

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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## THE GAZETTE.

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By and By.

BY DAVID BATES.

There is an angel ever near,  
When toil and trouble vex and try,  
That bids our fainting hearts take cheer,  
And whispers to us—"By and by."

We hear it at our mother's knee,  
With tender smile and love-light eye  
She grants some boon or childish plea,  
In these soft accents—"By and by."

What visions crowd the youthful breast—  
What holy aspirations high,  
Nerve the young heart to do its best,  
And wait the promise—"By and by."

The pale young wife dries up her tears,  
And stills her restless infant's cry,  
To catch the coming step, but hears,  
How sadly whispered—"By and by."

And manhood, with his strength and will  
To breast life's ills and fate defy,  
Though fame and fortune be his still,  
Has plans that lie in—"By and by."

The destitute, whose scanty fare  
The weary task can scarce supply,  
Cheat the grim visage of Despair  
With Hope's fair promise—"By and by."

The million whom oppression wrongs  
Send up to heaven their wailing cry,  
And writhing in the tyrant's throng,  
Still hope for freedom—"By and by."

Thus ever o'er life's rugged way,  
This angel, bending from the sky,  
Beckons our sorrowful day by day,  
With her sweet whisperings—"By and by."

### History of Newspapers.

The first newspaper was issued monthly, in MS. form, in the republic of Venice, and was called the Gazette, probably from a farthing coin peculiar to Venice, and which was the common price at which it was sold. Thirty volumes of it are still preserved in a library at Florence.

It was long supposed that the first newspaper published in England was at the epoch of the Spanish Armada, but it has been discovered that the copies of that bearing the imprint of 1588, in the British Museum, were forgeries. There was no doubt that the puny ancestor of the myriads of broad sheets was not published in London till 1622, 150 years after the art of printing had been discovered; and it was nearly 100 years more before a daily paper was ventured upon. Periodical papers seem first to have been used by the English during the times of the Commonwealth, and were then called "weekly news-books." Some of them had most whimsical titles. It was common with the early papers to have a blank page, which was sometimes filled up, in the paucity of news, by selections from the Scriptures.

The first newspaper that appeared in North America was printed in Boston, in 1690. Only one copy of that paper was known to be in existence. It was deposited in the State Paper Office in London, and was about the size of an ordinary sheet of letter paper. It was stopped by the government. The Boston News-Letter was the first regular paper. It was first issued in 1704, and was printed by John Allen, in Pudding Lane. The contents of some of the early numbers were very peculiar. It had a speech of Queen Anne to Parliament, delivered 120 days previously, and this was the latest news from England. In one of the early numbers there was an announcement that by order of the Postmaster General of North America the post between Boston and New York set out once a fortnight. Negro men, women and children were advertised to be sold; and a call was made upon a woman who had stolen a piece of fine lace worth 14s. a-yard, and upon another who had conveyed a piece of fine calico under her riding hood, to return the same or be exposed in the newspapers.

The pioneer paper was published for 74 years; it was the leading Tory paper prior to the Revolution. The Boston Gazette was the organ of the patriots, and was issued at Watertown. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, there were but 37 newspapers in the United States. Of this number, only eight were committed to the British Government, but five others were brought over. The oldest existing paper in Massachusetts was the Worcester Spy, first published in Boston during 1770, but removed to the western part of the State on the occupation of Boston by the British troops.

Our country, although the youngest in the world, outstrips all others in the number of publications and newspapers sold. The number of copies of newspapers printed here is four times greater than in Great Britain, though England has twice as many magazines.

The number of religious newspapers here, and the extent of their circulation, form a striking social characteristic.

[From the Los Angeles Star.]  
Olive Oatman—The Apache Captive.

So much interest has been manifested in the story of the captivity of Olive Oatman, that we visited her a few days since, when she gave us an intelligible account of her adventures, which is here embodied. This account we obtained only by asking questions, as her timidity and want of confidence prevented her from giving the details unassisted. Her faculties have been somewhat impaired by her way of life, but her friends assured us that in the short time she had been among them she has made very perceptible improvement.

Olive has found good friends at the Monte, in the families of Mr. Ira Thompson and Mr. David Lewis, and is regarded and treated as a member of their families.

The Oatmans started from Iowa in company with the family of Mr. Thompson, with whom they traveled together as far as Tucson, in Sonora, where Mr. T. resolved to lay by to recruit his cattle and wait for other trains to come up, so as to insure the safety of the road by numbers. But the Oatmans pushed on, impatient to get through, and met their fate on the Gila about two hundred miles from the Colorado. While at Tucson the Thompsons had many opportunities of noticing the terror which the Apaches excited in the people. One evening a Spanish woman arrived in the village saying she had just escaped from the Tonto Apaches, where she had been a prisoner. She related that a day or two before, the band returned to camp from killing and plundering a party of Americans, and also bringing in prisoners. She was left alone with the threat that if she attempted to escape she would be killed. That night while they were dancing the war dance, she escaped and returned to Tucson. By comparing dates they were satisfied this was the band that attacked the Oatmans. Inquiries were made at the time, but nothing could be learned concerning the captives.

Olive is rather a pretty girl, with a skin as fair as most persons who have crossed the plains. Her face is disfigured by tattooed lines on the chin, running obliquely and perpendicularly from her mouth. Her arms were also marked in a similar manner by one straight line on each. The operation consisted in puncturing the skin and rubbing a dye of pulverized charcoal into the wounds.

It was about sunset when the attack was made, which resulted in the capture of herself and her little sister, Mary Ann. Olive was thirteen, and Mary Ann seven years of age. The Indians stripped her of her shoes on at the time—and they started off with the speed of horses in a northerly direction into a mountainous region. They traveled all night without resting. At noon next day they stopped a few minutes to breathe, and then hurried on again until nightfall, when they came into camp. She thinks they traveled a hundred miles. She was barefoot, and the sharp stones lacerated her feet, and her blood sprinkled the whole distance. Whenever she lagged, they would come behind and beat her, to urge her on. Her sister soon gave out, but being small, the Indians carried her in their arms. The reason of their hurrying on so rapidly, was fear lest they might be pursued.

The clothes left to her were worn out, and fell from her back in two weeks, and then she matted together the bark of trees and tied it around her person like the Indians. It was a slight covering, but it did not leave her entirely exposed.

Among these Apaches Olive supposes they remained one year. At any rate, the same kind of season returned as that when she arrived. Time among the Indians is not noted. If they note it at all, it is only by moons. The country was mountainous, and barren of grass or timber. The Indians live in the small valleys. The girls were treated cruelly by these Indians. They were overtasked, and when they could not understand what was said to them, they were beaten. There was no timber nor running stream. The only fuel to be had was scattered sage bushes, and when it rained the water would collect in the holes of the rocks, and these two little girls were compelled to pack all the wood and water from long distances upon their backs. They felt themselves to be slaves. The Indians told them they should never see their friends again, and concealed them as much as possible. There was no snow, but they suffered from cold in the winter.

The Mohaves and Apaches were friends and sometimes visited each other. It was during one of these visits that the Mohaves learned of the captives and offered to purchase them. The Apaches consented and received in exchange a few pounds of beads, two horses, and two blankets. They were ten days traveling, "like horses," as she describes it, to the Mohave villages, barefoot and over a rough mountainous country, each day stopping a short time at noon to rest. She thinks they travelled 350 miles in a northwest direction. On this journey they eat nothing until the fourth day, when they

received a piece of meat about as large as her hand, and this kept them alive. There were no roots nor berries, and they dared not ask the Indians for food. The Indians would kill such game as came in their way, but they did not offer it to their captives. She describes them as being too lazy to exert themselves to procure food, and only killing such game as chance brought to them. Her days had thus far been dark, and she was almost ready to despair. Not an act of kindness, nor a word of sympathy or hope had been addressed to her by her captors, who treated her and her sisters as slaves.

Arrived among the Mohaves, the Chief, whom she calls Espanesay, took them into his own family, and they were treated in every respect as his own children. Two blankets were given to them for covering; food was divided with them; they were not obliged to labor, but did pretty much as they pleased. Lands were allotted to them, and they were furnished with seeds, and raised their own corn, melons and beans as the Indians did.

There is little or no rain at the Colorado, and the Mohaves depend upon the overflow of the river for the irrigation necessary to germinate and ripen their harvests. Sometimes there is no overflow of the river, and much suffering follows. The Indians are too indolent to plant more than will suffice for their actual necessities. Three years ago there was no overflow, and a famine was the consequence, in which many perished. It was in this famine that Olive suffered her greatest grief. Her little sister, Mary Ann, had endured all her captivity with her. They supposed that they were alone of their family; they had suffered together the cruelties of the savages; but they had not been separated. They could sympathize and cheer each other in their dreariness, and sometimes they would whisper together a faint hope of future redemption. But now came the trial. The child wasted away by degrees—she knew that she was to die, and talked calmly of death to Olive. She had no disease, but there was no food—and she wasted miserably in the famine that desolated the tribe. Olive herself was near perishing, but the strength of her constitution saved her life. She speaks of the Chief's wife in terms of warmest gratitude. A mother could not have expressed more kind hearted sympathy than did this good woman, whose gentle treatment saved her life. This woman had laid up seed corn to plant, and which even the dying groans of her own people could not make her bring out. When she saw Olive's distress, she ground this corn between stones, made a gruel and fed it to her, not reserving any even to herself.

The Mohaves always told her she could go to the white settlements when she pleased, but they dared not go with her, fearing they might be punished for having kept a white woman so long among them, nor did they dare to let it be known that she was among them. She could not go alone, for she did not know the way, and she despaired of ever again seeing her friends. Hope almost died within her. For three long years she mourned her captivity—though well treated, she was restrained, for she knew not how to extricate herself. What were her sensations, during all this time must be imagined; for she is not as yet, able to express her thoughts in language.

Before the arrival of the Indian messenger charged to release her, she heard of his departure from the Fort, by an Indian runner. Her joy was very great, but she forced herself to appear indifferent, lest the Indians should still restrain her. She had little confidence in their sincerity, when they gave her permission to leave them, because they refused to go with her, and they knew she could not go alone.

At length, Francisco, the Yuma, arrived with the requisition from Colonel Burke for her delivery. The packet was examined by the Indians, but no one understood it. It was put into her hands to explain. It was written in a bold, round hand, the letters being a third of an inch long. It was the first word of English she had seen for five long, weary years, and she could not restrain her emotion. The cold chill of Indian reserve seemed to melt away, and she saw before her mind the old home scenes; and happy voices seemed to welcome her return. She readily deciphered the meaning of that rescript, and communicated it to the assembled Indians. Accompanying it were six pounds of white beads, four blankets, and some other trinkets to be given in exchange. These were accepted, and the Chief told her she was at liberty to depart for her friends. Many of the Indians, however, objected to her going, fearing they would be punished as her captors. The Chief's wife, the kind woman who saved her life in the famine, cried a day and a night as if she were losing her own child, and then gave her up. With the guide she started for the Fort with a light heart, on foot, as usual. She was ten days on the road, traveling with greater speed than ever before. This time the days were short to her, and so great was her men-

tal excitement, that she knew neither weariness nor hunger. The trail was tortuous and rough, leading through mountains and gorges, and several times she was compelled to swim the Colorado. This time, too, her feet were protected from the sharp stones by sandals, such as are worn by the Indians.

During all her captivity she does not remember to have seen a wild flower, or shrub. If there were any, her mind was so absorbed with her own misery, that she did not observe them. Among the Mohaves there is no food except what is raised—that is, corn, wheat, melons and beans. A few fish are caught from the river; a small bulb, resembling a bradley, is taken from the ground, which is boiled or roasted. The bulb is almost tasteless, and is found in such small quantities that a whole day is required to gather enough for a meal. There are no berries nor fruit trees of any kind.

The Yumas and Mohaves are friends. Their manners, customs and dress are the same, and their lodges are built upon the same plan. Their language, also, is similar—they easily understand each other. The two tribes last year made war upon the Cochopas, and took several prisoners. When they arrived at their villages the prisoners were killed, and the dead bodies suspended on a crucifix, while the whole tribe danced round the pole, singing and throwing arrows into the bodies.

She converses with propriety, but as one acting under constraint; and she has not forgotten the instructions of her childhood. She reads well, writes a fair hand, and sews admirably; though in her captivity she saw no implement nor instrument of civilization. She is very ambitious to learn, and spends most of her time in study.

[From the New York Times.]  
Missing Ships.

That is a painful mystery which enshrouds the ship that sails from port and never returns. Curiosity and anxiety prey upon our feelings as we wait long for her coming, and then ponder over the probabilities of her fate. Days wear into weeks, and Hope ventures forth at morning, stretching her eager eye over the sea to catch the returning signal; but Despair comes home at night, bringing no intelligence from the missing ship. Weeks wear into months, and imagination begins to picture the horrors of storms and famines, and icebergs and flames. We resist the painful convictions, and restlessly wait for the dark mystery to be solved. Months wear away; and as our anxiety is still unsatisfied, we speculate upon chances. We interrogate every mariner that comes in from sea; we scrutinize every wreck that drifts on the current of the ocean, we look into distant and obscure ports; we follow the devious tracks of ships from the frozen zone to the tropics, in search of the object of our solicitude. At last the months wear into years; but sleepless Hope will not yet give up the chase. Affection leads it forth, from time to time, to weigh improbable chances and to trust in impossible events. Then, years wear away, but

"The ship is still missing! Her mariners sleep far down in the depths of the fathomless deep; And no tidings shall tell if their death-grapple came By disease or by famine—by flood or by flame."

Such experiences as these have been familiar to some of our readers. They are becoming more general every year with the growth of our spreading commerce and the increasing number of our ships. As the vessels that we successfully launch multiply the ties, so they multiply the sorrows that connect us with the sea; for year after year some of them are added to that mysterious fleet that sails from port and never is heard from more. This fleet is larger than most of us imagine. It is not composed alone of the proud steamers and favorite packet-ships that have disappeared in the sea, as it were, before our eyes. Humble cod-fishermen and coasters, Cape Horn whalers, East Indian, foreign traders and Arctic explorers are in it. We can only realize their number when we reflect upon the adventurous character, and the far-reaching enterprise of our marine commerce. On the rugged sea-coasts of New England, which furnishes the bone and sinew of American seamen, are villages of orphans and widows, waiting and watching for a return from this fleet. In some of these the watchfires have burnt for years, and will be extinguished only by the death of the watchers!

Now, it is painful to think of these things. As they pass through our minds we cannot help inquiring, Are the dangers of the sea more omnipotent than when the sails of our commerce first tempted them? or are our ships less strongly fitted for service than they were in those days when all our packet business with Europe was successfully transacted by crafts of a hundred tons burden? Are our ships constructed as much for endurance as they are for speed or for stowage? Are their models as safe as they are elegant? Are our shipmasters as accomplished, in the practical duties of their profession, as were those who sailed in the gen-

eration before them? If we could answer these questions, we might be able to throw some light upon the mystery of missing ships.

It must be acknowledged that, like many other things under the influence of our progressive age, ships and seamen have degenerated. The sterling qualities that belonged to them in former days are now rare with us, who build for show and sail for reputation. As our commerce makes us more familiar with the ocean, we entertain less fear of its power and dangers, and so become habitually more reckless in meeting them. The consequence is, that disasters multiply, and ships are lost or missing, because all those who are interested have not been competent or faithful to discharge their duty. This duty belongs alike to the ship-builder and to the sailor, to the owner and to the master. When they discharge it faithfully, there is as much safety in navigating the sea as in traveling the land. It is when one or all of these are careless or incompetent that a sea voyage becomes dangerous and results in dreadful disaster. The carpenter left an augur hole unplugged, and the caulker a seam unsealed, and the ship sailed and never reached her destination. The owner overloaded her, or cleared her when she was unseaworthy, and she never returned to port. The master obtained his command, not because he was a practical seaman and an accomplished navigator, but because he had the influences of family or wealth to purchase the station; and he went to sea and never was heard from!

There are now nearly one hundred sail of coasting and foreign vessels over-due at the port of New York. Many of them have doubtless been detained on their voyage by unusual stress of weather, and will arrive in time more or less disabled. But it is more than probable that there are some of these vessels of which we shall never hear again.

On the 22d of January last the United States mail steamship Pacific, Captain Asa Eldredge, sailed from Liverpool for this port, with forty-five passengers and a ship's company of one hundred and forty-one officers and men. She has not yet arrived. Where is she? Our hopes and fears alternate as we strive to solve this mystery.

The British steamship Persia sailed from Liverpool three days after the Pacific, and after fourteen days arrived here in a crippled condition, reporting an uncommonly severe passage. The same report has been brought in by the United States steamship Arago, from Havre, and by other packets that sailed from Europe in January and February. Storms and icebergs have obstructed the Atlantic as never before, and it is not possible that the Pacific has altogether escaped their power. The ship was in good trim and the machinery in good order when she sailed. But her commander and her engineer were new men in their stations. With a new rival steamer close at his heels Captain Eldredge must have felt a proper ambition to sustain the character of the ship he had assumed, and would naturally be tempted to try her best qualities in the headlong race that has been running for years over the highway of the ocean. He knew that he would be expected to make a good passage. He knew that the Pacific and the Persia would be watched from both shores of the Atlantic; and he must have felt that the reputation of his ship, and of the American line, was put at stake in the voyage.

But days have worn into weeks, and weeks are wearing into months, and the Pacific has not arrived! In her swift race, did she strike and founder on the icy barriers that stretched across her course? She was provided with "water-tight compartments." So was the City of Glasgow, which sailed on the same voyage long ago, and has never arrived. The Arago only escaped destruction by almost a miracle.

A company has been formed in England entitled the "Patent Jointed Ship Company." They propose to construct vessels composed of several sections, jointed each into the other, and admitting of being disconnected. One engine, it is stated, would suffice to work three sets of sections; one set loading at one port, a second discharging at another port, while a third is performing the voyage between the ports of loading and discharge.

Mr. John Lawrence Bazier, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from \$5,000 to \$30,000 that he can jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky; three feet further than any man in the United States; one foot further than any man in the world; or that he can stand flat-footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

Gun barrels have lately been found on the field of the battle of Hubbardton, in Vermont, some of which, after being buried more than seventy-five years, contain cartridges that exploded with considerable violence, when the barrel was heated in the fire.



# THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:  
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1856.

Since the publication last week of our views upon the propriety of exacting from officials a full compliance with their public duties, and of our approval of the action of the Grand Jury in presenting the board of Supervisors on account of their neglect to cause the reports of the County Treasurer to be published, we have heard it announced that we were actuated by improper motives, and were instrumental in bringing the matter to the notice of that Grand Jury. It is a part of our business, as journalists, to expose public abuses and grievances, whenever they came to our knowledge, and no officer, however lofty his station, need expect that we shall be silent upon official neglects or misconduct that come to our knowledge, if we suppose an exposure of them will have a tendency to cause their correction or remedy. From this course we shall not be deterred by low muttered threats or hostile insinuations from any quarter. We have long been aware of the bitter opposition to this paper which has been and still is entertained on the part of some of the officials who love darkness rather than the light, and of the obstacles which they have studiously thrown in our path. We can assure them that their unremitting efforts to withdraw us from the proper course of our duties are utterly unavailing, and that the blows dealt at us will recoil with double force upon their own heads. The acts of officials are public property and we shall treat them as such. With the men, as individuals, we have nothing to do, but with their acts, as officers, we are concerned and claim the right to comment upon them. So long as we have facts to go upon and draw legitimate conclusions from them, we are sure that our patrons and the public will sustain us. If there be any, in such case, who carp at it, we shall regard them with the scorn and contempt which their degradation deserves. The threat publicly made by an official the other day that he would annihilate this press, we regard as supremely ridiculous, positively ludicrous, and we can scarcely suppress an outburst of cachinnation as we sit upon our three-legged stool and remember it. Let him be careful lest the infernal machine or *fougasse* which he may resort to for effecting his purpose, explode in his hands before he can set it under our office. We take it for granted that he meant a material annihilation, for we much doubt if his stupid brain is competent to conceive of any other.

We should be sorry to have it supposed that we were instigated by any individual motives in agreeing with the Grand Jury that those reports should be published. The paltry sum which would be paid for publishing them, in depreciated county scrip of uncertain value, is entirely too insignificant and trifling to attract attention or claim consideration for a single moment; yet we know that an obsequious set of vulgar sycophants, too timidly crouching and sneaking to make an open charge, have secretly and maliciously whispered and hinted and given utterance to vague and intangible surmises that greed of pelf incited us to make the comments which we did, and to take the part which we have done. It is true that one of us gave testimony before the Grand Jury; it is also true that such attendance before that body of inquest was under a subpoena duly served by the sheriff, and it is also true that the questions propounded to us were answered to the best of our knowledge, and we suppose it to be true that the presentment of the board of Supervisors was in some measure based upon information which we had it in our power to give. These vipers who emit their venom against us would have wished us, no doubt, to perjure ourselves and conceal from the grand inquisition anything derogatory to their bantlings. This is the only rational conclusion at which we can arrive in view of the whole matter. If we have been the means of contributing in any way to the correction of a public abuse and have conducted to the introduction of a more strict and faithful discharge of duty on the part of officials, we rejoice at it, however much galled jades may wince. We hope to hear no more of this matter, for it is really too puerile.

## Court of Sessions.

MONDAY, April 21, 1856.

Present—Hon. Charles Fernald, Judge; Cayetano Arenas and Valentine W. Hearne, Associate Justices.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The People vs. Jose (an Indian). Indictment for assault with intent to commit murder. Continued. Charles E. Huse, District Attorney, for the prosecution, and R. G. Glenn, Esq., for defendant.

The People vs. Nabor Rubio. Indictment for assault with intent to commit murder. Tried and found not guilty. C. E. Huse, District Attorney, for prosecution; R. G. Glenn and C. R. V. Lee, Esqs., for defendant.

TUESDAY, April 22.

The People vs. Jose (an Indian). Indictment for assault with intent to commit murder. The accused was tried and found guilty.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

The People vs. Jose (an Indian). Sentenced to one year in State Prison.

The opinion of the Court in reference to the presentment of the Supervisors by the Grand Jury, is as follows:

That the charges contained in the presentment are not sufficient to warrant the Court in instructing the District Attorney to draw an indictment thereon for the purpose of putting the parties mentioned upon the defence in this court. The offence charged consists of an omission to which no penalty attaches criminally; and further, the presentment does not charge wilful and corrupt misconduct, which it would seem be necessary to form the basis of a complaint for removal from office.

Adjourned for the term.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening direct from Sonora, that considerable excitement existed throughout that province at the time of his departure. The Mexican government had appointed Aguila to be Governor in place of Gandara. The latter refused to acknowledge Aguila and persisted in continuing in power, in spite of the orders of the central government. Gandara proposed to submit the whole matter to the people, and stated that he would abide by their vote upon it. Gandara had at Hermosillo three hundred soldiers and Aguila two hundred and fifty. Colonel Espejo, who was in command of the government forces at Guaymas, had been compelled to embark with his troops for Mazatlan.

On the 14th inst. a difficulty occurred at Los Angeles between the City Marshal, named Alfred Shelby, and another named Burgess, in which the latter was instantly killed by a pistol shot. A man named Taite, who was in company with Burgess at the time, was also shot in the breast and is reported to be in a critical condition. The difficulty originated at a fandango. Shelby was examined before Judge Hayes, who held him to bail in the sum of \$2500 to answer to the charge of manslaughter.

PERSONAL. We were visited yesterday by Walter Murray, Esq., of San Luis Obispo. It will be remembered that Mr. Murray contested the right of Castro to a seat in the legislature from that county, and had justice been meted out he would have obtained it. Mr. M. was at one time editor and proprietor of the Sonora Herald, which paper he conducted with marked ability and success.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Star says that on the 12th inst., the body of a man was found on the beach, about half a mile west of the landing at San Pedro. From some circumstances connected with it, there are suspicions of foul play.

Messrs. Pickering & Fitch have sold out their interest in the Alta California, and retired from the conduct of that paper. R. C. Moore & Co. are the present proprietors.

One thousand and five hundred dollars have been appropriated by the Legislature for the relief of Miss Olive Oatman.

Ex Governor Bigler, with his family, left San Francisco on the steamer of the 5th inst. for the Atlantic States.

Mr. J. S. Waite has disposed of his interest in the Los Angeles Star to Mr. William A. Wallace.

The Golden Era says—"There is to be a railroad from this city to the Mission Dolores, sure. The ground has been broken at the southern terminus, and the work is in progress—so look out for the engine!

John Phoenix, Esq., it is reported, is about to publish a new book under the title of the "Butterfield Papers."

RAILROAD FROM MARYSVILLE TO THE BAY. In compliance with a call in the city papers, says a recent number of the Marysville Express, there was a meeting of citizens friendly to the projected Railroad from this city to the Bay, at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening. Col. John R. Price, representing a number of capitalists, was present, and made a proposition substantially as follows: It is proposed to change the lower terminus of the road from Benicia to the Straits of Carquinas, at a point opposite Mare Island, the United States Naval Depot, where sufficient space for a depot will be given to the Railroad Company, together with one-sixteenth of a league of land, which is owned by the company represented by Mr. Price. It is further proposed to build the road to a point where, according to the report of Messrs. Lewis and Catherwood, it would cost one-third of the whole estimate of the road. From this amount, say \$1,000,000, twenty per cent. to be deducted, the balance to be paid, one-half in cash, the remainder in stock. If this proposition is accepted, the company who make the proposition will enter into obligations to complete their one-third of the road in a specified time, and the work will be promptly commenced. We cannot urge upon the directors too strongly the importance of prompt and energetic action. There are many reasons why they should move in the matter: first, they have already expended \$10,000 on their survey and other expenses, which will be lost if the work is not prosecuted; and secondly the importance of the work itself upon the future of Marysville. We sincerely hope that the resolution, asking the Directors to have an early meeting for the purpose of taking action in this matter, will not fall unheeded.

THE PROSPECT IN LOS ANGELES. The hills and plains present a very beautiful appearance now. The late rains have started out the young grass, and for the first time this year, everything wears a green robe. Fears have all along been expressed that the crops of wheat and barley would be a failure, and that there would be no grass. So great has been the drought that large herds of stock have been driven off to graze—some to the San Joaquin; some to the San Geronimo country; and others to the Mohave bottom. Many reports have been spread that large numbers of cattle have died from starvation. There has undoubtedly been much suffering among the cattle, but not to the extent indicated.

Now, however, everything is changed. The recent rains have encouraged everybody for the crops which were withering for lack of moisture, instead of being turned into pastures to feed famished animals, will yield a fair harvest. At least such is the opinion of farmers.—Star.

DEPOPULATION OF CALIFORNIA. The number of men who meet with violent deaths in California cannot be less than fourteen hundred a year, at the rate these deaths are occurring among us at present. The number resulting from mining casualties is enormously large, and will doubtless continue to increase in proportion to the extension of hydraulic washing. Those killed in this manner are the bone and sinew of the State, and California could much better afford to lose another class of men.—The deaths by banks caving, exceed at this time the homicide calendar. At the rate this mortality goes on, it will require the average number of men brought by five steamers to supply the places of those who meet with violent deaths.—Nevada Journal.

THE TRINITY INDIANS. The Shasta Courier is informed by a gentleman from Weaverville, that there has been a difficulty between the Indians and whites, on the South Fork of Trinity river. The Indians demanded some squaws with whom white men were living, and being refused them, raised a party of some four hundred, said to be Klamath Indians, armed with rifles and revolvers. They came upon the whites stealthily, and drove quite a number of them into an old building, where they had them corralled when our informant left. Sheriff Niblett, with a small party, had left Weaverville and gone to the assistance of the whites.

At a meeting of merchants, held in San Francisco, March 26th, to take into consideration the propriety of discountenancing the circulation of private coinage, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the time has arrived for placing the currency of this State on a sound basis, and that to continue to receive as currency private coinage, is attended with present inconvenience and possible ultimate loss to the community.

Resolved, That we will use all legitimate means to discountenance the circulation of private and illegal coin.

NOVEL IMPORTATION. From the Globe we learn that a citizen of San Francisco has recently imported into that place a pair of Japanese ponies. They are about the size of a Newfoundland dog, of a dun color, with finely formed head, neck, and limbs, and a great curiosity to all horsemen.

EARTHQUAKE. Reports from the Monte represent that a pretty sensible shaking was felt in that locality, on Monday night. Some of the good people were stirred out of a sound sleep. It was also felt in this city by many persons.—L. A. Star.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT FOR CALIFORNIA. We learn from Washington that the large number of letters returned from this State, not having reached the parties to whom they were addressed, has induced the Post Master General to adopt a plan which will in a great degree overcome this difficulty, arising no doubt from the transitory character of a large part of our population. The plan is to register at the post offices all letters to California that may be presented for the purpose; giving the name in full of the person to whom addressed; the post office at which received; and the place to which it is directed (being the supposed residence of the person) in this State. These registers are forwarded with the letters, from all parts of the United States to New York, where they are collected, and a list comprehending all such letters, is prepared and printed on a large sheet. On the departure of each mail from New York, a number of these lists are forwarded to the post masters of every county town in this State, who are charged with their distribution in the mining towns and villages of their respective counties. By this means a person in Nevada, for instance, will be able to learn that there is a letter in Shasta for him, or one in Trinity that there is one for him in the Nevada post office; the place from which it came serving to render more certain his identity. This arrangement will doubtless prove a useful auxiliary to the post office system.—Nevada Democrat.

SUB-MARINE APPARATUS. Stewart street warf was Tuesday visited by a large number of the citizens of San Francisco, to witness the experiments with the Sub-Marine Apparatus lately arrived on the bark Emily Banning. At 11 o'clock the novel exhibition commenced, and was continued for about three hours, during which time a great many of our most prominent citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to submerge themselves. The apparatus in use was the largest and most complete ever seen in this country, having the capacity of comfortably accommodating any eight curious and scientific gentlemen who were ambitious "to go down into the deep." The warf for some distance opposite the Emily Banning swarmed with an audience of anxious but exceedingly philosophical spectators, who sat on the piles staring at the exhibition under a broiling hot sun, perfectly happy with a glimpse at the machine, and envying those who could afford to hire boats. The curious hired boats and tried on the experiments themselves, and will not doubt write scientific and critical essays on the subject. An intelligent gentleman suggested that this apparatus would be almost indispensable in the event of the proposed Bulkhead being commenced.—S. F. Herald.

PARISIAN JEWELRY. An amusing incident took place last week at a ball given by an exalted personage in the Faubourg St. Germaine. The crowd which encumbered the saloons was such, and the jostling so great, that bracelets, diamond necklaces, &c., were torn from the persons of their fair wearers. Many disappeared forever, but a goodly number were found on the floor after the guests had taken their departure. Such was the quantity of jewelry collected that son excellence felt a curiosity to ascertain the sum they represented. He therefore sent for a jeweller, who carefully examined the gems. "What do you value all these at?" said the master of the house. "Monsieur," replied the jeweller, "the aggregate value is sixty francs!" The truth of this anecdote is vouched for.

Q ARTZ MILLS. At present there are at least 70 mills in active and successful operation, which by the 1st of January next will in all probability be increased to at least 80. This enumeration does not include those mills which have proved failures, or which are lying idle from other causes. The aggregate yields of these mills, the present year, will not be less than \$5,000,000—or nearly one-eighth of the entire shipment of treasure from the State!—Mining Journal.

## District Court, 1st District.

LOS ANGELES, Friday April 11th.

Burton & Blake vs. A. B. Thompson.—On change of venue from Santa Barbara—Judgment for plaintiffs, \$9,268; Sheriff's costs allowed for keeping cattle under attachment \$2000.

E. Muñoz vs. T. Amat, Bishop of Monterey. Dismissed. Also, R. S. Den vs. N. A. Den.

FINANCES OF TOULUMNE COUNTY. The Sonora Herald says that over \$27,000 of the indebtedness of that county has been redeemed since the first of January of the present year. The outstanding indebtedness of the county at present, is less than \$65,000. In November last, the debt was over \$97,000. In four months the indebtedness of the county has been diminished nearly \$23,000.

ROBERT SCHUYLER ALIVE. In a Washington letter to the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, dated the 4th inst., the following paragraph appears: "By this morning's package of German newspapers, published in my birth-place, I find a positive statement that Robert Schuyler lives in the little town of Brugge, in the Principality of Rudolstadt, Germany."

A grizzly bear is now on exhibition at Sacramento, which is said to weigh over two thousand pounds.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]  
Europe and the United States.

NUMBER TWO.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD: In the first communication a material error was made in the name of the place where the Congress of Crowned Heads held their meetings in the year 1822; it was at Verona, in Italy, that the celebrated Congress was held. Castlereagh cut his throat in August, 1822, when he was in the act of preparing for his journey to represent England in that Congress. It was at Verona that France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia resolved to aid Spain in putting down her rebellious subjects at home and abroad. In that celebrated Congress they declared "representative governments and a free press incompatible with monarchical governments, and they reciprocally pledged themselves to each other to use their best endeavors to put both down." In pursuance of their decree, a French army invaded Spain and put down a liberal movement there, soon after the action of this celebrated Congress. But the Duke of Wellington, on the part of England, protested against this action so far as it related to her American Colonies, and even threatened the use of the British fleet.

The Corriere Italiano which came by the last mail, states that France and Turkey opposed the proposition to give a representative government to the two principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia.

This indicates Napoleon's intention, and that the Paris Congress now in session will, in all probability, re-establish the Verona platform. The probability is that peace will be established in Paris. But the question of vast importance to us is, will the French and English Alliance survive the cause that gave it birth?

Those who have closely examined our present difficulties with England, must feel great astonishment at the course of the English statesmen in relation to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, as well as the enlistment affair. The only explanation of their conduct that I can divine is, that their object in taking the present stand is to carry the French alliance to the Western World after they have settled the Eastern question; and the news by last mail, of the joint embassy of England and France to Brazil would seem to confirm the supposition that Lord Clarendon's speech in the House of Lords, when he first announced the Anglo French Alliance, that it contemplated the West as well as the East.

The Brazil movement, the Tripartite Treaty proposed some time ago in relation to Cuba, and their recent treaty with Spain are strong indications that France is backing England in the stand she has taken with us. On the other hand there are strong reasons to believe that Napoleon has become tired of the English alliance. A peace with Russia will accomplish the end he desired in forming the alliance. If peace is established at Paris now, Napoleon deserves the credit thereof. England very unwillingly followed Napoleon in the movement, but Napoleon saw that the next campaign against Russia, if successful, must enure solely to the benefit of England. The Russian occupation of Asiatic Turkey did France no injury, but did the English trade with Persia and Central Asia much damage. Moreover, the destruction of the Russian Baltic fleet would increase the maritime ascendancy of Great Britain in Europe. The saying of Madame de Pompadour is revived and circulated in the French newspapers. She was asked her opinion about the secret springs of European politics, and she replied: "All I can make out of it is, that whenever any nation has built a fleet sufficient to equal that of England, England loses no time to get into a war with that nation, and never stops the war until she annihilates that fleet." England, then, since the death of Madame de Pompadour, has well maintained the character above given her by that lady. Since her death England destroyed the splendid fleets of Spain and France, and never made peace with them until their fleets were "annihilated." This she done in war, but in 1807, when at peace with Denmark, she piratically demanded of that nation to deliver to her her fleet and armaments, or she would destroy them and the city of Copenhagen. The high spirit of the Danes, although threatened with overpowering force, would not submit to the demands of this highway robber. Churches, charity hospitals, and two thousand houses were rendered tenantless, and two thousand lives were lost in this worse than barbarian outrage.

Again, in October, 1827, the English fleet united with the Russian fleet, treacherously, in time of peace, pounced on the Turkish fleet, and sunk 214 vessels of war in the Bay of Navarino. The destruction of their fleet enabled Russia, in a few months after, to invade Turkey in Europe and Asia. She then became master of the Black Sea. She fortified Sebastopol, and was building an imposing fleet, which she was exercising in the Black Sea. This alarmed England, and she gladly joined France in alliance to destroy that fleet. Thus has she carried out her old policy in the days of Madame de Pompadour. Napoleon's peace policy stops her designs on the Russian Baltic fleet. At great expense she prepared the materials, and having them on hand for Russia, her negotiations with us become defiant, as if she proposed to carry out her old policy with us. Those who have noticed the secret key to British policy, have been surprised that she let us escape so long. We did not increase our navy, and therefore her



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fears were not excited; besides, our cotton kept her manufactures going, and we often supplied her with bread. These circumstances saved us so far; and even now we may have peace with her if we allow her to violate our laws on our own territory with impunity, and allow her to give her own interpretation to solemn treaties entered into with us; and if we allow her to fortify the Bay Islands and protect the Mosquito King, in violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, why, then, we will be good friends. These indignities we must submit to, or meet the alternative of war with that mighty power. The London Times is now the organ of the British Cabinet, and that paper generally prepares a leader for the steamer, chiefly intended for our markets, as the Paris Moniteur contained the bulletins of Napoleon the Ist. The last, dated the 9th of February, says: "We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms." Again, the same organ says: "The belief is prevalent that this country cannot and will not make further concessions. It remains to be seen what spirit our transatlantic friends will manifest at the receipt of the news that a treaty of peace with Russia is likely to be concluded." The insults conveyed to American courage in the extract quoted is but a small sample of what the British political press now teems with. The press follows in the wake of the ministers. Lord Palmerston lately said to Castellon, the Nicaraguan minister: "We have been disposed to treat the United States with some degree of consideration, but in reference to this subject it is a matter of total indifference to Her Majesty's government what she may say or do."

Lord Clarendon is said to have treated our minister at London in the most imperiously insulting manner, which Mr. Buchanan promptly resented on the spot, and afterwards by refusing to attend a *soiree* given by the lady of Lord Palmerston. The temper of the English statesmen, the tone of the British press, with few exceptions, (commercial papers,) and the subject matter in controversy, the occupation of the Bay Islands in the Bay of Honduras, and the Protectorate of the Mosquito kingdom, all indicate war. England, now armed to the teeth, will not abandon her hold on Central America, unless she is compelled by war to do so. On the 4th April, 1849, the British Vice-Consul at New Grenada, wrote thus to Lord Palmerston: "This country will be overrun by North American adventurers, unless an arrangement is made by negotiation for a protectorate and transit favorable to British interests." The British must have favorable treaties, or they perish by the side of these North American adventurers. Again, the same official says to Lord Palmerston: "The welfare of my country and the desire of its obtaining the control of so desirable a spot in the commercial world, and to free it from the competition of so adventurous a race as the North Americans, impel me to address your lordship with so much freedom." So, England must have the control of the transit across the Isthmus, and that control must be freed from our competition. Since the date of this official letter, England made and violated the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Since she signed the treaty she seized possession of the five Bay Islands, and in defiance of her pledged faith in the treaty, now occupies them, and tenders us the alternative of war. Brother Jonathan will not hesitate, in fact he cannot. He will not permit a highwayman to fortify himself on the high-road between his house and his farm. He is opposed by every consideration to war, but the old man would rather fight than be degraded, gagged, and manacled by a highwayman. Let us see what this set bully will have to meet before this war she is about to force on us is ended. England has ten ships-of-war in commission to the one we have, but we have nearly ten times the material that England has. There is no calculating the amount of our naval stores and all the material of war. A little patriotic enthusiasm put into our ordinary energy will put these materials together. Our tonnage afloat at this moment falls little, if any, short of six millions. Allowing one man to every twenty tons, and we have now afloat three hundred thousand men. This amount of men it now takes to work our enormous tonnage. Let us even say one man to twenty-five tons, and we have still a quarter of a million of men. This is more than France and England united have now afloat, although they are now at the war completely.

The Laws of Nations in modern times on the declaration of war, all vessels from home at the time are not subject to capture until after their return. Our clippers, with a little repairs, will make splendid vessels for war purposes. Last year, 1855, there were built in the United States upwards of 400,000 tons of shipping. In three months after the declaration of war, we could put timber afloat carrying half a million of men—not hirelings, but freemen, who dearly love their country and flag, and who would fight as men never before did. Let us suppose that one-fifth of this force should visit an Island west of London; what would become of that nation—that nation that has maintained the maritime ascendancy of the world by piracy on the ocean and robbery on land for the last two centuries. It would be a blessing for humanity if this great national nuisance should be abated. Our beloved country, in the hands of an All-wise Providence, is destined to do the holy work.

War is a great calamity; but the loss of national dignity and honor is still a greater calamity to a nation. We ask but justice and equality as a nation; we ask no favors. Before we submit to the degradation that England would impose on us, we choose the alternative tendered us. England is moving on her own destruction. She knows our power. About two years ago, some of the small fry of the London papers sneered at our Navy; the Thunderer reproved them, observing that a "nation with such a commercial marine as they have, was powerful even though she had not an armed fleet or vessels, yet with her commercial marine that whitens every sea on this globe, she could in six months—nay, six weeks—send out an armament that would sweep the ocean." I believed the Times then; I believe the fact will be demonstrated when circumstances need it. England must be demented to provoke Brother Jonathan. I yet think England will be taught a lesson of humility at Paris, where Lord Clarendon now is. To prepare for such contingency, the Bulwer mediation is proposed. *Nous verrons.* B.

**A CALIFORNIA INVENTION.** A French Engineer, named Le Roy, of this city, has invented a reaping machine, which in point of labor saving and expedition surpasses McCormick's. A great improvement in this is in the construction of the wheel, which is not liable to break its cogs.—*S. F. News.*

#### New Advertisements

##### Public Notice.

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

ENCARNACION CARILLO DE ROBBINS,  
By her Attorney,  
HARVEY B. BLAKE.  
ap24 1m

##### For Sale.

ABOUT fifty acres of BARLEY, enclosed by a good substantial fence, will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for cattle. For particulars, apply on the premises, Arroyo del Burro, two miles north of Santa Barbara.  
ap24 1m PETER TUTE.

##### 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.  
ap24 1y ALLEN COLUMBER.

##### Probate Notice.

IN the matter of the last will and testament of Carmen Dominguez, deceased—  
Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Probate Court of the county of Santa Barbara for a decree of distribution of the property of said testator among the heirs thereto, and that the said application will be heard in the said Court on Monday, May 26th, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
GEORGE D. FISHER,  
Clerk of Probate Court.  
By THOS. W. HARPER, Deputy.  
ap24 4

##### ELECTION NOTICE.

AN election will be held on Monday, the 5th day of May, proximo, for the following City Officers, to wit:  
Mayor;  
Five members of the Common Council;  
Marshal;  
City Treasurer;  
City Attorney.  
The Polls to be opened in the corridor of the house of Dona Isabel Yorba, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and remain open until sunset.  
The election to be conducted according to the law regulating elections.  
The following persons have been appointed officers of said election:  
Inspector—JOSE CARRILLO.  
Judges—CHARLES PIERCE,  
WM. B. KEEF.  
By order of the Common Council.  
VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretary.  
Santa Barbara, April 22, 1856. ap24 2

##### AVISO ELECTORAL.

UNA eleccion tendra lugar el Lunes, 5º de Mayo, proximo, para elegir los siguientes oficiales de la municipalidad:  
Mayor;  
Cinco Concejeros;  
Mariscal;  
Tesorero;  
Procurador.  
La urna de votos se abrirá en el corredor de la casa de Dona Isabel Yorba a las ocho de la mañana, y quedará abierta hasta ponerse el sol.  
La votacion se arreglará conforme a la ley que gobierna las elecciones.  
Las siguientes personas se han nombrado oficiales:  
Inspector—JOSE CARRILLO.  
Jueces—CARLOS PIERCE,  
GUILLERMO B. KEEF.  
Por orden del concejo municipal.  
VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretario.  
Santa Barbara, 22 de Abril de 1856.

##### F. J. MAGUIRE

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH

Groceries,  
Provisions, and  
Liquors.  
Also, to his assortment of  
Hardware,  
Crocery,  
Bridles,  
Headstalls,  
Spurs,  
Men's Clothing,  
Tobacco,  
Cigars,  
Cigarritos,  
&c., &c.,  
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

5 BALE BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—  
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.

#### Advertisements.

##### NEW GOODS! At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
STATE STREET,

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

Consisting of  
Groceries of every description,  
Wines and Liquors,  
Hardware,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods,  
Silk Goods,  
Clothing,  
Farming Utensils of all descriptions,  
Crockery and Glassware,  
Carriages,  
Wagons,  
Harness, &c.,  
Lumber, Doors,  
Windows, &c.  
And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.

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

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [a29 tf

Labor omnia vincit! Ex nihilo nihil fit!!!

##### New Arrangement!!!

THE undersigned having purchased the furniture and fixtures of the "Santa Barbara Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon," offers his services to its former patrons and the public generally, and assures them that, if strict attention to business, a steady hand and a sharp razor will merit their patronage, they will always find these conveniences at the above named establishment, No. 45 Bardillo's building, State street, Santa Barbara.  
mh27 WM. A. STREETER.

##### Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FORBUSH & DENNIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against either of the firm are requested to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.  
ROSWELL FORBUSH,  
THOMAS DENNIS.  
Santa Barbara, March 20, 1856. my20 tf

##### REMOVAL.

**JANSON BOND & CO.,**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
Have removed their Stock to  
95 Battery, corner of Clay street,  
WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.  
They have in store and constantly arriving—  
India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;  
Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown  
Sheetings;  
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea. Drills;  
7-8, 4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings;  
Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;  
Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;  
Keystone, Jewett City, and Octonora stripes;  
Merrimack, Cochecho, Cenestoga and Allen's Prints;  
Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.;  
Cotton Duck, various brands, from 900 to 10;  
Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks;  
Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.  
Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods;  
Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;  
Cotton Hosi, Socks, Shirts and Overalls;  
Blue and white, blue & white, green & orange do.;  
And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND,  
ap3 3m 95 Battery st., cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—**  
A large Invoice just received.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
ja24 State street.

**5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—**  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
ja24 State street.

##### American House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has responded the American House, in his new building on Gata 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.  
ja3 tf

##### Just Received,

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine ADORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by  
FORBUSH & DENNIS,  
n8 tf State street.

**100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER**  
For sale by  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
ja24 State street.

**JUSTICES' BLANKS** for sale at  
THIS OFFICE.

##### Notice.

WM. 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.  
fe7 tf

##### Public Notice.

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

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

**10 BBLs. SUGAR CURED HAMS—**  
Just received, and 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.

#### Advertisements.

##### Pacific Express Company.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, and  
ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,  
AND

OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.  
COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.  
TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.

Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.  
Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mining Companies.  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.  
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

##### Gilbert & Hedges' SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS.

IN CONNECTION WITH  
G. H. Wines & Co.'s California, Oregon, Atlantic and European Express.

HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.  
Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasure received, forwarded, and INSURED at our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of  
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, as we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All we ask is a trial.  
GILBERT & HEDGES.  
F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. o4 tf

**50 KEGS E. BOSTON SYRUP—**  
For sale by  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

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

**CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and half lbs—**  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
ja24 State street.

##### 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, PRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York.  
The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasure.  
We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates; approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters appertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms.

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

##### 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;  
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.  
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.  
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be receipted for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. ja3

**HIDES, HORNS, DEER SKINS—**  
Furs of all description,  
Old Copper, &c., &c.  
taken in exchange for Goods, or purchased for cash at the highest market price, at the store of  
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
mh27 State street.

##### 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. se6 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

**D. S. LORD & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,  
my24 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

**HEDGES & PICKETT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,  
COMMISSION BUYERS,  
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,  
ja14 tf SAN FRANCISCO.

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

#### Anuncios.

##### 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 a 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,  
Calzado,  
Tejidos,  
Merceria,

—TAMBIEN—  
Arados,  
Abarrotes,  
Vinos,  
Silleria,  
Baquetas,  
Espuelas,  
Frenos.

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

##### Expreso de la Costa Meridional!

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

HABIENDONOS juntado con la casa antedicha, ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepasadas por cualquiera casa en California.  
Cartas, paquetes, fardos y tesoro recibidos, llevados y asegurados en todos nuestros despachos en la Costa Meridional, hasta el ultimo momento, paratodas las partes de California, Oregon, los Estados Atlanticos y Europa.

La atencion sera dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, que sean mandadas con prestos a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que reliere al negocio de un expreso sera cuidado y ejecutado prontamente, siendo resueltos a no ser vencidos por cualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es: una prueba.  
GILBERT Y HEDGES.  
F. PUIG Y HERMANO,  
o11 tf Agentes, Santa Barbara.

##### Caleas.

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

##### Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido elocumbra de cortar leña, de matar reses 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 transgredir sobre esta isla sera proseguido de segun la ley.  
A. B. THOMPSON.  
Santa Barbara; 23 de Agosto de 1855. au23 tf

##### Aviso Publico.

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

##### Libreria Espanola

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

**20,000 TOMOS** de Libros en Espanol, Yngles, Frances, Italiano y Aleman. Sobre todos los ramos de la literatura. Deseoso de realizar se vende actualmente a precio de costo.  
Calendarios Mexicanos de 1855 a doce reales la docena.  
Musica instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas canciones españolas.  
Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Hispano Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales periodicos mejicanos, Peruanos y Chilenos.  
Las ordenes del interior seran ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad. o25 tf

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

**R. E. RAIMOND Y CA.,**  
AGENTES MARITIMOS,  
Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS.  
68 calle de Sacramento,  
Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. [s13

Agente en Santa Barbara—TOMAS DENNIS.  
Todos los encargos confiados a el se despacharan debidamente y fielmente y con la mayor prontitud.

**500 QR. SACKS FLOUR—**  
Martinez and Golden Gate Mills.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
ja24 State street.

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

**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.

**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.,  
ja24 State street.

**50 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—**  
Just received ex Laura Bevan.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.



# THE GAZETTE.

True Success in Life.

It is said that "the life of a man who leaves no property or family provision of his own acquiring, at his death, is felt to have been 'a failure'." There are many modes in which the life of an industrious, provident and able man may have been far other than "a failure," even in a commercial point of view, when he leaves his family with no greater money-inheritance than that with which he began the world himself. He may have preserved his family during the years in which he has lived amongst them, in the highest point of efficiency for future production. He may have consumed to the full extent of his income, producing but accumulating no money capital for reproductive consumption; and indirectly, but not less certainly, he may have accumulated whilst he has consumed, so as to enable others to consume profitably. If he have had sons, whom he has trained to manhood, bestowing upon them a liberal education and causing them to be diligently instructed in some calling which requires skill and experience, he is an accumulator. If he have had daughters, whom he has brought up in habits of order and frugality, apt for all domestic employments, instructed themselves, and capable of carrying forward the duties in instruction, he has reared those who, in the honorable capacity of wife, mother and mistress of a family, influence the industrial powers of the more direct laborers in no small degree! and being the promoters of all social dignity and happiness, create a noble and virtuous nation. By the capital thus spent in enabling his children to be valuable members of society, he has accumulated a fund out of his consumption which may be productive at a future day. He has postponed his money-contribution to the general stock, but he has not withheld it altogether. He has not been the "wicked and slothful servant." On the other hand, many a man, whose life, according to the mere capitalist doctrine, has not been "a failure," and who has taught his family to attach only a money value to every object in creation, bequeaths to the world successors whose rapacity, ignorance, unskillfulness and improvidence will be so many charges upon the capital of the nation. He that has been weak enough, according to this doctrine, not to believe that the whole business of man is to make a "muck-hill," may have spent existence in labors, public or private, for the benefit of his fellow creatures; but his life is "a failure!" The greater part of the clergy, of the bar, of the medical profession, of the men of science and literature, of the defenders of their country, devote their minds to high duties, and some to heroic exertions, without being inordinately anxious, to guard themselves against such "a failure." It would, perhaps, be well if some of those who believe that all virtue is to be solved into pounds sterling, were to consider that society demands from the money making classes "a more than ordinary contribution, not to indiscriminate benevolence, but to those public instruments of production—educational institutions, improved sanitary arrangements—which are best calculated to diminish the interval between the very rich and the very poor.—*Charles Knight's Knowledge is Power.*

"La, me!" sighed Mrs. Partington, "here I have been sufferin' the bigmies of death three mortal weeks. Fust I was seized with a bleeding phrenology in the left hemisphere of the brain, which was exceeded by a stoppage of the left ventilator of the heart. This gave me an inflammation in the borax and now I'm sick with the chloroform morbus. There is no blessin' like that of health, particularly when you're sick."

It is stated that the capital invested in the oyster trade of Baltimore amounts to \$5,000,000, and that five hundred vessels and fifteen thousand men are employed in it. There is an ordinance there prohibiting the sale of oysters during the summer, which has driven \$1,000,000 of the capital to Philadelphia and New York.

"What!" exclaimed the accomplished and fashionable Fitzwiggles to the exquisitely lovely Miss De La Sparrowgrass; "What would you be, dearest, if I should press the stamp of love upon these sealingwax lips?" "I," responded the fairy-like creature, "should be—stationary!"

"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?" "Pshaw! what are you talking about?" "Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't do so."

**A DROLL FIGURE OF SPEECH.** The California Farmer of 29th February, in an article entitled "What California wants," says of San Francisco: "Dullness reigns in the marts of her merchants, and the still streets proclaim, in a voice of thunder, a change is near."—*S. F. Chronicle.*

A certain Millerite author tried to get a publisher to print his book proving that the world would come to an end in three months, and wait nine months for his pay! The publisher didn't like the looks of the last six months.

If a man cannot find ease within himself, it is to little purpose to seek it any where else.

**Indian Statistics.**  
The fifth volume of the grand work on the North American Indians, executed by Mr. Sch. O'craft and published at the expense of the government has lately been issued from the press. We condense from it the interesting statistical particulars.  
There are in the United States thirteen tribes who are denominated semi-civilized, belonging to three generic stocks of language, namely: the Iroquois, Algonquin, and Appalachian. These tribes are the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees; the Oneidas of New York and Wisconsin, the Senecas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Cayugas; the Mohicans or Stockbridges, Brothertons and Christian Delawares, and the Iroquois of St. Regis Canton, New York. They number collectively a fraction under 66,000 souls; they cultivate 883,869 acres of land, raise 304,202 bushels of grain, and have about 7000 bearing fruit trees. They possess 6,052 horses, 6,766 neat cattle, 3,474 wild cows, 884 sheep, 103,999 hogs, and a total of 2,534 plows, and other agricultural implements.

Of this population, the four Appalachian tribes west of the Arkansas, namely: the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, constitute by far the largest number. These tribes are not only far advanced in agriculture and industry, but they possess fixed governments, consisting of legislative assemblies, a judiciary and an elective executive.  
The colonized tribes of Kansas, including the indigenous tribes, number 30,000. Of this number 14,000 consists of the fragmentary tribes gathered out of the old States since 1824. By adding to them the four Appalachian tribes, we have a total of 80,000 souls as the result of the removal policy for thirty years. The gross Indian population of Nebraska is 48,360. The whole area of the public domain still in the occupancy of the wild tribes, between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean, is estimated at 1,733,698 square miles, or 1,065,094,890 acres.

The statistics of education and christianity are instructive. The whole number of Indian children at school, in all the tribes who are the subjects of educational labor, is 2,696; the number of Indian adults in the same area, professing christianity, is 5,786. There are 172 white, and 98 native teachers, of all denominations.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Louisville Journal says: Some of the citizens of Eastport, Miss., have presented Mr. Rust, of Ark., with a silver cup for whipping Horace Greeley. It has been intimated pretty strongly that Rust had a cup too much when he did the deed—though many a sober man has done worse things.

Julia-maria-ann Cauliflower says, "when she fell in love, she felt as if she was sliding down an ice mountain on a little hand-sled, with a chunk of rainbow in her bosom as big as a pound of swan-down, expecting to be landed in a lake of honey filled with islands all covered with posy-beds."

**CHINESE EMIGRATION.** Count de Bouzet, the French Governor of Tahiti, has written to M. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, to make endeavors to divert the stream of Chinese emigration from California to Tahiti, in which he promises them equal rights and protection.

One of the modest candidates for the office of Mayor of Chicago, says he does not care much for the office himself, but it would be a source of great satisfaction to his family, after his death, to see his portrait hung in the City Hall with those of the other Mayors.

In Russia, where the Greek Church is the State religion, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists may hold the highest offices in the State. Nesselrode is a member of the Church of England.

An excited gentleman once announced to the Connecticut Legislature a steamboat explosion, as follows: "Sister Meeker, and ledgers of the membership, the Elliver Ollsworth biled her buster."

A just man should account nothing more precious than his word, nothing more venerable than his faith, and nothing more sacred than his promise.

Consider how much more you often suffer from your anger and grief than from those very things for which you are angry and grieved.

A generous, virtuous man lives not to the world, but his own conscience; he, as the planets above, steers a course contrary to that of the world.

If you meet with a person subject to infirmities, never deride them in him, but bless God that you have no occasion to grieve for them in yourself.

Why are your nose and chin always at variance? Because words are constantly passing between them.

Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest.

It takes two thousand years for a current gold coin to be worn out.

No men are so oft in the wrong, as those who pretend to be always in the right.

A good man is influenced by God himself, and has a kind of divinity within him.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

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

**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.,  
fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

**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.,  
fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Silver! Silver!**  
FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Silver 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.

**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 Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axes and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description.

Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nurseries in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass.

The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch.  
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 of 100 lbs.  
SAML H. PRITCHARD,  
d37 3m Agent for Manufacturers.

**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 this business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the country, he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of merchandise filled and forwarded promptly.  
SAML H. PRITCHARD,  
d37 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

**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 220 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 32 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. 24 miles.  
West end, Santa Cruz Island, S. 67° E. 33 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,  
HARTMAN BACHE,  
Maj Topogr. Engrs. Br. Maj.  
Office 12th Light House District,  
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27th, 1855.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

**Hurrah 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 the 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 expression.  
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.  
5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to much perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.  
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 for years, he assures all concerned that 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 perfect 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 prepaid, enclosing cash for Work.  
Bills 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. [o1]

**Railroad House.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

**THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE** accommodation of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.  
The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached.  
Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.  
HALEY & THOMPSON,  
my24tf Railroad House.

**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.**  
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 generally prevalent, and which is the cause 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 great nervous centre; and to the nervous system generally. This disease, which is too often consequent upon 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 organic lesions of the brain, which produces fatuity, dementia, and delirium.  
For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapkey 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.  
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**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, 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.  
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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.

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, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will ensure him a share of success. All consultations, by 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 unquestionable veracity from 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.  
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**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 Gonorrhea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Gangrenous, and Cancerous Ulcers, Eruptions, Eczema, Vaginitis, Uteritis, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkey'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. Czapkey's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrheal diseases. Having been tested, it possesses the power of chemically destroying 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. Czapkey's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the disease can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment. 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. Czapkey fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrheal, 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. However, the disease has not been tested, it is useful in neutralizing the poisonous secretions, which, by absorption, produce the horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis. It has been administered by the Doctor in many thousand cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subvert 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 cure, Dr. L. J. Czapkey will furnish (gratis) a prescription for his Blood Purifier.  
All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapkey, 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.  
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**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. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the world, and he has no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourselves from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances do not allow to have an increase in their families, should call at Dr. L. J. Czapkey's Medical Institute, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, and they will receive every assistance and the most judicious advice. Offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without the fear of molestation. If desired, Dr. C. will visit the ladies at their residences.  
The attention of the reader is called to the following: A lady of high standing in society, and great respectability, published a card in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, September 14th, 1851, which is as follows:  
"A CARD. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapkey, for the successful cure of herself and child. The latter, having been afflicted by a severe attack of 'Cholera Infantum,' was given up as incurable by some of the celebrated physicians, when she called on Dr. Czapkey, of whom she heard very favorable reports, and who, after a short period, restored the child to perfect health. Encouraged by this extraordinary result, she sought advice herself, for the scrofulous malady with which she had been afflicted for eight years, and which withstood the treatment of the best physicians in Europe and America. But Dr. Czapkey has succeeded in affording her permanent relief, so that she can now enjoy life, which, since eight years, and lost all charms to her. She therefore deems it due to herself, and to all sick and afflicted, to recommend Dr. Czapkey as one of the most skillful physicians within the United States."

Cor. Walnut and 7th sts., Philadelphia, Pa.  
A. Glaser, Notary Public, 126, 7th st.  
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**SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA.** DR. L. J. CZAPKAY would call especial attention to Syphilitic and Gonorrheal diseases. In the first stages of either of these complaints he guarantees a perfect and effectual cure in a few days, without hindrance, to business or the slightest inconvenience. The Doctor's method of treating them combines all the latest improvements by the medical faculty, with discoveries made by himself more effective than any thing yet known, which secures the patient from the possibility of secondary symptoms, and removes the disease in the shortest possible time.

Secondary Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Buboes, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroy the soft parts, and cause the bone to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly. Nodes or painful swellings in the bones; splashes upon the skin, cases of which the Doctor sees daily in his office, and which are the result of improper treatment. Also Ulcers, Sores and Pimples, and injuries to the constitution, which after a long period of suffering destroy life. It will also be remembered that these disorders are hereditary, passing from parent to child, and entailing upon the offspring a ruined constitution. For the cure of all these forms of diseases, the doctor guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

The Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give them such satisfaction as they can obtain nowhere else. His rooms are Nos. 1 and 2, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts, San Francisco.  
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