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The Other Home.

Life is full of doubt and sorrow;
All that's beautiful must die;
Joyous smiles to-day—to-morrow
Bitter tears—a heart's sigh.
All we ever love and cherish,
But reminds it cannot stay;
And our brightest hopes will perish
In the morning of their day.

Never more! it wakes an echo,
Half of joy and half of pain;
Visions rise in quick succession,
Never will be mine again!
There was one best loved and truest,
Ever near in days of yore;
Went to rest down in the church-yard,
I shall meet her never more!

In the land beyond the river,
Farwell echoes never come:
Life is but a journey farther,
To that other, brighter home!
Though our foot too often falters,
Treading in the weary way,
Let a pure faith guide us ever,
Till we reach the realms of day.

Political Revolutions.

In nothing do men more mistake the nature of the institutions which themselves have created, than in the notions they cherish of their durability. Man builds a structure, assumes that he has laid its foundations broad and deep in the constitution of his race, and, in his pride, proclaims that he has made it for eternity. A few years seem to demonstrate the vanity of his hopes, and the ephemeral character of his labor. Not even a tempest is required to shatter his edifices. Time and their own frailty speedily undo that which it cost so much to construct, and even before its final decadence, the world is prepared to forget that it ever existed. Sad as this appears, it is the result of one of the most beneficent provisions of a kind and watchful Providence. How would the world have been crammed with institutions, were all permitted to stand that have been erected? The path of human progress is piled with ruins. The pigmy and the giantic grovel side by side. For six thousand years, man has daily affirmed the eternity of his creations, yet where are they? Look back but a few brief generations, and what do we see? Nothing but God and Man—Infinite wisdom to protect, and finite humanity wandering blindly forward, building towers that fall almost as soon as finished, and yet hugging itself with the delusion that they are destined to testify to its greatness as long as time remains.

It is of as much importance to man that his institutions turn to ruin, as that they arise. It is his business to build the fleeting—to establish the eternal, God has reserved for himself alone. It is in the place of the fallen that the new are erected; for what antiquity but one vast necropolis of men and things, upon which we are collecting the materials for a later city of the dead, even as upon the banks of Tiber one Rome is said to be piled upon another? Doubtful is it indeed—more than doubtful whether anything that now exists in human institutions will stand the test of time. Our own government—our Constitution—what is it? We fondly proclaim and believe that it is the offspring of the political character of the people of the United States—truth as applied to the accidents of our race, climate, condition and position. If it is so, it is government in its truest, noblest and most exalted sense. But what assurance is there of the continuance of the conformity which now exists between the popular character and the written provisions of our codes of organic law? Is there any hope—is it, indeed, desirable progress shall be remitted in order that we may continue to enjoy the blessings of the same government, in perpetuity? A government that has ceased to reflect the qualities, condition and civilization of its citizens, cannot be otherwise than an instrument of oppression and a means of degeneracy, by whomsoever it may be administered.

Of all things of human design that are, and deserve to be ephemeral, the most are those transitory organizations known as political parties. Owing their origin in all cases to some sentiment to which it is deemed desirable to give political efficiency, success, a demonstrable improbability of success, or an apparent change of the views of the people in relation to the importance of the organic sentiment itself, should be the signal of their disbandment. That they continue longer is attributable to the fact that individual interest comes in to take the place of principle, and custom begets a habit in the masses of obedience to those who assume to be their leaders and superiors. Parties therefore survive long after principle has become a mere pretence, and, usually, owe their dissolution to the activity of some

other sentiment, by which the masses are drawn off to a new organization, leaving the leaders to disband at their leisure. Active opinion is, therefore, the great enemy to the cohesion of those bodies in which interest has been substituted in the place of principle; and, consequently, to prevent the people from thinking for themselves, is the professional politician. But, so delightful is thought to men of all conditions, when their attention is aroused, that it always carries the day against tenure, and thus constitutes the great solvent—the revolutionary element, by which impeding party institutions are overthrown, and substantial progress secured under new and better auspices. The old and lifeless passes away, and the new and living arises to run its course, and eventually give place to its successor.

Everything in the political atmosphere at present indicates that a wide spread and important political revolution is now in progress. The schisms that discover themselves in existing party organizations are daily growing wider and more incurable. Conventions have degenerated into mere caucuses of demagogues, drawn together to heal, patch up, or attempt to conceal, some yawning cavity in their very midst. Party leaders meet with reciprocal hatred, separate for mutual back-biting, and only refrain from open quarrel because they cannot afford so expensive an entertainment. But those differences in sentiment which party leaders attempt to smother in caucuses and to cover with platforms, exist among the people, and continue in spite of brow-beatings and revolutions. The scourge of the party organ has lost its power. Whatever new images may be erected, the old idols are being pulled down, and though it is not probable that the time has yet come when men may hope to build for all the future, it is not very unreasonable to suppose that, from the present disturbances, institutions are to arise, that, for a while at least will better reflect man as he is, socially, morally, and politically, than their predecessors.—*Cincinnati Com.*

TARTAR SHEEP. In a communication, originally published in the *Progressive Farmer*, (says an Eastern paper,) Dr. Emerson of Philadelphia, gives some interesting information relative to this new breed of sheep, lately introduced into the United States from the Northern Provinces of China. He describes them as of good size, with prominent or Roman noses, ears drooping forward, and agreeably expressive faces, which are covered with fine glossy hair. The fleece is unshrinkable, and best adapted for felting purposes and the coarser fabrics. The value of the breed, he thinks, consists mainly in the remarkable facility it offers to supply animal food of the most excellent quality, almost at pleasure, the ewes having lambs twice a year, and from two to four at a time. A ewe belonging to him brought three lambs in February, 1855, all of which were raised to maturity. Early in November she had two lambs more, whilst her two February ewe-lambs each brought a lamb at the same time, making her a grandmother in nine months, and her progeny within that time no less than seven!

With respect to the qualities of the meat the Doctor states that when in China, several years ago, he was not a little surprised to observe the eagerness manifested for mutton. Although capons, game, and other luxuries were common upon the tables, he never saw a leg of Tartar mutton introduced where anything was left but the bones. He at first attributed this relish for mutton to its high price, ordinarily about 50 cents per pound; but he was afterwards convinced that, after making due allowance for the cost, there was still more due to the intrinsic good qualities of the meat, which is entirely free from any woolly or other disagreeable taste, and remarkably delicate.

If you want to rejoice the internal soul of a reporter, tell him that six women and seven children have just been torn asunder limb from limb, in a house around the next ocean—that blood is gushing from all the windows and doors—that a steamboat has just "burst" killing all on board—that the Rev. Dr. Exogesis has just cut his own throat—and that an awful and impenetrable mystery surrounds every thing.—*Alabama Skeeter.*

Dr. Baillie (who was not more famed for medical skill than for his strong common sense mode of displaying it,) being called in to attend an eccentric individual, styling himself Dr. Jones, the dramatist, during a nervous attack, which he was subject to, the fertile individual said, "Doctor, do you think that I write too much for my constitution?" "No," replied the discriminating doctor, "but you do for your reputation."

Dr. Henniker, being one day in conversation with Lord Chatham, was asked by his Lordship to define wit. "Wit," replied the doctor, "is like what a pension would be, given by your Lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

European and American Cities.

Nothing is so surprising to an American in visiting Europe as to find London, the largest and wealthiest city that the world has ever seen, on the banks of such a small pent-up river as the Thames. It seems like a single silvery thread for the anchor of a ship of war—very pretty, but quite insufficient, or like Lord John Russell's overgrown head upon his puny shoulders, too feeble for the load. Accidents are daily happening from the overcrowded state of the river, vessels jostling against each other, and getting into inextricable confusion. The supply of water is so small, it has been calculated, that if, at Ipswich, just above the tide, all the water of the river were taken up by an aqueduct and conveyed through the city in pipes, it would only furnish an average of fifty gallons per head to each inhabitant per diem with the present population. How a city so situated is to continue to increase, it is not easy to perceive. Water rates are, of course, ruinously high, and must be increasingly so, and manufacturing cannot be carried on to a quarter of its natural extent. Near London bridge the river is nothing but a huge sewer, draining off the waste matter of the city, and rendering the stream hardly fit to float a vessel in, and most unwholesome to those compelled to live near its banks or travel on it. Such is the largest city of the world, and indeed of all time, numbering two millions and a half and adding to itself from forty to fifty thousand annually.

And yet it is easy to perceive elements that retard its growth, and which must eventually prevent its retaining its present supremacy of numbers. Its situation is decidedly bad. Art and capital may do something—much, perhaps, to supply the deficiencies of nature, but not everything. New docks of enormous dimensions may be added lower down the river, with miles of wharfage and storage. But all that costs money by the million, the interest of which must be paid. And no money can ultimately compensate for the dangers of the British channel. In fact, London is, after all, in an out of the way place, and must soon on that account become old fashioned as a commercial port. Liverpool is much more conveniently situated, both as to the Atlantic on one side, and Birmingham on the other. American trade is fast settling down there, and all the growth of the latter city is so much abstracted from the former.

Its government is old fashioned. Gog and Magog in Guildhall, its livermen, its Lord Mayor's carriage, and the ninth of November, Lord Mayor's day are costly, wasteful and foolish relics of the past—parasites that cumber the growth of the tree. The masses of its people, too, are getting excessively divided off into classes antagonistic to each other. Mobs take possession of Hyde Park, and make all sorts of foolish speeches about the high price of bread. England itself, of which London is a kind of distillated essence, is getting to be sadly old-fashioned, behind the times in her political economy, miserably in debt, and piling tax on tax to keep up a useless war, spending five dollars where we spend one, and without accomplishing a tithe of the results. She is not educating her people, only firing off gunpowder and reducing multitudes to a pauperism from which they never rise. As Mr. Bright said, the other day, in his Manchester speech: The United States spend altogether £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. England with about an equal population, £100,000,000. And London has to pay nearly a quarter of this amount.

If from London, we cross the Channel, and look at Paris, situated as it is on the Seine, so far up that only small steamboats can reach it, the river brings it no foreign or extensive commerce, hardly supplies it with water, and has more than once been all discolored with the blood of the guillotine. It is a city of glory, of the highest art, refinement, luxury and pleasure. But it can be nothing more. A great centre of political influence in Europe, it will probably long remain. But its unblushing immorality, its constant revolutions, its antagonistic parties, its lack of commercial wealth, will never let it rise to be the great capital of the world.

Vienna may indeed prove a formidable rival as a political centre, but in no other respect. In the heart of a despotic and illiberal government; bankrupt and beggared, without natural advantages, and like Paris, under the espionage of a police that destroys all liberty of speech and action, it can never be much more important than it now is.

St. Petersburg, as the capital of one of the most extensive, powerful and rapidly developing empires of the globe, possesses some elements of growth that should not be despised. But in a frozen and inhospitable climate, unapproachable by large ships, subjected to the caprices of a ruthless despotism, and not fed by any large rivers, it may be a city of palaces and of nobles, but can be no more than this, now that, as Carlyle says, "Commerce is king."

There are many things then which indicate that a hundred years hence the greatest city in the world will not be on the other side of the Atlantic. There is not sufficient country at the back to feed and stimulate commerce in London, as there is on this side of the water. When our railroads stretch out in an unbroken line to San Francisco as well as to New Orleans, all the surplus produce in between flowing to Atlantic ports for exportation, with California gold, and, perhaps, much of the commerce of China pouring through us, with capital increasing every day, at a far more rapid rate than in London, it is easy to perceive that cities of unconceived magnitude must grow up on this side of the water, and if we only continue true to ourselves and at peace with all the world.—*Public Ledger.*

Our Country.

We extract from a late number of the Philadelphia American Merchant, the following just and beautiful remarks:

How much have Americans to be proud of in the past, and how much need to be grateful for the blessings showered on their country. While Europe has been convulsed with wars, and the blood of thousands of her bravest sons poured forth like water in order that despots may extend their deadly sway, America has been cultivating the arts of peace, and her children have been bountifully reaping the fruits of their industry. Republican institutions are each year more firmly established over the broad continent; and liberty has made her home in our midst.

It is meet that we should set apart a season to dwell upon the glories of the past. No country in the history of the world has been so favored by Heaven, no land has risen so rapidly to the first rank as this; her ships sail on every sea and trade in every port; science and literature, manufactures, commerce and agriculture have all united to make her great and glorious, and cause her to become the land of promise to the old world.

To preserve our liberties intact we must cherish them all our days. No lukewarm attachment will suffice. Freedom of conscience, freedom of action and freedom of speech must ever be maintained. Neglect of one or more of these precepts caused the decline of every ancient nation, and will ever be fatal to the prosperity of a people. History is the beacon that should guard us from the errors of the past, and justice the guide that should lead us to the glories of the future.

That future is eminently hopeful. Clouds may hang over our Southern sky, but they will disperse and leave the atmosphere clear and healthful. With free schools for our children and a free press for our people we may hail the future with confidence and joy.

A PRACTICAL SERMON. A few Sundays since, a certain highly popular and talented clergyman of the Methodist Church read to his congregation from the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, the nineteenth verse, which is as follows:

"Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

After reading this verse, he deliberately raised his eyes to the congregation, and remarked: "My dear hearers—St. Paul was not a know-nothing!" and, without another word of comment, went on with his reading. The reverend gentleman though opposed to making political remarks in the pulpit, could not slip so favorable an opportunity of "defining" St. Paul's position on Hindooism.—*New Haven Register.*

PERCIVAL THE POET AND GEOLOGIST. A correspondent of the New Haven Register, who has been journeying through Northern Wisconsin, says:

"I heard of our respected townsman, J. G. Percival, Esq., at most every tavern, and he was always represented as a nice, rusty old gentleman, with leather cap, gray suit, and a sleek, smooth pony, and terribly rusty buggy, with a wooden box for his apparel, books, &c., that once contained a dozen Lynn boots. One taverner called him the 'State Theologist,' another the 'State Phrenologist,' and another who was bound not to make a mistake, 'the old Rock Smasher.'"

We find from the Civil Service Gazette that the clerks in the Custom House of Hull have adopted, of their own accord, a neat uniform. Of course if these gentlemen like to go into livery, there can be no objection to such a proceeding; but we do not quite concur with our contemporary in recommending the civil service generally to adopt a similar plan. The only uniform we are prepared to recommend to the adoption of the government clerks is uniform politeness, of which some of them are very much in need.—*Punch.*

Horne Tooke was the son of a poulterer, which he alluded to when called upon by the proud striplings of Eton to describe himself. "I am," said young Horne, "the son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

Extent of Our Territory.

High as is the popular notion of the extent of territory belonging to these United States, it falls short of the idea of it realized when the subject is scrutinized in detail. Vague generalities, indeed, always leave a less powerful impression on the mind than when fact is accumulated on fact, statistics on statistics, comparison with comparison. To hear, for example, that Girard College is a spacious structure, has no such striking effect as when a visitor endeavors to put his arms around one of the enormous columns, or looks down from the dizzy roof.

The total area of the United States and its territories, in round numbers, is three millions of square miles. This is not only ten times as extensive as the soil of Great Britain and France united, but is five-sixths as large as the entire continent of Europe, with its sixty Commonwealths and Kingdoms. The magnificent empire which Alexander the Great founded, and after establishing which he wept for "more worlds" to conquer, was not more capacious. Nay, even the colossal empire of Rome, which boasted that it embraced the whole civilized globe, was no larger than the existing territory of this Republic. Add to this that it was infinitely less compact, and was never peopled as this is, with a people all speaking one language, and we begin to realize what America is and what will be her destiny.

Of this enormous stretch of land, about one-third belongs to the Atlantic slope, five-twelfths to the Mississippi valley, and three-fifths to the Pacific slope. The chief part of it lies within the temperate zone, or that part of the globe which is best fitted for the perfect development of man, though it touches on both the torrid and arctic circles. It is watered by some of the largest rivers on the globe, the atmosphere is kept pure, and its vast table lands prevented from becoming deserts by the presence of gigantic fresh-water lakes, the configuration of its mountains, and the course of the prevailing winds. It has a shore line, including bays and sounds, of twelve thousand miles; but including islands and rivers to the head of tide-water, of thirty-three thousand miles; while, if the lakes, the frontier waters, and the tributaries of rivers are added, the shore rises to the enormous aggregate of fifty-nine thousand miles, or very considerably more than the circumference of the globe. Never before, since the rise of the historic period, and we may therefore say almost positively, never before, since the world began, did a homogeneous and civilized population inhabit so extensive a tract of country, so favorably situated as to climate, so well watered, fruitful, or so open to the sea. It would seem, without exaggeration, as if it was intended that here the human race should culminate, that here man's highest development was to be reached.

The geographical position of the United States, in relation to the globe at large, is also unrivalled. Asia looks eastwards towards America. But westward, long tracts of desert and rigid chains of mountains, and the whole continent of Europe intervene between it and the Western World. Europe faces America on the west; but between Europe and America, on the east, lie the stony wildernesses of Asia. The southern continent of this hemisphere, instead of being opposite to civilized regions, looks towards the Indian Archipelago on the one hand, and barbaric Africa on the other. Nor does it possess the climate of the United States, even if it occupied a good commercial position. No other compact and habitable region, of equal size with this republic, is to be found anywhere on the surface of the earth. In this respect also, this great federation of free commonwealths is unapproachable.

Again we say, what a destiny is ours! For such institutions, such a position, such extent of compact territory is not given to this people for nothing. France, by means of her homogeneity, and her geographical situation in Europe, has exercised, for centuries, a lasting influence across the Atlantic. But alas! she has wielded that influence principally to embroil nations, to desolate kingdoms, to let loose on man the horrors of war. What France has been to a single continent it will be ours to be to the whole world; and let our mission be that of peace rather than war.—*Philada. Ledger.*

Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other. "Oh, dear!" says Smith, "how you made my head ring." "That's a sign it's hollow," says Brown. "Didn't your's ring?" says Smith. "No," says Brown. "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

A divorce was recently granted by one of the Courts of Indiana, where the only allegation against the defendant was that he had cold feet.

He that is taught to live upon little, owes more to his father's wisdom, than he that has a great deal left to him does to his father's care.

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.

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SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

We publish in another column the report of the County Superintendent of Common Schools, which sets forth the number, condition and management of the schools of the county, the expenses incurred in conducting them and the difficulties which now beset them in consequence of the inadequate funds applicable to their support. These schools are now well organized and under the charge of intelligent and competent teachers, and it will be a source of deep regret to all interested in the proper instruction of the children of this county, if a lack of funds should lead to any interruption or suspension of our present educational facilities. All of these schools are needed, and none of them can be dispensed with without entailing great injury upon the pupils who now attend them. The tax imposed last year for school purposes was but five cents on each hundred dollars of valuation. Double this sum could have been imposed, and when it is considered that up to this time the county is not the owner of a single school-house, but has ever been and still is obliged to hire at high rates, it seems somewhat strange that so small a tax was levied. Surely there is not a more commendable nor useful purpose to which the public revenue can be applied than to a liberal endowment of the public schools. The appropriation ought not to be scanty, but should be such as to place within the power of every youth of the county an opportunity of being instructed at least in the rudiments of knowledge. The funds from the State which this county would have received at the last semi-annual apportionment, had the school returns arrived in time at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were apportioned out to the other counties of the State and have been drawn by them from the State Treasury. It is strictly equitable therefore that the resolution which was introduced by the Senator of this district, providing that at the next apportionment of the school funds, in July, the amount which this county would have received if the returns had arrived in time, shall be added to the amount which it will then regularly be entitled to, should be concurred in by the Assembly. It will indeed be hard if an irregularity in the mail communication is to deprive this county of one half of her State school moneys for the present year. We are confident that the Assembly will regard this matter in a spirit of fairness and candid impartiality, and will concur in that equitable and just resolution.

We observe in looking over the ex-Comptroller's printed report that the assessed value of the land of this county for the year 1855, being 891,576 acres, is set down at \$2,302,683. This is obviously a mistake, and should be \$230,268.00. The difference is \$227,965.32. This is by no means a rich county, but it contains many private gardens, orchards and vineyards, which are each worth several times more than his report gives for all our broad acres.

Is there not also an error in the statement in the same report that only \$357.47 were received into the State Treasury from this county for the sixth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1855? We are informed that nearly a dozen times that amount were collected in this county for State purposes during that year.

NARROW ESCAPE. On Thursday last, as one of our citizens was shooting at a squirrel, the ball was intercepted by a red-wood stake and glanced off at a right angle, striking Don Demecio Dominguez, who happened to be riding along at the time, in the centre of the forehead. Fortunately he wore a very thick woollen hat which served to deaden the force of the ball. The hat was entirely pierced and a slight wound produced upon the forehead from which the blood flowed freely, but no serious injury was sustained. It is high time that the frequent practice of discharging fire-arms within the limits of the city, whereby the lives and limbs of our citizens are endangered, should be suppressed. There is a stringent city ordinance to prevent it, and its violation should be rigorously punished.

Startling News from the Northern Coast.

The schooner Ellen, Captain Burns, arrived at San Francisco on the afternoon of Friday, February 29th, from Crescent City. The Crescent City Herald extra, of the 25th Feb., contains the following particulars of the Indian hostilities in that section:

From F. H. Pratt, Esq., a resident at the Mouth of Rogue river, who arrived last night in the schooner Gold Beach, we receive the startling news that the Indians in that district have united with a party of the hostile Indians above and commenced a war of extermination against the white settlers.

The station at Big Bend, some 15 miles up the river, having been abandoned several weeks previous, the Indians made a sudden attack on Saturday morning, February 23d, upon the farms, about four miles above the mouth, where some ten or twelve men of Capt. Poland's company of volunteers were encamped, the remainder of the company being absent, attending a ball on the 22d, at the Mouth of Rogue river.

The fight is stated to have lasted nearly the whole of Saturday, and but few of the Whites escaped to tell the story. The farmers were all killed.

It is supposed there are now about 300 hostile Indians in the field, including those from Grave and Galaise Creek and the Big Meadows. They are led by a Canada Indian named Enos, who was formerly a favorite guide for Col. Fremont in his expeditions.

LIST OF KILLED. Capt. Ben Wright, Capt. John Poland, H. Braun, Mr. Smith, E. W. Howe, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Wagoner, Mr. Warner, Barney Castle, Jno. Geisell and 3 children, Geo. McClusky, P. McCollough, Mr. Lara, S. Heidrick, W. R. Tullus, Jos. Seroc and 2 sons.

Besides three or four whose names are unknown, Mrs. Geisell and daughter are prisoners in the hands of the Micano band of Indians, about eight miles up the river. Dr. M. C. White escaped by jumping into Yucca Creek, and secreting himself under a pile of driftwood, remaining there for an hour and a half, and until the Indians had given up the search.

The inhabitants at the mouth of Rogue river have all moved to the north side of the river, where formerly, under the apprehension of a sudden attack, a fort had been erected. They number about 130 men, having less than one hundred guns amongst them.

The schooner Gold Beach left yesterday (Sunday) morning, at half past five o'clock, and it is supposed that a fight commenced at daylight, as there was a party going to cross to the south side of the river, where they expected to find the whole body of Indians. At sunrise everything on the south side was in flames.

Mr. Pratt states that according to the census taken last spring, there are 335 warriors in the district. They were all engaged in the fight, except the Cactoes and Pistol River Indians, who number about 80. The number of Indians from above or out of the district is between 50 and 60.

Upon the death of the Sub Indian Agent, Capt. Ben. Wright, Mr. J. Maguire assumed the duties of Sub Indian Agent.

The San Francisco Town Talk says:

We are indebted to Mr. Burns for the following additional items, by which it will be seen that the inhabitants at the mouth of Rogue River were in great jeopardy:

After the issue of the Herald Extra the schooner Ellen arrived at Crescent City from Port Orford and Rogue River. She reports that at the former place the inhabitants were at work building a log fort and making other preparations to defend themselves from an expected attack of the Indians. She was not able to communicate with the shore at Rogue River, in consequence of the entire settlement being in the hands of the Indians, (with the exception of the log fort.) The houses on the south side have all been burned to the ground. As she left, those on the north side were in flames.

A meeting of the citizens of Crescent City was held on the 25th inst., when a petition to the Governor was drawn up and signed, requesting him to call out the volunteer force of that place, and to furnish the necessary arms and ammunition to defend the place. A subscription was raised and the schooner Ellen chartered to carry the petition to San Francisco.

Mr. Burns will leave for Sacramento with the petition to the Governor.

We learn that there has been very little rain in the county of Los Angeles during the last winter months, and that large numbers of cattle are perishing from lack of pasture. It is estimated that no less than five thousand head have already died from starvation, and unless copious rains soon fall the loss must increase with fearful rapidity. Under the most favorable circumstances it is probable that only a few cattle will be fit to send to market from that county during this season.

The Monterey Sentinel states that the Supervisors of that county have levied a tax for the present year upon all the property, real and personal, in that county, of fourteen mills on the dollar. Of this, eight mills are for county purposes. The first thousand dollars collected is to be applied to the support of public schools within the county.

From the Atlantic States.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer John L. Stephens arrived at San Francisco on Saturday evening, bringing dates from New York to February 5th, and from Europe to January 19th.

We make up the following summary from the San Francisco Herald of March 2d:

Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot, and at the close of the ninth week of the session, by a plurality vote of 103, being five votes short of a majority, and three over the next highest candidate, Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. Mr. Dallas has accepted the English Mission, has been nominated, and will be confirmed to-day, if the Senate has an executive session after Mr. Seward's speech.

Francis Markoe, of the State Department, will probably be appointed Secretary of Legation. He is an old friend of Mr. Dallas. 7, P. M. Mr. Dallas' nomination was taken up in the Senate to-day, and though an effort was made to procure its immediate confirmation, it was laid over till the next meeting, unanimous consent being required to depart from the standing rule, and there being one voice in objection. There is of course no doubt about his confirmation.

Parker H. French, Minister from Nicaragua, appeared in the House to-day, and was surrounded with friends. In a few days he will present his credentials, and will insist upon an immediate recognition. Mr. Marcy is satisfied of the stability of Walker's government, but personal objections to Col. French may prevent his recognition as Minister.

The Government has determined to issue Col. Fremont a patent for his Mariposa grant, but delay is necessary to procure a duplicate survey from California, the original papers having been purloined from the General Land Office.

The New York papers give accounts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, and other places, of suffering from the extreme cold weather. At Cincinnati, on the morning of February 4th, the thermometer stood at eighteen degrees below zero. The ice in the Ohio is one foot and a half in thickness. Great delay has been caused to the railroad trains on account of heavy snow drifts, and several collisions had occurred in consequence.

A passenger train and a freight train on the Niagara Falls Railroad came in collision near Adams Basin, Feb. 4th. A number of passengers were severely injured. Some of the passengers were frost-bitten on the journey from the wreck to Rochester city. Two days previous to the above occurrence the mail train from Niagara Falls was thrown from the track at the Suspension Bridge, injuring several persons. The snow is fifteen feet deep in some places on the track.

Hon. James Buchanan has carried the election for delegates in Philadelphia almost unanimously.

An accident occurred on the Harrisburg (Pa.) Railroad on the night of Feb. 4th. One passenger was killed and a number wounded. One of the passenger cars rolled down an embankment, when it took fire from the stove and was consumed.

Disturbances in Kansas continue, and affairs there appear to be approaching a crisis. A conflict took place near Elston, on the 19th ult., between a party of Free-State men from Lawrence, and a company of Pro-Slavery men called the Kickapoo Rangers, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Rangers were routed, but subsequently they managed to get possession of Mr. E. D. Brown, who commanded the Free-State men, whom they murdered in cold blood. The excitement is of course intense. Both sides are arming and summoning others to their aid, and a fearful conflict will ensue, unless the General Government interposes to prevent it.

Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery Delegate to Congress from Kansas, was sworn in on the 4th Feb. without opposition, the friends of Gov. Reeder waiving all objections at present, in order to prevent any further obstacle to the organization of the House. The contest for his seat will come up hereafter.

From Nicaragua.

The steamer Emilie reports the French man-of-war l'Embassade in La Union, on her way down the coast. This vessel, we learn, is to touch at Nicaragua, to inquire into the violent seizure of French and British property by Walker, as forced loans required by him to carry out his schemes in that country. It will be seen by the report of the Emilie that revolutionary parties are already being organized against Walker in Nicaragua, and that Costa Rica is also sending a force against him. On the whole, notwithstanding what the New York papers say in his favor, we still adhere to our old belief, that Walker will either have to slope from Nicaragua, or lose his life before many months.

COSTA RICA. On the first of February news arrived at Puenta Arenas stating that some villages of Nicaragua had revolted against Captain Walker's government, and that one hundred soldiers, belonging to Liberia, province of Costa Rica, had passed the frontier to assist the revolutionary party.—Panama Star.

From Europe.

The most important intelligence of course is the alleged acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposals, and the prospects of an early peace. The latest information upon the subject is given in an article from the London Times. "We have," it says, "got over the first shock, and are beginning to make our element of that which a little while ago we regarded with the most genuine horror and aversion. There is a strong sentiment which repines at the termination of hostilities before we had the opportunity of putting forth our whole strength, and indicating in a new field and against a new enemy our ancient renown. We mention these things for the very sake of the peace, the preliminaries of which have, as it appears, been signed between Count Valentin Esterhazy and Count Nesselrode, for, in the present temper of the public mind in England, any attempt, however slight, to renew the diplomatic manoeuvres of last April, would result in an immediate explosion of popular feeling which might render it impossible to proceed further in a pacific direction."

RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL. The following telegraphic despatch appeared in the evening edition of the London Times, Jan. 17th:

VIENNA, Wednesday, 10, P. M. Russia has unconditionally accepted the proposition of the allies. This is authentic.

The London Post, third edition, of the same day, publishes the following:

Her Majesty's Government have received the following telegraphic despatch from Sir Hamilton Seymour:

"The Russian Government accepts the Austrian proposals as a basis for negotiation."

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated Jan. 17, says:

It was officially announced this day at the Bourse that Russia had accepted the Austrian ultimatum, *pur et simple*.

The Missing Books of Adams & Co. Recovered.

Two of the account books of the late banking firm of Adams & Co. were recovered by accident on Wednesday morning, by a man named Dolan, who lives in a small cabin on the beach near North Point. From the testimony of Dolan and his companion, Murray, yesterday in the Fourth District Court, it appears that the books were washed ashore by the tide. They were contained in a stout canvas bag, and had sustained but little damage from the water, although from appearance, the bag had been in the water some time. Neither Murray or Dolan are able to read manuscript, and they were entirely unaware of the character of the books. During the afternoon of Wednesday, a Mr. Albert Bennet called at Dolan's cabin, and was informed of the circumstances of the finding of the bag and its contents. Mr. Bennet was induced to examine the books, and ascertaining their character, he immediately gave information which led to an investigation of the matter. Marshal North and Capt. McDonald, of the police, with officers Salisbury, Stevenson, Bloomer and Hopper, proceeded to Dolan's cabin, but by this time Dolan had learned that the books were of importance, and upon the arrival of the officers at the cabin, it was found that Dolan had transferred himself and the prize to other quarters. While the officers were reconnoitering in the vicinity of the cabin, they were joined by Capt. Spence, a gentleman in the employ of Buckelew & Co., who informed Capt. McDonald that Dolan and Murray were in his employ, and he thought he would be able to find them. In the mean time, Marshal North and his party had arrested a man named Peter Brannan, who is also in the employ of Capt. Spence, and from this person information was subsequently obtained which led to the recovery of the books. It was quite apparent that these men had no other view in withholding the books than the prospect of obtaining a reward, after learning that the books were of value. The books were found about five o'clock yesterday morning in the office of Buckelew & Co., where they had been conveyed by Brannan, who is in the habit of sleeping in the office. Great credit is due to the police and to Capt. Spence and Mr. Bennet who were engaged all night in the search after the books.

The Messenger, of yesterday evening, has the following:

"It is announced that the books of Adams & Co. have been recovered. The circumstances under which the books were found are, that yesterday evening a man was seen going towards North Beach having in his possession a sack. He was followed, and when he was about to throw the contents of the sack into the bay, it was seized, and it was seen that what he wished to consign to the waves were the books of Adams & Co."—S. F. Herald.

The steamer Sea Bird, Capt. S. Haley, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, with dates from San Francisco to March 2d.

The schooner Ada, A. G. Randall, Esq., commander, arrived in our harbor on Monday last, from the wreck of the steamship Yankee Blade. Capt. Randall reports that he has been unable to make further progress in the recovery of the treasure from the lost steamer, owing to the heavy swell. The Ada sailed on Tuesday for the above point.

The schooner Arno, Captain Hiller, arrived yesterday, from San Francisco.

News from the Fejee Islands.

The United States sloop-of-war John Adams, E. B. Boutwell, commander, says the Panama Star, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, the 3d, from the Fejee Islands, via Valparaiso. The following interesting particulars have reached us:

The United States ship John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into, and see reparation for injuries committed by the natives on the American vessels trading in the Fejee Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the Commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruises of the John Adams in the Fejee group of Islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of their largest towns were burned, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander Boutwell and Tui Vite or Thokaban, the King of Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

STATISTICAL. The San Francisco Chronicle of March 1st, gives the following statistical matter for the month of February relative to the commerce of that port:

The number of vessels which arrived at this port during the month of February was 118, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,769 tons, against 114 vessels of 31,860 tons in January. The departures in February were 97 vessels, of 37,644 tons against 121 vessels of 34,775 in January. The amount of freight monies paid upon cargoes of vessels arriving in February from domestic Atlantic and foreign ports was \$322,675, against \$322,876 in January.

We regret that our figures are obliged to record the fact of our population having decreased by departures in excess of arrivals by sea in February by no less a number than 357 souls. The net gain in January was 1,402 souls, from which subtracting the loss of February shows that our population in the two first months of the year has gained but 1,045 persons, all told.

The export of precious metals to all quarters in February was \$1,470,356, which added to that of January, \$3,415,814, gives \$6,886,170 as the total export thus far this year. If these amounts be taken as a criterion for the whole of the current year, the aggregate will show a great falling off from preceding years.

The value of our exports other than treasure to foreign countries in February was \$297,612, included in which were 2,573 flasks of Quicksilver, valued at \$96,487.50. The exports of January were \$272,173. The largest customer in February for our exportable commodities was Australia, which country took to the value of \$126,436, principally in Breadstuffs. Peru and Mexico stand next on the list, to which countries go the bulk of the Quicksilver shipped from this port.

Gen. Jas. A. McDougal was seriously injured on the 19th of February at San Francisco, by being thrown from a carriage, resulting in a compound fracture of the leg. In consequence of this accident, which prevents him from attending in Court, the trial of Cora, which was set for the first Monday of this month, has been postponed.

We are pleased to learn that Maj. Gen. Jose Ma. Covarrubias, Representative from this county to the Legislature, has given notice of intention to introduce a bill to provide for the funding of our county debt. It is to be hoped that some favorable action will be taken in the matter by the present legislative body.

We tender our thanks to Mr. J. W. Sullivan for a supply of reading matter from his newspaper office in San Francisco. Orders for Pictorials, newspapers, etc., will receive prompt attention at the hands of Mr. S.

PROBATE COURT. Leave was granted A. B. Thompson to sell one hundred head of cattle, at public or private sale, for the benefit of his wards, the minor heirs of Francisca Carrillo de Thompson, in accordance with his petition. The Court then adjourned for the term.

We have received the first number of the California Mining Journal, published monthly at Grass Valley. It is edited by W. B. Ewer, and its columns are filled with interesting mining intelligence.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Express Co. for the usual supply of late papers.

Board of Supervisors.
TUESDAY, February 4th. No quorum being present, the Board adjourned to the 5th.

February 5th. Present, Supervisors De la Guerra and Ortega.

The minutes were read and approved. Ordered, That a communication be sent to Wm. B. Johnson, Topographical Engineer, requesting him to furnish the Board, at as early a period as possible, an estimate of the probable cost of repairing and putting in good condition the Beach road at Rincon Point and Punta Gorda, together with a sketch of the same.

Ordered, That the Clerk advertise for proposals for building a railing and a judge's bench in the Court House.

The Board then adjourned till Saturday, 8th inst.

The following communication from the County Superintendent of Public Schools was presented and accepted, to be taken under consideration:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County—Gentlemen: I have the honor to report to your honorable body that the whole number of Public Schools in this county, from which I received reports up to December 24th, 1855, were two—one in the first School District, under the direction of John Rogalle, and one in the second School District, under the direction of Pablo Caracela. Both of the said schools were taught in the Spanish language, and the American residents of the county had no place to which to send their children for education within their county, except to a school kept by Mr. George Campbell, at the Mission of Santa Ynes, a distance of some fifty miles at least from the bulk of the population of that class. In the second district of the county the Trustees have instituted two Common Schools, one in the Spanish language, for the benefit of those who wish that their children be instructed in that idiom; and one in the English language, for the purpose of benefiting those who prefer it.

The former is under the direction of Mr. V. Mondran, and the latter under the direction of Mr. Owen Connelly, both of whom, on examination, appear to be gentlemen of attainments, and of the requisite qualifications for common school teachers.

The reports were received and forwarded on the 24th day of December last, with the expectation that they would reach the office of the State Superintendent of Public Schools in time for him to include this county in his annual apportionment of State school moneys. It appears that such was not the case, and that we were entirely cut off. I, however, received a letter from the State Superintendent, in which he stated that he would propose some action by the Legislature on that subject.

Since that time I find that a resolution, introduced by the Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Senator from this district, has passed the Senate with little or no opposition, and I have hopes that it will also pass the House. "That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be and he is hereby instructed to include in the next apportionment of school moneys to the county of Santa Barbara an amount equal to the sum said county would be entitled to under the last apportionment of school moneys, the same as though the returns from said county had been received within the legal time."

Until there is a certainty of this, the Trustees and Superintendent find themselves in a dilemma, and from which I now request that your honorable body will assist us to extricate ourselves.

The funds remaining in the hands of the County Treasurer, raised by county taxation up to this date, is in all \$187.57; the amount raised by assessment of 1855, as appears by the receipts and books of the Treasurer, is \$413.70; the amount already drawn on account of repairs to school houses, for school furniture, and for books, is \$236. The amount coming to the second district from the taxation of 1855 is \$335.76; the amount coming to the first district from the same source is \$77.94. The third district I have thought best to include with the second. According to the Treasurer's books there are no State school moneys on hand.

The law very properly provides for the raising of funds when there is a deficiency by a pro rata tax on the parents of children who attend school, provided "it shall be the duty of the Trustees to exempt such indigent inhabitants as may, in their judgment, be entitled to such exemption." (See Statutes of 1855, page 236, sec. 31.) This rate bill has not been made, and I am led to understand that it is not desirable to take such a step at present. What, then, are we to do? To let either of the institutions now under way, and prosperously, in the second district, stop, would be placing a damper on the education of the children of that district, for which neither their parents nor they will ever pardon us.

I myself look to your honorable board for assistance in the matter, and shall, as soon as we have a Mayor of the city, also apply to the Common Council for the purpose of seeing in what way both institutions can be continued.

In hopes that you will take the matter seriously under consideration, and suggest some means or aid by which the Trustees with myself can act with propriety and for the promotion of the public good,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obdt servt,
GEO. D. FISHER,
Co. Sup. Pub. Schools.

Supreme Court.
Richard S. Den vs. Daniel A. Hill and Nicholas A. Den.—The action of the Court may be considered as sustaining a demurrer to the declaration, because either the motion to dismiss may have been treated as a demurrer, or the plaintiff's demurrer to the answer may have been first visited upon the bill.

Viewing in this (the most favorable) light for the defense, the decision of the District Court was erroneous. *Prima facie* the Governor of California, under the Mexican dominion, had the power to make the lease and grant set out in the bill under the general doctrine that an officer will not be presumed to have exceeded his authority, especially the officer of a foreign Government. If there are any facts or reasons to overcome this presumption they should be shown.

There is no brief or argument on the part of respondents filed in the case, consequently there is nothing tending to show the invalidity of the grant on which the plaintiff rests his claim. The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

I concur: HYDENFELD, J.
MURRAY, C. J.

The sehr. Laura Bevan, Capt. F. Morton, sailed from this port on Saturday last for San Francisco, heavily freighted with corn and barley, the produce of this county. The shipments of the present season have exceeded by far those of former years. Our farmers are putting in much more grain this season than ever before. With the present amount of produce, a mill in or near this city would be an advantage to our citizens generally as well as lucrative to the projector, and we hope to see one established within the next six months.

EDITORIAL CHANGE. Mr. J. C. Crowninshield has retired from the editorial management of the Trinity Times, and has been succeeded by Mr. Edward Pollock, formerly connected with several San Francisco papers.

Among the bills reported to the board of Supervisors by the auditing committee at their meeting last evening, was a hotel bill of \$966, incurred by the jury in the Cora case. One of the items of the bill is \$200 for eighty bottles of claret.—S. F. Herald.

DIED.
On the San Cayetano Rancho, February 23, JOHN W. TAYLOR, aged 67 years.

The deceased was a native of Virginia. He served under General Taylor in the Florida War, and also during the whole of the War with Mexico. He leaves a daughter in San Francisco. His remains were conveyed to San Buenaventura for interment.

In this city, February 29th, from the effects of a cold received on the 23d ult., WILLIAM WALTER, aged 2 years and 6 months, son of Wm. D. and Jane Hobson.

In this city, March 2d, ADELBERT RAIMOND, aged 4 years, son of Wm. A. Streeter.

Notice to Mariners.
Light House at Point Conception—Western Entrance, Santa Barbara Channel, California. A Revolving White Light, 1st order of Fresnel, showing a flash every half minute throughout the entire horizon.

The house is situated near the extremity, and on the highest part of Point Conception, elevated about 320 feet above the sea. It consists of a brick dwelling plastered, of one story and a half, with a low tower also of brick and plastered, rising from the center. The light is elevated about 250 feet above mean sea level, and will be visible in a favorable state of the atmosphere, from a height of fifteen feet above the water, at a distance of 26 statute or 22 1/2 nautical miles.

The latitude and Longitude of the Light, as given by the Coast Survey, are:
Lat. 34° 26' 47" N.
Long. 120° 25' 33" W.

The following magnetic bearings and distances in statute miles, are taken approximately from the chart of the coast of the same survey:
West end, San Miguel Island, S. 12° E. 34 miles.
West end, Santa Cruz Island, S. 67° E. 39 miles.
The light will be exhibited for the first time, on the night of the 1st of February, 1856, and thereafter every night from sunset to sunrise, until further notice.

By order of the Light House Board,
HAITMAN HACHE,
Maj Topogr. Engrs. Br. Maj.
Office 12th Light House District,
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27th, 1855.

New Advertisements.

Election Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held on the 14th inst. for the following City Officers, to wit:
Mayor,
One Councilman;
City Attorney.

The Polls to be opened in the Corridor of the Billiard Saloon of Don Antonio Landine, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The following persons have been appointed officers of said Election:
Inspector—Cyrus Marshall.
Judges—C. H. V. Lee,
Wm. Hobson.

By order of the Council,
mrs 1t VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretary.

AVISO ELECTORAL.

UNA ELECCION tendra lugar el dia 14 de Marzo, corrientes, para elegir los siguientes oficiales de la ciudad:
Un Mayor;
Un Miembro del Concejo;
Procurador de la Ciudad.

Se abra la eleccion a las 8 de la mañana en el corredor del Billar de Antonio Landine.

Las personas siguientes se han nombrado oficiales de dicha eleccion:
Inspector—Cyrus Marshall.
Jueces—C. H. V. Lee,
Guillermo Hobson.

Por orden del Concejo,
mrs 1t VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretario.

20 CASES CORN STARCH.

Just received, ex schr Laura Bevan.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

10 TCS. AMES' HAMS.

Just received, ex "Laura Bevan."
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

10 CASES SARDINES—halves and quarters.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

Advertisements.

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,
Crockery,
Bridles,

Headstalls,
Spurs,

Men's Clothing,
Tobacco,

Cigars,
Cigarritos,

&c., &c.,

An assortment of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,

Glass, &c., &c.

All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges.

Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. d27 tf

NEW GOODS!
At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
STATE STREET,

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

Consisting of

Groceries of every description,

Wines and Liquors,

Hardware,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Dry Goods,

Silk Goods,

Clothing,

Farming Utensils of all descriptions,

Crockery and Glassware,

Carriages,

Wagons,

Harness, &c.,

Lumber, Doors,

Windows, &c.

And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n29 tf

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.

W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor.

Just Received,

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine DOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by

FORBUSH & DENNIS,
State street.

Notice.

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

Public Notice.

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

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

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale four complete sets of CARPENTERS' TOOLS, at fifty per cent. less than cost. Terms, cash.

Apply immediately to

WARREN J. TARR.
Santa Barbara, February 20th, 1856. 1m

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

FARMING UTENSILS.

A full assortment now on hand and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and hlf bbls.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

BLACK AND GREEN TEA.

In chests, half chests, and caddies.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

10 BBLs. SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

A large Invoice just received.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—full styles.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

50 KEGS E. BOSTON SYRUP.

Ex Laura Bevan.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

50 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

Just received ex Laura Bevan.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

Advertisements.

Summons.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Santa Barbara County.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the second Judicial District.

The People of the State of California to HANNAH W. COLLUMBER—Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer, in the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District, in and for Santa Barbara county, State of California, unto the complaint this day filed with the Clerk of said Court by Allen Collumber, if served in this said County of Santa Barbara, within ten days, if served in any other county, but in the State of California, always exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—The plaintiff demands the decree or judgment of this Court, that the marriage between plaintiff and you, Hannah W. Collumber, be dissolved and a divorce decreed according to the statute of this State, in such cases made and provided.

Witness the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of our District Court, at said said, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1856.

GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Santa Barbara.

ALLEN COLLUMBER vs. HANNAH W. COLLUMBER.

On reading the affidavit of R. G. Glenn, in the above entitled cause, and it satisfactorily appearing therefrom that the defendant cannot, after due diligence, be found within this State: and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, it is ordered, hereby, that service of the summons in this cause be made by publication of a copy thereof in the Santa Barbara Gazette, a newspaper published in the city and county of Santa Barbara, for the term of six weeks successively.

Dated at Santa Barbara on this twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1856.

CHARLES FERNALD,
County Judge.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Santa Barbara County.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original order in said action as the same now remains on file in my office.

Santa Barbara, February 26th, 1856.

GEORGE D. FISHER,
Clerk of District Court of said Judicial District in and for Santa Barbara County.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } February 26th, 1856
Santa Barbara County.

IN THE MATTER of the last Will and Testament of ANTONIO MARIA CORTES, deceased.

To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned Will has this day been presented, in open Court, for Probate, and that Monday, the 24th day of March next, being the first day of the next regular term, has been appointed for proving the same.

By order of the Hon. CHARLES FERNALD, Probate Judge.

GEORGE D. FISHER,
Probate Clerk.

Notice.

JOHN COFFIN JONES, of the town of Newton, County of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, hereby gives notice that he is the true and lawful owner of one undivided half of the Island of "Santa Rosa," situated in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, and the true and lawful owner of one-half of the cattle, horses and sheep thereon; and here by forbids all persons from trespassing upon or in any manner interfering with any of the said property.

JOHN COFFIN JONES,
By his Attorney, A. ROBINSON.
Los Angeles, Feb. 21, 1856. 2s tf

City Hotel.

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

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

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

LOUIS LEFEBRE,
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at No. 149 Lost Cannon street, and settle their bills, as he is desirous of doing the same thing himself very soon. He will make but a short stop in the city.

Shaving done as usual for the present.

Yours, out and injured,
ja31 * DAVID B. STREETER.

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches.

JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,
fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Silver! Silver!

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

Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets;

Fine Silver Waiters;

Fine Silver Cups;

Fine Silver Knives;

Fine Silver Nut Picks;

Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc.

BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,
fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

For Santa Barbara,

SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE

POWHATAN

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 Talcahuano, 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

SANJULIO & CO.,
au30 tf 171 Sansome st, San Francisco.

Regular Dispatch Line

SAN PEDRO PACKETS,

TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite,

clipper schooners

LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;

S. D. BAILEY, Captain Garcia;

ARNO, Captain Hiller;

Which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.

N. PIERCE,
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.

Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be receipted or forwarded free of storage and drayage. ja3

500 QR. SACKS FLOUR.

Martinez and Golden Gate Mills.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

Avisos.

Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!
LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA.,

A CABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de rechura de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero al contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo

Especcerias,

Licores,

Quincalleria,

Carros y Carretas,

Carretones,

Muebles,

Herramienta para la Agricultura,

Ruedas de Carro,

Botas y Zapatos,

Mercancias Finas,

Ropa hecha,</

THE GAZETTE.

Loss of Life by Wars.

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in reference to the loss of life in the Crimea, that certain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. But such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date, and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these.

At the battle of Arcola the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the French, 15,000.

At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14,000; the French, 9,000.

At Austerlitz, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded or prisoners; the French loss only (!) 12,000.

At Jena and Austerstadt the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French 30,000.

At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000 in killed and wounded—the French loss 8,000.

At Wagram the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At Smolenski the French loss was 17,000 men; that of the Russians, 10,000.

At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men; the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

At Lutzen the French loss was 18,000 men; the Allies 15,000.

At Bautzen the French lost 25,000 men; the allies, 15,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French between 10,000 and 12,000.

At Leipsic, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost three Marshals, twenty Generals and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the allies, 17,900 officers, and about 40,000 men, upwards of 100,000 men in all!

At Ligny the Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French 6,800.

The battle of Trebbia lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Here we have battles, among which are some, compared to which those in the Crimea were but small engagements, great as they appear to us. Besides these were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight—the famous battle of the Nile, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded; and the French 5,225 men in killed and wounded, 4,005 prisoners, and 13 out of 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the Bay of Aboukir, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners—Novi—Engers—Marengo, a most desperate and bloody engagement. Maida, where the French, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost about 4,800 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Talavera, another famous and bloody engagement—Albuera, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,300—Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, Paris and Quatre Bas.

In all these battles, the loss, in killed and wounded, on all sides, was at least a million of men! besides thousands in skirmishes, minor engagements, &c., and that within a period of less than thirty years! Enormous as is this loss and injury of life—of those who fall in battle and are maimed by wounds—it is but small compared to the loss of life caused otherwise by war. "The numbers killed and wounded in battle," says a writer, "are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one-fourth of its actual victims." It is small compared to the immense numbers carried off by disease, exposure and other casualties incident to war.

Allison says of the campaign of 1799: "In little more than four months the French and Allied armies had lost nearly half of their collective forces; those cut off, or irrevocably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men." And, "The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign, were not more than 35,000 men, out of an army of about 500,000!"

Such are the curses of war! It is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and more to be dreaded than plague, pestilence or famine. If it has any advantages, they are of such character as the hurricane or earthquake produce in nature—more of a negative than of a positive character—in the destruction of tyrannical governments, and old, time-worn political systems of error and oppression. War should be a dernier resort; and a nation should submit to almost any evil rather than engage in one.—N. Y. Times.

A woman, charged with being drunk and disorderly, denied the latter charge, saying that she was too drunk to be disorderly.

Brigham Young, the Sultan of Utah, preached lately from this text: "From this time forth, do not fret thy gizzard."

Advertisements.

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. 64 tf

Pacific Express Company.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to

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

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places. TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded. Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

For Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE POWHATTAN

250 tons register, 2500 horse power, (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 Pulares County, to the Government Reserve in the Cajon, 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 **SANJULIO & CO.,** 171 Sansome st, San Francisco. au30 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 market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.

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

LOUIS LEFERRE.
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at No. 149 Lost Cannon street, and settle their bills, as he is desirous of doing the same thing himself very soon. He will make but a short stop in this city.

Shaving done as usual for the present.
Yours, out and injured,
ja31 " **DAVID B. STREETER.**

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches,
JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—For sale by **LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,** State street. ja24

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

Agent in Santa Barbara—**THOMAS DENNIS.** Any orders left with him will be duly forwarded and meet with prompt attention. see tf

LEWIS T. BURTON. HARVEY B. BLAKE.

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

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.

CHARLES E. HUSE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. SANTA BARBARA. o11

FORBUSH & DENNIS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c. 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.

HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO. je14 tf

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, my34 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

Exchange and Banking Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS, under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York. The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasure.

We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank of Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters pertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms.

C. K. GARRISON, CHAS. MORGAN, (by his Attorney, C. K. Garrison,) R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON.
San Francisco, January 1, 1856. fe14 1m

Watches and Chronometers
REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery street, corner California. fe7 1m

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

Musical Boxes! Musical Boxes!
OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, with Mandolin and Bell Attachments, and Selections of Music from Operas, National Airs, Polkas, Waltzes, etc. For sale by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Silver Plated Ware.

VERY Heavy Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, plated especially for family use. Also, Fine Silver Plated and Silver Mounted Waiters and Tea Sets. Just received and for sale by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Silver! Silver!
FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets; Fine Silver Waiters; Fine Silver Cups; Fine Silver Knives; Fine Silver Nut Picks; Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc.

BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Orders! Orders!
TAKEN for any description of WATCHES, and forwarded to the manufacturers with dispatch. **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Railway Time-Keepers.
RAILWAY TIME-KEEPERS. The celebrated Wm. B. Crisp's Patent Railway Time-Keepers, of the largest size, with the maker's certificate accompanying. **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Jas. Nardin Perret Watches
AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Extra Heavy and Fine
GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Jules Jurgensen's
GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

.....ALSO.....
The above celebrated Watches, suitable for ladies, to be found at **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Watches! Watches!
BY ALL the most celebrated English, French, Swiss and Danish Makers, constantly on hand and sold at the lowest possible price, by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Independent and Quarter Second
WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by **BRIGGS, DEY & CO.,** 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

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, Under's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axe 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. n8 2m

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 **SAM'L 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.

SAM'L H. PRITCHARD, d27 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

San Francisco Advertisements.

Hurran for Vance's

NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!
LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!
(OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. my24 3m

New Feature!!

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

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

THE PROPRIETOR would respectfully inform Country Booksellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the Public, that independent of his general Newspaper business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by every steamer, all the Standard Books, Magazines, and Reviews of Europe and America, together with all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and Publications of the day. Having been engaged in this business since 1848, he is enabled to forward all orders with promptness and dispatch, on terms more favorable than most houses, as he gives his personal attention to the selection and conveyance of every order. Parties favoring him with their orders may rest assured of being dealt with in the most satisfactory manner, and with works suited to their trade. School, Law, and Medical Works supplied at the earliest moment after issue. Blank Books, Cards, Inks, and Envelopes, and every variety of

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

Bags kept open to the latest moment.

United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. [o11]

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 Coast. It is situated in the most convenient location, and is attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.

The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached.

Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

HALBY & THOMPSON, Railroad House. my24tf

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a

PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. my31 tf

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. Dr. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness. There is not in the catalogue of human maladies one more to be deprecated than this, as well because of present distress, as the ultimate results. The tone of the system under its influence is either impaired or entirely destroyed, and a class of symptoms superinduced that unfit man for the performance of any of the ordinary duties of life. The injuries done to the physical part of man are truly lamentable, but trifling when compared to those of the constitution, the nervous center, and to the nervous system generally. This disease, which is too often consequent upon that solitary vice, self-abuse, involves pathological conditions beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated, but which are well understood by the regular practitioner. Among the symptoms most conspicuous are the following: Love of solitude, aversion to business and society, distressing timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, inability to reason correctly, low spirits and lassitude, dullness of apprehension and misanthropy. These being functional derangements are often the harbingers of horrid organic lesions of the brain, which produces fatuity, dementia, and death.

For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. CZAPKAY has established his Institute, where all may rely with perfect confidence upon that skill which long experience and thorough devotion to his profession has given. Those who suffer should call without delay, and use the means by which they may recuperate and live. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

RHEUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician. These diseases are treated by Dr. C. in the most scientific and agreeable mode. He particularly invites to his establishment those suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, who have heretofore failed to obtain relief.

To those suffering from the Fevers peculiar to this coast, he would promise immediate relief. Call and consult with the Doctor at his Medical Institute.

Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Call all; consult; consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Armory Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. n15tf

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY's
GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Established for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the Suppression of Quackery.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children, would most respectfully inform the public of California that he has opened an Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genital Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilitic Ulcers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrible consequences of venereal diseases, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, and during the Hungarian war and campaigns, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury—charges moderate—treats his patients in a correct and honorable way—has references of cured and honorable men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapability for Labor and Study, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Involuntary Discharges, Pains in the Side, Affections of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, unknown to others, and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. San Francisco, California. n15 tf

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Potent! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM, (Self-disinfecting Agent,) a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Gangrenous and Cancerous Ulcers, Fistulas, Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhoeal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemical disinfection, and renders the system invulnerable to the attacks of the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. CZAPKAY'S Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the diseases can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well established as the fact that they can be cured after the establishment of them. This principle, which is now universally recognized, was received even before the day of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1766, and its multiplied benefits ever since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuance of this branch of the medical science that Dr. CZAPKAY fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, cancerous, and cutaneous disorders, stands unrivaled by any agent in the Pharmacopoeia.

The effect of this agent after coition is immediate, and removes the possibility of a contraction of disease. If, however, the disease has been contracted, it is useful in neutralizing the poisonous secretions, which, by absorption, produce the horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis, which, in the hands of the Doctor in many thousand cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subserve the purpose for which it was administered. Price \$5. Full directions are attached to each package. In cases where the Prophylacticum is used as a curative, Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY will furnish (GRATIS) a prescription for his Blood Purifier.

All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination. n15 tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY's

GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Established for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the Suppression of Quackery.

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