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## THE GAZETTE.

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### The Wool-Growing Interest.

The importance of fostering the producing interests of California, and of avoiding all legislation in regard to them which shall be partial or ineffective in its operation, is seemingly too great to escape the attention of our legislators. Yet, in the past, an interest which, with reasonable care, may in a few years be second only in importance to our mining resources; one which must give employment to a population as large as is now spread over our gold fields, has had no legislative care, and the laws, particularly affecting the agricultural portion of our people, seem to have been framed in such a manner as almost to deprive us of this source of subsistence and wealth. California is admirably adapted to sheep-raising. Immense tracts which afford but slight pasturage to other stock, are well calculated for sheep. Sheep are easily cared for and are of sure increase, and are said not to be subject to the diseases here which have in other countries so often caused the loss of the flocks, and we think the day is not far distant when wool-raising and its manufacture and export, will form prominent branches of industry in this State.

In older States, less distant from the sources of supply, individuals are found who, with means and inclination, are enabled to import choice stock, and it is not necessary there to receive any legislative assistance, but with us the case is different. Here, the distance, cost of transport and risk are too great to warrant individuals in importing choice stock, and the State ought to pursue a wise and liberal course in this matter. Some years since, the State of Ohio imported a few choice animals, the increase of which has added millions to the wealth of the State in the increased value of live stock. Should California do the same, at an early day, in five years time the outlay would be more than returned in the increased taxable wealth within her borders. If the wool-growing interest is properly fostered, aside from all interests connected with that staple, our people will save two millions per annum in the reduced price of meat. Mutton may be raised at a cheaper rate than pork, is more palatable, desirable and wholesome, yet we have legislated in favor of the hog at the expense of the sheep, and the consequence is that the sheep is driven from the thickly settled districts, and their increase is slow in proportion. Hogs are allowed to run at large; and as they destroy all lambs, the two cannot be neighbors. It is much easier to fence the hog in than to build miles of fence to keep him out. One man with a drove of hogs may cause all his neighbors to build extra fences, as well as keep them all in uproar and confusion from the robbery of their grain. All the extra capital thus invested in fencing is a loss to the agriculturalist, and a means of greater cost to all his productions, which is again increased to the consumer.

A law which thus cripples a great interest, causes so much expense to the mass, lessening the State's wealth and exports, should not be permitted longer to remain in force. The hog should be confined under fence, or in those quarters best suited to his habits. If either the hog or the sheep must be shut up, there need be no hesitation on the part of our legislators as to which of the two is most deserving of the "largest liberty."  
Alta.

U. S. COAST SURVEY. In all the States and Territories of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coast, during the past year, operations by the United States Coast Survey have been carried on. It is estimated that 10 or 12 years will be required to complete the field work on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in all the sections but two. The operations on the Pacific coast are familiar to every one. A steamer and some five or six other vessels have been engaged in the work for several years, and more or less of their surveys have been noticed by the press. The coasts of California and Oregon, and their harbors, have been pretty generally surveyed, and the work is yet progressing. Professor Bache has managed this branch of service in a manner which has elicited the admiration of the world, and redounded to the fame of the country.

The merchant who does not advertise liberally in the newspapers, has been appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but who is too stingy to buy a candle; he stumbles about in the dark, long after his more sensible neighbors have lighted themselves home.

### Military Organization of Switzerland.

Switzerland and Prussia stand at present in a hostile attitude in respect to each other. The following account of the military organization and force of the former country, communicated to the Cincinnati Commercial, may possess some interest to our readers:

The present military organization of Switzerland dates from the year 1840. According to it every Swiss is a member of the militia from his 20th to his 45th year. The national guard of Switzerland consists of 5 per cent. of the population of two millions and a half, and counts thus about 125,000 soldiers. Of these four-fifths, or about 100,000, are infantry, about 10,000 sharpshooters, about 10,000 cavalry, 3000 artillery, and nearly 2000 genie corps (topographical engineers.) All men under twenty and above forty-four years, capable of bearing arms, belong to the Landwehr, or reserve militia, which consists now of about 170,000 men; so that the entire army which Switzerland can raise against an invading enemy must be at least 300,000. During the civil war of 1847, carried on by the federal government against the Separate League of the seven ultra Catholic cantons, the government had 264,000 men on piquet, 60,000 of whom marched; and the rebellious states had about 45,000.

Switzerland further possesses about 700 guns, 200 of which are of large calibre, and over 100,000 stand of arms, with a large amount of ammunition, equipments, etc., are stored up in the arsenals of the different States, who supply each their own troops with the necessary materials for war. All these arms are supernumerary, for the Swiss militia are required to keep their own arms and equipments, for the purchase and care of which the cantonal governments pay them each a certain sum. Besides this, almost every Swiss possesses his own mountain rifle, a superior weapon both for shooting and for bayonet attack. The federal government also furnishes a large quota of war materials, especially for the heavy artillery, the cavalry, the corps of pompiers (sappers and miners) and the genie corps, and besides these, all the means for the transportation of troops, ammunition, etc. It further directs and superintends the instruction of the genie corps, the artillery and the cavalry, and the education of all higher officers at the military academy in Thun, Canton of Berne. It also watches over the military instruction of each State, and orders yearly camps to be held in all Cantons, under federal inspection. The training of the troops in each Canton (State) is very effective, so that each man in Switzerland can be counted as a thoroughly trained soldier.

So much for the official military organization of the Swiss nation. Now a few words in regard to the still more extensive private one of each State. Here we have to remark first, that the number of regularly organized sharpshooters in each canton is more than double that required by federal law, and further, that almost every man is quite familiar with the use of his rifle. It is well known even here in America that target shooting, manœuvring and other military and gymnastic exercises are the national amusements of the Swiss, who are stimulated to constant practice in these by their natural military spirit, and the honorable rivalry between the best marksmen of the country, as they meet yearly in their respective cantonal, and once every two years in the great federal shooting festival, where they celebrate the peaceful triumphs of their skill. The marriage, successful establishment in business, the elevation to some post of honor, and other important events in the life of a brother, all become occasions of shooting matches for which the happy individual has to furnish the best prize. Indeed this love of shooting amounts with the free Swiss almost to a mania, and we trust rather a fatal one for Prussian plumes and epaulettes in search of glory along the Alps.

A second important item in the private military organization of many of the States of Switzerland are the cadet corps, composed of youths from 14 to 20 years, pupils in the different schools. These cadets are trained in all the military exercises up to the camp-service and battle-manœuvres, by instructors appointed by the federal government. This juvenile army counts about 50,000 youths, who are divided into four divisions, each composed of several States. Once a year a camp is held in each district, and every four years a federal cadet festival is held in the capital of Switzerland. This sight of several thousand youths manœuvring in uniform with the precision and quickness of old soldiers, fighting over again the battles once fought by their fathers, (as they did this year in Zurich,) this sight it was which caused Gen. Klapa, the gallant defender of Comorn, now a colonel in the Swiss army, to exclaim, "The country whose very children are such soldiers can never be conquered."

### Brazil.

BY REV. J. C. FLETCHER.

In a lecture recently delivered before the New York Historical Society, Mr. Fletcher commenced by stating the very great ignorance prevailing in regard to an empire at our very doors, and of which we know less than of India or China. He mentioned amusing blunders, not only in newspapers, but in McCulloch's Gazetteer, and the Report of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

He then gave an account of the wonderful fertility and salubrity of Brazil, which he attributes to the general elevation of the country and the constant trade winds upon her coasts, which cool the atmosphere and bear treasures of clouds from the ocean, which descend in rains that invigorate vegetation in Brazil, while the western coasts of Chili, Bolivia and Peru suffer from drouth.

He next unfolded the wonders of the flora of Brazil—the immense forests garlanded with graceful wild vines and orchidaceous plants, or bearing the most brilliant flowers upon their own branches; the *Victoria Regia*, which blooms on the waters of the Amazonian affluents, and the graceful palm which lifts itself every where, imparting to the tropical landscape a feature *sui generis*.

The mineral and agricultural wealth of the country was alluded to. The palmist days of diamond mining were in the eighty years preceding 1822, the era of Brazilian independence. In that time £3,500,000 were obtained by sales of the sparkling gem. The single article of coffee for the fiscal year '54-55 amounted to more than \$25,000,000.

As to climate, it is not so hot as in the summer with us, the average heat within the tropic of Capricorn in Brazil being 72 deg. The poisonous reptiles and the yellow fever have now been greatly exaggerated. The latter has now left Brazil. There is no acclimating fever, as in Africa.

He presented a view of the aborigines, showing them to have been among the finest who inhabited the New World, and proved that the earliest voyagers on the great river really believed that they had seen a nation of female warriors, and hence the name *Amazonas*, which the Spanish and Portuguese gave to the river, for, among the wild tribes found on the upper affluents of the Amazon, to this day, the men wear their hair long, parted in the middle, braided behind and done up with a comb. They pluck out their beard, wear necklaces and bracelets, and with their shields over their breasts, they present exactly the appearance of women.

A sketch of the discovery of the country by Pincon and Cabral, in A. D. 1500, was then presented, with an account of the origin of the term *Brazil* and the *Brazils*. The name given by Cabral was *Vera Cruz* (True Cross), but on account of the dye wood called *brazil*, (because of its resemblance, when chipped, to live coals—*Brazos*), being so abundantly obtained from the coast, the land was called that of the *Brazil* wood, and finally the whole territory was termed *Brazil*. In 1572 this colony of Portugal was divided into two great captaincies, having as their seats Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and these being in reality two governments, the country was called the *Brazils*, by which name it is well known to old shipmasters to this day.

Mr. Fletcher stated that the first Protestant colony in the new world was planted under the auspices of the French Admiral Colligni upon an island in the unrivalled bay of Rio de Janeiro in 1555. The church at Geneva, while Calvin was yet alive, took a great interest in this enterprise, but by the treachery of the leader Villegagnon, and the victories of the Portuguese, this colony, from which so much was hoped, was completely broken up. The Hollanders occupied a portion of the northern coast for thirty years, and when overpowered by the Portuguese, some of them came to New York, and their descendants are with us to this day.

The growth of Brazil may be dated from 1808, when the King, Don John VI, of Portugal, driven from Europe by the French, took up his abode in this greatest colony of her subjects, opened the ports to the commerce of the world, (for until then they had been shut like those of China and Japan) and granted many other privileges. The King returned to Europe in 1821, leaving as Viceroy his son, Don Pedro.

The home government at Lisbon endeavored to put Brazil back in a provisional position, from which she had been raised by royal charter to an integral portion of the kingdom, and the Brazilians, headed by Don Pedro, in 1822, declared their independence. A constitution was framed, which still governs the people, and nowhere in the new world are religious toleration and the liberty of the individual better secured, unless in our own country. The Executive is the Emperor, who must be of the Dukes of Braganza, descendants of Don Pedro I.

There is an Imperial Parliament. Sena-

tors are elected for life, and Representatives for four years, (by electors). There are twenty provinces and twenty provincial legislatures. Thus Brazil, in its government, more nearly resembles our own (being decentralized) than any other. Brazil is free from revolutions; her commerce is constantly increasing; and slavery will be done away with in course of time. While Europe has six lines of steamers connecting her with Brazil, we have not one line. We sell to Brazil five millions of dollars worth annually, and she sells to us nineteen millions.

In conclusion, Mr. Fletcher paid a high compliment to the enlightened and truly able Emperor, Don Pedro II, who is familiar with the literature not only of Europe but of our own land, and is a man of great scientific attainments. Mr. F. presented to the New York Historical Society a beautiful and correct portrait of his Imperial Majesty, painted from a photograph by the artist, Mr. Roner, of Newark, N. J.

### China to be Forced into Civilization.

The operations at Canton constitute acts of deliberate warfare on both sides. The Chinese Commissioner first breaks the peace, and then refuses reparation; the English Admiral proceeds to acts of hostility, to which Yeh replies by an attack on the Factory, a reward for the slaughter of Englishmen, and an attempt to burn the British ships by fire rafts. We are therefore actually at war with China. We have declared that we will have reparation, and no reparation has been offered; on the contrary, our settlement and our vessels have been attacked by the authorities. We need not say that ample indemnity must be given for these things. Furthermore, it cannot be doubted, that both our honor and interest urge us to place our relations with the Chinese Empire on a new footing. China must be brought into full communion with the civilized world, and the task of dragging her from seclusion, can be best performed by Englishmen. In the interest, therefore, of humanity and civilization, we ought not to let this matter drop. If Yeh, and such as he, triumph, all that was gained in 1842 will be practically lost. We do not want to conquer China, although it would be affectation to deny that English influence and enterprise are likely to be the chief agents in re-modeling the immense empire which is now waking to new life after the torpor of many thousand years. We should, then, prepare at once to assert the right of a civilized nation to free commerce and communication with every part of this vast territory. There is no use in treating with such a power as if it belonged to the enlightened communities of Europe. The British authorities should make up their minds as to what they intend to demand, and what guarantees they intend to take. The occupation of Chuson, and perhaps some point still nearer the capital, a stipulation for the residence of an Ambassador at the Imperial Court, and free entrance for men of all nations into the country, are parts of the programme which naturally suggest themselves. Let us have no useless slaughter, and no attempts to elevate the rout of these feeble barbarians into victories; but, as the Chinese have reopened the question of our relations with them, the opportunity may fairly be taken to secure all that the interests of humanity demand.—*London Times*.

### Gold Mining in New Mexico.

The Santa Fe Gazette publishes the following latest information in regard to working the gold mines in that territory:

The Carondelet Mining Company have their quartz mill nearly completed, and expect to be in full operation in the course of four weeks. They have labored under great disadvantages—not being able to obtain mechanics in this Territory, to render them the proper assistance, and consequently the work has been much retarded. A considerable quantity of the ore has already been extracted, and is ready for crushing. The ore appears to be easily pulverized and the gold easily extracted. The building for the machinery is one of the best in the country, an immense amount of labor having been bestowed upon it, to make it answer the purpose for which it was designed.

The Philadelphia Mining Company have, at considerable expense, brought out a crushing machine of about thirty-five horse power, but by some unforeseen occurrence it has not been yet erected. These mines are but twenty-seven miles from Santa Fe, and can be reached over a level country abounding in romantic scenery.

The freedom of the press has recently been the subject of litigation in England. Lord Lucan, who gave the order for the fatal charge at Balaklava, was severely criticized by the *London News*. He thereupon sued the proprietors of that paper, and the jury very properly returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

### The Ocean Telegraph.

The following is a description of the wire telegraph cable which is now being constructed by the "Atlantic Telegraph Company," to be laid from New Foundland to Ireland:

It is three-fourths of an inch in diameter. In the centre are seven small copper wires, twisted upon themselves, and the whole insulated by a thick covering of gutta percha. Eighteen strands of slender iron wire, each strand composed of seven threads loosely twisted upon themselves, constitute the outer covering. The weight of the whole is eighteen cwt. to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. Its specific gravity is such that it is thought there can be no question about its sinking readily to the bottom, being much heavier than the shells brought up by sounding. The objection that the strands of wire forming the outer covering will suffer corrosion or decomposition, is met by the statement based, it is said, on satisfactory experiments, that in corroding, the material of which the outer covering consists will enter into chemical union with the soft mud in which the cable is embedded and will thus form a concrete mass of calcareous or silicious substance, affording its very best possible protection. The gutta percha and central copper wire are thought to be indestructible under water. The flexibility of the cable is such as to make it almost as manageable as a small hemp line. Its selection was the result of months of experiment and trial—hundreds of specimens having been made comprising every variety of form and size and structure before this particular one was agreed upon.

Messrs. Kuper, Glass & Co., of London, have taken the contract for the manufacture of the great cable chosen to connect the two continents. The distance from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Valencia on the western coast of Ireland, the points between which the telegraphic connection is to be made, is 1,640 nautical, or 1,900 statute miles. But the manufacturers are to furnish 2,600 statute miles of the cable, in order to meet the demand for extra cable that may arise from the inequality of the depth of the ocean along the plateau over which the line is to be laid. The cable is to be completed by the 30th of next May. Two steamers, each bearing half of the cable, will directly sail from London for the middle of the Atlantic, and heading different ways, pay out as they go.

### News by Lightning.

In noticing the triumphs of Professor Morse, in girding the earth with telegraphic wires, the Philadelphia Ledger thus prognosticates:

There is now every reason to believe that in less than two years, and probably less than one, the Ledger will each morning be able to furnish its readers at 6 A. M., an account of the London and Paris money market up to its close the day before. In London, tidings from St. Petersburg in one direction, and Bombay in another, will be hourly coming in, and from Wall street to Calcutta the records of the stocks and prices one day will be read in the London papers of the next, and a flood of news from all of the great cities of Europe. Steamships will not be looked for as they now are, but as slow coaches they will be valuable only as bringing in files of old newspapers, and just as the spider, sitting in his web, touches a few threads, and by and by sucks all the juice out of a fly, and leaves only the wings, legs and bones to be picked at leisure, so will the telegraph operators sit spider-like in their web of wires, and suck and digest all the news each day from the world's news, for the nutriment of commerce. For anything we can now see, we may constantly obtain information from Calcutta to New York in a very few hours. This is all the labor and ingenuity of one man.

When the battle of Waterloo was fought it took from Sunday till Tuesday evening for the news to reach London. Rothschild got the news six hours before the government, and made millions by buying stock, after which he sent his information to the King's ministers. No more such delays in future. There will soon not be a battle fought on the broad earth, but the results of it will be known in New York and London in a few hours.

NAUVOO. This Mormon city, which was to have eclipsed Rome in its palmy days, has gone to ruin. Three-fourths of the buildings have disappeared, and the balance are in bad repair. The stones of the great temple have been used by the Icarians to build their establishment. The hotel is kept by Mr. Bideman, who married the widow of Smith, and which lady, we believe, was down on her prophet lord.

The Jews now number ten millions in this country.

# 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.

Carpinteria.....HENRY J. DALLY  
San Buenaventura.....A. CULLUMBER  
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON  
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSEN  
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857.

## The New Treaty with Mexico.

The last mail has brought us further news from Mexico, and, like much of the news that comes from that quarter of the globe, it is very extraordinary. Not a word is said this time about annexation. Those projects seem completely hushed up for the time being, and the wisecracks in the city of Mexico have concocted a new treaty, which, if the same as published in the Mexican papers, is of no earthly benefit to this country whatever. We now find we were correct in our remarks made last week in regard to the new Mexican annexation schemes, that the news was premature, and in which we placed but little faith respecting their character for veracity. At this stage of Mexican affairs, we will now say that there need be no fears that the "treaty" will, as we have it, be ratified by our Government. Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, and who seems to be the author of the treaty in question, flatters himself, perhaps, that he has achieved something that will greatly redound to the advantage of the government which he represents. He is mistaken. Allowing its ratification, who would be benefited? British and American Mexican bond-holders, and claimants against the latter government. The United States lend Mexico \$15,000,000, for what? We should very much like to know for what, as if such was the plethoric condition of Uncle Sam's purse that he should go a-begging to find a profitable investment for his idle funds. But we are making a mere waste of words on this subject. We will await the "course of events" for further developments. The San Francisco papers publish a lengthy synopsis of the new treaty, which is quite too long for insertion in our columns this week. The True Californian, however, briefly states all important particulars contained in it, which we herewith present:

The first four treaties refer to claims of the citizens of our country against the other, new postal arrangements, free trade on the Mexican rivers and frontier, and a renewal of our old treaty of commerce, existing since 1831.

Finally, the fifth treaty refers to a loan of \$15,000,000 by Uncle Sam to Mexico, \$4,000,000 payable to England (interest due on the convention,) \$3,000,000 to be retained for the benefit of claimants, and \$8,000,000 payable in cash, the whole capital at 4 per cent. interest per annum. The guarantee offered by Mexico for the payment of this loan and interest is 13 per cent. of the import duties in general, for amortizing the first \$7,000,000, and 20 per cent. on all import and export dues on business carried on between the two countries only in American and Mexican vessels, for amortizing the latter \$8,000,000. But these 20 per cent. the United States will not receive, because, while they are debited to their account, this reduction on duties will only benefit the importer or exporter of whatever nation he may be. This appears to us a very strange arrangement, and makes us believe that the Mexican Extraordinary, the only paper which has published an abstract of the Treaties, must withhold some important item.

**NED MCGOWAN "TURNED UP" AGAIN!** A perusal of the news in our columns will disclose the fact that Edward McGowan is in the city of Sacramento, or rather was, up to the last accounts. He has left these rural districts, according to his own statement, to demand a trial. [He was indicted in San Francisco as an aider and abettor in the murder of James King of Wm.] He desires, however, a change of venue, that is, that he be tried in some county in this State, other than the one in which he was indicted. A bill has been introduced for this purpose in the Legislative Assembly, authorizing the change he desires. His statement of the "old carpet" wrapper concealment may perhaps be interesting to those who so diligently sought him within these precincts and found him not.

The weather throughout the week past has been warm and agreeable. We had strong indications of rain on the 7th and 8th insts., but the dark clouds eventually passed away without dispensing their life-giving showers. Wild flowers of various brilliant hues are now in full bloom in the mountain valleys.

## Broderick County.

SACRAMENTO, March 3, 1857.

**EDITOR GAZETTE:** I observe in the issue of the Gazette of the 26th ult. an expression of surprise on your part, that I should have suggested a change of name for the county I represent from "Santa Barbara" to "Broderick." I am a little astonished that you should be at all at a loss to understand me. For Mr. Buchanan I of course have the highest respect and veneration; but when several members had conclusively demonstrated to the House the impropriety of abandoning our beautiful Spanish and Indian names, and naming a new county in the State after an individual however exalted, in the mere badinage of debate I proposed for my county the name of a gentleman whose political friend it is known I have always been. It was merely done to show more forcibly to the minds of members the bad taste of the precedent they were establishing in naming new counties. Had I named any other than Mr. Broderick, of course the satire, if any there was, would have been lost. It being so well known that of all the prominent men in the State, I have been more identified with him and his interests than any other. It is needless to say that I never would have proposed the change of name of our county with any intention of its being really made, without first consulting my constituents. Trusting that this explanation may set the matter right in Santa Barbara,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COVARRUBIAS.

The above letter from the Hon. J. M. Covarrubias, will fully explain his somewhat unusual proceeding in the Assembly on the 30th of January. In reply we have to say, that his notice for an act changing the name of this county to Broderick, stood by itself in the columns of the Sacramento Union, entirely disconnected from the discussion which had previously taken place the same day relative to the naming of the new county to be formed from a portion of Klamath county. Hence our remarks thereon. Candidly speaking, we think that the Hon. gentleman would have spoken more to the point if he had plainly stated his views in regard to the "bad taste" of the precedent other members were endeavoring to establish, rather than in the spirit of "badinage" proposing a new name for the county that he represents. In the former case, he would have been understood by all, whereas by pursuing the latter course in the manner in which we find it recorded, it caused us to doubt his actual meaning; besides, as badinage in fact amounting to nothing. It is to be desired that the remarks of our legislators should be pertinent to the subject under discussion, made at the proper time and in the right place. Mr. C. will find that our views relative to proper names for new counties in this State coincide with his own, having expressed substantially the same opinion in a former number of this paper.

## More Gold Discoveries.

We have had various rumors during the past week of new gold mines having been discovered in this county, and that they were now being worked with success. We gave an account last week of the discovery of gold on Anacapa Island, which information we consider that we had from a reliable source. We have no desire whatever to make "outsiders" believe that there is good ground for gold mining in this county made on baseless fabrications, but we are bound to give our readers all rumors and facts relating thereto, especially the latter. Some acquaintances of ours started yesterday for the new mines, to satisfy themselves of the truth of various reports. We shall probably hear from them in a week or two, when we shall know something tangible about the matter. We understand that the new gold diggings are on the head waters of the north branch of the San Buenaventura river, some 40 or 50 miles in a northeasterly direction from this city, in close proximity to the gold mines worked in 1843-4, which mines were the first ever worked in this State. Some ignorant people think and say that the first gold found in Alta California was at Sutter's Saw Mill in El Dorado county, but they are mistaken. The credit of the first gold mining in this State at least belongs to this county, whatever may be said to the contrary, for samples of the gold procured in the mines first worked, can be shown the incredulous by persons now residing in this city. We are bound to let our light shine, notwithstanding this is called a "cow county."

We have received the prospectus of a new Forwarding Company under the designation of "American Express." Mr. E. S. Dean has been appointed agent for Santa Barbara. Nothing like a little opposition to keep up a generous spirit of emulation in business.

## The Latest News from all Quarters.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco latest dates March 5th.

An election was held on the 24th ult. to fill the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Frank Tilford. Mr. F. A. Woodworth was nominated as the Vigilance or People's candidate, Mr. Franklin L. Jones as the Democratic, and Mr. E. P. Tracy as the Republican. Mr. Woodworth was elected as Senator from the county of San Francisco by a large majority. The Globe says: "Eight thousand votes were polled, showing that the people took a warm interest in the contest. Although less than the vote of the Presidential election, it was far more than was anticipated."

The Consolidation Act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. This is a result at which our citizens may well rejoice. Had a contrary decision been given, all would have been confusion. As it is, the members of the reformed city government are firm in their positions.—Wide West.

An individual made application recently at the station-house, in Sacramento, to be incarcerated, with a view to prevent his committing any crime, to which he asserted he was sorely tempted by poverty.—Ib.

A collision occurred between Mr. John Nugent, editor of the Herald in this city, and Mr. J. E. Wainwright, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th. The lie passed from the latter to the former, and Mr. Nugent drew a knife, but owing to the interference of bystanders, no damage ensued.—Ib.

The City Hall is advertised for sale on foreclosure of the mortgage held by Mr. Ross, which now amounts to some \$38,000, with accruing interest.—Globe.

The Globe of March 2d, says:

To those of our citizens who feel interested in the preservation of their own lives, particularly those who have occasion to be out late at night, we say look to your weapons. The State convicts are becoming more and more desperate every day from hunger. A number of the worst have escaped recently. How many nobody knows but the keepers, and they won't tell. The four who got away on Friday, are now in this city—at least they were here yesterday. What is to be done? The four convicts alluded to, escaped three days ago, but no official notice of the fact has been given to the police of this city. The circumstances of the escape were learned by accident. Others may have escaped. If the whole batch have obtained their liberty, we may not expect to be notified until it is too late to prevent the mischief that must follow. We have no desire to create unnecessary alarms, but when these desperadoes are known to be at large, and the officers who ought to have them in custody throw obstacles in the way of their recapture, it is time to warn the public. Will nothing be effected by the Legislature this session to remedy the evils of the present State Prison management? Or, shall we be forced to organize a company of armed citizens to hunt down and exterminate the hordes of State convicts that have congregated in this city?

Mr. Samuel Brannan has petitioned the Board of Supervisors for permission to construct a railroad to the Mission Dolores, along the line of Market street, and for the exclusive right to carry passengers and freight to and from the limits described, for a period of fifty years. The Board appointed a committee of three to investigate the subject of the petition.—Ib.

The following rates were charged by the steamers which left for the East on the 20th ult: John L. Stephens, first cabin, \$225; second cabin, \$125; steerage, 75. By the Sierra Nevada, first cabin, \$150 to \$175; second cabin, \$100 to \$125; steerage, \$60.

We find nothing of particular interest relating to Santa Barbara or San Luis Obispo counties in our latest Legislative reports.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Antonio Maria de la Guerra Assistant Adjutant General for the Santa Barbara District of the First Division of California Militia.

James L. English, Esq., entered upon the discharge of his duties as Treasurer of State on the 21st ult. His sureties, in the sum of \$100,000, are H. H. Hartley, W. W. Drummond, E. F. Gillespie, J. B. Crockett, A. P. Catlin, S. C. Hastings, and Thomas Sunderland. Mr. Phelan, of this city, was sworn in as principal clerk; and now every one may be sure that the Treasury is protected from pilfering fingers.—Sac. Age.

Chief Justice Murray and Associate Justice Burnett each rendered an opinion on the State Capitol contract on the 20th ult., sustaining the judgment of the District Court, which declared the debt unconstitutional. They hold that the Legislature has no power to levy and collect taxes to pay an unconstitutional and void debt.—Ib.

The State Prison Investigating Committee conclude: That the contract under which the present Lessee holds the State Prison is void. That the contract is not as favorable to the State as can be made. That the prisoners have not been sufficiently well clad or fed during the year last past. That the Commissioners have neglected their duties, and the Directors' offices have been of little use in the administration of the Prison.

That the Lessee has used the labor of the prisoners mainly in making bricks, for sale, during the past season. That this has been done to the neglect of building suitable quarters, at an early day, inside the prison walls, for the accommodation of the prisoners. That the former Directors, the present Director and Lessee of the State Prison have been guilty of gross negligence and positive criminality in permitting convicts to go at large contrary to law.—Ib.

The boiler of the Bay State flouring mill, on N street, Sacramento, between Front and Second, exploded about 6 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, with disastrous effect. The mill was completely destroyed, and several buildings in the vicinity much injured. The end wall of one brick building was entirely demolished, and that of another broken through in two places, besides a corner of the fire wall being torn off. A frame building was crushed by a large fragment of the boiler falling upon it. In the mill, the engineer, Mr. Dexter Moore, was killed, and Charles Rapp, one of the millers, was somewhat bruised and hurt. Mr. Boller, a baker, occupying a building next to the mill, was struck by a fragment of the boiler and so badly wounded that death ensued some few hours after. The loss of property will hardly fall short of \$10,000.—Ib.

A bill just passed by the Legislature, defining the boundaries of the city of Nevada, locates the city entirely outside of the present town of that name. The Nevada papers think the site chosen a very eligible one for a city, whenever there are houses enough erected thereon. The Journal says: "The inhabitants of American Hill, Wood's Ravine, and all that quarter of the globe, had better be good boys, or they will have the Marshal upon them. As for us—we live in the country—that's all. Well, we never liked a city life—no how!"

The Crescent City Herald has favorable news from the newly discovered diggings on Sucker Flat. The large lump recently found weighs seventy pounds. Other lumps have been found, but of less weight. The company have worked, so far, thirty-five yards of their claim, and have taken out \$1,000 to the yard, over and above their big lumps. The adjoining claims are paying richly, in fact the whole of that creek, as well as Alt-house, affords a rich harvest.

A Sacramento paper states that a man is working with sluice-boxes and other mining apparatus in the vicinity of Sutter's Fort. He is supposed to be washing the dirt for specimens of the ore which may have fallen among it in our "flush times."

We have news of the re-appearance of Edward McGowan. The Stockton Republican of the 28th ult., says:

On Wednesday evening last Ned McGowan arrived in this city from Santa Barbara, overland by the way of the San Joaquin Valley, and left again yesterday morning. From a gentleman who conversed with him we learn that he is in excellent health and spirits, although not so fleshy as formerly. He narrated at length his hairbreadth escapes from the vigilantes, and stated that he frequently found himself harassed by the enemy, and was often compelled to change his hiding places, in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, from which city he had not been distant, during his seclusion from the public gaze, more than thirty or forty miles. \* \* \* \* \* He still wears, and always has worn, the famous moustache, by which he is easily recognized; the white hat, however, has been laid aside for a black one.

The Sacramento Union says:

On Saturday night the "great ubiquitous," in proper person, though much reduced in flesh, arrived in this city and took lodging at the Magnolia, where, during the whole of yesterday, he was waited upon by large numbers of persons, to whom he related, with much gusto, his numerous hairbreadth escapes, and other adventures in the southern portion of the State. At first, the fact of his presence received but little credit, and was treated as "a sell," but his appearance in the barber-shop, where he was divested of all surplus hair, save the redoubtable moustache, removed all doubt upon the subject. He says that his object in returning is to submit himself to a trial upon the charge with which he stands accused, but that he has no idea of going to San Francisco for the purpose. He is not willing to entrust himself to that atmosphere, and it is his intention, if possible, to obtain from the Legislature the passage of a law authorizing the change of venue to this county. No attempt was made to arrest him. In Santa Barbara, according to his account, he was actually wrapped in an old carpet and thrown out of a window, where he lay while his pursuers passed over him, again and again, without detecting him.

Ned, however, is again lying *perdue*. The latest dispatch from Sacramento to the S. F. Globe says:

The omnipresent Ned turns up missing again. He pops up in Sacramento one day—is lionized—holds a levee at room No. 3 Magnolia—crowds of admiring friends rush forward to greet him; and find themselves hugging one another—Ned's out of sight—nobody knows where he went to.

## OREGON.

We clip the following latest Oregon news from the True Californian:

Oregon dates to the 26th Feb. from Portland, and 25th Feb. from Crescent City. The news is not important. An iron mine

has been discovered at Tualitan river, a few miles above Taylor's Ferry. Father Pen-dosay, a Catholic Missionary, has been taken prisoner by the Indians, who whip and ill-treat him, and declare that they will not liberate him, unless paid a ransom of three white women and three hundred sacks of flour.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Commercial Advertiser of January 29th contains the following:

Rain has been abundant, and most kinds of crops are doing well.

Madame Rumor and Mons. Gossip have been very busy, during the past few days, circulating through our usually quiet town certain scandal, amounting, if untrue, to downright slander. The case would appear to be one of *crim con.* in high life. We have never been requested to publish "Court news," as the government have specially provided for the same, but we promise our readers to furnish to them the official account as soon as it shall appear in the Court Gazette.

## ATLANTIC STATES.

Latest dates, February 5th.

The New York papers continue to give accounts of shipwrecks and other disasters, in consequence of the late severe snow storms. The loss of nearly fifty vessels on the coast has already been chronicled, in some cases the destruction of whole crews. The storm extended as far south as Selma, Alabama. In some parts of Virginia snow fell to a great depth, and the cold was intense. In Petersburg nineteen persons were frozen to death. Chesapeake Bay is closed by ice to an extent never known before. One hundred vessels are frozen up in Hampton Roads. At Cheraw, S. C., the river was frozen entirely over, a thing unheard of. All the ponds and streams in the neighborhood of New Orleans were frozen Jan. 26th, and the skaters were out.

The steamer Tennessee was to have sailed from New York on the 26th January, but was detained by the arrest of a number of Walker's agents and officers, upon affidavits charging them with violating the neutrality laws. It is reported that when the Tennessee eventually left, and had arrived off Sandy Hook, she was met by another steamer, which transferred to her three hundred recruits, in addition to two hundred from this city—several cannon and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition.

By the New York Herald we are informed of the arrest of Mr. Myers F. Truett, one of the members of the San Francisco Executive Committee of Vigilance, in New York, at the suit of Duane, Mulligan, and other of the "banished" Californians, who seek through the Courts to obtain redress upon those whom their own criminal and lawless acts compelled to send out of a country that they had disgraced.

The True Californian says: From the advices which we get from the East we are satisfied that while Duane, Mulligan, etc., have the countenance and support of a certain class of corrupt officials, and others who fraternize with them in their despicable mode of living, they get little sympathy from the virtuous or decent men at the East. The business community of New York are not at all pleased to see their city made the theatre for the enactment of a series of acts of petty persecution, by banished thieves and cut-throats, upon merchants from abroad, and their legal officers made the instruments to carry them out. The feeling on this subject is growing, and ere long will have its influence.

A most mysterious and appalling murder was committed at No. 31 Bond street, New York. The victim was Dr. Harvey Burdell, a well known dentist, who was found dead in his room, his body being pierced with fifteen wounds, and his neck showing evidences of strangulation. The motive for the murder does not appear to have been plunder, as none of the property of the deceased was taken or his papers disarranged. The Coroner had commenced an investigation, and examined several witnesses, but nothing was elicited that could positively implicate any one.

From Washington we learn that the U. S. House of Representatives had passed a bill providing for the admission of Minnesota and Oregon into the Union as States.

The investigating committee on the bribery and corruption charges are still examining witnesses.

A Washington letter in the New York Herald says: I understand that our government does not approve of the course pursued by our citizens in the interference with the affairs of China. The Secretary of State has been engaged some days in preparing documents with reference to this affair, which will be sent by the next steamer, deprecating it in strong language, and advising them to beware hereafter how they join England or any other power in such a movement.

Hon. Preston S. Brooks, Representative from South Carolina, died suddenly of croup Jan. 27th. Mr. Brooks was the person who caned Sumner, the Massachusetts Senator.

A fearful accident took place recently on the Georgia railroad. Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, had his arm broken. About forty passengers were more or less injured, among them two ladies seriously.

There was a meeting at New Orleans in favor of Walker, at which \$1700 was subscribed.



THE GAZETTE.

My Mother.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
And thy brow is marked with care.

What we spend for particular articles, as a nation, is curiously made out by the editor of the "Country Gentleman," who thus gives some of his deductions from the official "Reports of our Commerce and Navigation."

The total amount we spent during the year, for merchandise imported from abroad, reaches the enormous sum of two hundred and sixty-one millions of dollars, from which, if we deduct twenty-eight millions afterwards carried away again, we shall yet have a remainder of full ten dollars for every free man, woman, and child in the country.

We bought eighty-eight thousand pair of boots and shoes for our feet, one hundred and ninety-four thousand pairs of gloves for our hands, nearly a million dollars' worth of furs for our hats, ninety-four thousand ditto of umbrellas and parasols to shelter our heads and shoulders, forty-three thousand ditto of manufactured India rubber to protect our extremities.

THE STAGE. We hear in the religious prints, says an exchange, a great deal constantly said about the immorality of the stage; but the authors of these productions, as a general thing, know nothing of the life behind the curtain.

"Look here, Jim!" said a young fellow the other evening to an old soaker, who had evidently taken too deep an interest in spiritual matters, and was still, with the peculiar obstinacy of those in his condition, vociferating for another "smile."

A medical student in Michigan, after having courted a girl for upwards of a year, was lately "sacked." Nothing dismayed, he very coolly turned about and entered a suit against her father to recover fees for his visits!

The Klamath county jail consists of a live oak tree, with a staple and chain attached. It is well ventilated, and affords a good opportunity for the study of astronomy and the barometer, especially when blankets are scarce.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

YEH'S CHINESE PROCLAMATION. Now the barbarian rebels have raised disturbance, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning ships and making war on the city.

Since the first of January the following elections to the U. S. Senate have taken place: James S. Green and Truett Polk, Missouri; Charles Sumner, Massachusetts; James E. Bayard and Martin W. Bates, Delaware; James Harlan, Iowa; Hannibal Hamlin and Amos Nourse, Maine; James F. Simmons, Rhode Island; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; D. C. Broderick and W. M. Gwin, California.

Governor Clark, of New York, retired from office on the 31st of December. He signaled the last day of his term by pardoning fourteen convicts, including seven for grand larceny, two for burglary, one for forgery, three for rape, and one for manslaughter.

A man out West, somewhere, being indicted for stealing bacon, went to a lawyer and told him his case. The lawyer, strange to say, advised him to settle; but the man said no, he had a right to be tried by a jury and a lawyer to defend him.

The Russian sable, the scarcest and consequently the dearest fur, is said to be smuggled into this country, its exportation being forbidden by the Russian government.

An old lady walked into the office of a Probate Judge in Massachusetts, one day, and asked: "Are you the Judge of Reprobates?" "I am the Judge of Probate."

The five great lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1534 miles.

A mother and four daughters, all of whom reside in Northampton, Mass., have collectively approached the altar of hymen seventeen times. The mother has had four husbands, one of her daughters four, and the others three each.

Byron is said to have remarked that the greatest trial to a woman's beauty is the ungraceful act of eating eggs. Some Yankee remarks that the poet could never have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob!

Near Madison, Wisconsin, there are extensive beds of peat, which is said to be preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel, and to yield, also, superior illuminating gas.

"Ah, my friend, where have you been for a week back?" "For a week back! I have not been troubled with a weak back, thank you." "No, no! where have you been long back?" "Don't call me long back, you scoundrel."

It is said that 400 persons in Connecticut were deprived of their vote at the recent election, by the new constitutional provision requiring that all voters shall know how to read and write.

An artesian well at Henderson, Kentucky, throws water to the height of fifty feet above the ground.

John H. Gihon, one of the publishers of the "Annals of San Francisco," is private secretary to Gov. Geary, of Kansas.

The steamships belonging to the Accessory Transit Company in Nicaragua are to be sold by order of court.

Miss Laura Keane has taken out her first papers of naturalization.

Official Directory.

State Government. J. Neely Johnson, Governor. Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor. D. W. Douglass, Secretary of State.

United States District Courts. For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDuffie, marshal.

United States Circuit Court. For the District of California. M. H. McAllister, Judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk.

Supreme Court. Peter H. Burnett, Chief Justice; David S. Terry, Hugh S. Murray, Justices.

U. S. Land Office. For the Southern District of California, Andres Pico, Receiver; H. P. Dorsey, Registrar.

Customs Department. San Pedro—Collector, C. E. Carr; Deputy, J. F. Stephens. Santa Barbara—Surveyor and Inspector, Pedro C. Carrillo.

District Judges. 1st, Benjamin Hayes; 3d, Joaquin Carrillo; 3d, Craven P. Hester; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M. Orono; 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 Searles; 15th, J. S. Pitzer.

County Officers. Charles Fernald, County Judge. Charles E. Huse, District Attorney. James Heath, Sheriff; Harry F. Swain, Deputy Sheriff. George D. Fisher, County Clerk.

Justices of the Peace—1st district, Cayetano Arenas, A. de Chateaufort; 2d district, V. W. Hearne, Anto. de la Palma y Mesa; 3d district, Guillermo Hartnell, Augustin Jansen.

DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year.

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 COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, first Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November of each year.

PROBATE COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, fourth Monday of each month during the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS. A. 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; Volcano Ledger; 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.; Table 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 line opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

GILES H. GRAY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. NO. 1 LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING, San Francisco.

L. SCOTT & CO'S

BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig). THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory). These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical.

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.

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... 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews... 9 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.

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.

First Premium Again. R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, has, by the superiority of his DAGUERRETYPES AND AMBROTYPES, again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

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

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

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 Enamelled Glass. -3mis

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. 178 Jackson street, San Francisco. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. A liberal discount to the trade. To be had at C. & J. A. LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco.

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, 11 No. 122 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL. JANSON BOND & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

They have in store and constantly arriving—India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown, Sheetings;

They have in store and constantly arriving—India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown, Sheetings; Lancania, 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 Octora stripes; Merrimac, Cochoec, Genestoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10; Matheson, Howard, and Taylor's Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans; Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls; White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, &c.

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 is assuredly 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.

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY. All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works. Bags kept open to the latest moment. United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government. Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco.

Railroad House.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage. The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached. Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

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 solicit more orders. I guarantee they will be executed faithfully and with dispatch.

Hurray for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. E. S. COOPER, M. D., SURGEON, Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary, MISSION STREET, Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths," SAN FRANCISCO.