

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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WHOLE NO. 54.

## THE GAZETTE.

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### The Brotherhood.

Look around thee, there are others  
On the earth beside thyself;  
Thy heart tells thee they are brothers,  
Though unblest with friends or peif.

Poor and weak, deprived, imbrated,  
Of one father are we all;  
Thou, like them, with heart polluted,  
Feel'st the evils of the fall.

By the blood sweat and the anguish,  
And the sufferings on the tree,  
They were ransomed, though they languish  
In their life-long misery.

Why then in thy heart degrade them?  
All have blood and soul the same;  
And the mighty God who made them,  
Knows the meanest by his name.

Go forth, then, with heart all tender,  
And let love attend thy voice,  
To the friendless succor render,  
Make earth's sighing once rejoice.

With thy strong right arm appearing  
Those too weak to stand alone;  
Bid hope shine on the despairing,  
And to bread dare turn the stone.

Oh! the heart hath wondrous power!  
And a sigh may save a soul,  
And the timely word's a tower,  
And a touch the sick makes whole.

Touch with practiced hand and skillful  
The right chord, and music sweet  
Charms and melts the willful,  
He sits enraptured at thy feet.

See the hated helpless lying,  
Naked, starving, sick and cold;  
Give thy hand, the laugh defying,  
It were more than mines of gold.

Lo! thy brother's shoulder bleedeth,  
Bear his heavy load awhile;  
A respite is all he needeth—  
Now he bears it with a smile.

Gentle words and words of power,  
Speak sincerely without fear;  
Drop some seed in every hour,  
And the fruit will soon appear.

Clothe thy hours in radiant beauty—  
Beauty of the word and deed;  
And alone the path of duty  
Always scatter fruitful seed.

If thou would'st do good to others,  
Sit not down and wonder how;  
But regard them all as brothers,  
And go forth and do it now.

U. Sinclair Bird.

### A Visit to the Coal Mines.

None but those who have visited the coal  
lands of Pennsylvania can form any idea of  
the immensity of the mining operations.  
They are stupendous. They swallow up  
every business thought. Coal is the great  
staple; it is hardly paradoxical to style it  
the bread of life. During the past year the  
profits accruing to the State from the mines  
were upwards of nineteen millions of dollars;  
in coming time, when the number of capi-  
talists is increased, and the facilities for  
operations become greater, who can calculate  
the wealth that will pour from these Gol-  
condas of coal. Schuylkill county is the  
present great theatre of action. I visited  
the place a short time since to witness the  
operations.

Pottsville, the principal town of the coun-  
ty, was at one time the scene of very exten-  
sive works; they are now worn out, and the  
operations are proceeding further into the  
interior. The city is said to be completely  
undermined. As the veins are followed up,  
small settlements become formed along the  
route; as they give out the villages die  
away, and new settlements are formed at the  
next scene of operations. For this reason  
the great coal works are found at short dis-  
tances from the city; in time they will be  
moved further into the State, and in time,  
again, perhaps, they will die away alto-  
gether. I visited one of these settlements,  
called St. Clair, for the purpose of being in-  
itiated into the underground mysteries of  
smoke and flame, and to see the men that  
work in it all the time. There are nine or  
ten mines in extensive operation here; the  
entire population of the place consists of the  
miners and their families.

Having obtained the advice of an experi-  
enced person as to the most safe and in-  
teresting of the works, I prepared with a  
friend and a couple of guides to make the  
descent.

I was deterred for a time by the remem-  
brance of the fearful accidents which occur  
almost daily in the mines—by the thought  
of the terrible fire damp, which may burst  
from the mountain or coal at any moment;  
but finally curiosity prevailed over every  
other feeling, and my fears being somewhat  
lessened by the assurances of the guides, I  
jumped with more boldness than might be  
expected into the little car. There are sev-  
eral ways of making the descent—the method  
we chose was by means of the inclined  
plane. With all my desires and all my  
boasted assurance, I felt decidedly uncom-  
fortable. The yawning chasms into which  
we were to pass looked gloomy enough. I

paid particular attention to the iron cable  
(as thick as my arm) attached to the car,  
and felt perfectly satisfied in my own mind  
that it was not sufficiently strong; and my  
foreboding feelings were in no wise lessened  
by seeing the guides jump into the car with  
a number of little lamps, one for each of us.  
This hinted fitfully of what was to come.

I shall never forget the awful thump that  
my heart gave when our guide shouted to  
the engineer, "Now then!" and we began to  
roll slowly into the gaping abyss. The  
speed was increased by degrees until we  
were being whirled along with the utmost  
velocity. The sensation experienced on  
leaving the surface, and all bright things,  
thus to be dashed, as it were, into the very  
bowels of the earth, is overwhelming, and  
cannot be described. I felt as if a tremen-  
dous weight was placed on my chest, caus-  
ing my respiration to become labored and  
heavy; this weight became lighter, but was  
never entirely removed during my stay in  
the mine.

Down, down, down! I thought the old  
car would never stop. "Should the chain  
break?" I scarce dared whisper to myself.  
At last, after what must have been a little  
time, but which seemed to me a great while,  
the speed slackened, and the car stopped as  
we rode on to a level; here the party stepped  
out on the ground. I could now see clearly  
the path we had traveled. The slope was  
about four hundred yards long, and sunk at  
an angle of forty-five degree. Looking up  
from the bottom, the entrance seemed a lit-  
tle patch of light, so far off and so small  
that I felt as if I were in the middle of the  
earth.

Where the car had stopped was an open  
space, some twenty feet square. In the cen-  
ter of it, opposite the opening, stood a blaz-  
ing four-sided grate, holding five or six  
bushels of coal. I was informed that this  
fire was kept burning to produce a greater  
draft into the mine. Branching off from  
this central position were various galleries  
or passages pointing in every direction.  
These follow the courses of various veins.  
Railways are laid through the entire length  
of each, which all connect with this mine  
proper. The coal is forwarded thither from  
the distant working grounds, and from  
thence to the surface. The whole of the  
arrangements are very beautiful. The loaded  
cars arrive with the utmost regularity from  
the various gangways, are shipped to the  
surface with the rapidity almost of thought,  
and again return, ever insatiate. We were  
taken into one of these passages called the  
"great chesnut" vein, and explored it to its  
utmost limits. This vein proceeded over a  
quarter of a mile—other veins were of a  
considerable length. The entire passage-  
ways in the mine extended between four  
and five miles. Think of this in the heart  
of the earth, where every piece must be  
knocked away by the blow of a pick.

There seems to be a regular system of  
streets, that is to say, an irregular system,  
for they cross and re-cross each other at  
every imaginable curve and angle, and  
through them troops of mules with loaded  
and empty cars, are seen passing continually.  
When once a mule goes into the mines he  
stays there for life. He had best take a  
long look behind when he is put into the  
fatal car, for it is the last time he'll see the  
sun. Stables are prepared for them, (which  
they don't occupy much, however,) and  
they eat and work—sleep and work—work  
and die, down there among the coal. Many  
a man, however, does the same thing above  
ground.

As we were proceeding along an avenue,  
one of the guides remarked that the walk-  
ing was remarkably good for this season of  
the year. This I understood to be facetious,  
seeing that the water had been nearly up to  
my ankles all the way, and endeavored to  
smile, as in duty bound. I discovered, how-  
ever, that our friend was not only perfectly  
serious, but very true in his remark, as it  
was by no means unusual for the mud and  
water to be knee deep in the galleries. The  
water oozes out of the rocks and coal—some-  
times and in some places in drops, at others  
in perfect streams—continually. It sounds  
like rain always falling. The further you  
go down, of course, the greater the annoy-  
ance becomes; and in very deep mines pow-  
erful pumps have to be kept in constant  
operation, in order to prevent the water from  
accumulating too rapidly.

Not the least interesting feature of this  
underground city was the miners at work.  
The lights are so feeble that we come con-  
tinually and unexpectedly upon little squads  
of workers. The lamps, indeed, shine some-  
times so dimly that you can scarcely distin-  
guish the burrowing, moving mass from the  
other black moving stuff around it. Some-  
times, however, larger lamps are hung up  
around, and you are enabled to inspect more  
closely their operations. There is, however,  
not a great deal to witness in the mechan-  
ical execution. Knocking the coals from the  
rocks with his pick, and piling it in the cars  
which are to convey it to the sun, constitute  
the miner's employment. To come across

a body of these men thus engaged, you  
would think indeed that it was a very Hades  
and that the miners were fiends incarnate.

The guide who accompanied me seemed  
quite an intelligent person, and I learned a  
number of interesting facts from his conver-  
sation. He spoke of the operations of the  
arrangement of signals; of the manners and  
regulations of the miners, and of many other  
things; of the terrible fire damp—the most  
deadly enemy of the operator. Scarcely a  
day passes but some are burnt with it, often  
fatally. It is harmless of itself, but on con-  
tact with fire explodes with terrific force—  
burning every one within its reach. It oc-  
curs most generally in mines where there is  
want of ventilation, but no mine is entirely  
free from it—any blow from a pick may let  
a flood of the poisonous vapor out upon the  
operator. The fact of the damp being fired  
in any part of the mine becomes immediately  
known to those in the other galleries by a  
peculiar sensation in the head. It feels as  
if powerfully compressed on either side about  
the temples, together with a smarting and  
tingling in the eyes. When the miner be-  
comes aware of this, (and he knows but too  
well what it portends,) the best thing he  
can do is to drop like a dead man and grovel  
in the mud and water—drop instantly, and  
thrust his head, feet, and hands into the  
mire as far as strength will serve. Should  
he accomplish this in time the gas may pass  
over him without harm; but should he ne-  
glect the warning, or even be too tardy to  
take advantage of it, he must suffer most  
horribly. Instances have been known where  
men, though half buried in the mud, have  
had the flesh burned from their backs as  
the destroyer passed over them.

Numerous other perils assail the operator  
every day. The fire damp is not the only  
deadly agent from which he suffers. There  
is another vapor sometimes exhaled, called  
the black damp, which suffocates the victim.  
There is no escape from this—death is in-  
evitable. Many a man, too, has met his  
end by the falling of huge masses of coal,  
and the rushing in of embankments. The  
guide related several instances of this kind  
within his memory, and said that men had  
been known to disappear suddenly, and that  
nothing had been heard of them for a long  
time afterward, when their remains were  
found by their fellow workmen in digging  
after coal.

We had now gone over the entire grounds,  
and were returned to the place of embarka-  
tion. The beat that my heart gave in going  
down was nothing to the throb I felt in  
every vein, on beholding again the sun. I  
felt as if a heavy weight was taken from my  
breast suddenly, and had left me as light as  
a fairy. Still I shall never regret my visit  
to the coal mine.—*Cor. Sat. Post.*

### A Rich "Sell."

A writer in the Buffalo Republic gives  
the following interesting reminiscence, which  
may be remembered by some of our readers:

In 1838 I came to Rochester; and was  
there when that sublime farce was enacted  
on Mount Hope. A wag at Mount Morris  
found a quantity of bear bones, which he  
palmed off as the bones of Col. James Boyd  
and company, of Revolutionary celebrity.  
The military took it up, and completed the  
humbug. A pompous funeral was planned,  
and Gov. Seward invited to deliver the fun-  
eral address. The cheat was discovered by  
some of the Rochester faculty a day or two  
before its consummation, but such was the  
fear of these military mobeocrats that they  
kept the secret to themselves. Never had  
poor Bruin such a pompous funeral. It is  
supposed that seven thousand persons fol-  
lowed in procession. Gov. Seward was par-  
ticularly eloquent on this farcical occasion.  
"Fellow-citizens," said he, in his exor-  
dium, "there is a history contained in the  
mouldering bones deposited in this urn."  
He was right. There was a history, not  
of battle, blood and Indian massacres, but  
of devastated corn-fields, murdered porkers  
and unfilial cubs; a theme as fruitful and di-  
versified, if not as spirit-stirring and interest-  
ing.

In a few days the secret leaked out—the  
joke was too good to keep, editors wrangled,  
doctors quarrelled, the military swore, but  
they had no redress, they had been most  
unmercifully sold, and to this day you can-  
not touch an inhabitant of Rochester in a  
more tender place than to ask him if he  
made one of the bear procession to Mount  
Hope, or if he was particularly edified with  
Gov. Seward's oration over Bruin's sacred  
remains.

PLAY UPON X'S. Charles X. x-King of  
France, was extravagantly xtolled, but is  
xceedingly xecrated. He xperienced xtra-  
ordinary xcellence in xigencies; he was  
xcellent in xternals, but xtrinsic in xtacy;  
he was xtatic in xpression, xtreme in xcite-  
ment, and xtraordinary in xttempore xpres-  
sion. He was xpatriated for his xcesses, and  
to xpriate his xtravagance, was xcluded, and  
xpired in xpulsion.

"I get my living," said the man who kept  
the scales, "by more weighs than one."

### Interesting Facts.

The report of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury forms a volume of nearly 700 pages.  
It contains some curious and valuable state-  
ments not heretofore re-published. Hon.  
Phillip Allen, Senator from Rhode Island,  
furnishes the Secretary with some useful  
memoranda relative to manufactories, which  
the New York Times has taken the trouble  
to condense into a very readable article:

He estimates the amount of cotton con-  
sumed in the United States during the year  
ending August 31, 1855, at 673,584 bales,  
of which 80,000 bales were consumed in  
Virginia and the States south of it.

It is estimated that 704,465,764 pounds  
of yarn were spun from cotton in England  
during the year ending in January, 1855, of  
which 440,168,131 were exported, and the  
balance retained for home consumption.  
The quantity of yarn produced in the United  
States is stated at 230,736,000 pounds. The  
average value of a pound of cotton manufac-  
tured is 28 cents, making a total of last  
year's manufacture of \$640,406,080. The  
value of cotton manufactures exported was  
\$5,957,181. The imports of cotton manufac-  
tures retained for consumption were val-  
ued at \$18,385,927. The total supply of  
cotton goods for domestic consumption was  
\$77,134,226.

The average weight of cotton prints is six  
yards to the pound. The weight of foreign  
prints is about the same. It thus appears  
that the raw cotton necessary to produce a  
yard of calico or domestics costs between  
one and a half and two cents.

Twenty-eight print works are enum-  
erated, producing over 3000 pieces per week.  
The average number of cotton yarns spun in  
the United States is said to be 30 or 32.  
The average number spun in Great Britain  
is 60. Sixty-one kinds of drugs, dyes, and  
other auxiliary materials are used in great  
cotton manufacturing establishments, of  
which thirty-two are American and twenty-  
nine of foreign production.

In the great material of war—gunpow-  
der—we are entirely independent of the  
world, having exported in 1855, of our own  
production, \$356,051, and imported \$4,189  
in value. Not so in respect to that other  
great material—iron. Of iron and steel we  
imported within the last fiscal year to the  
value of \$17,162,503. The manufactures  
of the same materials imported during the  
same time were worth the sum of \$6,782,-  
971; aggregate \$23,945,274.

The pin question is treated in the report  
concisely but satisfactorily. The number  
of pins made per annum in the United  
States is two billions six hundred and seven  
millions three hundred and sixty thousand,  
and it is sententiously remarked, "pins have  
the American market." If so, it cannot be  
denied that the market has the pins. And  
here the question comes up for solution.  
What becomes of these pins? The popula-  
tion of the country is twenty-six millions.

Does each individual consume one hun-  
dred pins a year? for that is the average  
supply. But it is well known that it is only  
one sex who consume pins at all. Does  
each American example of the feminine  
gender suppress two hundred pins per year?  
From babyhood to maternity, and from that  
to the grave, the passion for pins, it is ad-  
mitted, is a part of woman's nature, but we  
submit that this fact affords no satisfactory  
explanation of the disappearance of twenty-  
six hundred and seven millions of pins per  
annum.

Flax manufactures are at a very low ebb,  
and the Secretary of the Treasury thinks  
that, with 15 per cent. duty on the raw ma-  
terial, and only 20 per cent. on the foreign  
manufactured article, no increase of our es-  
tablishments can be expected. The greater  
part of the flax used in the few mills we  
have is imported from Riga, Russia. The  
manufacturers say our country is capable of  
producing as much flax as is now raised by  
all nations put together. But American  
farmers, as a general thing, raise flax only  
for the seed, not understanding the method  
of separating the fibre from the woody part  
of the plant.

DOING GOOD IN ONE'S GENERATION.  
Mrs. Polly Geeman, of Birmingham, Ct., is  
in her 92d year. Her husband, Tracy Gee-  
man, died a short time since; he was two  
years the senior of his wife. They had lived  
in the same farm-house 69 years; they had  
a family of nine children, the eldest of whom  
is now 73, and was married when she was  
14. Of the grand children, there are now  
94, the eldest of whom is 56 years. There  
are 156 great grand children, and 18 great  
great grand children. This venerable wo-  
man can call 230 of berlineal pedigree around  
her Thanksgiving table. Their united ages  
now amount to 7724 years.—*Hartford  
Times.*

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the  
Great, king of Prussia. "Your majesty,"  
said she, "my husband treats me badly."  
"That is none of my business," replied the  
king. "But he speaks ill of you," said the  
lady. "That," he replied, "is none of your  
business."

### Death of Joseph Stokes.

Almost every old resident in the State knew,  
either personally or by reputation, Joe Stokes,  
who was killed in the recent Panama riot,  
after doing fearful execution, and killing, it  
is said, not less than ten natives and wound-  
ing several others. Joe came to California  
early in the year '49, and followed gambling  
for a livelihood, in which occupation he  
travelled over a large portion of the State,  
and became extensively known in many of  
the principal camps and mining towns in the  
interior. By his recklessness in gaming  
and in the resentment of offence, he acquired  
the reputation of a "desperate character,"  
and was feared generally by the gaming  
fraternity. He drank rather freely, and  
and when under the influence of liquor, was  
quarrelsome and dangerous; but he had a  
kind heart, and was never found wanting in  
generosity when appealed to for charity.  
At the time of the attack, Stokes, in com-  
pany with two or three other Americans,  
was in the Pacific saloon, in the back portion  
of which were a number of unarmed men,  
women and children. Stokes and his com-  
panions drew their revolvers and defended  
the door until their shots were exhausted  
and the defenceless passengers had escaped  
by a back entrance, when they re-loaded  
their pistols and attempted to cut their way  
to the depot. Joe was now in his glory.  
With a revolver in one hand and a knife in  
the other, he boldly attacked the hundreds  
of infuriated natives surrounding him, and  
as at the discharge of each cylinder one or  
more of the enemy measured their length  
upon the earth, he gave vent to his satisfac-  
tion by shouting, "Wade into 'em, boys; this  
is as good a thing as I want!" After again  
exhausting the loads in his revolver, he drew  
his knife, but before he had time to use it,  
was shot through the neck, and almost cut  
in pieces by the natives, who threw them-  
selves upon him. Stokes was among the  
returned Californians who had been landed  
from the Cortes at Panama. Poor fellow!  
Although a gambler, he was nevertheless a  
man, and whether angel or devil in principle,  
we cannot but admire his courage and regret  
his death.—*Golden Era.*

HOW SHIPS ARE NAMED. In the United  
States' Navy, since the last war with En-  
gland, the following rules have been observed  
in naming vessels:

All names of the States or rivers, as the  
cases may be, are put in a wheel, which is  
turned, and one name is drawn out at ran-  
dom, which is the name of the vessel to be  
launched. Ships of the Line, are named af-  
ter the States. For instance, the Ohio,  
North Carolina, Pennsylvania, &c. All  
mount seventy-four guns at least. Frigates  
are named after American rivers—the Colum-  
bia, Raritan, Cumberland, St. Lawrence,  
Merrimac, Sabine, Potomac, &c. When you  
see the name of a river given to a govern-  
ment vessel, it is safe to conclude that she  
will not carry more than 36 or less than 14  
guns. Sloops of War are called after State  
capitals, and other large cities. Capt. In-  
gram's St. Luis, the ill-fated Albany, the  
Vandalia, the Plymouth, the Jamestown, all  
belong to this class. Brigs may be known  
in print, by the name of some noted naval  
commander, who has died in the service.  
Thus the Decatur, the Bainbridge, Parry, &c.  
Revenue Cutters are named after members  
of the Cabinet—thus we have had the Walter  
Forward, the W. M. Meredith, the Jas. S.  
Dobbin, and probably now, a W. L. Marcy,  
a Jas. Guthrie, &c.

As many of the vessels in the Navy were  
built before the adoption of this bill, there  
are, of course, some exceptions to it. The  
Collins steamers are named after waters, and  
the Cunards after countries.—Bearing the  
rule in mind, one can very easily recollect  
to which line the Baltic, Atlantic, Adriatic,  
Asia, Africa, Canada, America, respectively  
belong.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE UNDER DIFFI-  
CULTIES. The editor of the New Jersey  
Standard gives the following brief record of  
his sleigh riding experience last winter:

Ride 1. Got fast in a snow bank, and  
had to walk a mile and a half in snow from  
knee deep to neck deep.  
Ride 2. Got horses down in a snow bank;  
had to ungar and dig them out. Got no-  
where, and came home ditto.  
Ride 3. Upset twice; lame shoulder,  
knocked a good deal worse than before.  
Ride 4. Upset going one way, and broke  
the sleigh to pieces coming the other.  
Ride 5. Only broke one trace, and gave  
up sleigh riding, as getting too tame to be  
interesting.

It is thought that the new Massachusetts  
legislative requirement that a voter shall  
be able to read and write, will disfranchise  
Hon. Rufus Choate, whose scrawl is so vil-  
laneous that on at least one occasion, a Board  
of Lyceum Directors were unable to tell by  
the answer of that distinguished gentleman,  
whether or not he had accepted their invita-  
tion to lecture, after a laborious and vain ef-  
fort to decipher his scrawl.



# 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, MAY 29, 1856.

**JAMES KING OF WILLIAM** is dead. He breathed his last on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M. A sun has gone down at noon, and darkness and mourning fill the land and oppress the hearts of all true friends of virtue, honor, and integrity. The fatal bullet sent by felon hand, with murderous aim, upon its fiendish mission, has done its hellish work, and laid low one who was esteemed for his many virtues, honored for his dauntless courage in a crusade against villainy, beloved for his zealous endeavors to promote social and domestic reform, the friend of suffering humanity, a teacher of the young, and a pattern for all, high-minded, generous, self-sacrificing, a stalwart defender of virtue and good morals, an uncompromising enemy to fraud, corruption and vice, a true servant of the people, an honest man. His course as a journalist endeared him to the hearts of good men throughout the State, and won for him no common meed of admiration and praise. At the tidings of his death old men bowed their heads with grief, middle aged wept as for a brother's loss, and the young mourned as if bereft of a fond father. His house is desolate. A disconsolate widow and six orphan children are overwhelmed with sorrow and covered with sack-cloth and ashes in the bitterness of woe. It is not in any manner strange that after the first shock of grief had subsided, "the deep damnation of his taking off" aroused a stern, intense, and general indignation in the breasts of the people, and that they clamored aloud for vengeance against the fiend in human guise who was his assassin. The blood of a martyr to freedom of the press cried from the ground, and retributive justice has been visited upon the guilty one. On Thursday, in the presence of assembled thousands, the doomed wretch Casey was hung.

We append the following obituary published by the Association of California Pioneers:

The inexpressible gloom which pervades the State to its utmost limits announces that a beloved one of the people has ceased to live. The memory of the man who has so won the affection of that State, that its diurnal transactions cease, will be deeply and strongly graven on every heart. And that memorial will be more worthy and more enduring than monuments of stone or bronze. The affliction of the Society of California Pioneers for the loss of a brother member, is merged into the general grief of all the State. James King of William, one of the oldest members of the Society of California Pioneers, has fallen, wrested by sudden death from the possession of his friends. In the bloom of life, without disease; when life's prospects were shedding a morning light on the day of his new career; when renewed fortune and dazzling influence were lending the first fascinations to inspire his efforts in the public cause, and lend their beams to light him on his arduous way, he falls a victim to a sudden passion of revenge. As one by one the Pioneers pass from our Society to their eternal home, we here deplore the loss of one member whose youth, whose health, whose genius, and whose ceaseless industry gave promise of long permanency among us; and whose daily increasing importance in the arena of life was each day enhancing his value to the welfare of the country. Mr. King arrived in California in November, 1848. Born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, his early mental cultivation is a type of the education with which a nation of freemen endows its sons. His commercial knowledge, derived from a faithful apprenticeship in an influential banking house of Washington city, has enabled him to pass pure and undoubted in his integrity through the terrible financial crises of California. Reared and cultured near the central seat of our Republican institutions, his character was imbued with the deep and true spirit of an American citizen.

In California he first experienced a miner's vicissitudes, and commenced his commercial career under the guidance and enjoying the confidence in Sacramento, of such men as a Hensley, a Snyder and a Redding. His financial life in San Francisco is too well recorded elsewhere to be repeated here. His public career, in devotion to the public weal, began and ended almost at the same breath, but, in the short interval of its existence, it stamped its worth in the hearts and sympathies of the people, as suddenly and profoundly as the blow that snatched him, exuberant in health and life, from his friends and his home.

Mr. King was not the first Pioneer of his family; his brother preceded him, and rendered his services to his country as Commissary to the California Battalion, but was lost in the mountains in Fremont's second expedition. Thus, in contending with the physical terrors that surrounded the State during its earliest explorations, perished the one; in the fierce conflict of the moral storm, at this its latest date, has yielded the other. But the snows of the Sierras which engulfed the former were not half so glacial as the villain hand which struck cold in death the latter. All that a State can make apparent to manifest her gratitude, in tears and in mourning, she this day expresses. And it would seem that Heaven, conscious of the wrong, would seek with copious rain to wash away the sin.

The calm, enduring fortitude Mr. King has displayed in his editorial capacity, was anticipated by his friends, from traits of courage shown when moving in a smaller sphere of action. The various elements which in their combination constitute the happiness of a nation, and procure the union of men into a confederation, he promoted. Public purity and harmony, with just administration of just laws, was his guiding star; sincerely may we trust that, though prematurely, it has lighted him to heaven.

In the cause of universal education he expended his time and anxious care. To a pure religion, unprejudiced and untrammelled, he looked upward for the best shield to protect a nation's unity and wisdom. He knew that in strengthening and wisely welding together these links in the chain which binds the social compact, consisted the only enduring bond of union for this country. As a martyr to these great elements, we follow to the grave his body, but ever exalt his principles in our mind. Let us then, Pioneers, determine that, as the numbers of our ranks may thin, more closely to bind together the guiding sentiments of our brotherhood.

The people of this city complain against the manner in which they are treated by the owners and others in charge of the coast steamer "Sea Bird." Persons wishing to take passage up or down the coast are obliged to be at the beach at the moment the steamer's boat reaches the shore, at the hazard of being left. It not infrequently happens that the steamer arrives, leaves its express matter on the beach to be conveyed to town, and departs by the time her arrival is known, regardless of the convenience or necessities of the people of this place. On her last trip up she did not remain long enough for the mail to be conveyed to the beach. What have our people done to merit this treatment? The owners and managers of steamers heretofore, while profiting by our carrying trade, have been obliging and careful to please, which renders the treatment of the owners of the "Sea Bird" the more unaccountable.

James P. Casey and Charles Cora were executed at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee at San Francisco, on the day of the funeral of Mr. King, Thursday, 22d inst. An immense multitude were assembled and witnessed the execution. Casey made a short speech to the multitude, but could scarcely support himself. Cora is represented to have met his fate with composure. The bodies were handed over to the Coroner. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury. "We find that they came to their death by hanging by the neck, and that said hanging was done by a body of men styling themselves the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco."

We learn from Capt. Phillips that the whole amount of produce shipped this year from the island of San Catalina consists of three sacks of potatoes. The drought has been so severe that their fields are parched up. The settlers, fourteen in number, begin to fear that they shall be compelled to abandon their settlements and return to the main land. The island abounds with wild goats, which do not appear to be sensibly diminished in number, though several thousands have been already caught and sold to butchers.

The schooner S. D. Bailey, Capt. Hiller, arrived at this port on Monday evening last. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 21st inst. The steamer Golden Age arrived at San Francisco from Panama on Thursday last, 22d inst., with dates from New York to the 21st April. Through the politeness of Capt. Hiller we are in possession of full files of San Francisco papers, and the New York Herald, for which he will please accept our hearty thanks.

We call the attention of our city readers to the fact that to-morrow an election will be held for the choice of two members of the Common Council. They should be sure to vote early in the day, and deposit their ballots for men who are permanently interested in the welfare of the city.

The U. S. surveying steamer "Active" arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, two days from San Francisco. We are under obligations to a passenger, Mr. Whitcomb, for late San Francisco papers.

The race made some two months since, by W. Hecht and J. M. Miranda, for \$1500, will take place on Saturday next. A desperate attempt will be made to make something out of somebody.

The schooner Ann G. Doyle, Capt. Phillips, arrived on Monday afternoon from the island of Santa Cruz.

A large drove of sheep passed this city on Tuesday last, en route for San Francisco.

We are obliged to omit a large number of advertisements this week, owing to the press of other matter.

## Police Items.

Last Thursday, being Corpus Christi day, was observed by the Indian population of the city and suburbs as an occasion for imbibing an unusual quantity of aguardiente, which so overcame many of them that they fell by the roadside, and would have passed the night exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, had not the Marshal taken pity upon them, and placed them under the hospitable shelter of the roof of the city prison, adjoining the Mayor's office. At ten o'clock on Friday we counted six who had not then sufficiently recovered from the effects of the previous day's potations to be set at large. They were all released in the course of the day on payment of a small fine as the penalty for their infraction of the city ordinance which prohibits drunkenness.

Miguel Terrassa was tried before his Honor the Mayor for having sold some of them spirituous liquor, and being convicted by a jury, was fined fifty dollars and the costs of court.

Bruno Orella was also tried, convicted by the same jury, and condemned to pay a similar fine; but a new trial having been granted to him on the ground of some alleged informality in the proceedings, he was acquitted by the second jury.

On Monday another storekeeper was examined before Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, charged with selling liquor to an Indian. The individual to whom it was sold is not one of the California sort, but what is commonly termed a "Yakee," of Mexico. A large number of witnesses were called, some of whom thought he was an Indian, while others thought he was not, but that the color of his skin, high cheek bones, coarse and straight black hair, and other peculiarities, were the effects of climate, and a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

On Tuesday John O'Connor and James McGlocklin were tried before Valentine W. Hearne, Esq., Justice of the Peace, on a charge of assault and battery, which was preferred by Henry McDonahue. O'Connor was first tried, and the jury, by a queer mistake in identity, brought in a verdict against McGlocklin, who was one of the witnesses for the defendant. On being sent back to correct their error, they acquitted O'Connor, and directed that McDonahue, the complainant, should pay the costs. McGlocklin was then tried, and the jury rendered a verdict against him and also against McDonahue, the chief witness for the prosecution. Surely it cannot be said here, as it is said in some of the northern counties, that nobody is ever convicted in the courts, for this case shows us a conviction prior even to an accusation. It is like considering one guilty until he proves himself innocent of an offence.

The parties named in the last case are farmers, who reside at the Carpinteria, and it appears that they got into a dispute at the house of McDonahue, about the right to mow grass in an enclosure. McDonahue then took up a loaded gun, to shoot squirrels, as he stated on the trial. While he was raising it McGlocklin seized a musket and struck McDonahue over the shoulders, which knocked him down. Persons interfered and took from them the weapons. They then clenched and struggled for a while, but no very serious consequences ensued to either of them. These last two were fined \$10 each, and the costs of court.

**THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS.** A movement is on foot, whereby all persons throughout the State, desirous of contributing to a fund for the benefit of the widow and orphans of Mr. King, will have an opportunity of doing so. The right men have hold of the matter, and we sincerely trust that, through their efforts, the afflicted family will be made independent.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that a meeting of the citizens was held at the Vigilance Committee rooms for the above purpose. A committee was appointed with full powers to act, receive contributions throughout the State, devoting the fund to the education of his children and the support of the widow and the orphans. The committee consists of the following well known gentlemen: T. W. Park, F. W. Macondray, and C. P. Paterson.—*Town Talk.*

The letter from our San Luis correspondent, in another column, we recommend to the careful perusal of our readers at the north. Agriculture, while it promotes the happiness of our people, will be the future gold mine of the State.

The Board of Supervisors adjourned till Tuesday next. No business of importance is before the Board.

Grasshoppers are very numerous in some localities in this county.

## Letter from San Luis Obispo.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., May 18, '56.  
MESSRS. EDITORS: In view of the interest your valuable paper has heretofore manifested in regard to the welfare of the Southern portion of the State, I have thought a few items of information relative to this particular locality might find a place in its columns.

While so many families in the North are eagerly seeking homes, in so much that they are compelled to disregard private rights and incur the odium of the name of squatter, there are thousands of acres of fine land in this county, lying vacant, and only wanting the labor of the husbandman to render their productiveness equal to that of any other part of California.

From a rough estimate, we have lying in one body, within six miles of the port of San Luis Obispo and adjoining the county seat, twenty five thousand acres of public land unoccupied, all of which can be cultivated. Perpetual streams of excellent mountain spring water course through this land, and empty themselves into the bay of San Luis, rendering irrigation practicable and with very little expense or labor; in fact, in some places all the labor would be in continuing the ditch, from where the adjoining neighbor throws off the water.

It is an undisputed fact that while in other parts of the State the rust and smut have ruined the grain crops, this county has been free from their effects.

With our very limited population, we can already boast of a larger number of grist mills than can any other county south of Santa Clara, and at this time they are all at a stand still, for want of the raw material, while our merchants are importing large quantities of flour.

One of our most enterprising and intelligent citizens, Don Francisco Branch, has erected an excellent saw mill, with a planing machine, in connection with his grist mill on his rancho at the Arroyo Grande, and is enabled to supply the county with lumber at a cheaper rate than can be purchased in San Francisco.

These mills are all conveniently situated to the different portions of the county, so that in no case will the farmer have to haul but a few miles. In connection with what I have said above, I must relate that flour has always sold at an unusually high price in this place, seldom being lower than from eight to ten dollars per hundred. This is a sufficient guarantee that with our fine public land, convenience of mills, a home market for all the grain that can be raised, and better prices than is paid in any other part of the State, we can offer better inducements to the farmer than he can find elsewhere. Our county is far ahead of your own in enterprise, and all that we are in want of to develop these hitherto hidden riches, is the genuine bone and sinew of the American farmer.

I am fearful I have already intruded too much upon your columns, and will reserve other interesting items for a future communication.

Your obedient servant, \* \* \*

## Later from the Atlantic States.

By the arrival of the steamer Golden Age at San Francisco, on Thursday last, 22d inst., we have New York dates to the 21st of April.

CONGRESS. In the United States Senate on the 16th of April the bill for the suppression of small Mexican and Spanish silver coin, was passed.

In the House a resolution for the purchase of fifteen thousand copies, at five dollars a copy, of Dr. Kane's narrative of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, and directing appropriate medals to be struck and presented to all engaged in the exploration, was adopted.

In the Senate on the 18th of April resolutions directing inquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the country, and of permitting inhabitants of the British North American provinces to enjoy the benefits of the patent laws on the same footing as our own citizens, were adopted. Mr. Weller delivered an elaborate speech in favor of the government facilitating the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

Official documents recently transmitted to Congress are said to fully sustain the position taken by Gen. Wool with regard to the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that the Territorial Committee of the House of Representatives have matured a bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union with the free State Constitution adopted at Topeka.

On the evening of the 19th of April Philadelphia was visited by a terrific hurricane. The main force of the tempest was experienced in the district of Kensington, where two churches, three factories, and about one hundred and fifty other buildings were wholly or partially demolished.

The second trial of Louis Baker, for the murder of William Poole, was commenced April 15th in New York city. Great difficulty was experienced in empanelling a jury.

CALIFORNIA LAND CASES.—APPEALS TO BE DISMISSED. We understand that the U. S. Attorney General, intends dismissing the appeals made by one U. S. Law agent in California, in behalf of the United States, in all cases which are clear; but of over eight hundred cases appealed, it is probable that five hundred will be immediately dismissed.—*Alta.*

## Probate Court—Regular Term.

Hon. CHARLES FERNALD, presiding.  
MONDAY, May 26th.

In the matter of the last will of Carmen Dominguez.

A decree of distribution of the property of the testator among the heirs named in the will was ordered to be entered, and on filing the receipts of the heirs interested, the executrix and her bondsmen were discharged.

Further time to settle his final account was granted to the executor of the will of Manuela Carrillo, and also to the guardian of the minor children of the late Pedro Diabellar.

In the matter of the last will of Antonio Maria Ortega.

George D. Fisher, Henry Carnes and Charles E. Huse were appointed appraisers, the former appraisers having failed to agree upon the value of the property embraced in the inventory.

In the matter of the final account of Antonio M. de la Guerra, Executor of the will of Pedro Diabellar, deceased, the Court delivered the following opinion:

The Executor in this estate presented his final account for settlement on the 26th day of November, 1855. The amount realized and received by the executor on account of sale of personal property to pay outstanding debts was \$450.25.

The acknowledged and approved claims against the estate were, 1st, a judgment rendered against Diabellar in his life time in favor of one Francis Hauss for the sum of \$69.82; 2nd, claims of Vicente Deffeliz for \$141.35; of Tomas Cebasco for \$100.50, and a claim of Eugene Lies "for interest on a certain mortgage made by said Diabellar of the house and lot of his residence, dated August 11, 1854, to secure the payment of the sum of \$700 one year from date with interest at the rate of five per cent. per month."

The wife of Diabellar did not join as a party to the mortgage, and the petition presented by the Executor, after the return of the inventory, to sell the real estate to cancel the mortgage was denied, and the mortgaged premises set apart to the widow and minor children as a homestead. This debt therefore took rank as a claim against the estate, of the fifth class.

On an examination of the account it appeared that the executor had paid out of the proceeds of the sale of personal property the expenses of the funeral, the expenses incurred during the administration, amounting to \$295.25, and the balance, \$155, to Eugene Lies on account of interest on the mortgage.

At the hearing it was urged on behalf of the claimants Hauss and others, that the payment on account of the mortgage ought not to have been made by the executor; that the judgment in favor of Hauss should first have been fully paid and the remainder, if any, applied to the payment of claims in proportion to their amounts.

The voucher presented by the executor, showing the payment on the mortgage was held insufficient and leave was granted to amend. The executor neglecting and refusing within the time allowed to amend and settle his account, the Court at the January term following, entered a rule, reciting in substance the ruling of the Court rejecting the account and citing the executor to appear before the Court at its next regular term and show cause why an attachment should not issue compelling settlement. From this order the executor appealed to the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District. The remittitur from that Court, now filed here by the executor, sustaining the appeal and admitting and approving the final account is in these words: "La corte sostiene la apelacion, y admite la cuenta final presentado por el albacea."

This appeal was taken from the rule to show cause and not from the rule rejecting the account at the December term. Admitting that an appeal lies to the District Court, I do not see how the account could be brought in question or the order made at the former term reviewed. But the question now is, whether the Probate Court is bound by the decision.

In support of the motion to dismiss the appeal in the District Court, Reed vs. McCormick, reported in Vol. 4, California Supreme Court Reports, was cited, in which case the question of appellate jurisdiction of the District Courts from Courts of Probate is definitively settled in the negative.

The District Court repudiated the construction by the Supreme Court of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, and insisted upon its right to entertain the appeal. The decision of the District Court in this case considers the ruling of the Probate Court rejecting the account as a verdict (fallo) against the executor, and affirms that as the amount paid by him is less than \$200 the Supreme Court could not take cognizance of the appeal, and that in such case the District Court ought to come to the relief of the aggrieved party or he would be left without a remedy.

The case of Reed vs. McCormick, is in point, originating in the settlement of a final account. The amount at issue does not appear of record, but it must in *limine* be presumed that the Supreme Court in finally settling the question of jurisdiction of the District Courts, whether it appears from the reports or not, examined and judicially disposed of all the reasons which might have been urged, pro or con, upon the point under consideration. It is not the question whether there would be any other remedy, nor is it any longer a question in what cases the District Courts have appellate jurisdiction. It is settled that appellate jurisdiction



has never been conferred by the Constitution.

It is not necessary to predict the consequences to the judiciary, if the District Courts insist upon the right to bring in question and nullify adjudications of the highest tribunal of the State, and each for itself prescribe the limits of jurisdiction.

The reasons on which the judgment of the Court approving the account is based, are not stated. There was no issue of fact to try. The facts were admitted; and the only question before the Probate Court at the hearing was, had the executor on his own showing performed his trust in conformity with the provisions of sections 239, 240 and 241, Chap. X of the Act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons,

which read as follows: Sec. 239. "The debts of the estate shall be paid in the following order: 1st, funeral expenses; 2nd, expenses of the last sickness; 3rd, debts having preference by the laws of the United States; 4th, judgments rendered against the deceased in his life time, and mortgages in the order of their date; 5th, all other demands against the estate."

Sec. 241. "If the estate be sufficient to pay all the debts of any one class, such creditor shall be paid a dividend in proportion to his claim, and no creditor of any one class shall receive any payment until all those of the preceding class shall be fully paid."

Under Section 240 of the act above cited, the proceeds of the sale of the personal property of the estate could not be applied to the payment of the principal or interest on the mortgage. It stands on a footing with claims of the fifth class, on which the executor could make no payment until all the debts of the preceding classes were fully paid.

It has been urged that the amount of the payment is inconsiderable and does not justify a legal controversy; but a very important principle is involved in the question whether the executor shall be permitted to select from the creditors the one to be paid, against the injunction of written law, itself founded upon legal principles, the correctness of which have not been questioned.

If, as has been stated, the payment was made through mistake of law, it is the duty of this Court to see that the mistake be corrected, instead of sending the parties into a Court of law to settle the question by perhaps a multiplicity of suits.

The executor paid the money without the authority of the Court and before the final account was presented for settlement. I do not see how it can be doubted that the payment was illegally and improperly made.

I conclude 1st, that on the construction of Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution of this State by the Supreme Court in Reed vs. McCormick, 4 Cal., the decision of the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District on appeal in this case and filed in this Court, must be treated as coram non iudice and absolutely void; and 2nd, that the rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue is in force, and no sufficient cause being shown the attachment must issue.

(Signed) CHARLES FERNALD, Judge of Probate.

European News. We take the following summary of the Eastern news from the New York Herald:

By the arrival of the Baltic at this port we received the welcome tidings of the conclusion of peace. The first announcement of the execution of the treaty was made through the columns of the Moniteur of the 30th of March. On that day—the anniversary of the battle of Paris—the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey all affixed their signatures to an instrument which, it is to be hoped, will secure the people of Europe for another half century from the evils of war.

As soon as the Emperor was informed by electric telegraph that all the necessary formalities were completed, he sent word to the plenipotentiaries that he was ready to receive them. In his speech to them on the occasion, his majesty bore testimony to the conciliatory spirit and moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the present Conference. The terms of the treaty were not to be made formally known until its ratification, which will probably not take place for four weeks from the date of its signature.

of the Russian empire in the East. The free navigation of the Danube is expressly secured; Candia, Trebizonde and Smyrna are to be taken possession of by the Allies, and the immunities and privileges of the Christian subjects of the Porte are to be placed under their guarantee.

The feeling created both in Great Britain and France by this event is one of profound satisfaction. The organs of the war party in England grumble somewhat at the moderation of the conditions granted to Russia, and the Sun has had even the boldness to print its issue containing the announcement with a mourning border.

In the after Congress the Italian question and the organization of the Danubian Principalities will be settled.

Orders have been sent to the Crimea to make preparations for re-embarking the Allied troops.

Terrible Accident on the Panama Railroad. The following account, furnished by a passenger on the "Golden Age," we extract from the Alta California:

The greatest of railroad calamities has been reserved for the thick wilds of Panama; and the terrible event transpired at about 5 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, May 5th, on the Panama railway, three and a half miles from Aspinwall.

On the 5th inst. the steamship George Law, with between 1100 to 1200 passengers, arrived after a voyage of fifteen days. The passengers were landed for transit, and early on the morning of the 6th, two trains, composed of nine cars, which were crowded with people, even to the outside platforms, were arranged for the trip.

The accident occurred just over a culvert, at a point where the forest seems impenetrably dense—where the ground is low, wet, and marshy—and where, on each side of the road, there is a deep ditch filled by recent rains. Portions of the wreck were thrown into the ditches, carrying with them numbers of the dead and wounded, some of whom were found far in the mud and decomposing weeds and foliage.

The exact number losing their lives by this fearful calamity will never be known. The fate of many now mouldering by the dreary roadside can only be surmised by friends in failing, after a long while, to receive tidings promised at the last parting. So far as every circumstance would admit of a close and laborious inquiry, and from the most plausible basis there appears to be little doubt that the number killed, including those who were too badly injured to long survive, is nearly one hundred!

LATER FROM NICARAGUA. The following dispatch from Aspinwall has been forwarded by the Panama Railroad Company's telegraph: ASPINWALL, April 22d, 1856.

The steamer Solent arrived at 9, A. M., with several of Walker's men on board. Steamers Isabel and Charles Morgan reached Greytown from New Orleans, and landed 500 men for Walker. British ship Eurydice blockaded Greytown on the 20th inst. A brig from New Orleans is expected at Greytown with troops for Walker, and would be stopped on her arrival by the British ship Eurydice.

The United States steamers Fulton and Merrimack, with H. B. M.'s steamer Termagant were daily expected with two French ships to join the blockade. British ship President in Punta Arenas on the 31st ult. In the Santa Rosa fight Walker lost 26 men and Costa Rica 15 men and 5 officers. Among the Walker prisoners shot by Costa Rica was a Panameño named Franco Narvaez.

Extract from Treasurer's Reports.

Table with columns for State Fund, County Fund, and State and County School Fund, showing receipts and payments from April 7th, 1854, to March 31st, 1855.

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Table with columns for State Fund, County Fund, and State and County School Fund, showing receipts and payments from April 7th, 1854, to March 31st, 1855.

Table with columns for Jail, State School Fund, County, Indian, and Military, showing amounts.

The receipts in the State Fund are as follows: From direct taxes, Licenses, Auction dues.

Payments from the State Fund: To officers for collection, balance on hand in said fund.

The receipts in the General Fund are as follows: From direct and poll taxes, Licenses, Balance (January 1st, 1856).

Payments from the General Fund: To redeem County Warrants, officers for collection, balance on hand in said fund.

The receipts in the Jail Fund are as follows: From direct taxes, balance (1st January 1856).

Payments from the Jail Fund: To redeem Jail Warrants, Sheriff collection fees, balance on hand in said fund.

Balance on hand (Jan. 1st, 1856). This balance still remains on hand.

The receipts in this fund are as follows: From direct tax, balance on hand (January 1st, 1856).

Payments from the County School Fund: To redeem Warrants, Sheriff collection fees, balance on hand.

Received from fines, To balance on hand (January 1st, 1856).

The receipts in this fund are as follows: From direct taxes, Sheriff collection fees, balance on hand.

The receipts in this fund are as follows: From Probate Fees, Payments from this Fund are as follows: To County Judge.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Santa Barbara. I, George D. Fisher, Clerk of the County of Santa Barbara, and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct consolidations of the Reports of the Treasurer of said county for the 7th day of April, 1854, to the 31st day of December, 1855, as presented to said Board, and by said Board ordered to be consolidated and published, said order bearing date the 21st day of May, A. D. 1856.

County Indebtedness. WARRANTS drawn in 1854, not paid, Warrants drawn in 1855, not paid, Warrants drawn in 1856, not paid.

For Sale. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF of the Rancho of Tequepis. Apply to A. F. HINCHMAN, Santa Barbara.

ELECTION NOTICE. An election will be held on Friday, the 30th day of May, current, for the following City Officers, to wit: Two members of the Common Council; The Polls to be opened in the corridor of the Billiard Saloon of the Ortigas, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and remain open until sunset.

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

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

PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPER HANGER. State street, opposite I. J. SPARKS' residence. Paints of all kinds for sale cheap.

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

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

Avisos.

AVISO ELECTORAL.

UNA eleccion tendra lugar el Viernes, 30 de Mayo, corriente, para elegir los siguientes oficiales de la municipalidad: Dos Concejeros. La urna de votos se abrira en el corredor del Billar de los Señores Ortigas, a las ocho de la mañana, y que dara abierta hasta ponerse el sol.

Las siguientes personas se han nombrado oficiales: Inspector—ESTEBAN ORTEGA. Jueces—GUILLERMO B. KEEP, JOSE CARRILLO. Por orden del concejo municipal. VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretario. Santa Barbara, 19 de Mayo de 1856.

Aviso Publico.

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

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA., AGENTES MARITIMOS, Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS.

68 calle de Sacramento, Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. 1-17 Agente en Santa Barbara—TOMAS DENNIS. Todos los encargos confiados a él se despacharan debidamente y fielmente y con la mayor prontitud.

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. 132 tf

Important to Farmers —AND— DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!

SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!! THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding.

M. A. R. de POLL. San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 tf

Regular Dispatch Line OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA. THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners LAUREA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton; S. D. BAILEY, Captain Garcia; ARNO, Captain Hillier;

Which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid. For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara. N. PIERCE, Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco. Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

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

BRUSHES—ex "Hollander." Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napolean, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials. VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes. Japan and Japaners' Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enameled Glass 1-51 3mis

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

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

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

MORRIS MINER, (SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS,) Wholesale and retail Dealer in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. 13-3 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.



THE GAZETTE.

Black Republicanism Explained. Mr. Hale, of the United States Senate, recently read to that body the following translation from La Patrie, the unofficial mouth-piece of Napoleon's administration: At last Congress is organized. We have grounds to hope it will exert itself to regain the time that has been lost.

The Patrie is not alone in its error, for the Tribune has translated the following rare piece of news from the Independence Belge of Brussels: The new speaker of the house is a black of Massachusetts who belongs, as his color sufficiently indicates, to the extreme party of Abolitionism.

A short time since the same journal said that Governor Chase, of Ohio, was a negro. All this mystification is in the fault of those papers who style Governor Chase and Mr. Speaker Banks Black Republicans.

NIGGER ORATORY. During the trial of one Sullivan, on Wednesday, in the Boston Municipal Court, on an indictment charging him with assaulting Ellen Quin "with a dangerous weapon called an axe," an attempt was made to secure the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that an axe is not a dangerous weapon.

THE UNDERIGNED has entered into copartnership for 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.

WHAT IS FAME? T. A. Fessenden, Esq., relates the following amusing anecdote, which, we think, presents a striking illustration of Byron's remarks that "glory consisted in being shot in battle, and having one's name reported wrong in the dead and wounded list."

Removal. Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Have removed their stock to 95 Battery, corner of Clay street.

E. S. COOPER, M. D., SURGEON, Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary, Mission Street, Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths," SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Nicaragua Women. A correspondent of the Nicaraguense thus relieves himself of a little innocent enthusiasm about the women of Rivas: "I verily believe these native women are the most fairy-like creatures in the world.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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

Exchange and Banking Notice. THE UNDERIGNED has entered into copartnership for 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.

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Gold Hunting Repeater Watches, JUST ARRIVED by steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California.

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., 24 State street.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fine Silver Tea Sets—Fine Silver Break-fast 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 Napkins, etc. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California.

Extra Heavy and Fine GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO'S 138 o 98 Montgomery street, corner California.

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 13 plugs to the pound.

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.

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.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

Hurray for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.) New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

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

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

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

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 mail, a large assortment of Standard Books, Magazines, and Reviews of Europe and America, together with all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and Publications of the day.

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY. All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works. Bags kept open to the latest moment.

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and an unrivaled is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage.

First Premium Daguerreotypes. R. H. 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.

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.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

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

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, late in the Hungarian Rev-olutionary War, Chief Physician to the 10th 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 Genito-Urinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilitic Ulcers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, and all hereditary consequences of self-abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will ensure him a share of public patronage.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Powerful! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHYLACTICUM, (Self-disinfecting Agent), a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Affections, Genito-Urinary, and Cancerous Ulcers, Fetid Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases.

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

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