls, we trust that such an absurdity will not be countenanced. Denmark's right can be just as calmly reviewed during the continuance of the war as at its close, and since the question is fairly opened now, let it be settled.

Although the Congress at Copenhagen is fixed for November, we have not yet heard the name of the Envoy our government intend to appoint. We would, however, earnestly impress upon Lord Clarendon the importance of selecting an able representative for the office, since the imposition of the Danish Sound, and the Hanoverian State Dues, are regarded by the maritime world as the most intolerable remnants of those ancient exactions to which commerce and navigation were formerly subjected. The English Envoy should be expressly instructed that he is not deputed to treat as to any revision of the tariff, but for the total abolition of the dues; that he is to make the Copenhagen Congress clearly understand that England will no longer permit Denmark, or any other country, to impede the free navigation of her ships, and subject her commerce to exactions; and that, whatever the issue of the deliberations at Copenhagen may be, this country will never again renew the treaty now existing, but will, upon its termination, at once claim and insist upon the Baltic, like every other sea, being open to her flag.

A universal and perpetual sun dial has been invented in France, by means of which the hour at any known place of latitude may be told whenever the sun is visible; or the latitude may be determined by measuring the height of the sun. The instrument is of a very simple construction, will tell the time within a couple of minutes, and will serve for twenty years.

## [From the London Times.]

### The Enlistment Question—Mr. Cushing's Letters—Course of the British Government.

The recent arrivals from the United States by no means tend to relieve the uneasy feeling with regard to the relations between the two countries to which we gave utterance a few days ago. The documents upon which we give fresh intelligence, as to the state of feeling of the American Government towards us at this critical moment, are the instructions of Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, to the District Attorney of Philadelphia. From these papers we learn many things which are strange to English ears. They purport merely to be instructions as to the conduct of the trials of persons charged with recruiting for the Militia service of Great Britain, but they are framed in a tone and a spirit which show that they were intended for other eyes than those of the District Attorney of Philadelphia. We learn from these letters that the American "Government has addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires"—the premises being the recruiting for the service of Great Britain; and we further learn that the Government of Great Britain has declared, in answer, that it gave stringent instructions not to violate the municipal law, and from the New York Courier and Enquirer we further learn that the English Government has expressed its regret if any violations of the municipal law of America have taken place. These things furnish an admirable text to the learned Attorney General, who proceeds to pour oil on the troubled waters by suggesting that the instruction not to violate the municipal law of the United States is a flagrant violation of their sovereign rights, and doubles the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted upon them. \* \* \* \* \*

Such is the official reserve, such the gravity and decorum maintained by one in whose hands is placed the grave and honorable responsibility of directing the administration of the law in the great Republic. \* \* \* On our side we fear nothing, for we are quite sure that our relations to the United States will be decided upon calm and just views of dignity and interest, far different from those noisy and boisterous passions which Mr. Cushing has made it his business to excite. But we remember, not without some degree of solicitude, that the Government of the United States is in the hands ultimately of an enormous constituency, many of whom have carried with them across the Atlantic a burning hatred to Great Britain, and most of whom are commendably and reasonably jealous of any affront offered to their independence. It is very natural that such men, having but little time to devote to reading or inquiring for themselves, should be full of indignation and jealousy when they are told, upon the faith of the highest legal authority of the Government, that a friendly power has violated their laws and committed a systematic series of outrages against their independence. We may believe, and perhaps they themselves believe, that these charges are made without any serious intention of producing hostile relations with Great Britain, but chiefly with the view of influencing the Presidential election of 1856; but, nevertheless, the accusation does its work, and the Philo-Russian portion of the press is provided with a fresh text for the theme upon which they are never weary of descending, the feelings of the multitude are embittered, and a chronic state of discontent is created, which only too surely prepares the public mind for the efforts of those political incendiaries who are never weary of endeavoring to divide two nations whose destiny, race, language, institutions, and interest all point to the closest unity and concord.

But, while we have thus felt it our duty to mark our disapprobation of the inflammatory language employed by Mr. Cushing, we confess with great regret that we are unable to excuse the conduct of our Government in this matter. We are quite sure that nothing was further from the intentions of the English Ministry than to do anything which might wound the susceptibility of American citizens, or imperil the good understanding between the two countries; but like men intent on a great object, they did not sufficiently regard the difficulties and dangers that lay in the way of its accomplishment. They felt how important it was to obtain, in the shortest possible time, an efficient force with which to carry on the war against Russia. They knew how large a number of persons there are in the United States always ready to engage in any desperate enterprise, and they naturally thought that the Crimea might afford as attractive a battlefield as any other. Probably, also, they believed that the free would sympathize with the cause of freedom, and dream little either of the affinity which seems to exist between democracy and despotism, or the extreme jealousy excited by what is termed in America the unnatural alliance between England and France. But all this, though it may extenuate, does not, in our opinion, excuse the conduct of the British Government in entering on the course of action so likely to rouse the irritable susceptibilities of the American people, and to afford an opportunity for those who only desire an occasion of raising their own importance at the expense of the peace and welfare of two great nations. It was not worth while for the sake of a few recruits more or less to risk even the possibility of a rupture with America, or to stir up those angry



passions which seem ever ready to arise even from a less justifiable cause. It was a false step, and we rejoice to hear it has been retracted. No amount of bluster or misrepresentation on the part of American statesmen shall ever induce us to vindicate that which is not in itself justifiable by any sophistry or extenuation. We must also express our surprise that the British Diplomatic and Consular agents in the United States did not immediately transmit to their Government such information as would at once have given it a proper sense of the danger it was incurring, and brought these ill-advised attempts at enlistment to as speedy a close as possible. However, the error has been made and fairly atoned for, and we can only hope that the large proportion of the citizens of the Union who have no political interest to serve by fanning the flames of discord between the two nations will not permit the untoward circumstances that have taken place to be made, in the hands of designing men, the means of fostering a spirit of mutual and groundless hostility. We have never been disposed to yield one point of national dignity to any threats or recriminations, even of the State with whom we are above all things anxious to maintain friendly relations, nor would we now, although involved in a mighty war, counsel any mean or timid compliance. We are strong enough to maintain our right, and to vindicate it, if need be, in the last resort. But we regard such a course with unfeigned abhorrence and repugnance, and, although forbidden to trust in the moderation of a portion, at least, of the American Government, we still rely with confidence on the good sense of her people, and the innumerable conciliating influences that continually mediate between us.

**The Public Feeling of America concerning the Eastern War.**

When the War in the East first broke out, and England found herself in new and unwanted alliance with France, and in an equally unwelcome hostility with Russia, there was no Power from which she received assurances of support more hearty, more satisfactory, and more spontaneous than from the United States of America. Even the Minister of the Union in this country, unless we are misinformed, testified to the cordial sympathy of the cabinet of Washington and the nation over which it presides. He expressed an apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France, and our ability alone and unaided, to resist the overwhelming might of Russia. But he desired us to be under no apprehension on that account, for the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms, as ready to pluck down the despotism of the East as to subdue the wilderness and level the giant forests of the West. If the English Government believed these assurances, as we do not doubt the American minister believed them, we cannot reasonably accuse them of rashness or credulity, or say that they adopted, on doubtful authority, a strange or improbable story. Was it unlikely, *a priori*, that a nation whose noble boast it is that her soil is the chosen abode of freedom, whose every citizen is a missionary against the creed of despotism, should warm to a generous enthusiasm at a war waged for no selfish motive, but to curb barbarous insolence and save Europe and Asia from being trampled under the heel of an overbearing autocrat? Was it likely that a population recruited annually from the bitterest enemies of Russia, which has so often evinced a martial spirit, which swarmed to the obscure conflicts of the Mexican war, and has shed its blood so freely in nameless Indian quarrels, should stand aloof from a contest in which world-wide fame was to be won by the brave, and a fair occasion was offered of making American valor illustrious in the van of a conflict on the decision of which depended the future destinies of the human race? We do not think so; and, therefore, unfortunate as the result has been, we cannot blame our Minister that, in their urgent need of men, they sought to avail themselves of the resources of the West, and to turn into a legitimate channel the irregular energies of those ardent spirits which have appeared so long to burn for an enterprise worthy of their courage. At the same time, the British Government, while establishing depots for enlistment within its own dominions on the American continent, gave the most stringent orders that nothing should be done in the endeavor to obtain recruits to violate the municipal law of the United States—a direction which, with all deference to the American Attorney General, seems to us to show an intention to respect, instead of to violate, the national sovereignty of the Union.

However, it unhappily soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of our transatlantic brethren. The sympathies of the land of freedom were found in great measure to be enlisted on the side of Russia. Whether it was a jealousy of the French alliance, a secret sympathy with the spirit of territorial aggression, wherever displayed, a desire on the part of the Slave-holding States to counteract influences hostile to their domestic institutions, or that the Irish refugees had inoculated the Union with their hatred of England, we cannot say; but certain it is that accounts began speedily to reach this country of the hostile spirit in which our attempts at recruiting were received, and the

philo-Russian tone adopted, with a few honorable exceptions, by the whole American press, was but too apparent. The English Government did not wait to hear more; it had been misled, and it hastened to retract its error. Orders were immediately dispatched to America to desist from all attempts at recruiting, and to give no cause of annoyance to the susceptibilities of the nation. In the meanwhile the American Government had, as well as the British, made observations on the state of public feeling, and determined not to neglect the opportunity of turning that feeling to account in the interests of the coming Presidential election of 1856. Proceedings were instituted against persons who had acted, or were supposed to act, in the interest of the English recruiting service, and Mr. Crampton, the most popular Minister who has ever been accredited from this country to the Cabinet of Washington, was made the object of unmeasured abuse and vituperation. At the same time the American Government desired their Minister in London to make the strongest representations as to the conduct of Great Britain, and to demand a discontinuance of all endeavors at recruiting in the States. The British Government answered in a most conciliatory tone that what was demanded had been already done, and offered explanations on the subject, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister, who could not but remember his own sanguine anticipations of a contrary feeling; and so for a time the matter terminated. But the American Government was not so easily satisfied, and returned to the attack with a dispatch of which we will only permit ourselves to say that it was ill calculated to restore good feeling between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by our Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led. To this dispatch the British Government has returned a temperate and dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic.

In this position affairs now stand. \* \*

**Art and Science.**

M. Deville, the eminent French chemist and metallurgist, in order to carry on analysis by the dry way and the reduction of ores, has been led to contrive an economical lamp capable of affording all the heat required. He burns a hydro-carburet—camphene would answer equally well. In the lamp, burning fluid used is brought to the state of vapor and inflamed before a blow-pipe with a large aperture, the air of which is furnished by the bellows of an enameller's lamp. But a few seconds are required to raise a platinum crucible to the temperature of melting iron.

A new method of ascertaining the electrical condition of the atmosphere, viz., by a moveable conductor, is now in operation under the direction of the king of Naples, at the Meteorological Observatory of Vesuvius, at a height of 590 metres above the sea-level. The conductor extends above the roof of the building, and is arranged so as to be raised or depressed at will; and in the room below, it connects with an electro-scope or other instruments as desired.

So great is said to be the demand for India rubber combs that an enterprising American has started a factory for their valuable production in the department of Oise.

**New Advertisements.**

**MORRIS MINER,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS,)  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
ja3 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

**American House.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Cota street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times.  
ja3 tf W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor.

**F. J. Maguire**  
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH  
Groceries,  
Provisions, and  
Liquors.  
Also, to his assortment of  
Hardware,  
Crocery,  
Bridles,  
Headstalls,  
Spurs,  
Men's Clothing,  
Tobacco,  
Cigars,  
Cigarritos,  
&c., &c.,  
All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges.  
Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. d27 tf

**Fine Virginia Tobaccos.**  
EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach-flavored.  
El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored.  
Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound.  
The above brands of Jones & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by  
SAML H. PRITCHARD,  
Agent for Manufacturers.  
d27 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services to the merchants of the interior as a COMMISSION BUYER of Goods in San Francisco. Having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the country, he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of merchandise filled and forwarded promptly.  
SAML H. PRITCHARD,  
d27 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

**Advertisements.**

**NEW GOODS!  
At Great Bargains!!!**

**LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,**  
STATE STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public generally that they are now receiving a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, direct from the Atlantic States, which we are prepared to sell for Cash at VERY LOW PRICES.  
Consisting of  
Groceries of every description,  
Wines and Liquors,  
Hardware,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods,  
Silk Goods,  
Clothing,  
Farming Utensils of all descriptions,  
Crocery and Glassware,  
Carriages,  
Wagons  
Harness, &c.,  
Lumber, Doors,  
Windows, &c.  
And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.  
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic States, we are prepared to furnish Traders with their Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can procure them in San Francisco.  
Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n29 tf

**Information Wanted.**  
OF JOHN JENKINS, a native of Bristol, England, son of Thomas Jenkins. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, R. C. Jenkins, of this city. Address this office. 420 tf

**For Sale.**  
20,000 GRAPE VINES, well rooted and ready for transplanting. The Vines are of the best quality.  
Also, a large quantity of  
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.  
The Vines and Trees are large and thrifty, and will be sold on reasonable terms.  
Apply to  
LUTHER FERNALD,  
Santa Barbara.  
n29

**Public Notice.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, being about to retire from business, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and all having claims against him to present them for settlement.  
JOHN C. KAYS,  
November 1st, 1855. n1 2m

**Just Received,**  
A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine DOORS, Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by  
FORBUSH & DENNIS,  
State street.  
n2 f

**Public Notice.**  
WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.  
A. B. THOMPSON,  
Santa Barbara August 23d, 1855. au23 tf

**Proclamation.**  
\$1000 REWARD.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
State of California, Sacramento, Nov. 16, 1855.  
WHEREAS, It is represented to me that on or about the day of A. D. 1855, a most atrocious and cold-blooded murder was committed in the county of Monterey, on the bodies of the late Hon. Isaac B. Wall and Thomas Williamson, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas the said murderer or murderers, have escaped from the just punishment of law, and still are fugitives from justice: Whereas, I have received numerous letters and petitions, requesting that a reward be offered for the apprehension of said fugitives:  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN BIGLER, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Isaac B. Wall and Thomas Williamson.  
Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Sacramento, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1855.  
JOHN BIGLER,  
Attest—CHARLES H. HEMSTEAD,  
Secretary of State.  
d6

**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 LEFFERRE,  
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

**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.  
THOS. GANNON.  
jy26

**S. L. PALMER & CO.'S  
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE**  
AND  
**SEED STORE,**  
Cor. of Davis and Washington streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of  
MILL MACHINERY,  
Of all kinds.  
Plows! Plows!!! Plows!!!  
200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description constantly on hand.  
Also, Plow Points, to suit all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goddard's patent Hay Cutters, Undge's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axes and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description.  
Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nurseries in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass.  
The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch.  
n9 2m

**Advertisements.**

**Pacific Express Company.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to  
SAN LUIS OBISPO,  
MONTEREY,  
SAN FRANCISCO, and  
ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND  
OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.  
COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.  
TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.  
Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.  
Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents,  
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

**Gilbert & Hedges'**

**SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS.**

IN CONNECTION WITH  
G. H. Wines & Co.'s California, Oregon,  
Atlantic and European Express.  
HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.  
Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasure received, forwarded, and INSURED at all our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.  
Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, as we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All we ask is a trial.  
GILBERT & HEDGES.  
F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. o4 tf

**Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,**

A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.  
WILL DISPATCH AN EXPRESS from the city of Santa Barbara by the U. S. Mail Steamship SENATOR, Capt. Burns, to all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and Europe, in charge of regular and experienced Messengers.  
LETTERS, PARCELS, PACKAGES, & TREASURE received and conveyed to destination with safety and despatch. Collections made, Orders and Commissions filled, and all business pertaining to an Express and Forwarding business attended to with promptness and care.  
Sight bills of exchange procured on all the principal cities of the Atlantic States, Oregon and Europe.  
F. J. MAGUIRE, Agent,  
Santa Barbara, August 1, 1855. au2

**Regular Dispatch Line**

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 for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

**For Santa Barbara,  
SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO**

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE  
POWHATTAN  
250 tons register,  
Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, and offers good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Tulares County, to the Government Reserve in the Tejon, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Uvas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines and to any of the above mentioned places, than San Pedro or any other port.  
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to  
SANJURJO & CO.,  
171 Sansome st, San Francisco.  
au30 tf

**For Freight or Charter.**

THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fastened sloop PILOT, 15 tons burthen. Parties of pearl livers will be taken to the islands and brought back when desired.  
Apply to  
R. JENKINS,  
at the Beach.  
au16

**D. B. Streeter**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is prepared to accommodate them at his new stand on State street, opposite the store of L. T. Burton & Co.  
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, &c.  
CLOTHING made, renovated, and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. jy26  
No. 149 STATE STREET. Don't forget the place.

**CHARLES E. HUSE,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
SANTA BARBARA. o11

**FORBUSH & DENNIS,**

DEALERS IN  
LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c.  
Santa Barbara.

**PEDRO C. CARRILLO,  
SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR**

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Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra at  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
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SANTA BARBARA.

**HEDGES & PICKETT,**

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IMPORTERS OF  
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,  
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**Avisos.**

**Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!**

**LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA.,**  
A CABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de-  
recarga de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero al contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo  
Especerias,  
Licores,  
Quincalleria,  
Carros y Carretas,  
Carretones,  
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Arados,  
Abarrotes,  
Vinos,  
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Baquetas,  
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Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancias nuevas.  
Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855. o25tf

**Expreso de la Costa Meridional!**

Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,  
En conexion con el de G. H. Wines y Ca.,  
para California, Oregon, los Estados del Atlantico y la Europa.

HABIENDONOS juntado con la casa antedicha, ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepajadas por qualquiera casa en California.  
Cartas, paquetes, fardos y tesoro recibidos, llevados y asegurados en todos nuestros despachos en la Costa Meridional, hasta el ultimo momento, para todas las partes de California, Oregon, los Estados Atlanticos y Europa.  
La atencion sera dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, que seran mandadas con presteza a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que rehere al negocio de un expreso sera cuidado y ejecutado prontamente, siendo resuoltos a no ser vencidos por qualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba.  
GILBERT Y HEDGES.  
F. PUIG Y HERMANO,  
o11 tf Agentes, Santa Barbara.

**Para Santa Barbara,  
SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO**

LA MUY VELERA BARCA  
POWHATTAN,  
Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro, Saldrá del muelle de Stewart, (al sur de la calle de Howard) regularmente, para los citados puertos.  
Esta barca tiene buenas comodidades para pasaje. El puerto de San Buenaventura es el mas inmediato al condado de Los Tulares, á la reserva del gobierno en el Tejon, y al puesto militar del Cajon de las Uvas. Hay un buen camino de carros, completamente á nivel, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y á qualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro ó qualquier otro puerto.  
Para flete ó pasaje, ocurranse á  
SANJURJO Y Ca.,  
171 calle de Sansome, en San Francisco.  
au30 tf ó á su Capitan abordo.

**Calesas.**

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALESAS Y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, las que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pianos y llantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carretas.  
WM. S. THOMPSON,  
Calle de Market,  
entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny,  
my24 3m San Francisco

**Aviso Publico.**

EL ABAJO FIRMADO habiendose retirado de comercio, suplica a todos que tengan cuentas abiertas en su tienda, que ocurran para ajustarlas inmediatamente.  
JUAN C. KAYS,  
Santa Barbara, 1 de Noviembre de 1855. n1 2m

**En Venta.**

SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR.  
Ocurrase á  
LUTHER FERNALD.

**Aviso Publico.**

POR CUANTO personas han tenido elocostumbre de cortar leña, de matar peces y borregos y de hacer otro dabo en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le dá aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgadir sobre esta isla sera proseguido segun la ley.  
A. B. THOMPSON,  
Santa Barbara; 23 de Agosto de 1855. au23 tf

**Libreria Espanola**

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

20,000 TOMOS de Libros en Español, Yngles, Frances, Italiano y Aleman. Sobra todos los ramos de la literatura.  
Descoso de realizar se vende actualmente a precio de costo.  
Calendarios Mejicanos de 1855 a doce reales la docena.  
Musica instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas canciones españolas.  
Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Hispano Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales periódicos mejicanos, Portavinos y Chilenos.  
Las ordenes del interior seran ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad.  
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PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO,  
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**FORBUSH Y DENNIS,**

NEGOCIANTES EN  
MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS,  
VIDRIERA, Etc.,  
Calle de EREDO, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por I. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se6 tf  
ROSSELL FORBUSH. TOMAS DENNIS

**R. E. RAIMOND Y CA.,**

AGENTES MARITIMOS,  
Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS.  
68 calle de Sacramento,  
Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. [n13



THE GAZETTE.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1856.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and days of the week (SUNDAY to SATURDAY).

Table of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

Table listing distances from San Francisco to various locations such as Mission Dolores, San Mateo, Santa Clara, etc.

A friend, just returned from abroad, says he once found two Austrian customs officers endeavoring to make out his name from his traveling trunk.

"Have you dined?" said a loungee to his friend. "I have, upon my honor," replied he.

A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he had sent to her during the hard winters.

The best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who, when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton."

A Poet's Miseries!

OR, A FIRST APPEARANCE IN TYPE. "Ah, here it is! I'm famous now; An author and a poet."

"Why bless my soul! here's something wrong, What can the paper mean, By taking off the 'graceful brook,' That gander o'er the green?"

"'Thy looks so'—what?—I recollect; 'Twas 'sweet' and then 'was kind'; And now, to think! the stupid fool— For 'blind,' has printed 'blind.' Was ever such provoking work?"

"'Thou hast no tears,' the 't's' left out, 'Thou hast no ears,' instead; 'I hope that thou art dear,' is put 'I hope that thou art dead!'"

"The color of the 'rose' is 'nose'; 'Affection' is 'affliction.' (I wonder if the likeness holds in fact as well as fiction?) 'Thou art a friend.' The 'r' is gone; Whoever used and read is deemed That such a trifling thing could change A friend into a fiend?"

"'Thou art the same,' is rendered lame It really is too bad! And here because an 'i' is out My lovely 'maid' is mad. They drove her blind by poking in An 'i'—a process new— And made her crazy too."

"'I'll read no more. What shall I do? I'll never dare to send it; The paper's scattered, far and wide, 'Tis now too late to mend it. Oh, fame! thou cheat of human life, Why did I ever write?"

"'Let's stop, and recapitulate— I've 'dammed' her eyes that's plain; I've told her she's a lunatic, And 'blind,' and 'dead,' and 'lame,' Was ever such a horrid hash In poetry or prose?"

"I wish I had the printer here About a half a minute, I'd bang him to his heart's content, And with an 'h' begin it. I'd jam his body, eyes and bones, And spell it with a 'd.' And send him to that hill of his That he spells with an 'e.'"

A CHINESE MUNCHAUSEN. A Chinaman was arrested in New Orleans for a petty crime, and brought before Recorder Bright, and gave a very curious history of his life.

He stated that he was but forty-five years of age, and at the age of eighteen he was beheaded in China for rebellion; ten years after he was flayed alive for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor of China, Moon Sing, who is the son of the King or the King of the sun; and five years after he was cut to pieces because he was accused of murder.

He was then imprisoned nineteen years, and had his tongue torn out for lying, which is considered a very serious crime in the Celestial Empire. After coming out of prison he was banished from the country for making sport of a Mandarin during the feat of the Lanterns.

He embarked on board of an American man-of-war, and was in the battle of the Nile, under Commodore Stockton, where a cannon ball terminated his eventful career, and now he found himself arrested in New Orleans for the crime of petty larceny!

The Recorder thought it was time for him to rest from his labors, and so sent Mr. Chinaman to the work house for the next ninety days. In making oath to the above statement, he swore by one of the earthen spittoons—for Chinese all swear by their earthen ware, and by nothing higher.

"This is a very beautiful sight for a person with a refined beastly taste," said Mrs. Partington, at the agricultural show, looking at the big sheep, and addressing a tall young man by her side.

"Yes'm," "Is that a hydraulic ram?" she asked, with great simplicity, provoking a smile on the young man's face, and a loud laugh from outsiders, who were attracted by the black bonnet.

The young man informed her that this was a long woolled sheep, from which very long yarn was spun. "Ah!" said she, "you are very kind; but can you tell me if the Pope has sent any of his bulls over here to this show?"

"No," said he, smiling tremendously, "but among the swine is a descendant of the great Boanerges." Neither Mrs. Partington nor any one near knew what he meant, but he laughed loudly, and those outside laughed louder than he, much to his satisfaction.

They laughed even louder when he found swinging from his button behind a tag bearing the inscription, "Vermont Boy," with age and weight given, but he didn't. And Ike was looking so innocently all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze by tickling his nose with a straw.

WORTHY OF IMITATION. One of our Eastern exchanges makes the following announcement, and it awakens in us feelings of the most extraordinary kind: "An Irishman in Portland, Me., gave birth to five children on the 12th ult., all of whom are alive and healthy!" Truly, an abundant harvest!

To make hens lay perpetually, hit them on the head with a big stick. Other modes have been recommended, but this is the only one we have found effectual.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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

HURRAH FOR VANCE'S NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S? WHO WISHES PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world.

2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world, from which three thousand diaphanous lights, to side and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they are more perfect, for it is well known the shorter the time the more perfect the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has, of late, made more perfect experiments, brought his chemical preparations to much perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

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