

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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WHOLE NO. 65.

THE GAZETTE.

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The Song of the Camp.

A CRIMEAN INCIDENT.
"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew woful of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the heavy mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde;
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory,
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-axe confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Yet as the song grew louder,
Something on the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hail
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And belching of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim,
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing,
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the darest.—*Byard Taylor.*

Hughes' Printing Telegraph.

The Hughes Printing Telegraph is finished. We are gratified to learn that this wonderful invention has at last received its finishing touch, and will be immediately placed upon the new line between New York and Philadelphia.

We are assured upon undoubted authority that the machines, so far as it has been possible to test them through a coil of wire 100 miles in length, have realized the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Hughes and his friends, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that the invention will speedily work an entire revolution in telegraphing throughout the world. This invention may be called a printing press and telegraph instrument combined, for it prints all messages in plain Roman capitals with unerring correctness and at an almost incredible rate of speed—in the ordinary despatch of business from 20,000 to 25,000 letters per hour. The Hughes instrument clearly demonstrates the practicability of sending and receiving messages in opposite directions, over the same wire, at the same instant of time, and with the utmost ease, regularly and certainly. It will consequently require but one wire and one operator at any given point to send and receive as much business as can be transmitted by aid of four or five operators and an equal number of wires under the Morse system. Another equally important peculiarity connected with the Hughes invention is the undoubted fact that it will work perfectly in all states of the atmosphere—neither mist, rain nor snow having any perceptible effect upon it. Therefore, at seasons when the Morse and House instruments are utterly powerless, even in circuits of fifty miles, there is every reason to believe the Hughes instrument will work reliably in circuits of 1000 or 2000 miles. The simplicity and durability of the new machine will compare favorably with the Morse, and is vastly superior in these respects to the House instrument. The governing principle of this invention is wholly dissimilar to that of the Morse, House and all other telegraphic instruments, and consequently there can be no difficulty on the score of the patent, which, we understand, has been sold to the American Telegraph Co., a new association, having its headquarters in New York, but composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability in different sections of the United States and British North American Provinces, and of which it is sufficient to say that Mr. Peter Cooper is the President, and Wilson G. Hunt, Treasurer, for about \$125,000 or \$150,000.

The Messrs. Harper, says the N. Y. Mirror, are about to start a Pictorial Weekly Newspaper, for which they calculate on a circulation of half a million copies. They intend to make it the best and cheapest weekly in the world.

The Romance of Forgery.

One of the most extraordinary cases of a successful series of forgeries on bankers and private individuals ever detailed in a police court, was brought to a close recently, by the apprehension, in London, of three brothers, John Ingram Owen, George Smith Owen and Edward Owen. The number of cases in which the forgers have been successful range between thirty and forty, and the sums obtained in about eighteen months fall very little short of £3000. To understand the character of the case it will be necessary to give a brief outline of the history of the three prisoners:

Edward Clark Owen, about two or three years ago, lived as clerk with a Mr. Jeske, stove manufacturer, Museum street, London; John Ingram Owen was a clerk in the Custom House, but dismissed for misconduct; and Geo. Smith Owen, brought up in the drug line, had an office at Tower street, London, an agent for wholesale druggists. Some years ago the father of the prisoners was in business at Shrewsbury, as a woollen draper, but he failed, and the creditors were only paid a dividend. It was on this bankruptcy that the superstructure of forgery was afterwards raised. The first case of forgery traced to the prisoners was on Messrs. Coutts & Co., bankers, for £500, by the prisoner Edward, who, through his sister, became acquainted with the handwriting of a lady who kept cash at Coutts'. This took place about eighteen or twenty months ago. The police traced the forger to Kingston, then into a hackney brougham—there they lost him.

This £500 enabled the brothers to carry out their more extensive plan of operations. One of the brothers gave out that he had just returned with a large fortune from Australia. He announced that he had returned to England for the purpose of paying his father's creditors in full. With cheques prepared beforehand, one or the other of the brothers waited on the creditors to take the cheques—which were always for a larger amount than the debt—and to give their own cheque for the balance. In most instances these good cheques were made the foundation for larger forgeries, and in this way considerable sums of money were obtained from bankers in different parts of the country. Information of these forgeries was forwarded to London, and several of the most experienced detectives were specially retained to apprehend the forgers. For the last year at least two detectives have been on the watch night and day. The difficulty of taking the brothers arose from the circumstance of their being mixed up with no other parties. Sometimes one took the name of the other, and in addition to changing names, they also varied their appearance; one day appearing as foreigners. The forgers could not stir without being dogged by the detectives—if they went into requisition and the police were on the alert.

The telegraph was serviceable on more than one occasion; the most recent, however, appears to be this: One of the prisoners took a place at Frome, but the telegraph does not extend to that place. Consequently the message had to be forwarded part of the way by train, and this delay enabled the party to make his attempt. Mr. Shepherd of Frome, an extensive-cloth manufacturer, was waited upon by one of the brothers, with the old story of being about to discharge his father's debts, and he offered a cheque for £170, which was £100 more than the balance. Mr. Shepherd did not quite like the transaction, and he put the applicant off for a day or two. The forger took the alarm, started off to Salisbury, from thence to Bath, where the country police, who were by this time in possession of the telegraphic message, lost him. At length the exertions of the detectives were attended with success; they succeeded in their object of taking all three brothers into custody together. It appeared that a Mr. Rutter, an umbrella maker, of cheapside, London, was one of his father's creditors. He received a visit from one of the brothers, who stated he came to pay his father's debts, producing at the same time a cheque for £15, and receiving the balance in a cheque for £7 10s.

As he was about to leave the shop he turned round to Mr. Rutter and said coolly, "You cannot but acknowledge that my father has behaved like a gentleman to you." Mr. Rutter assented. "Well, then," said the Australian capitalist, "I think, as the weather appears squally, you might as well make me a present of an umbrella."—"Choose one," said Mr. Rutter. A guinea umbrella was selected, and both parties separated, mutually pleased. Mr. Rutter's views on the subject sustained a disagreeable revolution by the return of the forged cheques and a communication from the police which opened his eyes to the fact that he had lost £7 10s and a genuine umbrella.

On the 18th two detectives, accompanied by Mr. Rutter, followed one of the brothers into Clarksdown, London, and saw him en-

ter a public house. One of the detectives followed, and to his great satisfaction, found all three brothers in the room. He took them into custody. On Saturday a preliminary examination took place at Marlborough street Police court.

To prove the dexterity and hair-breadth escapes of the prisoners, it will only be necessary to state that a hot pursuit was set on foot by a victim, who recognized one of the brothers in Tottenham court road, London. The mob chased a man with long black hair, beard and mustachios, wearing a brown wide-awake, into a public house. They then missed him, and, while debating the matter, a tall, bald-headed, whiskerless person passed through their midst. This was the very person they were in pursuit of, as was discovered a moment or two afterwards by finding wig, mustachios, and wide-awake, under one of the seats in the public house.

Mr. Webster as a Farmer.

At the dinner in honor of the memory of Daniel Webster's birthday, Mr. Everett presided, and delivered an eloquent speech, in which he has spoken of his departed friend particularly as a farmer. We shall not repeat what Mr. Everett has so well said, but make his words the text for some thoughts and reminiscences of Mr. Webster as a farmer.

During the years 1847-8 and 9 the writer was particularly acquainted with the farming operations of Mr. Webster, by residing a considerable proportion of these three years at Marshfield. The farm of Mr. W. was then large, embracing the old Thomas farm, on which his mansion was located, the Winslow farm, the Island farm, so called, besides considerable portions of others. Afterwards he bought other lands until he embraced in his Marshfield estate from 1500 to 2000 acres.

In regard to the size of farm, Mr. Webster was not a model for farmers generally. He owned too much land, especially as it was mostly a light soil, to manure it properly, and make his land pay properly for the capital invested. Besides he paid more than the land was worth originally. The same land that he paid \$100 an acre for, sold after his death for \$50 or less.

But the object of the owner was not profit from his farm; it was recreation and agricultural improvements. He loved to carry on a farm as much as he loved two other amusements—fishing and gunning. It was common for Mr. Webster to visit his barn early in the morning, and to feed his cattle with ears of corn from his own hands. He was especially fond of oxen, and an excellent judge of their qualities. Thus we find when he was sick, and not long before he died, he had a number of yoke of Hungarian oxen driven under his window where he could see them. Says Mr. Everett, he afterwards ordered that they should be measured and weighed.

Mr. Webster was acquainted with the good points of a horse, but he did not know or love this animal as he did the ox. On one occasion, some one drove up a horse at his door for him to buy. Mr. W. replied to him, "I do not want the horse; but if you will drive this way a yoke of oxen and cart I will buy them."

We regard Mr. Webster a model for farmers so far as eminent knowledge of agriculture and his farm improvements were concerned. We do not say that every farmer should afford as much time for reading agricultural treatises, or as much money to buy them; but only that he would strive to be as well instructed as possible in his profession. Nor would it be safe for every farmer to attempt as many experiments as did the farmer of Marshfield, or to introduce as many actual improvements; for he is not able to do it; but it is safe and highly judicious for him to experiment according to his means, and to make all the improvements in his power.

The example of Mr. Webster will, we think, prove to be very useful to the young men of the country. Formerly, farming was considered by many an ungentle employment. Our young men did not wish to soil their hands in such pursuit. Thus, the farms were too much forsaken, and merchants multiplied, ninety seven out of every hundred to fail.

But the current has changed. Agriculture has now become the genteel profession—a calling fit for gentlemen; while trade is considered a more common calling. Mr. Webster has done much by his great influence to bring about this change. He has done much to make farmers respected and respectable in the eyes of young men, and in this respect he has done a good work.

The largest reading room in the world is now nearly completed in the British Museum. It is circular, 140 feet in diameter, 140 feet in height. The tables will accommodate 400 readers. The wrought-iron book cases will contain 102,000,000 volumes. The cost of the room will be about \$300,000.

Social Life in America.

When we come to speak of the manifested capacities for a courteous and elevated society there is one trait which will occur to every one. We have attained beyond any people on the face of the earth in *courtesy towards women*. There are two other characteristics of this which are of the highest promise. It is that women are to be treated courteously as women. Abroad *ladies* of rank or family or wealth are treated with deference, but all Americans are shocked with the neglect of women who have no such claims to distinction. We quote a line or two from Thackeray: "I will tell you where I have been put in mind of two of the finest gentlemen books bring us any mention of: here in your own omnibus carriages and railway cars, when I have seen a woman step in, handsome or not, well dressed or not, and a workman in hob nail shoes or a dandy in the height of fashion rise up and give her his place. I think Mr. Spectator, with his short face, if he had seen such a deed of courtesy, would have smiled a sweet smile to the door of that gentleman like action, and have made a low bow from under his great pair-wig. I am sure Dick Steele would have hailed him were he dandy or mechanic, &c."

This extract introduces the other characteristic of Americans. Not only is every woman treated as a lady because she is a woman, but this is done by every American. It is not especially characteristic of city or country, or cultivation or want of cultivation, the old States or the new; wherever there is a woman who behaves modestly, from the one ocean to the other, she has a protector in every American she meets. This is exceedingly beautiful. It deserves more eulogy than it has attained. The world has never seen anything like it. For observe one sign of its deep beauty and significance. In the masses it is an unconscious grace and excellence. Two-thirds of the men who will put themselves to the most generous inconvenience for any woman whatever, just because she is a woman, would hardly understand a compliment upon the matter. It is a thing of course, like kindness to a parent or taking a child out of danger. The American simply feels that a man who will not consult a woman's comfort in preference to his own, is simply a brute; and so the whole thing lies in a nutshell.

This is a foundation of immeasurable hope. No people, in any one thing, ever came so near the millennium. If men could only take another step in this direction, and manifest a little more politeness towards each other! It is obvious, however, that another and different principle here comes in, the sturdiness, vigor and self-help characteristic of our race. Men, they think, if they are worth anything, can take care of themselves. If they have any business with each other, they may as well be civil, but what is the use of perpetual bowing and smiling, and shaking hands and taking off hats? A great deal of use in it, we say. It promotes good feeling, makes us all better and happier, and, if practiced, it would tend powerfully to make the great Anglo-American race gentlemen externally as well as internally.

To this as a people, we have not attained. Our manners, as a whole, are bad. There is a hundred times more courtesy in men's hearts than there is in their actions; and Americans are constantly smothering down good feeling, which custom will not allow them to express, because it is not considered manly. Manners of any elaboration are considered, if not deceitful, yet dangerous, and it is almost as much as any one's character for honesty is worth to say the simple truth in the way of commendation of a book, a lecture, a speech, or a good action. While every one, of course, likes to be honestly praised, the reputation of a flatterer or of a mere echo of a distinguished man is amongst the most repulsive possible to Americans. Our manners, in truth, greatly need amendment, or rather formation. We are not so much an ill-mannered as an unmannered race. We get through our business and devotion in some kind of straight-forward awkward fashion, and so that no one is knocked down or hurt in a day's operations we feel as if we were safely through that twenty-four hours. There is a good deal of witfulness in this. Because we can fight bravely we think we will be as rough as we choose; because deceit is characteristic of courts and worn-out aristocrats, we determine that we will be blunt; and because French and Italians often make themselves ridiculous by grimace, we will make ourselves stiff and disagreeable. "I will take leave to say," observes Mr. Thackeray, "courteousness can be out of place at no time and under no flag. A politeness and simplicity, a truthful manhood, a gentle respect and deference, may be kept as the unbought grace of life and cheap defense of mankind long after its old artificial distinctions have passed away."—*Pres. Quar. Review.*

Religious Aspect of the Sea.

Rev. E. H. Chaplin in a recent discourse has the following striking remarks:

Astronomy is considered the most religious of all the sciences. Is it indeed a much older study than that upward look which is regarded as the peculiar direction of reverence and faith—it is more universal in its scope; its field is less limited. But I doubt after all, whether the firmament over our heads furnishes more religious suggestions than the outspread world of water—this great and wide sea. The firmament is accessible to but one of our senses; while it almost drowns our thoughts in the vagueness of its immensity. But the Sea, in its shoreless sweep, is but only a visible symbol of Infinity. We venture upon it, and are brought into contact, so to speak, with the greatness of God. Nowhere do we so instinctively feel our own impotence, and the grasp of his Omnipotence.

Walking along our wharves, or through our great ship-yards, and looking up at the mountain walls of oak which have been built into some stately vessel, where, by the skill of man, the gradual strength of a forest has been condensed and locked together by bolts of iron, we feel that this enormous strength and bulk may bid defiance to all the energies of the element upon which it is made to float. And it is difficult to realize that this huge mass can be tossed by the great Sea like a chip—pitched from wave to wave as if by hands—shaken like a bubble between the water and the sky. But he who has gone down to the sea in ships, and seen the wonders of the Lord in the deep; he who has felt the vessel that carried his life, whipped like a top, swept by the tempest, and the great wave battering with a thousand hammers at every plank and seam; he, surely, has realized, as nowhere else, the weakness of man, the poverty of all his resources, his utter helplessness before the mighty elements of water; and, in their elements, he has acknowledged the power of Him whose servants and instruments they are.

Referring to vessels lost on the ocean last year, he says:—

"Where are they? Do they still float, shattered and beaten from their desired haven? Or are they anchored in some calm and sunny port? Or are they enclosed in icy walls, that shall thicken around them and build above them with wondrous architecture, whitening in the snow-storm and flashing in the sun, a magnificent sarcophagus, that will wander with them from latitude to latitude, and open its crystal floor at last to let them drop, amid pearls and coral and rainbow tapestry, in some chamber of the deep?"

A RELIGIOUS MURDERER. A late narrative of travels in Russia contains the following illustration of religious fervor in that country:

"A lady on leaving a private party in St. Petersburg at a rather advanced hour in the morning, called a drosknee, and having given directions to the driver, the latter proceeded toward her home as she thought, instead of which he drove her to a rather deserted part of the city, when he suddenly turned round and cut her throat, the sable lined cloak in which she was enveloped having excited his cupidity. Having divested her of this, he dragged her body to the brink of the canal and threw her into it. He then folded up the cloak and laid it on the seat. On his way back to the stand he was hailed by a gentleman, and, however reluctant, obliged to take him as a fare. The gentleman not only noticed the cloak, but touching it, found his fingers stained with blood. He said nothing till he reached a police station, where, having ordered the driver to stop, he gave him into custody on suspicion. The gentleman happened to be the husband of the lady, and by the light recognized the cloak as belonging to his wife. The tragedy happened during Lent, when meat is forbidden. The man confessed the crime. The murdered lady had a little basket with her which contained a pie. Having been asked by the commissary why he did not eat the pie, "How could I think of eating the pie!" replied the assassin, "it may contain meat, and"—devoutly crossing himself—"I am, thank God, a good Christian!"

COLT'S REVOLVERS. It has been estimated that over 400,000 pistols have been turned out at the manufactory in Hartford. Of these, over one-third have been sold in California. The United States have been furnished with six thousand, which, at a cost of \$28, would be \$168,000, added to repairs, which would amount to several thousand more. About 2,000 are annually sold in New York city by jobbers and the retail trade, which would amount by average to nearly \$40,000.

Presentations are getting common. The captain of a canal boat out West has just been presented with a service—of five years in the penitentiary, in consideration of the distinguished ability with which he plundered a passenger and kicked him overboard.

THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.
Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALY
San Buenaventura.....GEARY VAN RIPER
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856.

We have long refrained from alluding to several matters of general interest to the residents of this county, lest our remarks might have the effect of prepossessing the public mind to some extent in relation to them, and might tend to prevent an impartial examination of them before the Courts. This alone has caused us to abstain from a recital of some facts which have long been talked of on the street. The action of the District Court, however, has removed this obstacle to our silence upon one of these matters, and we think we have now an entire and undoubted right to speak out in regard to it. It will be remembered that the Grand Jury in the month of June last made an accusation against the County Auditor for wilful and corrupt misconduct in office, and framed a bill for his removal from office. The charges against him were of no trivial nature, and, if true, furnished abundant reason for excluding him from the responsible position which he fills. The Auditor denied all the charges contained in the accusation, and on Monday last the matter was called up for examination. Instead of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the charges by a fair investigation, before a jury, the astute attorney of the accused asked to have the whole accusation dismissed, on the idle and empty pretext that the names of the persons examined before the Grand Jury ought to have been endorsed upon the accusation. We have had the curiosity to look into the compiled laws to see if, in reality, such endorsement was necessary, and we discover that in case of an indictment it is essential; but the proceeding against the Auditor was not an indictment, and was in no manner governed by the provisions relating to indictments, except as to the mode of trial. Now it does not appear whether any witnesses were examined before the Grand Jury which framed the accusation or not. They may have brought the charges after a mere inspection of the books and papers of his office. At any rate, on Monday there was nothing to show that they had not done so. Whether they did or did not examine witnesses is a matter of no importance whatsoever. The Court, in an exceedingly terse decision, consisting of just five words, uttered in the Spanish language, and without assigning any reason whatsoever, dismissed the accusation, and thereby prevented any examination of the grave charges of wilful and corrupt misconduct. We ask if it was not perfectly proper and right that the conduct of the Auditor should be scrutinized? If it be true that the books of his office have been so negligently kept as to render it impossible to ascertain the financial condition of this county during the past two years, why should not the public have an opportunity of knowing it? If it be true that he has made false entries in them, has charged moneys under false dates, has settled and balanced them contrary to law, and has arranged them with a view of smothering up divers irregular transactions, have not the public a right to know it? An officer who is conscious of having discharged his duties faithfully and correctly can never desire to cover up and secrete his official acts. He will challenge investigation, and insist upon it as his right, when accusations are made which he is convinced are false. He will stand boldly forth, confront all accusations, and refute them. To stifle inquiry is the next thing to confession of guilt, and we must so regard it.

If the former irregularities in the office of the County Auditor are not to be investigated, it is much to be hoped that they will not henceforth be repeated, but that the public may have the advantage contemplated to be secured by making this officer independent of and a check upon the treasury.

The steamer Sea Bird, Captain S. Haley, arrived yesterday, two days from San Francisco.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. and to the Pacific Express for files of State papers.

Board of Supervisors.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9th.

Present—Supervisors De la Guerra, Ortega and Rodriguez.

The following accounts were received from the District Attorney and disposed of as follows:

An account of Geo. D. Fisher for \$17.55 was ordered paid out of the general fund of the county.

An account of V. W. Hearne for \$74 was ordered paid out of the general fund.

An account of Andrew Flying & Co. for \$44.25 was ordered paid out of the jail fund. Several bills were referred to the District Attorney for examination.

The County Treasurer asked permission to withdraw his report for amendment—granted. The report, as amended, was referred to the District Attorney.

It appearing that no bids have been put in for the building of a county jail, it was ordered, that the Jail Committee be empowered to amend the specifications now on file at their discretion, and to embrace those amendments in a contract, which shall remain on file with the Clerk of this Board, and shall be accessible to the public, such contract to be the contract which the successful bidder and his sureties will have to sign.

MONDAY, Aug. 11.

An account of A. J. Williams for \$20 was ordered paid out of the contingent fund. The board then took up the assessment roll for the present year for examination, and are now sitting from day to day as a Board of Equalization.

Court of Sessions—Regular Term.

Hon. CHAS. FERNALD, Presiding Judge.

THURSDAY, August 7th.

Charles Smith, indicted for grand larceny, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years.

People vs. Juan Salazar. Indicted for rape. The jury having been empaneled, the Court adjourned, on account of the absence of a material witness.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9th.

Juan Salazar was tried and convicted, and Monday, Aug. 11th, fixed for sentence.

MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Juan Salazar was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.

District Court.

JOAQUIN CARRILLO, Judge.

MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Aniseto, an Indian, charged with manslaughter, was acquitted.

People vs. Fisher. Accusation dismissed.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.

Civil calendar called.
L. T. Burton and E. C. Robbins, administrators, vs. Jose Ma. Covarrubias. Continued to next term.

Lorenzana vs. Lorenzana. On trial.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

TUESDAY, August 12, 1856.

Present—Messrs. Puig, Pres., Francisco Carrillo, and Lopez.

A petition was received from Henry Carnes for lots 81, 82 and 83. On motion, laid over until next session.

A petition was received from Octaviano Gutierrez, asking for five yards of land to the northeast of his lot. Granted, on condition that the land asked for shall not extend over the line of the lot of Isabel Yorba. Appraised in the sum of \$6.

An election was ordered to be held on the 23d inst. for City Treasurer.

Adjourned.

PRISONER ESCAPED. Juan Salazar, convicted of rape at the last term of the Court of Sessions and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, effected his escape from jail last evening, during the absence of the Sheriff and his deputy. Salazar was assisted in his escape by a party of ten or twelve persons, who first made an entrance into the building through the back door of the Sheriff's office, and after a vain attempt to demolish the door opening from this room into the jail, they pushed in the window of the county clerk's office, through which they entered and cut a passage way into the jail. Search was immediately instituted, but nothing can be learned of the whereabouts of the prisoner.

The schooner Ann G. Doyle, M. L. Phillips, arrived at this port on Friday last, from San Francisco, touching at San Luis Obispo. We are indebted to the Captain for a large bundle of reading matter from C. P. Kimball's book and stationery store in San Francisco. The Doyle sailed on Saturday for San Diego.

We have received Hutchings' California Magazine for August. It contains many interesting articles. It is furnished at the low price of twenty-five cents per copy, or three dollars per annum.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of Equalization, has raised upon the assessed value of personal property in this county, in the aggregate, to over \$60,000.

The Attorney General has decided that State Warrants are receivable in payment for State taxes, and also for swamp and school lands.

Release of Judge Terry.

[From the Golden Era.]

Our record of Vigilance Committee matters is brief this week, and will probably be discontinued hereafter, as it is presumed that the Committee will disband in a few days. Since they have been in organization thirty persons have been disposed of—four by the rope, and the remainder by transportation. Their last shipment was made by the Sonora, on Tuesday, and consisted of Edward Bulger, Mike Brannegan, John Cooney and H. F. Toy. Chris. Lilly left on the Sierra Nevada on the 5th, but the fiat of transportation, we believe, did not accompany him.

David S. Terry was discharged on Thursday, to the undisguised dissatisfaction of the majority of the members of the General Committee. We understand that it required all the influence of the Executive Committee to prevent the delegates from the different companies, who have a voice in all matters of moment, from insisting upon his transportation. Some of them were in favor of hanging him. Judge Terry is again at liberty, but the evidence given before the Committee in relation to his past conduct—all of which will be made public—is of a cast sufficiently dark to debar him from holding any office of trust in this State hereafter.

The discharge of Judge Terry was rather unexpected to the General Committee, and during the early part of the day several resignations were handed in by members, and the matter of deposing the present Executive Committee and electing a new one was openly discussed. Later in the day many of the General Committee met the Executive body at the rooms, when the grounds upon which the discharge was made were submitted, which resulted in effecting a better feeling between them. The following are the charges brought against Terry, the manner in which they were disposed of, and the final sentence:

CHARGES.

1st. David S. Terry is charged with resisting, by violence, the officers of the Committee of Vigilance while in the discharge of their duty.

Verdict—Guilty.
2d. David S. Terry is also charged with committing an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill Sterling A. Hopkins, a police officer of the Committee of Vigilance, on the 21st June, 1856.

Verdict—By the Executive found guilty of the "assault;" by the Delegates found guilty of the full charge.

3d. David S. Terry is charged with an attack on J. H. Purdy, in the city of San Francisco.

Verdict—By the Executive found guilty; by the Delegates, charge expunged.

The following sentence has been pronounced in this case:

SENTENCE.

That David S. Terry, having been convicted, after a full and impartial trial, of certain charges, before the Committee of Vigilance, and the usual punishments in their power to inflict not being applicable in the present instance:

Therefore, be it declared, that the decision of the Committee of Vigilance is as follows: That the said David S. Terry be discharged from custody; and

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Committee of Vigilance, the interests of the State imperatively demand that the said David S. Terry should resign his position as Judge of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That this resolution be read to David S. Terry, and he be forthwith discharged from the custody of the Committee of Vigilance.

THE TREASURE DRAIN. From tabular statements published in the San Francisco Chronicle we condense the following: According to official figures the total shipment of uncoined and coined gold and silver, from the port of San Francisco to the Eastern States and foreign ports during the year 1854 was \$47,333,517; the shipment during the year 1855 was \$44,060,374; and during the first two quarters of the year 1856 the total shipment amounted to \$23,755,211; making a total during two and a half years of \$115,149,102. To this statement must be added the shipments by other sources, of which no entry is made by the Collector of Customs, and the aggregate yearly drain of treasure will amount to at least \$50,000,000. The quantity and value of all the American quicksilver exported from San Francisco from the 1st of January, 1854, to the 30th of June, 1856, inclusive, thirty months, was \$1,995,891.

The taxable property in Tuolumne county is assessed at \$2,308,838—an increase over last year of \$28,278, and a supplementary assessment will probably increase the amount \$140,000 more. Of this amount of property, 577,000 is in the town of Sonora.

Beverly Wells was hung at Benicia on Friday last, for the murder of William Dunn at that place some months since. He earnestly protested his innocence up to the last moment, declaring that he committed the act in self-defence.

LIST OF THE PIONEERS. Thos. O. Larkin, Esq., is making up a list of the foreign residents of California prior to the year 1840, with their birth places and occupations, and the dates at which they arrived in the country.

The Unpaid Coupons.

The Sacramento papers of the 2d inst. publish the following card from Edwin A. Rowe:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, August 1st, 1856.

To the Public: In the absence of the State Treasurer, Dr. Bates, it might be proper for me to state that this department has been assured by Palmer, Cook & Co. that the Coupons due in New York, July 1st, on the State Bonds, would be paid by the 20th ultimo; but under any circumstances, if they are not paid, this department will forward, on the 5th inst., such means and instructions as will secure their immediate payment; and action will at once be commenced to recover the money previously advanced for that purpose, upon the bond taken for the security of the payment of the same, which bond is ample and secure.

EDWIN A. ROWE, Cashier.

Speaking of this card, the American says: "We have received a communication from the Treasury Department, which appears in another column, that is highly satisfactory. It presents three points—first, it supposes that Palmer, Cook & Co. paid the interest before the 20th. Second, the State Treasurer will forward money on his own responsibility by the steamer of the 5th inst., to pay the coupons; and third, if the next mail that arrives does not bring intelligence of the payment, Dr. Bates will commence suit upon the bond given him by Palmer, Cook & Co., to secure him in trusting them with the State funds, and which is perfectly good.

We have also been shown private letters from New York, dated July 5th, 12 P. M., in which the writers very confidently assert, that within a few days from that date, a large amount of money would be deposited with Mr. Cook, to the credit of Palmer, Cook & Co., and that the interest of the bonds would be paid long before the sailing of the steamer of the 20th; and we were shown a letter from Washington, in which it was stated that Geo. W. Wright would be able in a few days to obtain a large amount of funds, that would be placed to the credit of Palmer, Cook & Co. in New York.

After all we have seen, we are inclined to believe that the interest has, ere this, been paid; if not, it certainly will be very soon, and we are pleased to announce upon the authority of Col. Rowe, that upwards of two months ago the agency was taken from Palmer, Cook & Co., and placed in the responsible hands of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Great Fire at Diamond Springs.

The following account of the late fire at Diamond Springs is from the State Journal:

DIAMOND SPRINGS, Aug. 5th.

About half-past nine o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out in the Howard House, which is situated near the westerly end of the town. This building and all adjoining were almost instantly enveloped in flames. A light breeze was blowing from the southwest, which was soon increased nearly to a gale, sweeping the flames down Main street with fearful rapidity. The fire did not extend westerly a great distance, but swept both sides of Main street, destroying every building as it passed, except the Eureka Canal office, to the house of Mr. Cook, near the eastern end of the town. At this point a large water tank, supplied from the Eureka Canal, had been erected, and by almost superhuman efforts the progress of the fire was stopped. The Odd Fellows' Hall and W. P. Scott's private new dwelling were saved by the efforts of Messrs. Taylor, Crittenden, Roberts and others. All the letters and most of the effects of the Post Office were burned.

The Eureka Canal office and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office were the only brick buildings in the town, and stood the fiery ordeal without damage. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The loss is estimated at about \$500,000.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Recent developments, says the Louisville Courier, have rendered the construction of a Pacific Railroad not longer problematical. The special committee in Congress will report at an early day, after business is resumed by our national legislators, a bill providing two roads—one to be constructed by the several companies now already chartered through Iowa and Minnesota, by a union of said roads at Fort Kearny, and from that point a single trunk road to the navigable waters of the Pacific Ocean. That portion of the Northern route which lies within the State of California, will be assigned to the San Francisco and Sacramento Railroad Company. The Southern route, through Texas and by El Paso, is to be constructed by the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company of California, and their associates, from that point eastward through Texas the road is apportioned to the several railroads of Texas already chartered. These roads are to run through El Paso to such point on the eastern boundary of the State as they may select. The connections with the Mississippi river are then given to the several roads of Louisiana and Arkansas as desire to make them, and to such points on the river as they may select. Such is the substance of the bill, which meets general approval.

Alfred A. Green, of the Pueblo Archives, notoriety, who had been a prisoner in the hands of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco for a number of weeks, has been released from custody.

Later from Oregon.

By the arrival of the steamer Columbia at San Francisco we have dates from Oregon to July 26th. The following summary of the news we take from the Alta California:

The Indian war in Southern Oregon has been brought to a close; most of the bands having been subdued. The volunteers, excepting one company, had returned home. John's band, which stood out for a long time, have come in under an agreement that they are not to answer for any crimes, or return any stolen property.

In the North the savages still remain hostile, though they keep a proper distance. Col. Wright, with a body of regulars, is in the Yakima district, but has not been able to subdue the Indians, nor to effect a treaty with them; though there is a prospect of peace.

On John Day's river, where they still stand out to the number of six hundred, they have expressed a willingness to treat.

Three white men were killed lately on the Siskiyou mountains, and a large train taken. Two of the party, named Hall and Spencer, belonged to Lane county.

A man named McGonegal, shot his wife, an Indian woman, at Chinook, which came near causing an outbreak among the Indians. He was taken to Vancouver for safe keeping.

Gold has been found near the Dalles, and the reports from the Pend d'Oreille mines are quite favorable.

The crops are represented to be fair throughout the Territory, though considerably injured by rain in July, of which there has been more than ever before known.

The election held in Washington Territory on the 14th ult., for members of the Territorial Legislature, resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates in six counties, and the opposition in two.

Seven hundred Indians from Port Orford have reached the Reservation in Oregon, and the number there collected is quite large.

On Thursday night last, Lola Montez appeared at the American Theater, San Francisco, for the first time since her return from Australia.

Jack Williams was hung at Mokelumne Hill, on the 1st inst., for the murder of Shepherd, at Campo Seco.

The U. S. surveying steamer Active, Commander Alden, arrived at this port on Tuesday last from San Diego.

Schooner S. D. Bailey, Garcia, sailed for San Francisco on Tuesday last.

Mr. A. J. Williams has been appointed keeper of the lighthouse at Castillo Point.

New Advertisements.

Masonic Notice.—A meeting of Free and Accepted Masons will be held in the city of Santa Barbara on the 24th of August. All members of the order in good standing throughout the county are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be presented.
Santa Barbara, Aug. 11, 1856. 13-2

G. E. MUELHURGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JALAMA. 13-4f

For Sale.

A HANDSOME EXPRESS WAGON in perfect order, and not more than two months in use; it was built by one of the first houses in this State, and of the best materials: has the most approved springs and patent axles, and is well adapted for this country from its strength and width of axle. Also, a set of single harness. Apply to F. J. MAGUIRE, 13-4f At his store, on State street.

PROPOSALS for building a Jail for the county of Santa Barbara will be received during the period of 30 days from this date.

A sketch and specifications are on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to whom proposals must be tendered.
Bidders are requested to state what security they can offer as well as the terms and times of payment they may desire.
Santa Barbara, 14th July, 1856.
J. M. COVARRUBIAS,
Chairman Jail Committee.

By virtue of an order of the Board of Supervisors to that effect, the time for putting in the above proposals is extended until the 25th of August, inst.
Santa Barbara, Aug. 11, 1856.
J. M. COVARRUBIAS,
Chairman. 13-2

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN Election will be held on the 23d day of August for CITY TREASURER.

The Polls will be opened in the corridor of the Billiard Saloon of the "Oregon," at 8 o'clock, A. M. The following persons are hereby appointed officers of said election:

Inspector—Don Esteban Ortega.
Judges—Rodolphus Hubbard,
Don Jose Ma. Covarrubias.

By order of the Council.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Secretary. 13-2

AVISO ELECTORAL.

UNA eleccion tendra lugar el dia 23 de Agosto, corriente, para Tesorero de la Ciudad.

La urna de votos se abrirá en el corredor del Billar de los señores Ortega, a las ocho de la mañana.

Los siguientes personas se han nombrado oficiales de dicha eleccion:
Inspector—Don Esteban Ortega.
Jueces—Rodolphus Hubbard,
Don Jose Ma. Covarrubias.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Secretario. 13-2

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trimmings and Billiard Cloths!

I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I keep constantly on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings, Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descriptions. Importing all these articles only from the most prominent European factories, I am able to satisfy all reasonable demands. I am willing to sell in quantities to suit, and soliciting orders I guarantee they will be executed faithfully and with dispatch.

A. L. BLUMENTHAL,
142 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearney streets, San Francisco. 13-3m

THE GAZETTE.

BUTTE COUNTY COAL. Some weeks since we gave our readers an account of the discovery of coal in Butte county, in the vicinity of Feather River, and the result of a trial of its quality in the Pacific Foundry in San Francisco, and in various other ways.

Mr. Hammond informs us that the first discovery was made in 1854, in a cañon at the southern end of Table Mountain, about six miles distant from Feather River and about the same distance from the town of Oroville. The Company have cut a tunnel 500 feet in length for the double purpose of draining and ascertaining the precise lay of the vein.

Commencing at a point in the bank of the creek, over the supposed vein, and running about 400 feet, nearly parallel with the creek and in a direction up stream, the coal was struck at the bottom of the tunnel. Running on the same level for 100 feet further, the vein rose steadily and with great regularity, till at the end of that distance the entire vein was exposed to view in the tunnel, and its thickness ascertained to be full six feet clear of overlying substances, which thickness, on pursuing the vein further, was ascertained to be uniform.

The Company at the present time are running another tunnel, sufficiently wide to admit cars, and they have penetrated the mountain a distance of seventy feet. When this tunnel is completed and the road constructed to Feather River, it is the intention, by means of a line of flat-boats, to convey the coal to market. The enterprise is an extensive one, the men engaged in it are well acquainted with their business, young and energetic, and we shall expect to see their labors crowned with success.

THE FIRE PANIC. The recent disastrous conflagrations have aroused the citizens of the mountain towns to a sense of their danger from fire, and the best means of preventing a similar calamity are being discussed by the papers. Upon this subject the Shasta Courier says:

"No more houses should be erected for business purposes, except those which are fire proof; indeed, we think it is already time that fire limits should be established in our city. The use of cotton and paper for lining houses should be discontinued as far as possible; they are almost as inflammable as powder, are great harbingers for vermin, and are but flimsy building materials at best. It is time, also, for us to think about adopting some means of effecting a regular organization for the prevention of fires. We have no fire engine, and, what is still worse, but very little water which could be made available for the extinguishing of a fire. If we only had some large cisterns, built at convenient distances along the streets, either below or above ground, they would, doubtless, prove very useful in enabling us to extinguish fires, and also to prevent them from crossing streets and passing by fire-proof buildings."

MARINE DISASTERS IN 1856. The New York papers contain a tabular statement of American vessels, or those engaged in American trade, reported either lost or damaged during the first six months of the present year. The list is evidently prepared with great care, and furnishes some items of interest to the general reader. The whole amount of loss, total and partial, during the specified period, is \$15,890,500, or nearly sixteen millions of dollars. The number of those either very seriously damaged or totally lost, amount to 340, and the amount of loss in these cases, was \$11,940,500. Of these, however, only 79 were wholly lost with their cargoes; the rest had narrow escapes. Thirteen of the number, also, have never been heard from, leaving us only to conjecture what may have been their fate.

Twelve hundred and eighteen other vessels, of all classes, arrived at various ports with more or less damage to hull, spars and rigging, and were repaired at an expense varying from \$500 to 10,000 each. The total estimated at no less than \$1,150,000. The damage to cargo arriving coastwise and also from foreign ports, in many cases after long and boisterous passages, from the best data that can be obtained, was at least \$2,800,000.

STEAM POWER ECLIPSED. The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment "was recently tried at Vincennes, in presence of Gen. Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole motive henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours!"

The average duration of life in France is 36½ years, in England it is 38 years; this is the highest of any country in Europe.

La Marsaillaise. The following brief history of the world renowned national anthem, from the columns of one of our exchanges, will be interesting:

"The history of this song, now heard in France no more, now crushed down in the hearts of the French people, and made to give way to Partant pour la Syrie, is not without interest as a matter of history. It was composed, both words and music, by a young royalist officer of artillery, Robert de Lisle by name. He was stationed at Strasburg at the time when France was heaving with the throes of the revolution. He was famed throughout the country as a favorite of the muses of poetry and song. The winter of 1792 was one of scarcity in Strasburg, and at the table of a poor acquaintance, Deitrick, who could set but little before his guest, De Lisle always found at least a bottle of generous wine. It was on an evening of this gloomy season of want and turmoil, when Deitrick and De Lisle were warming themselves with the old "Falernian," that the former proposed to the latter that he should produce one of those hymns which convey to the souls of the people the enthusiasm which suggested it.

De Lisle repaired at midnight to his lodging, and there, on his clavichord, now composing the air before the words, and now the words before the air, in a sort of frenzy struck off a hymn, which, says a distinguished French writer, "seems a recovered echo of Thermopylæ—it was heroism sung." Overcome at length, and exhausted, he fell sleep, and it was not until the next day that he wrote out the hymn and presented it to his friend Deitrick. The hymn of the country was found. Alas! it proved the requiem to poor Deitrick. He went to the scaffold to its notes, within a year. "It flew from city to city. At the opening and closing of the clubs in Marsailles, it was sung, and hence its name. De Lisle himself, proscribed as a royalist, heard that song when fleeing for safety from his country, and what he had created in a moment of enthusiasm and as an incentive to freedom, became the death-cry of the revolutionists, and stirred the blood of desperate men to the most fearful deeds of tyranny and terror."

A FEELING JUDGE. An individual having been convicted of a capital crime, upon slight evidence, the judge proceeded to pass judgment: "Prisoner at the bar! You have been found guilty, by a jury of your own countrymen, of a crime which subjects you to the punishment of death. You say you are innocent; the truth of that assertion is known only to yourself and God. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty, your richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification to feel that you are hanged without such a crime on your conscience. But in either case you will be delivered from a world of care!"

An honest Dutchman, on being asked how often he shaved, replied: "Dree times a week, every day but Sunday; den I shafe every day."

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

Public Notice. WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting timber, running cattle and horses, and otherwise trespassing upon the Rancho known as the Positas, the undersigned hereby gives notice that she is the lawful owner of said property, and hereby forbids all persons from trespassing upon or in any manner interfering with said property. ENCARNACION CARRILLO DE ROBBINS, By her Attorney, HARVEY B. BLAKE. 1-49 1m

Dissolution. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FORBUSH & DENNIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against either of the firm are requested to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. ROSWELL FORBUSH, THOMAS DENNIS. 1-44 tf Santa Barbara, March 20, 1855.

An Ordinance to regulate the distribution of water on the lands of the Carpenteria and Montecito. The Mayor and Common Council ordain as follows: Section 1. The Mayor of the city of Santa Barbara is authorized to regulate the distribution of water in the places known as the Carpenteria and Montecito. Sec. 2. He shall adopt all necessary measures for the protection of the agriculturists. FRANCISCO PUIG, President of the Council. Approved July 10, 1855. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Mayor. I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of an original Ordinance passed the Common Council the 10th day of July, A. D. 1855, approved by the Mayor on the same date and now on file in my office. VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretary Common Council.

ORDENANZA que arregla la distribucion de Aguas en los terrenos de la Carpinteria y Montecito. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal, ordenan lo siguiente: Artículo 1º El Mayor de la ciudad de Santa Barbara está autorizado a reglamentar la distribucion de las Aguas en los parajes de la Carpinteria y el del Montecito. Artículo 2º Tomara todas las medidas que crea necesarias para la proteccion de los sembradores. FRANCISCO PUIG, Presidente del Concejo. Aprobada Julio 10, 1855. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Mayor.

San Francisco Advertisements. S. L. PALMER & CO'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, Cor. of Davis and Washington streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of MILL MACHINERY, Of all kinds.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!! 200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description constantly on hand. Also, Plow Points, to suit all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goddard's patent Hay Cutters, Uodge's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axe and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description. Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nursery in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass.

The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dis- 1-25 o patch. Exchange and Banking Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS, under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York. The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of treasure.

We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters appertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms. C. GARRISON, CHAS. MORGAN, (by his Attorney, W. K. Garrison), R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON. San Francisco, January 1, 1855. 1-39 o

Importation! Importation! BRIGGS, DEY & CO. are prepared to import Goods, and as low as any other house in San Francisco. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Musical Boxes! Musical Boxes! OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, with Mandolin and Bell Attachments, and Selections of Music from Operas, National Airs, Polkas, Waltzes, etc. For sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Silver Plated Ware. VERY Heavy Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, plated especially for family use. Also, Fine Silver Plated and Silver Mounted Waiters' and Tea Sets. Just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Orders! Orders! TAKEN for any description of WATCHES, and forwarded to the manufacturers with dispatch. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Railway Time-Keepers. RAILWAY TIME-KEEPERS. The celebrated Wm. B. Child's Patent Railway Time Keepers, of the largest size, with the maker's certificate accompanying. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Jules Jurgensen's GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Watches! Watches! BY ALL the most celebrated English, French, Swiss and Danish Makers, kept constantly on hand and sold at the lowest possible price, by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Independent and Quarter Second WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Jas. Nardin Perret Watches AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Watches and Chronometers REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California, San Francisco. 1-38 o

Silver! Silver! FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets; Fine Silver Waiters; Fine Silver Cups; Fine Silver Knives; Fine Silver Nut Picks; Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Extra Heavy and Fine GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO'S. 1-38 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound. The above brands of Jones & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by SAML H. PRITCHARD, Agent for Manufacturers. 1-32 o

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services to the merchants of the interior as a COMMISSION BUYER of Goods in San Francisco. Having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the country, he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of merchandise filled and forwarded promptly. SAML H. PRITCHARD. 1-32 o Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 1-11 t

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

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

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

All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works. Bags kept open to the latest moment. United States Marine via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. [1-21 t

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage. The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached. Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery. HALEY & THOMPSON, Railroad House. 1-11 t

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

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. 1-24 t

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

For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapka has established his Institute, where all may rely with perfect confidence upon that skill which long experience and thorough devotion to his profession has given. Those who suffer should call without delay, and use the means by which they may recuperate and live. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. 1-15 t

RHEUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician. These diseases are treated by Dr. C. in the most scientific and agreeable mode. He particularly invites to his establishment those suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, who have heretofore failed to obtain relief. To those suffering from the Fevers peculiar to this coast, he would promise immediate relief. Call and consult with the Doctor at his Medical Institute. Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Call and consult; consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Armory Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. 1-15 t

San Francisco Advertisements. Dr. L. J. Czapka's GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Established for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the Suppression of Quackery.

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

Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapacity for Labor and Study, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Involuntary Discharges, Pains in the Side, Affections of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other Infirmities, are cured without fail by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, unknown to others, and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. San Francisco, California. 1-15 t

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Powerful! DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM. Scientifically Investigated, and proved to be a safe and powerful remedy for all Venereal, Scrophulous, Glandular, and Cancerous Ulcers, Fœtid Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapka's Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapka's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhoeal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who values his health be without Dr. Czapka's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the disease can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment. This principle, which is now universally recognized, was first discovered by the day of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1796, and a multiplied benefit ever since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuits of this branch of the medical science that Dr. Czapka fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, cancerous, and cutaneous disorders, stands unrivalled by any agent. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the disease can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment. 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