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Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, &c.

A correspondent of one of our cotemporaries, in noticing the "pork treatment," or rubbing with bacon in cases of scarlet fever, says that such fevers are supposed to be caused by a poisonous substance floating in the air, which is first inhaled and then conveyed, by nervous influence, to all the mucous membranes, but particularly to the internal surface of the scarf skin. He says that if the precise time was known, when the seed animalcule, or whatever it may be, is received into the system, it might perhaps be destroyed before it could do harm; but as this cannot be known, then the next best thing is to hasten its development on the surface, where it will die speedily from contact with the air. He thinks, therefore, that the best treatment is that by water. Abstinence from food, and bathing the skin with tepid water, he considers would be enough in ordinary cases, while in severe ones, ice cloths to the throat and wet sheets he supposes would be very efficacious. He would give the patient as much cold water to drink as nature demanded. When even the medical profession, confessedly, knows so little about scarlet fever, it may not be without benefit to give this theory as wide a circulation as possible. It may, at least, set capable physicians to thinking, and so lead, finally, to a better understanding of the disease.

This theory reminds us of one which an eminent physician holds regarding small pox, if not, indeed, regarding eruptive fevers generally. Instead, however, of attributing small pox to seed animalcule, he considers it rather as of vegetable origin, inclining to think the disease produced by a sort of fungus, growing under the scarf skin, and flowing in the pustule. Light, air, heat and moisture, all indispensable to the vegetable growth, are certainly also to the small pox. All are agreed, we believe, that what produces the eruption causes the fever, and not that the fever originates the eruption. This is one point in favor of the theory. Another is, that the face, which is most exposed to the light, is generally more severely marked than other parts of the body. Another is that the disease is propagated of seed, for how else explain inoculation? Even vaccination favors the seed theory, the only difference being that the fungus, in a vaccination, does not spread, but is confined, so to speak, to the development of a single flower.

The theory, at first sight, seems fanciful, and we are far from endorsing it, nor, indeed, has its author, to our knowledge, ever publicly taught or maintained it. More facts, in his opinion, probably are required to demonstrate it. Nevertheless, it may be substantially true, and should it turn out so, it will revolutionise, to a great degree, the treatment of eruptive fevers. One fact which so far forth sustains the theory, is that keeping the patient constantly smeared as is often done in southern Europe, is indisputably beneficial. The oil excludes the air, without which vegetable life cannot live, and consequently the fungus dies. Doubtless, if bathing with bacon is efficient in scarlet fever, as many parents lately have assured us, it operates in the same way.

The writer in our cotemporary and the physician we have referred to agree in many points as to the causes of eruptive fever. Both regard the fever as the result of a poisoning growth, affecting the mucous membranes, especially the internal surface of the scarf skin. One attributes its origin to seed animalcule, bone; the other considers it to be a vegetable or fungus growth. The one by the plentiful application of water, seeks to bring it out on the skin, when, as he says, it dies. But if, as the other thinks, the disease is of vegetable origin, then is not its appearance on the skin, especially in small pox, caused by flowering? Of course, whichever notion (if either) be correct the disease ceases soon after in consequence of this appearance on the surface. But it ceases, in such case, only because it has exhausted itself—it has vegetated, bloomed and bore its seed—and therefore it dies; and if the patient recovers, it is because nature is too strong for the disorder, and not because the disorder has been out short. Now, if it could be proved that eruptive fevers, small pox especially, were of vegetable origin, the better plan might be by the exclusion of light, or heat, or air to starve out the disease at once. Of course, we give no opinion ourselves on these theories. We only notice them as a part of the events of the day, and in the hope that they

may lead to a better knowledge of eruptive fevers. Even to disprove them would be to gain so much negative knowledge. That the theories appear at first sight fantastical is but little against them; for the circulation of the blood, three centuries ago, seemed quite as absurd to the medical profession. "Prove all things" is the right motto.—*Phila. Ledger.*

John Phenix in Boston.

The Knickerbocker of February contains a letter from John Phenix, written in Boston, which is, in a very extensive sense of the word, rich:

Letter to the Editor, from John Phenix.
It is Sunday in Boston. I have been sitting in my room, No. 78 Tremont House, by the window, which commands a cheerful view of a grave yard, musing on various matters and things in a solemn state of mind well befitting the place and the occasion. Seventeen inches of snow fell last night, and Boston looks white like the Island of Iehaboe, and to the full as desolate. Through the hollow and reverberating passages of this ancient building; around the corners of the sinuous streets; from each door and window, in every private and public building, and from the houses of God, resounds the peculiar sharp, hacking cough of the population of Boston. Every soul of them has it. It is the disease of the country. When I meet an acquaintance in the street, I abstain from the usual greeting and invariably say, "How is your cough?" and the reply invariably is, "About the same." Coughing, and the ancient pastime of hawking, (followed by expectoration,) are the principal amusements in this cold city. In the grave yard beneath my window, on a slate tombstone, may be found, I am informed, the following touching inscription:

"Here I lie bereft of breath,
Because a cough carried me off,
Then a coffin they carried me off in."

which, I doubt not, describes the case of the majority of the silent incumbents of that place of rest.

The Tremont House is in many respects a good institution; it is perfectly clean and well arranged, the attendance is good and the fodder excellent; but there is an indescribable air of gloom and solemnity pervading the entire establishment well suited to Boston, but chilling to a stranger to the last degree. The waiters, dressed in black, with white neckcloths, move silently and sadly about the tables, looking like so many Methodist ministers with thirteen children, four hundred a year, and two donation parties; the man in the office never smiles—in any point of view; a large Bible with the name of the House stamped upon it in gilt letters, (to prevent religious strangers from bottling it,) lies on every table, and the chamber maids attend family prayers in the basement. All is "grand, gloomy," and it must be confessed exceedingly peculiar. I have attempted but two jokes in this solemn place, and they fell like the flakes of snow, silent and unnoticed. An unfortunate individual in the reading room last evening was seized with an unusually violent fit of coughing, which, if a man could by any possibility be turned inside out, would have done it; and as a partial cessation of it occurred, with his hair standing on end, (he had coughed his hat off,) his face glowing with exertion, and the tears standing in his unhappy eyes, he very naturally gave vent to a profane exclamation. Everybody looked shocked! I remarked in an audible tone to my companion that the exclamation was a collier-dam; an admirable contrivance for raising obstructions from the bottom of streams, and probably adopted by the gentleman to clear his throat; but no one laughed, and I incontinently went to bed.

This morning, on arising, I discovered that my boots, left outside the door to be embellished with blacking, had, like those of Bombastes, not been displaced; so I said to the porter, a man of grave and solemn aspect, "You have a very honest set of people about this house." "Why?" said the porter, with a somewhat startled expression. "Because," I rejoined, "I left my boots outside the door last night, and find this morning no one has touched them." That man walked off all slow and stately, and never knew that I had been humorous. Disappointments have been my lot in life. I remember in early childhood going to the theater to see Mrs. W. H. Smith appear in two pieces; the bills said she would do it, and she came on the stage perfectly whole and entire like any other lady. Upon the whole it is my impression that Boston is a dull, gloomy, precise and solemn city, which I take to be owing entirely to the intense cold that prevails there in the winter, which chills and freezes up the warmer nature of the inhabitants, who don't have time to get thawed out before the cold comes back again. I have met many Bostonians in more genial climates, who appeared to be very hearty and agreeable fellows. I took a short ride yesterday in the Metropolitan Railroad cars, which are dragged by horse

power from the Tremont House to Roxbury. The only other occupant of my car was a young and lovely female in deep mourning. She wore a heavy black veil, and her thick and beautiful auburn hair was gathered up on each side of her face, beneath a spotless cap, a widow's cap of snowy muslin. I had always a feeling for widows; young and pretty widows particularly, always excite my deepest interest and sympathy. I gazed with moistened eye on the sweet specimen before me, so young, so beautiful, I thought, and alas! what suffering she has experienced. I pictured to myself her devotion to her husband during his last illness, the untiring watchfulness with which she hung over his pillow, the unwearied and self-sacrificing spirit with which she hoped on, hoped ever, till in despite of her care, her love, he sank forever, and her agonized shriek rang in my ear, as with hands clasped and upturned eye, she felt that he was dead, her dream of life was over, her strength was gone, her heart was broken. The young widow had been regarding me earnestly during this time, and probably imagined what was passing in my mind; for, throwing her veil over her hat, she turned partly around toward me, and looking steadfastly in my face—she winked her eye! Yes, Sir, she winked her eye at me—the moral Phenix; and I rose from my ashes and left the metropolitan car and returned to the Tremont House. And is it possible, thought I, as I gazed from my window up Tremont street and observed a sanctimonious gentleman in a long black overcoat, look hastily up and down the street, and then dodge up a small alley in great haste; is it possible that this little widow in the cars is at all typical of the great city to which she belongs? A most respectable, staid and solemn outward appearance—covering a very strong disposition to that devilry which is defined in the Bible as "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life." But Boston, clothed in its robe of snow, looked too pure, too bride-like, and I dismissed the supposition from my mind.

They don't have theatrical performances in Boston on Saturday evenings; the theaters open at 8 o'clock P. M. and the performance is over at 6. Thalberg was allowed to give a concert here last evening, however. He was practicing a little this morning also on the piano, when a message came from a serious family in the next room begging him not to play dancing tunes. He didn't.

I had intended to have written to you more at length, but am off to New Orleans directly, and must pack my trunk. Boston is a great place. I am sorry I hadn't time to go and see the Monastery presided over by Abbot Lawrence, that was burned by the Orangemen.

Yours truly and respectfully,
JOHN PHENIX.

River and City of Canton.

When the English guns have once more startled the subjects of the "Celestial Empire," and when those remarkable specimens of humanity known as "British tars" have taught the "children of the Sun and Moon" that we are not to be trifled with, China and its cities and inhabitants again assume, in the minds of the people of this country, something like the importance which they possessed previous to the Peace of 1842.

Canton may be said to derive from commerce the consideration which it enjoys in the eyes of the civilized world. Situated on the Pearl river, seventy miles from its mouth, in the China sea, the city ranks as the greatest emporium in Asia, and boasts of a teeming population, estimated at a million. Along both sides of the river the city stretches; and the suburbs extending along the banks are almost as large as the city itself. The most important part of Canton, situated on the left bank, is built on a hill, crowned by a fine tall pagoda.

This great commercial city, which has long been recognized as "one of the richest and most important in the celestial empire," is enclosed by a brick wall, on a foundation of red sandstone, some seven miles in circumference, mounted in several places with cannon, and entered by twelve gates. Another wall, with four gates, divides the city into the old and new towns; the former of which contains the public arsenals, and the residences of the great officers.

The city and suburbs of Canton are built and laid out after the same fashion. The narrow and crooked streets are paved and flagged; all of them are closed by gates; and each of the thoroughfares is appropriated to a trade. The city is intersected by several canals, which are crossed by stone bridges.

The Temples in Canton are numerous. Upwards of a hundred and twenty are mentioned in and about the city. Of these the principal is the celebrated Buddhist Temple of Ho-nan, on a large island hard by the city. Within "the old town" are two other considerable temples, and a Mahometan mosque, with a dome, and minaret a hundred and sixty feet in height. Canton

boasts of a grand hall for examination of candidates for literary honors, fourteen high schools, and about thirty colleges, three of which have in all six hundred students.

The aspect which Canton presents to strangers is one of considerable gaiety and animation. The houses, generally speaking, have only one story, the windows of which, in many cases, open on elegant balconies, and sometimes on terraces adorned with flowers. Many of the houses have sentences, no doubt of an oracular character, inscribed on their entablature, or on a stone placed between two of the windows, and many of the balconies have columns and trellises painted in a variety of colors. It has been remarked, that there results from this diversity of colors a certain gaiety which gives to the Chinese towns much more animation than ours.

The houses of the wealthy inhabitants are built within a walled court, and richly furnished. Those of the middle classes—stated as one-third of the population—have no courts, and are less magnificent. Those of the poorest class, which are numerous along the banks of the canals, and in the suburbs, are the most wretched of hovels, and a score of human beings are frequently crowded into one apartment. A very considerable part of the population have their residence on the water, and for miles, opposite the city, both above and below, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of every description.

On landing at Canton the stranger is forcibly struck by the singular effect which the building of the "hongs," or European Factories, in the midst of Chinese houses, produce on the eye. The space allotted to the Factories consists of a strip of land reclaimed from the river; and in front of each is displayed the national flag. There are thirteen "hongs," including English, American, Dutch, French, Austrian, and other merchants. Each consists of four or five houses ranged round a closed court. The English "hong" far surpasses the others in elegance and extent. These buildings, which front the south, are built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the river by a quay called "Respondentia" walk. They have stairs by which the merchandise is shipped. Immense numbers of boats are moored all along the shore hard by.

About a mile from the European factories, on a small rocky island, in the centre of the river, which, from its situation, presents a formidable barrier to an enemy approaching from the sea, appears that fort which the Chinese call the "Dutch Folly." This is an oval enclosure, with embattled walls, above which are seen dragons and dolphins, which surmount the roofs of houses standing under some fine trees.

The fort owes its name to an attempt made by the Dutch to establish themselves on the Chinese territory. At a period when they carried on extensive trade with the Chinese, they requested and obtained possession of this little island. The suspicions of the natives were aroused by the landing of a number of boxes, and one being opened was found to contain warlike stores. The Chinese immediately retracted the permission they had given; and the Dutch were compelled to abandon the island in mortification.

The "Dutch Folly" was stormed and taken on the 24th of October, by a party of seamen and marines, during Admiral Seymour's operations against Canton. During the bombardment it was set apart for the reception of the wounded.

Two miles lower down the river than the "Dutch Folly," a little fort has the reputation of looking wonderfully picturesque, from whatever side it is viewed. Though not erected by a Frenchman, this is called the "French Folly," and like the Dutch, it is oval and embattled, with some buildings, and a square tower in the middle.

Leaving the far-famed city of Canton, making our way through the junks, and descending the noble river, with its numerous ramifications, in the midst of most picturesque scenery, we arrive at the Bogue Forts, which command the entrance of the river, and mostly occupy steep hills rising from the banks, particularly on the north side.

These Bogue Forts form an extensive fortification, running along the shore, and up the sides of the steep hills. Since 1841, when they were taken by the English, they have been fortified, and now mount such heavy guns that in the hands of an enemy versed in military science they would prove most formidable. During the recent affair they were manned by the Chinese, and intended to destroy the fleet of Admiral Seymour; before a few days passed, the whole of them were in possession of the English, who lost one man in making the capture!

It is inside the Bogue that the Canton river widens so as to present the appearance of an inland sea. At this point the view is described as beautiful and peculiarly picturesque, the flat, cultivated plain near the shore forming a striking contrast to the bar-

ren hills on the outside of the forts; the mountains in the distance appearing to encircle the extensive plain, and though barren, forming a fine background to the scene. In the magnificent river are many islands, on one of which is built the small town of Wampona.

The boats on the river are objects of interest to strangers. "The boats of the Hong merchants and the large flower boats," writes Mr. Fortune, "are very splendid. They are arranged in compartments like the others, but are built in a more superb and costly manner. The reader must imagine a kind of wooden house raised upon the floor of a boat, having the entrance near the bows, space being left there for the boatmen to stand and row. This entrance, being the front, is carved in a most superb style, forming a prelude to what may be seen within. Numerous lanterns hang from the roofs of these splendid showy cabins; looking-glasses, pictures and poetry adorn their sides; and all the peculiarities of this singular people are exposed to one view in these their floating palaces."

Discovery of America 1400 Years Ago.

Mr. James Hanley, a Chinese interpreter, has furnished the Bulletin with some most interesting statistics in regard to the discovery of America by the Chinese. He says:

The Spaniards discovered America 340 years ago. The Welsh claim an earlier discovery in favor of their prince Madoe. The Northmen, of the 11th century, claim the honor of the first discovery at even an earlier date. But the Chinese claim it prior to them all—at a time, according to their history, about 1400 years ago.

In Chinese history we find descriptions of a vast country 20,000 le to the eastward across the great ocean, which, from the description given, must be California and Mexico. The account states that several Buddhist priests at Hingchau, about A. D. 499, having arrived there reported that Fusang (America) lay to the east about 20,000 le, or 9,000 miles, from Japan; and that, in A. D. 459, five mendicant priests had gone there and distributed Buddhist tracts and images among the inhabitants, which by that means changed their customs, as Buddhism was not formerly known to them.

The description of Fusang, as given by the Chinese historian, differs but little from that given by the Spaniards, when they conquered Mexico. He calls the country Fusang, from the name of a particular tree that grew there, and which he describes thus:

"The leaves of the fusang, when first produced, resemble those of the bamboo. The inhabitants eat the fruit, like pears, and weave its bulk into cloth for clothing and articles of embroidery. They have books, which are written on the bark of the fusang." Of this tree (the magvey) Prescott says, that its "bruised leaves afforded a paste, from which paper was made; its juice was manufactured into an intoxicating beverage, PULQUE, of which the natives, to this day, are excessively fond; its leaves supplied an impenetrable thatch for the more humble dwellings; thread, of which coarse stuffs were made, and strong cords were drawn from its tough and twisted fibres; pins and needles were made of the thorns at the extremity of its leaves; and the root, when properly cooked, was converted into a palatable and nutritious food. The magvey, in short, was meat, drink, clothing and writing material for the Aztec! Surely, never did nature enclose, in so compact form, so many of the elements of human comfort and civilization."

Again: the Chinese historian states, "that they had no iron, but that they possessed copper. They did not esteem gold and silver." The use of iron was unknown to them, but they found a substitute in an alloy of copper and tin, with which they could cut metal and stones. Silver, the great staple of their country at the time of the conquest, may have, a thousand years earlier, been unnoticed or uncoined by them.

By carefully examining the Chinese history and comparing it with that of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," we find but few points of difference. In their treatment of criminals, habits of the judges, religion, and in many other respects, they agree with each other so well, that no doubts need be entertained in the least, regarding the authenticity of the Chinese accounts. The religion of the Aztec was in most respects like Buddhism. Their arts, institutions and customs, were almost the same as those of the Chinese. By a careful examination and contrasting of both histories, inquiring minds will not doubt in the least, that the Chinese discovered this Continent a thousand years earlier than any other nation.

In the foundling hospital at Moscow, Russia, there are yearly received about 10,000 children. Attached to it there is a "secret ward," where women can go masked, keep their masks on until they leave the house, leave the children to their country and go off nobody a bit the wiser.

THE GAZETTE.

Latest News from all Quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. L. P. FISHER is our authorized Agent for San Francisco.

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SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1857.

We are informed that no appropriations have yet been paid the respective keepers of the Santa Barbara or Point Conception light houses, although the payments have been due in one instance over a year, and in the other nearly the same period.

Our friend, Mr. G. Van Ripper, met with quite a severe accident the other day, whereby he was considerably bruised and the life of his son endangered. While descending the mountain on a steep road, with a four horse team harnessed to a wagon load of large sycamore poles, the neck-yoke suddenly broke, the horses became frightened, ran away, tipped over the load, and broke things generally.

We are informed that there are some two hundred acres of land under cultivation on the island of Santa Cruz this season. This is the first attempt on any extended plan which has yet been made to test its agricultural resources.

The weather continues dry. Farmers and rancheros are uttering daily complaints respecting the drouth. Vegetation, except on the low moist lands, is wilted and parched, and fears are entertained that there will be a lack of pasture for stock.

Those persons who have contributed aid and means, thus far, to the artesian well enterprise, are notified that a meeting will be held at the Court House on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking such further action in the matter as shall be considered advisable for the continued prosecution of the work.

We are indebted to Messrs. Williams and Graham for a donation of new potatoes. What would the printers do if they were not occasionally remembered by their friends?

Juan Lusarraga, a native of Spain, died quite suddenly yesterday morning, April 15th. The cause of his decease is said to have been a disease of the heart.

MARINE. Arrived, April 10th, sebr. Ella Fisher, Kimberly, from a cruise down the coast, bringing 55 ottter skins.

April 16. Sebr. Ann G. Doyle, Phillips, from San Francisco via San Luis Obispo.

Smith's Pomological Gardens, at Sacramento, are entitled to the honor of producing the first raisins in California. Mr. Smith very kindly sent us a small glass box of very handsome raisins last week, and they are now exhibited at the rooms of the Society, on Fourth street, Sacramento.

Judge McAllister, of the United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, has decided that a person who gets released from his debts in one State by virtue of the insolvent act of the State, is not, by such operation, discharged from debts contracted in other States.

CALIFORNIA.

Among the recent decisions of the Supreme Court is the following: In the case of Morris et al. vs. Bicknell and others, the Court held that the "intention" of appropriating water for mining purposes must govern in establishing a priority of right. A ditch originally made for the purpose of drainage cannot claim a priority of right over a subsequent ditch constructed superficially for conveying water to mines.

An order has been entered in the United States District Court, vacating an appeal on the part of the government to the lands claimed by Bishop Allemany as the Catholic Church property. The following are the different claims involved: Twenty-one churches, with the church lands, graveyards and gardens appertaining to the same, situated in various parts of the State.

A gold bearing rock has been found at Union Flat, near Volcano, which is three feet across, and projects about four feet out of the ground. How deep it is sunk into the earth has not been ascertained, but the portion above the earth is exceedingly rich with gold.

Messrs. Wolfe & Lusk, of Oakland, exhibited at this office, yesterday, a goodly sized box of fine ripe strawberries. They feel certain of bringing considerable quantities to market in a very short time.

C. F. Sinot has offered the city and county of San Francisco \$20,000 a year for fifty years for the privilege of putting up a bulkhead and six wharves, north of Vallejo st.

The sale of the City Hall, for the benefit of James Ross, which was to have taken place, has been indefinitely postponed by an arrangement made with the Board of Supervisors.

From Los Angeles we have the Star of March 28th and April 4th, which contains the following:

On the 30th ult. a race came off at the Ranchito, for \$500 a side, besides horses and cattle—distance, three leagues—between a white horse entered by Don Pio Pico and Yorba, and a Sonora horse, owned by Pascual Martinez, entered by Don Jose Sepulveda. The white horse won the race, making the time in 27:28.

On the night of the 30th ult., a man named Johnson, with two friends, went into a beer saloon, kept by Mr. Henry Wagner, when a dispute arose with the bar keeper. Through the interference of some of the bystanders, a stop was put to the altercation, and the parties left the saloon. They returned, however, about fifteen minutes afterwards, and were but a short time in the premises, when Johnson leveled his pistol and fired at Mr. Wagner, who was then standing behind his counter, the ball taking effect in his left breast. He advanced a few steps in the direction of Johnson, when he fell down and instantly expired.

On Thursday afternoon, April 2d, a difficulty occurred between Messrs. Halpin and Wilay, in the Montgomery saloon; some sharp words passed, when the latter drew his pistol and fired at the former. Four shots each were fired, the last taking effect in the cheek of Halpin, and passing down grazed his shoulder. There were some pretty close shots made during the affray, coat, vest and shirt having been pierced.

After the race, a dispute arose between two Californians; some angry words passed, but there did not seem to be much of a quarrel, when one of them, named Manuel Rubio, drew his knife and cut his opponent, Pecundio Ruiz, inflicting a horrible wound on his body. Rubio immediately mounted his horse and escaped.

On Sunday night an Indian was killed. Next day the body was found, and after an examination was interred.

The Los Angelenos seem to have got into their "usual way." In the language of the Star: "Once more Mars is in the ascendant; Janus has opened his gates, and Eris is around. For a while, dull peace prevailed, but now life is spiced with a pleasing variety." Oh, yes!

EASTERN STATES.

A tremendous flood occurred at Albany, Feb. 9th, causing damage to the amount, it is estimated, of \$2,000,000. The city, through the previous night, was the scene of the utmost confusion from fire and water. The water continued rising till 4 o'clock that morning, when it reached a culminating point.

Several canal boats were carried down the stream, and others left on the wharves by the subsiding waters.

Laborers worked all night removing goods in the stores in the lower part of the city, to the second stories, where it was thought they would be safe, but at 11 o'clock the water began rising so rapidly that the workmen were obliged to desist and run for safety.

The whole lower portion of the city, as high up as Green street, was flooded. All the streets between Broadway and the river were navigable by boats.

The water rose so rapidly that all those working on the docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat.

When the great flood commenced it was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the water rose six inches in five minutes. Persons who had retired to bed, thinking themselves safe, were aroused by horsemen, who rode through the water, knocking at the doors of houses, to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger.

A large number of cattle, stabled in the distilleries, were drowned, their bellowings and cries adding excitement to the scene.

About 3 o'clock the alarm bells were sounded for fire, when the flames were discovered bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. E. C. Warner & Sons' lime kilns and buildings, on South street and Broadway; Gibson & Dalton's planing and plaster mills, at the foot of South street, and R. Barrett's fire brick store, on the pier, were all in flames at the same time, having in each case ignited through the slackening of the lime.

The height of the water rendered it impossible for the engines to reach the scene of the conflagration, but the firemen put off in boats, with buckets, and confined the flames to the buildings where they originated.

About this time the wind changed, and the weather became piercing cold.

The propeller Western World, lying in front of Barrett's store, caught fire, and was scuttled and sunk to save her cargo. She had 4000 bushels of corn on board, the property of Crittenden & Co.

In the present condition of things it is impossible to give anything like a connected account of events.

Rumors prevail of several lives being lost, and they are probably correct, as part of Greenbush is submerged; but at present we can only learn reliably of only two men being drowned.

Twelve canal boats, three barges and two steam-tugs were sunk.

The canal line warehouses on the piers are stove in, the flood making a breach through them.

Three hundred and sixty head of cattle were drowned at East Albany.

A number of horses stabled in the lower part of the city were drowned.

Two or three wrecks of houses went down the river, from above, and on the roof of one of the houses were two men.

The Hudson River Railroad track is submerged, but the damage is at present unknown. The Central Railroad track is submerged for a considerable distance.

The ice is now supposed to be blocked below Van Wick's Point, and the water is again rising.

A public meeting has been called to devise measures for the relief of sufferers.

Several families from the flooded district were landed by the flat boats at the Post Office steps.

9, P. M. Waters not yet receding, although no perceptible rise since 4 o'clock. Teams are employed dragging out accessible dead cattle. Huge masses of lumber, offices, houses, etc., are passing down the stream with frightful rapidity.

The amount of damage it is still impossible to conjecture. Days must pass before correct estimates can be made.

The ice on the pier is piled up twenty feet. R. H. Pease's machine shop is demolished, and valuable machinery destroyed. The Central Railroad freight house, which is filled with a large amount of flour and provisions, is surrounded by water.

The Canal line warehouses on the pier have been cut open by the ice, and the contents carried off.

The ice is piled 15 feet deep on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad the entire distance.

The project for the erection of a new commonwealth, to be called Superior, seems to be steadily assuming definite shape and importance. The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Michigan have approved of and agreed to the surrender of their respective shares of the territory required for the new State.

The matter will probably come before the next Congress, as a memorial on the subject is to be forwarded to Washington. This inchoate State will comprise all the American territory bordering Lake Superior in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It will include all the upper peninsula of Michigan, with its immense mineral resources, the northern part of Wisconsin and the northern corner of Minnesota. Some

of the Wisconsin papers are so enthusiastic in favor of the project as to propose to cede all the northern part of the State from the forty-fifth parallel up. They say, very truly, that if this territory were to be erected into a State, it would result in building up a great commercial emporium on the shores of the lake; that the present capitals of Michigan and Wisconsin are entirely too far from the remote settlers of the North, who, as they are thus shut up by themselves for four months in the year, should be allowed the privilege of adapting their political institutions to their circumstances.

In New York a number of clubs, consisting of young men moving in respectable circles, have been formed, and are now in operation, the chief object of their existence being the protection of their own persons by the carrying of weapons—self defence in case of attack by highwaymen—and the detection of cowardly ruffians who steal upon the path of the unwary as they seek their homes after sundown. The Tribune says almost every peaceable citizen now arms himself when he goes abroad at night.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23. The steamer Cahawba, from Havana the 20th inst., has arrived here. She brings the remains of Dr. Kane, the late celebrated Arctic explorer. His body will lie in state at the City Hall, until to-morrow evening, whence it will be taken, attended by a large number of citizens, to the steambath for Louisville, en route for Philadelphia. The highest honors were paid to the virtues and memory of the deceased by the highest officials of Cuba.

The Clay Monument Association have decided upon a design for the monument to be erected over the remains of Henry Clay, at Lexington. The column and sarcophagus will be 119 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the departed statesman. It is to be built of Kentucky limestone. Edward Everett will deliver an address on the occasion of laying the corner stone, which is to be on the 12th April, Mr. Clay's birthday.

The Iarian community at Nauvoo, Ill., having proved a disastrous experiment, they petitioned the Legislature to repeal the act of incorporation, in order that the stock, amounting to about \$45,000, may be divided. The community started with 1200 members, and has now only about 400.

A fatal rencounter took place at Washington on the 28th of Feb., at the President's levee. On the night of the 27th, Col. Lee, a clerk in the Pension Office, charged Mr. Daniel Hume, of Alexandria, with picking his pockets. On the next day, Mr. Hume, accompanied by Col. Walker Reading, Clerk in the House of Representatives, went to convince Lee of the error of his charge.

The explanation was rejected, when Hume struck Lee with a stick, and in return Lee shot Hume dead. Great excitement in Washington. Lee was discharged from the Pension Office. The New Orleans boot and shoe makers have increased their selling prices, on account of leather becoming so dear. It is said to have risen 100 per cent., owing to the Russian war. A meeting of the shoe dealers had been held in London, on the subject, and a similar one is on foot in New York.

Mr. Slough, who was declared, by the official returns, to have been re-elected to the Ohio Legislature by three majorities, subsequently counted the votes himself and found the majority to be 17 in favor of his opponent. He at once resigned in his favor.

A daily paper has been started in a village in Maine, to report the proceedings in the trial of George Knight; for the murder of his wife. The court room was crowded every day, principally by ladies, so great was the interest excited by the case.

B. C. Backman, President of the Lancaster, Pa., Bank, has been arrested for the embezzlement of \$50,000 belonging to the institution. David Longenecker, former President, was also arrested as accomplice in the crime.

Joseph Smith, George Messerney and Enoch Knight, at Portland, Me., have been convicted of obtaining land warrants at the Pension Office upon forged and fraudulent papers, and sentenced to the Penitentiary to the full extent of the law.

Application has been made to the Massachusetts Legislature for an incorporation for a steamship company between Boston and New York, with a capital of \$700,000.

The anniversary of the battle of Lexington will be celebrated by the military of the city of New York on the 20th April. It is said 40,000 men will parade.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred at Chicago on the 2d of March, involving a loss of \$350,000 worth of property.

Five men were killed recently by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine, in North Carolina.

The editor of a Wisconsin paper having aided a fugitive slave to escape, his steam press, engine and material have been levied on to satisfy a judgment obtained against him by the owner of the slave.

The last annual message of the Governor of Minnesota Territory was printed in the English, German, Swedish and French languages, by order of the Legislature.

The chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians have had an interview with the Governor of

Iowa, to remonstrate against the seizure of their lands by the whites.

The Governor of Illinois, in his recent message, expressed the belief that the revenue of the Illinois Central Railroad will soon pay the whole expenses of the State government.

Mrs. Polly Noyes, engaged in nursing a sick man, in Salisbury, Vt., inhaled by accident the odor arising from an uncorked bottle of strychnine, and in a few hours after died.

It is said that rents in New York city have increased 40 per cent. in favored localities; while in Brooklyn, and other places adjoining, they have depreciated.

The United States sloop-of-war Germantown, after an absence of over three years, has arrived at Norfolk. She was attached to the squadron on the coast of Brazil, and has been actively engaged cruising on that station.

Webb, the New York ship builder, is to complete the Russian frigate, on which work was suspended by the late war. It is to be a three-decker of the largest class, and be supplied with engines of great power.

A man named Ward has been arrested at Sylvania, Ohio, for the murder of his wife. There were strong evidences that the woman had been cut up and burned.

Five bridges and 1,700 feet of embankment on the line of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, Ill., were carried away by recent freshets. The total damages will amount to over \$50,000.

In the case of W. N. West, recently convicted of murder, in Philadelphia, the jury drew lots to determine their verdict.

Within 12 miles of Nowbern, N. C., bears, catamounts and wild cats exist in such numbers that it is with great difficulty hogs and sheep are reared.

The Missouri Legislature has granted charters to eight new banks in St. Louis. Their aggregate capital will amount to \$5,000,000.

A recent duel at Savannah, Ga., between Thomas Daniel and Daniel Elliot, resulted in the death of the former.

A destructive fire occurred in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., lately, involving a loss of \$50,000; and one in Burlington, Iowa, destroyed \$80,000 worth of property.

The keeper of the jail in Delaware county, Iowa, was recently found murdered in his bed. His brains were beaten out with an axe which was found standing by the bedside.

The North Carolina Legislature passed a bill providing that persons convicted of placing obstructions on railroads shall be put in the pillory, and receive 39 lashes on the bare back.

A petition is in circulation at Erie, Pa., asking Congress to appropriate \$20,000 towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Commodore Perry, in the Erie Cemetery.

Jacob Little, whose heavy failure excited so much attention some months ago, has been re-elected to the New York Stock Board, by a vote of 75 to 5.

The average temperature of the atmosphere at New Orleans, during the month of January, was 54.

Ten bridges across the Mississippi above St. Louis, are already built, projected or in course of construction.

The cotton crop of the Southern States, last season, reached about 3,000,000 bales.

A steamboat collision occurred on the Mississippi, last month, by which the Humboldt was sunk and 20 lives lost.

J. S. Hendricks was killed in a duel with O. S. Kimbrough, at Scriven's Ferry, S. C., in the latter part of February.

A son and daughter of Mr. Stockdale, in Woodbury county, Iowa, were killed and eaten by wolves, last January.

A mass of silver, weighing 65 pounds, was lately taken from the Minnesota mine, in the Lake Superior region.

The Governor of Nebraska has vetoed all the bank bills recently passed by the Legislature.

A store, in New York, was robbed by burglars, lately, of \$30,000 worth of silk.

The total sales of swamp lands in Louisiana up to January 1st amounted to 965,271 acres.

Recent freshets in the Western States destroyed property to the value of \$10,000,000.

During the past winter over 50 persons have been frozen to death in Iowa and Minnesota.

In Philadelphia there are nine medical schools, attended by 1,500 students.

The St. Louis and Missouri River telegraph line is in operation to Jefferson City.

MEXICO.

From a private letter, received by the Genova, dated at San Blas, March 6th, the Alta learns that on the 4th of the month the town was suddenly attacked by a band of 70 or 80 banditti, from the mountains, who killed 12 of the residents of that town, and subsequently sacked it. They took every article of value they could lay their hands upon, such as clothing, jewelry, fancy articles, etc. etc. They plundered every place in the city, without respect to person or party. The letter stated that some time previous a robber was taken and executed, and his head cut off and exposed to the public gaze, upon a pole, on the Plaza.

The Mexican Extraordinary from March 3d to 14th inclusive contains the following: The new Constitution has been published in English. It repudiates slavery, endorses free education, universal liberty to adopt professions or business, no compulsory labor without remuneration; opinions not to be the subject of investigation, except when contrary to morals or incentive to crime; liberty of the press inviolable and unrestricted, its crimes to be judged by one jury and another to fix the penalty; the right of petition inviolable; associations, unarmed, for political purposes permitted; passports abolished; right to carry arms for defense; no titles of nobility; martial law solely to try military offenses; no *ex post facto* laws available; no extradition for political offenses; right of domicile maintained; no arrest for civil debt; no costs before tribunals to recover debt; prisoners held for examination for criminal offenses to be examined within three days, or discharged; branding, flogging, etc., abolished; death penalty abolished, except in cases of treason, murder, highway robbery, arson, piracy and high military offenses; post office espionage illegal. This Constitution can only be suspended in case of invasion, and then but for a limited period.

This document was officially proclaimed amidst great rejoicings, on the 11th of March.

For once Mexico was at peace throughout its length and breadth. Valdomez, the Tampico insurgent, and Osollas, the San Luis reactionist, were in the city of Mexico. Blancarte was incommunicado. Viduarr and Garza were momentarily expected.

In speaking of this anomalous state of affairs, the Extraordinary says:

The question naturally must arise, what quells the warring elements at this time? and what brings all these leaders hither? Can it be the prospect of spoils from the negotiations with the United States? or are they brought here by the coming elections, satisfied to trust their destinies to the result of a strife under a constitution? We will believe the latter.

Gen. Calvo, the leader of the San Luis rebellion, had been arrested in Aguascalientes. Señor Don Antonio de la Fuente has been appointed Minister of Hacienda.

The expedition in search of coal at Mascula, has proved successful.

Dr. Naphegy is laying the pipes for his new gas works in the city of Mexico. Viduarr has refuted the charges made against him.

Baron de Muller has measured the monster tree at Tulé, which Humboldt, who did not see the same, speaks of. It is 32 metres high, 80 metres in circumference, and its branches extend 50 metres. It is a cypress.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The latest news from Bogota states that the New Granadian government had positively refused to accept the proposition from Mr. Morse, U. S. Commissioner, although solicited to reconsider the determination. The following important articles were in the proposition made. It provides for the United States assuming jurisdiction along the line of the railroad, as well as over a small area of territory on either side of the road; also over Aspinwall, Panama and the Islands in the Bay. In case of necessity the districts can be honorably occupied by military forces from the United States. For this privilege, which the United States asks New Granada to concede, we agree to pay a round sum, and to assume the payment of the claims of those who suffered damage by the destruction of our property, etc., on the 15th of April.

The Peruvian government offers \$200,000 to any person who will capture the revolutionary steam frigate *Apurimac*, and deliver it to the present authorities; \$30,000 for the *Loa*, and \$60,000 for the *Tumbus*. The President has offered the job of taking them to the Yankees in preference, as he has no confidence in any other nation, not even his own. It is said the government party, are likely to triumph, though the British and American ministers are opposed. The government has the money, and the rebels, at present, the fleet.

From Chile we learn that the Santiago and Valparaiso railroad has been completed a distance of 32 1/2 miles, costing \$4,160,912. Its last year's revenue was \$74,942.

The municipal expenses of Valparaiso for this year are estimated at \$269,740; and of Santiago at \$282,287. The floating dock at Valparaiso has commenced to receive ships. The English ship *Don Diego* had made the voyage from Liverpool to Valparaiso in the short space of 64 days. Some degree of excitement prevailed at Valparaiso, in consequence of a report that California filibusters were to be employed by the Peruvian authorities to assist in quelling the revolutionists. The harvest is abundant, but prices are low.

CHINA.

Dates to January 29th have been received per ship Alexander, at San Francisco. Business was in a very unsettled condition at Hongkong. Canton had been fired in many places, by the British, and the fire was raging with fearful violence when the Alexander sailed. The Chinese are murdering all Europeans who fall into their hands, and offer large rewards for so doing. For an officer's head \$10,000 is promised; for a seaman's, \$50; and the capture of a British frigate will be rewarded with \$50,000. The last remnant of British property at Canton had been destroyed by Admiral Seymour, after which the fleet dropped down to the

Macao passage and anchored. The mail steamer Sampson was attacked by 60 or 80 armed boats, several of whose shots struck the steamer, one of them passing through the side, killing the Chinese pilot. No further casualty resulted from the attack. All foreign property at Whampoa was burned by the Chinese as soon as it was left unprotected by the naval forces. The bodies of American seamen buried near Whampoa, had been dug up, their heads cut off and taken to Canton, and the customary reward paid for them. Some deaths occurred from the poisoning at Hongkong mentioned in previous advices. Fifty-two Chinamen were arrested on suspicion of being in the plot.

Atlantic and Pacific Wagon Roads.

The following is the Wagon Road Bill passed by the late U. S. Congress:

AN ACT, For the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and Great Salt Lake Valley, to the eastern portion of the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern boundary of the State of California, near Honey Lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him; said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That a sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of New Mexico, to the Colorado river, near the mouth of the Mohave river.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. Paris was recently thrown into intense excitement by the announcement that the imperial baby's nose was stopped up with a cold, which it was feared would settle in the head. Orleanists' and Legitimists' stock immediately took a rise. The fears of the people were soon relieved, however, by an official announcement in the *Moniteur*, that the Imperial nasal organ had resumed its functions.

In the United States there are in actual operation 750 paper mills, having 3000 engines, and producing, in a single year, 250,000,000 lbs of paper, which is valued at 10 cents per lb, or \$25,000,000; 400,000,000 lbs of rags are required to produce this quantity of paper, 1 1/2 lbs of rags being equal to 1 lb of paper. The value of the rags, at 4¢ per lb, is estimated at \$16,200,000.

The rise in Iowa property is illustrated by a paragraph, which states that Charles C. Van located, ten years ago, 500 acres of land near Fort Des Moines, at \$1.25 per acre, or \$625. He has recently been offered \$220 per acre, or \$110,000 for the estate.

At a recent sale in London, of the late Dr. Yarrell's specimens of natural history, the most remarkable purchase was that of an egg for \$105—the egg of the Great Auk, a bird of the diver tribe included in the British Fauna, but long since extinct.

Mrs. Margaret Trump, of Massillon, Ohio, states that her husband, G. A. Trump, left home Nov. 15th, 1856, and has never returned. She wishes any one who can turn up that Trump, to let her know, so she can finish out her game with him.

The Collectorship of New York is worth \$50,000 a year; the Surveyorship, \$35,000; office of U. S. District Attorney, \$30,000; Post Master, \$35,000; U. S. Marshal, \$25,000; and Naval Officer, \$15,000.

Three negro women who died in the Southern States, last year, attained the ages, respectively, of 120, 124 and 127. Twenty-two men and the same number of women, over 100 years of age, died in the Eastern States.

The Chicago Democratic Press publishes a table of the returns for the past year of the four principal railroads running west from that city. It shows that these four roads alone have taken west 207,853 passengers more than they brought back.

The force of the U. S. troops on the Pacific station, under Col Fauntleroy, is 2,595 men and officers.

P. T. Baruum is said to be laying dangerously ill in London.

The New Orleans banks have an aggregate circulation of \$11,013,964.

Muerte.
En esta ciudad, dia 15 de Abril, JUAN LUSARRAGA, nativo de Olaviaga, comprencion de Bilva en Espana, de 41 años de edad.
Noticia is hereby given to all persons who have paid, or have promised to pay for the Artesian Well now being bored in this city, that a meeting will be held at the Court House on Monday next, at three o'clock, P. M., to transact business of importance. We feel the necessity of urging all to come who take an interest in the matter.
S. B. BRINKERHOFF, President pro tem.
Santa Barbara, April 16th, 1857. 48

New Advertisements.

Aviso.
ALEJANDRO DELIGNE tiene el honor de invitar, el SABADO, 18 del corriente, a sus amigos y personas respetables de esta ciudad, para asistir a la mesa del nuevo Establecimiento que acaba de establecer, en una manera conveniente para recibir la buena sociedad, llevado por nombre HOTEL Y RESTAURANT DE PARIS, y no habrá negligencia en recibir a las personas convenientemente.
Tres partidas de interés de \$300 serán disputados por los mejores jugadores sobre el Billar Frances.
48-1

United States of America.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss Justice's Court, Santa Barbara County, ss 2nd Township.
THE People of the State of California, to Lorenzo Quintana—Greeting:
You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the Second Township of the county of Santa Barbara on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer under the complaint of Isidro Obols, who sues you to recover the sum of one hundred and five dollars with interest, in which sum he, said Obols, says you are indebted to him, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.
To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE, [SEAL] Justice of the Peace of said Township.

In Justice's Court, 2nd Township, Santa Barbara County, Isidro Obols vs. Lorenzo Quintana.

Having heard and considered the affidavit of Federico Schiappa, attorney for the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, it is hereby ordered that service by publication be made on Lorenzo Quintana, the above named defendant, by publishing the summons and a copy of this order in the Santa Barbara Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Santa Barbara, at least once a week for the period of six weeks.
Witness my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Justice of the Peace.

ATWILL & CO., No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC,
Piano Fortes,
and other
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS and REEDS for VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARINETTS, &c.
Also, a large wholesale stock of
Fancy Goods and Toys, Billiard Balls,
Wax and Cue Leathers, Flays of all nations,
Boxing Gloves, &c.,
Together with all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.
All Orders should mention by what boat or Express Company the goods are required to be sent.
ATWILL & CO.,
48-3m 172 Washington street, San Francisco.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } In the District Court,
Santa Barbara County, } 2d Judicial District.
Casimir Bielawski vs. Lawrence Modrinjak.

The People of the State of California to LAWRENCE MODRINJAK.
You are hereby required to appear and answer in an action brought against you by Casimir Bielawski in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten (10) days, if served within this county; within twenty (20) days, if served out of this county; but within thirty (30) days, if served in any other county, after the forty (40) days after the service on you of this summons, (always in either case exclusive of the day of service), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of three thousand dollars, for so much money advanced to you, due and payable at Santa Barbara, on or about or before the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and interest thereon from the said last mentioned date, together with the costs of this suit. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857.
GEO. D. FISHER, Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } District Court,
San Luis Obispo County, } 2d Judicial District.
Ernest Romie vs. His Creditors.

In matter of the Petition of the said Ernest Romie, for the benefit of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.
Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said insolvent to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court House of the county of San Luis Obispo, town of Santa Barbara, on the first day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they can, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his debts. And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent for claims set forth in his schedule thereto annexed, and that the same, with the oath, and other papers connected therewith, be filed in Clerk's office of said county.
By order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the aforesaid District Court.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the said Court this 25th day of March, A. D. 1857.
D. F. NEWSOM, District Clerk.
JAMES WHITE, San Luis Obispo, Att'y for Pet.

City Hotel.
THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.
The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.
Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by night, week or month.—Hay and Barley always on hand.
LOUIS LEPEBRE,
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 tf

LUMBER & SHINGLES.
Direct from Santa Cruz.

FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes.
Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, Steamboat Landing, Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 tf

Advertisements.
F. J. MAGUIRE
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS,
&c., &c., &c.
All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.
Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros.
F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back and the money refunded.
Ox hides bought as usual as cheap as possible.
N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M.
Santa Barbara, State Street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LEWIS T. BURTON and HARVEY B. BLAKE, under the style of Lewis T. Burton and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Persons having unsettled business will apply to either the undersigned, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.
LEWIS T. BURTON.
HARVEY B. BLAKE.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day entered a Copartnership, under the name and style of BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN. Their place of business will be at the Steamboat Landing at Santa Barbara.
LEWIS T. BURTON.
HARVEY B. BLAKE.
AUGUSTUS F. HINCHMAN.
Santa Barbara, October 1st, 1856. 20

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 credit.
A. L. CULLUMBER.
1-49 1y

Important to Farmers
—AND—
DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!
SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding.
M. A. R. de POLI.
San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 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. 1-14 tf

Aviso Publico.
POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar vacas y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas cosas cada una, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla sera proseguido segun la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-14 tf

Santa Cruz Lumber!!
JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER.
For sale in lots to suit.
100,000 ft. to arrive. —ALSO—
Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857. 38-1f

Aviso.
"ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLI."
POR las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan asuntos pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poli se presenten con ellos a la Señora Doña Encarnacion de Poli, (administradora de dicha testamentaria), en la ciudad de San Buenaventura, a tal que suscribre en la ciudad de Santa Barbara, Los recibos se recibirán durante el termino de diez meses contados de la fecha del presente.
Santa Barbara, Marzo 24 de 1857
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
P. P. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

Notice.
ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLI.
BY these presents all persons who have claims against the estate of Manuel A. R. de Poli are notified to present them to Señora Doña Encarnacion S. de Poli, (Administratrix of said estate), in the Mission of San Buenaventura, or to the undersigned, at the city of Santa Barbara. All claims must be presented within ten months from this date, or before barred.
Santa Barbara, March 24th, 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
By ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } District Court,
San Luis Obispo County, } 2d Judicial District.
Ernest Romie vs. His Creditors.

In matter of the Petition of the said Ernest Romie, for the benefit of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.
Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said insolvent to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court House of the county of San Luis Obispo, town of Santa Barbara, on the first day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they can, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his debts. And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent for claims set forth in his schedule thereto annexed, and that the same, with the oath, and other papers connected therewith, be filed in Clerk's office of said county.
By order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the aforesaid District Court.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the said Court this 25th day of March, A. D. 1857.
D. F. NEWSOM, District Clerk.
JAMES WHITE, San Luis Obispo, Att'y for Pet.

City Hotel.
THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.
The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.
Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by night, week or month.—Hay and Barley always on hand.
LOUIS LEPEBRE,
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 tf

San Francisco Advertisements.
REMOVAL.
HAWKHURST & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Woodenware Establishment
From No. 112 Front Street, San Francisco,
.....TO.....
No. 39 Sacramento Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
Late Vigilance Committee Rooms,
Where they offer for sale all articles of
WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.
At less than the general market price.
Call and examine, if you do not want to buy.
Wool! Wool!
THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR WOOL, by
JANSON, BOND & CO.,
41 2m 95 Battery, corner Clay st, San Francisco.

R. E. RAIMOND,
105 Front street, San Francisco,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c. From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15-1f
THOMAS DENNIS, Agent, Santa Barbara. All business entrusted to him will be attended to (without extra charge) with fidelity and dispatch.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
SMITH & WINCHELLS
COMMERCIAL NURSERY,
SAN JOSE,
Received from the State Fair of 1856
THE FIRST PREMIUM.

HAVING become the Agent for the above Nursery, and having made arrangements for a constant supply of Trees from the same, I now invite all persons who contemplate planting an Orchard, Garden, or a Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for all to come personally, then delegate some friend or business agent to examine for you, or order directly from me a sample lot of such trees as are wanted.
I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.
The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,
Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following:
APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties.
PEAR—Dwarf and Standard of nearly all the best varieties.
CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties.
PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest.
PEACH—One and two years old, of fine growth and of the leading varieties; also in dormant bud, very low.
NECTARINE—One and two years old, of choice varieties.
APRICOT—One and two years old, of choice varieties.
Fig—White Smyrna.
CURRANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.
GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.
RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastoff.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,
Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.
Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT,
32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International,
Jackson street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by
MRS. A. S. HALEY,
and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific.
Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day.
Our motto—We strive to please. 3-4 1m

Regular Dispatch Line
OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners
LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hillier;
ARNO, Captain Hughes.
Which will run regular hereafter, 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 received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

Strayed or Stolen,
ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the irons of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Denwhite hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead; had shoes on fore feet when last seen.
Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

THOMAS DENNIS,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA. 29

R. E. RAIMOND
GENERAL SHIPPING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
105 Front street, near Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO. 15-1f

MORRIS MINER,
(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
1-33 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

THE GAZETTE.

"Silver Plated."

Between a managing mamma and a Broadway Peter Funk the difference is rather imaginary than real. Knavery in dimitry and gaiters possesses even greater turpitude than knavery in cassimere and boots. In the one case you are fortified against it—in the other you ain't. In fact match making mothers are not the only people whose motives are purely mercenary. Mankind, in general, like Mr. Phineas, T. Baruum, are all "showmen," and while their geese eggs are all swans, those of other people are only ducks. I have said that we are all showmen. So we are, Mr. Bubble's friends imagine him to be immensely rich, while his servant girls declare him to be "in partnership with the bank." This reputation Mr. Bubble has acquired by playing showman—by exhibiting the elephant called extravagance, and by dealing in 2:40 horses and private opera stalls. At present, Bubble is in the zenith of his glory. His show "draws," and the manager is popular. By next spring things may assume a different aspect, and then Bubble's exhibition will be found as full of emptiness as the Fejee Mermaid or the Woolly Horse. Mrs. Brittle is one of the most fashionable women of this city. People unacquainted with her secret history, would scarcely imagine that a lady of such unquestionable wealth as she is, would enter the show business—still she does. Her exhibition consists of three marriageable daughters, whom she is endeavoring to exchange for two Southern planters, with full money bags, and a soft headed doctor with large property and still larger expectations. To add to the attractiveness of the girls, she spares neither diamonds nor doubloons. She places them before the public in such a manner as will best show their points, and labors as assiduously to secure compliments for "her Isadora," as Baruum ever did for the Happy Family. I repeat we are all showmen. The politician makes an "exhibition" of buncombe. The clergyman makes a "show" of piety and bronchitis, and so plays upon the feelings of the "sisters," that they insist on his going to Europe every other spring. The merchant is a showman who exhibits you sugar and sells you sweetened gravel. The dealer in dry goods shows you a piece of "real Parisian cloth, sir, worth \$10 a yard." When you have bought it, however, it parts with its European hue, and looks astonishingly not to say shockingly like that "cussed stuff" that comes from Bridgeport, or Lowell. In any city, it is doubtful whether a dozen men can be found, ministers included, who are not playing a part every bit as mercenary as that adopted by the author of the Woolly Horse and Joyce Heath.

The Inquisitive Yankee.

A gentleman riding in an eastern rail road car, which was rather scantily supplied with passengers, observed in a seat before him a lean slab-sided Yankee; every feature of his face seemed to ask a question, and a little circumstance soon proved that he possessed a more "inquiring mind" than the average occupant of the seat. A lady dressed in deep black, and after shifting his position several times, and maneuvering to get an opportunity to look into her face, he at length caught her eye; "In affliction?" "Yes sir," responded the lady. "Pa-rant?—father or mother?" "No sir." "Child, perhaps?—boy or girl?" "No sir, not a child; I have no children." "Husband, then, I expect?" "Yes," was the curt answer. "Hum!—cholera?—a tradin' man, may be?" "My husband was a sea-faring man—the captain of a vessel; he didn't die of cholera; he was drowned." "Oh, drowned, eh?" pursued the inquisitor, hesitating for a brief instant. "Save his christ?" "Yes, the vessel was saved, and my husband's effects," said the widow. "Was they?" asked the Yankee, his eyes brightening up. "Pious man?" "He was a member of the Methodist Church." The next question was a little delayed, but it came; "Don't you think you have a great cause to be thankful that he was a pious man and saved his christ?" "I do," said the widow abruptly, and turned her back to look out of the window. The indefatigable "pump" changed his position, held the widow by his glittering eye once more, and propounded one more query, in a little lower tone, with his head slightly inclined forward over the back of the seat: "Was you calculating to get married again?" "Sir," said the widow, indignantly, "you are impertinent!" And she left her seat and took another on the other side of the car. "Pears to be a little huffy!" said the ineffable bore, turning to our narrator behind him; "she needn't be mad; I don't want to hurt her feelings. What did they make you pay for that umbrella you've got in your hand? It's a real poopy one."

An old negro, returning one night from a dancing frolic, when crossing the river lost his oars, and came near swamping. Determined to do what he never done before, he dropped on his knees and exclaimed, "Oh, Massa Lord! if you eber gwine to help old Ira, now's de time."

A Just Compliment.

The Liverpool Times, with less pretensions than its London namesake, understands American politics and American character much better. Commenting on our late Presidential election, it thus pays us a compliment which no other yet merit: "It is amazing how soon party spirit, carried to the verge of excess, subsides in the U. S., when the will of the sovereign people becomes known. The minority bow with instinctive respect to that numerical preponderance which it is the genius of the American Constitution to represent. However fierce the struggle, however superhuman the efforts which have been made to secure victory, the belligerents, when the battle is over, lay down their arms, without forfeiting each other's respect. It requires a long course of educational training in practical freedom to obtain this control, but it is possessed by the Americans to an extent unknown in any other country where free institutions exist; and the solutions of the enigma must be looked for in the fact that every man feels himself an atom in the great total—the equal of the foremost in the band; and the self-respect so generated pays to the States the homage of an ungrudging submission. Men deserve to be free who can make such sacrifices for individual opinion, and yet yield with patriotic philosophy to the course of events which they cannot control. The Union stands in little danger of disruption while this noble sentiment animates the breasts of American citizens."

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

After all that may be said or sung about it, beauty is an undeniable fact, and its endowment not to be disparaged. Sidney Smith gives some good advice on the subject. "Never teach fulsome morality. How exquisitely absurd to teach a girl that beauty is of no value, dress of no use! Beauty is of value—her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or becoming bonnet, and if she has five grains of common sense, she will find this out. The great thing is to teach her their just value, and there must be something better under a bonnet than a pretty face, for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth."

The Jews had no surnames, nor had the early Greeks and Romans. Latterly, the Romans used three names; the first corresponding to our Christian name, the second the class or rank name, and the third the family name. Modern surnames began to be used about the tenth century, when nobles took the name of their states; middle class men of their fathers, as Johnson, Thompson, &c. Fanciful names also were given to foundlings, and nicknames became surnames.

A young blood (a wheelwright by trade), in Suckerdom, wishing to tell one of the fair ones what he thought of her, donned his best looks, and addressed her in this wise: "Miss, can I have the exquisite pleasure of rolling the wheel of conversation around the axle tree of your understanding a few minutes this evening?"

Warriors and statesmen have their meed of praise, and what they do or suffer men record; but the long sacrifice of women's days passes without a thought—without a word; and many a holy, struggle for the sake of duties sternly, faithfully fulfilled—for which the anxious mind must watch and wake, and the strong feelings of the heart be stilled—goes by unheeded as the summer wind, and leaves no memory and no trace behind!

There is but one way of securing universal equality to man, and that is to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn, in whatsoever state he may be therewith to be content, and to fulfil, with strict fidelity, the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor.

It is said of Daniel Webster, that when he once arrived at the Girard House, from a hot, dusty, exhausting ride from Washington, the servant pouring more water into his glass than proportion admitted, he exclaimed, with a voice and look that John Philip Kemble, as Coriolanus, might have rebuked the Volscian with—"Boy, don't inundate the brandy."

Mrs. Partington says if she should ever be cast away, she would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the "Bay of Biscuits," so that she should have something to live on.

Midas was so great a man that everything he touched turned to gold; altered case now—touch a man with gold and he will change into anything.

The late Rev. Dr. Isaac was both a great wag and a great smoker. "There you are," cried a young lady, who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again." "Yes, madam," replied he, coolly, "burning it."

I met her in the sunset bright, her gingham gown was blue; her eyes that danced with young delight, were of the same dear hue. And always when the sun goes down, I shall think of the girl in the gingham gown.

The man who "shot at random" did not hit it—he has since lent his rifle to the youth who aimed at immortality.

"Ever since you have taken to drinking, John, you're not more than half a man," said a temperance man to a loafing brother. "Fact is, you mean I'm only a demi-John."

Official Directory.

State Government.

J. Neely Johnson, Governor.
Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor.
D. W. Douglas, Secretary of State.
James L. English, Treasurer *pro tem.*
John H. Brewster, Surveyor General.
Wm. T. Wallace, Attorney General.
Paul K. Hubbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
W. C. Kibbe, Quartermaster General.
James Allen, State Printer.
Wm. Bausman, Private Secretary to the Governor.

United States District Courts.

For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, jr., judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDuffie, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June and December of each year. Special terms at the option of the judge.

For the Southern District of California. I. S. K. Ogier, judge; C. Sims, clerk; E. Hunter, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June at Monterey; first Monday in December at Los Angeles. Special terms at the option of the judge.

United States Circuit Court.

For the District of California. M. H. McAlister, judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk. Regular term, first Monday in July of each year. Special terms at any time after thirty days notice.

Supreme Court.

Peter H. Burnett, Chief Justice; David S. Terry, High S. Murray, Justices. Regular terms, first Monday of January, April, July, and October.

U. S. Land Office.

For the Southern District of California, Andrew Pico, Receiver; H. P. Dorsey, Registrar.

Customs Department.

San Pedro—Collector, C. E. Carr; Deputy, J. F. Stephens.

District Judges.

1st, Benjamin Hayes; 2d, Joaquin Carrillo; 3d, Craven P. Hester; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M. Creanor; 6th, Alonzo S. Monson; 7th, E. W. McKinstry; 8th, J. M. Peters; 9th, W. P. Dangerfield; 10th, William T. Barbour; 11th, John M. Howell; 12th, Edward Norton; 13th, E. Burke; 14th, Niles Scurlis; 15th, J. S. Pitzer.

County Officers.

Charles Fernald, County Judge.
Charles H. Hutton, District Attorney.
Russell Heath, Sheriff; Harry F. Swain, Deputy Sheriff.
George D. Fisher, County Clerk.
Raymundo Carrillo, Treasurer.
Nicholas A. Den, Assessor.
Ebenezer Nidever, Surveyor.
John Kays, Superintendent of Public Schools.
Board of Supervisors—1st district, Ramon Gonzales; 2d district, Anto. Ma. de la Guerra; 3d district, Justices of the Peace—3d district, V. W. Hearne, Anto. de la Palma y Mesa.

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms, in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year. In San Luis Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding Judge; Valentine W. Hearne and Anto. de la Palma y Mesa, Associates. Regular terms, first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.

County Officers—San Luis Obispo.

R. Pacheco, County Judge.
Walter Murray, District Attorney.
David F. Newsum, County Clerk.
Francisco Castro, Sheriff.
Henry M. Osgood, Coroner.
W. J. Graves, Treasurer.
David E. Maltage, Surveyor.
John Wilson, Assessor.
John Estrada, ———, Supervisors.
John Wilson, Superintendent Common Schools.

L. P. FISHER'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

IRON BUILDING, Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

solicited for the following named Papers:
Sacramento Union;
Daily Times, Sacramento;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Marysville Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Sonoma Herald;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Union;
Trinity Journal;
Iowa Hill News;
Vallejo Telegraph;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
California Farmer;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angeles Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Humboldt Times;
The Pacific, San Francisco;
Oriental, Chinese and English, San Francisco;
Oregonian, Portland, Oregon Territory;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory;
Religious Expositor, Oregon Territory;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Valley Rock Sentinel, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound;
Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register.

I have also on file the following newspapers:
California American, Sacramento;
Democratic State Journal, Sacramento;
Sierra Citizen;
Sierra Democrat;
San Jose Tribune;
Stockton Argus;
Marysville Express;
Old Mountaineer, Quincy;
Mariposa Democrat;
Butte Record, &c.
Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

All commissions are invited to call on him and leave their orders.

GILES H. GRAY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 1 LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING, San Francisco.

L. SCOTT & CO'S

REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews.....\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews..... 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews..... 7 00
For all four of the Reviews..... 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 9 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 10 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE.
In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-five cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain for the few Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

The Farmer's Guide

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.
This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price, and to send the two volumes for FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail, post paid, to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, post paid, \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."
Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

PAINTS, OILS,

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

BRUSHES—ex "Hollander," Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes, Japan and Japaners' Gold Size, Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enameled Glass—3mis

First Premium Again.

R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, has, by the supriority of his

DAGUERRETYPE AND AMBROTYPE, again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1855, being the THIRD time received against all competitors.

We have purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size. I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public; the same being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the genuine Ambrotypes. They are said to be the most durable pictures known, as neither acids, water, or dampness of any kind can affect them.

EXPLANATION of the term *Ambrotype*, by which these pictures are designated, is derived from the Greek word *Ambrotos*, signifying durability, everlasting, &c. The picture is taken upon plate glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, the two being united by an indestructible gum, enabling the picture to retain its brilliancy for ages; it will not corrode at sea or change in any climate, is beautiful in tone, bold and clear in its effect, and may be seen in any light. Taken in miniature and life size. The Ambrotype is patented in the United States, Great Britain, and France.

To Druggists.
THE
"FLOWER OF THE WEST."
WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For *Fever and Ague*, *Chills*, *Dumb Ague*, and *Isthmus Fever* it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by VALENTINE & CO, 173 Solsome street, San Francisco. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. A liberal discount to the trade.
To be had of G. & H. LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco.
Agents wanted all over this State and 13 Ore gon.

D. S. LORD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,
11 No. 12th Solsome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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 stock and constantly arriving—India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;
Lacosta, Ameskeag's and other Blea Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 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 Octoma stripes; Merrimac, Cocheo, Catawba, and Belle's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10; Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.
Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Mercantile, Hose, Socks, Shirts and Drawers; White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, &c. And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st., cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

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