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The Polar Regions and the Esquimaux.

At the last meeting of the Historical Society, Dr. Isaac J. Hayes, who accompanied Dr. Kane in his Polar Expedition, read an unusually interesting paper, giving his personal experience of the Esquimaux. A residence of two and a half years within the Arctic circle had given him familiar acquaintance with this singular people. He described most particularly the tribe inhabiting the shores of the head waters of Baffin's Bay, distributed along a coast line of about four hundred miles, reaching from Cape York to the entrance of Smith's Strait. The tribe numbers not more than 150 souls, and is rapidly decreasing. This is in consequence of the climate becoming colder. The great glacier accumulations of Greenland and hyperborean America had modified the temperature, and as a proof of this, he said the Esquimaux had once lived on both shores of Smith's Strait.

The Esquimaux can live only on the borders of a sea, which, if not perpetually open, is at least so throughout a greater portion of the year, and is always crossed by creeks. Smith's Strait is now never free from ice, and for at least nine months of the year it is entirely cemented over. It must have been otherwise when the Esquimaux inhabited its shores. He spoke feelingly of the decaying ruins of a settlement he had found near lat. 80 deg N. The old broken down huts, and the remains of the great moose caches—the polar grass fattening on the rich refuse—the ground strewn with the bones of the seal, the walrus and the bear—were most vividly described.

With the last remnant of this little tribe he had lived for some time. He had lived with them in their snow houses, traveled with them on their long journeys, joined with them in the hunt, and suffered with them the effects of the precarious sources from which they derive their daily food. This was subsequent to the separation of the Advance's company in the autumn of 1854, a fact which has passed into history. He would not relate the circumstances attending this important step, but would only state that, in the opinion of a majority of the officers, the separation of the party was deemed necessary; and, acting under this conviction, eight persons, with two frail boats, and less than six weeks' provisions, pushed out into the icy wilderness, to reach, if possible, the settlement of Uppernavik, a thousand miles distant; or, failing in this, it was their intention to fall back upon the settlements of the Esquimaux to spend the winter.

They were unfortunate in not reaching Uppernavik, and thus it was that the doctor and his companions came in connection with the natives. They were frozen fast fifty miles from the nearest station, and they remained a month on the most barren spot on this desolate coast, in a hut they built in the crevice of a rock, living the while, if living it might be called, on tripe de roche, a species of lichen that they scraped from the surface of snow-covered rocks. They were unsuccessful in the hunt, and at last, when there seemed no prospect of their existing much longer, they accidentally fell in with the Esquimaux, from whom they received meagre supplies of food. These supplies of food at last ceased, and driven by starvation they were compelled to force these Esquimaux to carry them to the ship in the dim moonlight of winter.

The origin of this singular people has been shrouded in the same dark mystery that hangs over the polar world. The most probable theory is, that they have, at some remote, undetermined period in the world's history, in pursuit of new hunting grounds, crossed over from Asia by the strait that joins the Arctic and Pacific seas, or by the Alutian chain of islands from Kamtschatka, and have gradually worked their way to the eastward, and brought to a stand upon the ice-bound shores of the Spitzbergen sea.

Wherever they are found, whether about Icy Cape, Ungara Bay, Smith's Straits, or on the coasts of South Greenland, the same characteristics are preserved throughout. The same long, black hair, the same coarse development of features, the same broad, flat faces and high cheek bones, the same height below the mean of the Caucasian race, the same clothes of fur, the same boats (Kayaks) of skins, the same huts of snow, the same dogs and sledges, the same wandering life and improvident habits, are the personal and domestic characteristics described by all their historians.

They have no government. They have a chief (Nalegak) in name, but do not recog-

nize his authority. Every man does just as pleases him best. They are thoroughly democratic. Crime is not regarded as a moral delinquency, only as a violation of public opinion, dictated by selfish interest, and punishment is only inflicted by private hands, as an act of vengeance.

They are very peaceable in their social relations—quarrels seldom occurring. When one thinks he has been wronged or insulted by another, he challenges him, not to mortal combat, but to a war of words. The friends of the parties are summoned. Taking their stations in a circle, the combatants enter the lists, and the challenger commences a satirical song, extempore, keeping time with a seal skin tamborine. He having finished, his opponent commences in the same strain—and he who can make the audience laugh the most at his cutting jests gains the victory.

Their religion is simple. They believe in the existence of a Good Spirit, (Torngarsuk) and of an Evil Spirit, who is his wife or sister. Some think the Torngarsuk lives in a great house in the sea, surrounded by all kinds of sea animals, and a great pot near by, always filled with boiling seal for the disembodied spirits. Others think he lives in the mansion of the moon, situated on the borders of the lake abounding in salmon, surrounded by a rich country, covered with grass and herds of reindeer. The doctor closed by an allusion to the successful efforts that had been made to Christianize and civilize Greenland. Of the 7000 native inhabitants, three-fourths have been baptized. The country is owned by Denmark, and the missionary stations support themselves by trade with the natives.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane.

In our last number we announced the death of Dr. Kane, who has so recently returned from his celebrated Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. The New York Tribune gives the following brief biography of this indomitable traveler:

As our readers are aware, he sailed from England to Havana several weeks since, with a view to the amelioration of his impaired health, and at one time it was announced that there was a fair prospect of his recovery. The tidings that have now been received will awaken universal regret. Dr. Kane was a man of whom the country became more proud with every new revelation of his character. He was warmly cherished as one of its brightest ornaments, and a feeling of almost personal affection was mingled with the profound respect which he everywhere inspired. Gallant, brave, heroic, smitten equally with a love of science and a passion for adventure, he possessed the mental force to convert the dreams of imagination into reality. His late Arctic expedition, of which he has left such a graphic and beautiful record, was but the culmination of a career which gave early promise of its subsequent achievements.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia in the year 1822, and had accordingly just entered upon his thirty-fifth year. He received his academic education at the University of Virginia, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. Soon after that date he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. With his native thirst for observing the manners and customs of strange countries, he visited different parts of China, the Philippines, Ceylon, and the interior of India. He was the first white person who descended into the crater of the Tail of Luzon, accomplishing this enterprise at the hazard of his life. He was suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting crag, more than two hundred feet above the remains of volcanic eruptions. With bottles of sulphuric acid and other specimens from the mouth of the crater, he was dragged up senseless through the scoria. Upon this expedition he was attacked by the Ladrões and savages of the Negrito race, and exposed to other hardships which proved fatal to his traveling companion, Baron Loe of Prussia. After this, he traversed a considerable portion of India, visited Ceylon, ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia and passed a season in Egypt. He traveled through Greece on foot, and returned in 1846 to the United States, visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the River Bonny, and obtained free access to the baracoons of Dahomey. Returning home in a precarious state of health, he recovered sufficiently to visit Mexico during the war as a volunteer. He succeeded in delivering dispatches from the President to the Commander-in-Chief, escorted by the notorious spy company of the brigand Dominguez, and after getting the better of a detachment of Mexican soldiers whom they encountered at Nopalucan, he was forced to combat his companions single-handed in order to save the lives of his prisoners, General Torrajon, General Gaona and others, from their fury. On the return

of peace, he was ordered upon the Coast Survey under Prof. Bache, and was thus employed in the Gulf of Mexico, when he volunteered his services to the first Grinnell Expedition in 1850. He was accepted as senior surgeon and naturalist of the squadron, and entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm, sagacity, and power of endurance which admirably prepared him for the more arduous responsibilities of the second Expedition, the results of which are before the world.

In his private character, Dr. Kane displayed a singularly lovely and attractive union of qualities in striking contrast with the boldness and resolution which impelled him on his career of adventure. The narrative of his expeditions presents a delightful illustration of his personal traits. In this respect they possess the charm of unconscious autobiography. His modest simplicity, his refined tastes; his tenderness of feeling, and his almost feminine sympathies are perpetually revealed in connection with as dauntless courage and constancy as ever nerved heroic heart to lofty prowess. Hence, the magnetic power which he exerted over the companions of his enterprise, winning their romantic attachment, and making himself a center of light and encouragement amid the darkest moments of the forlorn hope in the Arctic seas. Whatever the scientific results of his perilous voyages, they are of still better significance in the example they have presented of noble, persistent, disinterested and undimmed manhood.

The French Assassin, Verger.

On the 12th inst. we published an account of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, by Verger. We announce his execution in this number. The French paper, "Galignani's Messenger," publishes the following statement in relation to the unhappy man prior to his death:

The petition which Verger has addressed to the Emperor fills four pages, and displays some literary ability, but is humble and suppliant in tone. It, however, shows that the petitioner considers himself different from the rest of mankind, and believes in his own infallibility. He declares in the course of it that Christianity requires regeneration, and that the inferior clergy ought to be enfranchised from the yoke of the higher. He declares, too, that he looks on himself as the Peter the Hermit of a new crusade; and that, being determined to announce his mission by a coup d'etat, he had selected for a victim the highest dignity of the church. He, however, adds that his condemnation to death has not surprised him, as a great judicial manifestation was required for so illustrious a death, but that the bare manifestation is sufficient satisfaction to social order, and that to go beyond it would be unjust and impolitic. He therefore prays that, instead of being put to death, he may be subjected to a noble and honorable exile.

The following are some additional details respecting the removal of the assassin from the Conciergerie to La Roquette: When the chief of the detective police told him that he was to be removed, Verger, in tears, took leave of all the functionaries of the jail with whom he had been in communication; he could have wished, he said, to have embraced them all, in order to testify his gratitude for the kindness which they had displayed towards him. He made some steps towards the door, but then returned to the table, on which were four quires of paper which he had filled with writing during his imprisonment, and begged that they should be placed between his hands, as he could not take them up, owing to the strait-waistcoat, and he said: "This is mine; it is my property; I am free to leave it to whom I will, and I will bequeath it to my brother Frederick. Some day or other it will be worth more than a million." The employé, who, since his condemnation, had written from the prisoner's dictation, and rendered him some slight services, was on several occasions warmly thanked by Verger. The employé expressed a desire to have his autograph, and Verger, taking advantage of a moment, at which his hands were free, wrote these lines on a piece of paper: "I have several times seen Mr. R., who has had the touching kindness to visit me in my prison. I thank him, and I thank him also for the kind and consoling words which he has addressed to me. God never forgets a good action, however trifling it may be, and he regards as done to himself what is done to the least of his flock. Conciergerie, Jan. 18, 1857. L. VERGER, *Vinctus pro Xio (pro Cristo)*." After having taken leave of the employés of the Conciergerie, Verger prepared to leave, but all at once he manifested great anxiety, said that he feared that the truth was concealed from him, and repeatedly asked if it were true that his departure from the Conciergerie had no other cause than a change of prison. Having been told that it had none, his courage returned; but on entering the courtyard where

the vehicle was waiting to convey him, and on seeing a crowd assembled, he exclaimed, "You are deceiving me! It is assuredly to take me to execution that I am being removed. I cannot doubt it now—I am being taken to execution!" "No," was the answer, "you are about to be taken, as you were told, to the prison of La Roquette." This reply did not appear to reassure him; he became extremely pale, and it was with some difficulty that he was able to enter the vehicle. He was placed with an officer in the first compartment of the van, and other condemned persons destined for the same prison were placed in the other compartments. On the way, Verger, not being able to get rid of the idea that he was being conveyed to execution, incessantly called on the officer to affirm solemnly that such was not the case. "Swear to me before God," he said, "that you are not taking me to the guillotine—that I am not going to be executed." The only reply that could be given was to repeat the affirmation which had been made to him, but thinking that was dictated by humanity, he could not bring himself to believe it, and said: "Do not fear to afflict me—the certainty of my death would cause me less pain than doubt." On arriving at the prison of La Roquette, which he did at a quarter to five, Verger, in alighting from the vehicle, cast a rapid glance around him, and seeing that what had been said to him was the truth, he apologized for his incredulity, and became more at ease. He was taken into the office for a while, and was afterwards placed in the condemned cell, which had been prepared for him. On entering the cell, Verger attentively examined it, and then asked if he would be allowed the same sort of food as at the Conciergerie, and if, as a great favor, he could not be freed from the strait-waistcoat which he wore. "Pray," said he, "beg of the Prefect of Police to grant me this last favor, and be assured that, if he does, I have the intention neither to escape nor to destroy myself. Besides, am I not sufficiently watched to render all attempts at either impossible? If it were known what torture it is for a man like me, who feels the necessity of labor, to be subjected to this rigor, I am certain that I should be relieved from it. Look at my position. I am condemned to death. In a few days, perhaps, the judgment will be carried into execution; but before it be so I have measures to take. I have my will to draw up, the interests of my heirs to regulate, &c., and yet I cannot do anything because it is impossible for me to write." He was told that the prison regulations were formal on the subject, but that his request should be submitted to the highest authorities. With this promise he appeared satisfied. On the whole, the despondency to which he gave way at one time is far from being dissipated, but his sleep is less agitated.

Spain and the Spaniards.

A very interesting lecture on the past and present condition of the Spanish people was lately delivered in New York by Mr. George Sumner, who for a long time sojourned in that country. In describing the appearance of the country, Mr. Sumner said that the trees were all cut down lest they should harbor birds; the land is poorly tilled or left wholly uncultivated; trade is stagnant, business of all kinds languishes, and only a few small coasters are seen in the harbors, where old hulks are rotting away. So universal is the lack of enterprise and improvement that the Spaniards tell a story at their own expense, to the effect that Adam once revisited the earth, and was much pained with innovations everywhere till he came to Spain. Here he exclaimed, with delight—"This now looks natural; this is just as I left it. Why, here is the very same plow which I used when I left off work." There are no practicable roads, excepting the post roads radiating from Madrid like the spokes of a wheel, and a letter from Malaga to Carthage, instead of being dispatched directly across the country, must be sent first to Madrid on one spoke of the wheel, and thence on another to Carthage. Literature, like everything else, partakes of the general stagnation.

The downfall of Spain the lecturer attributed chiefly to the policy of the Court in making productive labor disgraceful. The various steps by which the liberties of the people were subverted, were initiated by Ferdinand and the Catholic. Seven centuries ago the Spaniards enjoyed a political freedom which may be envied by many countries in Europe at the present day. Ferdinand drove out the Moors, who loved both bodily and mental labor, and established the inquisition, that terrible engine of tyranny, by which he was enabled to strike in the dark—to condemn without confronting the accused. By the Constitution, which was still headed, the property of the citizen could not be confiscated to the State by the civil tribunals, but the inquisition afforded means of boundless extortion. Under Charles V., the amount of fines imposed by the inquisi-

tion was \$2,980,000, and this did not include the large estates of those who were burned. People became afraid to speak or think, for fear of secret denunciations; the bravest and best were cut off; works of science were prohibited, knowledge was gradually extinguished, and a night of ignorance and superstition settled over the land. The journals of the inquisition have been carefully kept, and are all still in existence, though scattered over the world. A portion of them is in the library of Bowdoin College, Maine. From these journals, it appears that during the first seventeen years of the Inquisition, the lives of 105,285 were sacrificed; and during the whole period of its existence, four or five times as many more.

Another means resorted to for subverting the liberties of the people, was the destruction of the power of the Cortes, or Congress, and it is remarkable that the first great triumph of the Spanish monarch over the Cortes, was in securing the passage of the army appropriations before anything had been done for the reform of abuses. This having been once accomplished, furnished a precedent for subsequent assemblages of the Cortes, who were compelled first to pass all the appropriations, and could then only petition for the redress of grievances. The rest was easy, and the important functions of the Cortes were, one after another, wrested from it, until only the shadow of power remained. With this loss of legislative power, Spanish glory fled. The deputies became corrupt tools, the Cortes held only secret sessions, and the press was dumb. The government imposed the most enormous taxation, which, while it filled the treasury, paralyzed all business and industry, and ruined the country. In regard to the commonly received opinion that Spain had derived immense wealth from her American possessions, and especially from the mines of Mexico, which was considered the cause of her downfall, Mr. Sumner made the following remarkable statement. We copy from the New York Post:

"It is time that the immense sham with which Spain contrived to intimidate all Europe, was blown to the winds. It was Spanish policy to give the rest of the world an idea that her wealth was boundless, and it has been, up to the present time, very difficult to contradict successfully the great historical error thus established. It was my fortune while in Spain to bring to light facts which set the whole matter at rest. I received from the Spanish government permission to search among the archives of the Indies, at Seville, where all the archives of America are kept, from the time of Ferdinand and Isabella to the present day. Here I found the original lists of all the gold and silver received from America during the first fifty years after the conquest of Cortez; and you will be surprised to learn that during the thirty years in which all Europe was filled with the accounts of millions upon millions of gold and silver drawn from the Mexican mines by Spain—accounts upon which Robertson and Prescott, and all other writers upon Spain have taken for granted—during all these years the gold received, if coined in our mints would amount—the gold to only \$498,150, and the silver to only \$4,250. Both together would make only the paltry sum of \$502,400—less than half the sum we are in the habit of receiving every fortnight from California. I have submitted these figures to Baron Humboldt, the learned and celebrated traveler, and he has written to me that he adopts them entirely, and that in any subsequent edition of his work on Mexico which may be published, they shall be incorporated. It was not from the mines of America, but from oppression and ruinous taxation of her own people that Spain derived the wealth with which she waged expensive wars with other nations."

As illustrative of the pride and poverty of the hidalgos or nobles created by the government for mercenary purposes, Mr. Sumner said an hidalgo could be a cook, a scullion, or a groom—but if he turned his hand to a mechanical trade, he was disgraced. He could cobble old boots and shoes, but to measure a man's foot for a new pair would be to dishonor his noble blood. In the last century poverty was so universal, on account of the enormous taxation, that out of nine millions of men three millions were shirtless. In 1803 there were in Spain 3126 convents, containing 69,664 monks, and 38,429 nuns. In 1835 the convents were closed and the monks turned out, while the nuns were permitted to remain during life. The monks were pensioned. Most of them are still idle and vicious, ready for any rebellion, and are a dangerous element of society.

The hope of Spain Mr. Sumner conceives to lay in her independent town governments and the rising intelligence and energy of the peasants, whose children are now enjoying the privileges of education. Another element of hope was in the character of the Spanish women, to whom the lecturer paid a warm tribute of respect and regard. They had been grossly maligned by travelers and authors, but he knew them to be pure-minded, patriotic, intelligent and self-sacrificing.—*Boston Journal.*

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. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....A. CULLUMBER
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANNSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857.

Cruelty to Seamen.

Almost weekly we are the unwilling readers of accounts of the most brutal cruelties inflicted upon sailors in American vessels. No wonder that a man with a spark of American feeling in his bosom refuses, now-a-days, to go to sea as a sailor. The profession has come to be universally known as a "dog's life," and, as a consequence, our mercantile and government marine is filled with the off-scourings of creation generally, and yet how often do we see it commented upon that "it is to be regretted that Americans do not adopt the profession of the seas more than they do," and that "our vessels are filled with crews of foreign birth." The reason is plain enough. The most barbarous cruelties have been a common practice. In our own government vessels of war, flogging was the usual method of punishment, until the united voice of the nation became so loud that the barbarous practice of a former age has been forced into disuse by law.

Look at our clipper ships. They are the pride of America, and yet the most cruel, relentless, overbearing insolence and ruffianism has been practiced on many of them, a recital of which would make the heart bleed with pity. Who is there that has not heard of Capt. Waterman? Can he get a crew shipped for a vessel under his command? No. The extreme cruelties that have characterized the man, now keep away even the most hardened, profligate, old salts that ever swung the cat or served in the slave-trade. Indeed, it has been asserted by some of our American captains that they would rather have a crew of foreigners than not. Such men they could bully over and order about with perfect impunity, and "use up" in such a manner that no American sailor would submit to.

Let any of these abused men dare to repel any insolent, brutal ruffianism inflicted on him by an officer of the ship, forthwith he is knocked down, kicked, gagged and thrust into the black hole, with hand cuffs and chains, and half starved. When the vessel arrives in port, the universal, long-drawn howl in extenuation of his unjust imprisonment is mutiny! mutiny! MUTINY!

We like discipline. We admire its strict observance on the sea, but we totally and altogether dissent from the ruffianly manner in which it is the practice to enforce it in these days.

Read the following recent communication from the London correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"In the American merchant service tyranny and brutality appear to have become the rule; in the British service we know it is the exception." Such is the deliberate conclusion to which the Liverpool Courier of last week has come in consequence of some cases which have recently occupied the Liverpool magistrates. "Killing is evidently considered no murder on board American ships; we have a fresh proof of this, on an average, about every other week." Such is the language of the Liverpool paper, which tries to explain this sad experience by the fact that "American ships are under-manned compared with British ships; hence the attempt to get more work out of the crews than they can reasonably accomplish, tends to all these deplorable doings." The article winds up with the following words: "The Americans will no doubt look after it for the credit of their country, as the present disgraceful state of things must be, we feel assured, as much deplored on the other side of the Atlantic as on this." We wish to direct your attention to these facts, as it is certain that the brutality against seamen on American ships, mostly foreigners or colored people, which has often come before the public in connection with the Liverpool Police Court, cannot fail to lower the respect in which Americans are usually held in Europe. English abolitionists connect these facts with the brutalizing effects of slavery on slave-owners, and are therefore ready to believe even the stupid hoax of Mr. Arrow-smith, since they have so often witnessed scenes of stabbing, shooting and flogging in the port of Liverpool, exclusively, or at least mostly, on board of the American merchant vessels. The recent mutiny on board of the James L. Bogart gave an opportunity for these remarks.

The same paper publishes the following account of similar brutality, which was just

being investigated within its own precincts, on this side of the Atlantic:

Yesterday, Justice Clarry, of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, was called upon to take the deposition of a sailor, named Thomas Campbell, residing at No. 188 Second street, who is now lying seriously ill from cruel and inhuman treatment on board the Liverpool packet ship Ellen Austin, Captain Garlick, on her outward trip in November last. On one occasion, for a trifling or imaginary offence, Campbell was called into the after cabin, where the captain knocked him down with a heavy wire rope, the mate at the same time threw a shawl over his head, held the man down with his knees upon his neck and head, and preventing him from crying out by holding the shawl over his mouth. The captain then beat him over the back and shoulders, lacerating his body, and also inflicted two severe wounds upon his head. Not satisfied with his own brutality, the captain set on two large, ferocious dogs, who tore and mutilated his legs. Campbell is a thorough seaman, about 40 years of age, quite intelligent, and of respectable appearance. He was one of the number on board of the Three Bells, and assisted in rescuing the soldiers from the wreck of the San Francisco, for which he received a medal from the merchants of New York. Since his return, he has been compelled to pawn the medal in order to provide the necessities of life for his family.

On the 19th inst. we published a brief statement of a sailor who was knocked down and kicked to death in San Francisco by the second mate of the clipper ship "Neptune's Car." What was the offence in this case? The man simply made some vague reply to an order which was construed into what is designated as "grumbling." The second mate knocked him down forthwith, and kicked his head once or twice with a heavy boot. The man was carried to his bunk insensible, and never spoke afterward. He was found the next morning dead, with his skull broken. A few days previous to this, another sailor was knocked down with a handspike, for some slight offence, escaping with his life by almost a miracle. This took place in the same port on board of another clipper ship. But we could repeat like incidents here *ad infinitum*. This is not to our purpose,—which is to disclaim in the most positive manner against these brutal proceedings, which seem of late years to have become, as the English assert, the rule rather than the exception in American vessels. Sailors are men; at least, like Shylock's answer to Salarino, have they not "eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions," like other men? "hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" as their masters are? "If you prick them, do they not bleed? if you tickle them, do they not laugh? if they are poisoned, do they not die? and if they are wronged, do they not seek revenge?" Wherefore, then, the reason of the brutal treatment, which seems to be an invariable accompaniment to their hard livelihood? They are treated more like brutes than men, and we no longer wonder why it is that American sailors in our first and second class vessels are becoming a rarity. It is a national disgrace that these things should be so. A reform of these evils is imperiously demanded.

We noticed the following in the Sacramento Age:

A portion of Montgomery street, San Francisco, is being paved with asphaltum, which bids fair to come into general use. The street is first packed down, covered with broken stones, and then spread over with the asphaltum. An experiment with it was made some eight months ago, in front of Parrot's building, and the place then laid is now in almost as good order as when the work was done.

We are informed that the asphaltum which is being used in San Francisco and the northern cities comes from this county and Los Angeles. We have not yet visited the beds of this substance in this section, but shall take an early opportunity so to do. The Los Angeles Star says that the manufacture of "paraffine" (a peculiar kind of oil) from asphaltum, has been commenced in that place. The peculiar properties of this substance make it available for many useful appliances, and we trust that the demand for the same will continue to increase.

The regular term of the Court of Sessions will commence on Monday next, 6th inst.

The Grand Jury of the county will also meet on the above day. There are four or five cases to be disposed of, among which is that of Jose Romero, for the murder in Montecito.

Grasshoppers are quite plentiful in the vicinity of "Punta las Salinas." No extensive damages from them are yet reported.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

CALIFORNIA.

The flour speculation in San Francisco has turned out a grand failure. The prices have declined from \$15 to \$11 per barrel.

Statistics prepared by the commercial reporter of the San Francisco Bulletin show that 3,266,526 gallons, or 81,663 barrels, of spirituous liquors are annually consumed in this State. This is equal to 272,210 gallons, or 6,805 barrels a month; 9,074 gallons, or 226 barrels a day; 378 gallons, or 94 barrels for each hour of the 24; or a fraction over 6 gallons a minute all the year round.

The True Californian says: Affairs at the State Prison seem still in a most deplorable condition. We learn there is hardly enough provisions to subsist upon, and the guards contemplate giving up their position unless matters are speedily changed.

The Sacramento Union contains one of the most remarkable documents ever put before the public, being the answer put in by Joseph C. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., to the suit instituted to recover the money they received to pay the interest on the State debt. The Union says:

Joseph C. Palmer, of the late firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., comes into Court and pleads that he cannot be sued upon a bond, which he gave to the State, because it was not approved by the Governor, because the money which he received from the Treasurer to pay the interest on the State debt was unconstitutional, and because he holds illegal claims against the State, which he bought up on speculation. In other words, he has a right virtually to steal from the State because her officers illegally permitted him to put his hand in her Treasury.

The points of the defense are that their bond was delivered to Bates as an *escrow* only valid when approved by the Governor, which it was not; so they are not bound by it. That the State debt, being unconstitutional, California was not owing the interest to the holders. That they held part of the coupons themselves, the amount of which is due them. That no coupons were presented to their agency for payment.

That they were entitled to retain out of the amount on their hands what the State owes them, in addition to the last item, viz: eighty thousand dollars for State Prison warrants sold them by Smiley, and five thousand dollars for rent of the California Exchange as an *armory*, which they offer to set off against what they have received.

On the 16th inst. a mother murdered her own child in San Francisco. It is one of the most horrible and revolting cases which has come under our observation for a long while. She cut off the child's head with an axe. At the Coroner's inquest, the woman told the sad story as follows, (reported in the Herald):

Eliza Munro sworn:—I am a married woman; my husband's name is William Munro; I live on the corner of Geary and Kearny streets; Munro and me have been married for four years, the child which was found dead was my child; it was a female child; the father of that child is Joseph De Cracker, a tin-smith; I know positively that Cracker is the father of the child; I used to do his washing; my husband was then absent in the mines, and returned about six months after; when my husband came down I told him I did not intend to live with him, and he threatened to shoot me, and said if I did not want to he would kill me; he only stayed for a few days, and then went with his folks, and was gone for five or six weeks; I was taken sick and went for him and he came and took care of me, and then went away again; about two months before the baby was born, he (Munro) came and lived with me until this last difficulty; after the baby was born I told my husband that the child was not his, and told him whose it was; since that time we have not been living pleasantly together; after the child was born, he bothered me so that I ran away and was gone some days; he said he would take my life, etc.; he took the child to his father's and kept it until I came back; when I came back I took a Police Officer and went and got the child; I have had it until its death; I know how the child came to its death; I have killed it myself; I killed it with an axe; it was a wood axe, and dull; I took the axe and struck the child in the neck; I struck it twice; the head was taken off; I laid the child on a washboard, on the floor, and cut its head off; I think it was about 10 or 11 o'clock, cannot exactly tell; I wrapped the head up in one cloth and the body in another, and then put the two in a pillow-case; I then carried it out and put it in the water closet, and put it down in the filth; I then went back in the house and studied that I had done wrong, and felt that my husband would kill me, and was going to kill myself that moment; I then took the washboard and split it up; I took it out in the yard and put it in a hole that was dug; I saw some shavings near the hole and picked them up, and then dropped them again; I did not put any rosin in the hole at all, I swear positively to this; my husband had often told me to give the child away; we had difficulties often about the child; afterwards I went and drove a nail in the mop-head, hooked the child out of the filth, and put it on the beam; I thought I had done wrong and was going to put it in a box and take it away.

The Grand Jury will investigate the mat-

ter. The woman is now confined in the Station House. The Bulletin says: "She is rather tall; about thirty years of age; rather fine looking, but with a troubled and unsettled expression. She is said to be a native of Cork, Ireland. Her maiden name was Eliza Howard."

By the recent arrival at San Francisco of the steamer Goliath, we have Humboldt Bay papers to 7th March, and the Crescent City Herald to March 11th.

The Humboldt Times says there has been considerable interest manifested at the other end of the bay, in consequence of the discovery of black sand, containing gold, at Humboldt Point. It is found on the beach, on the east side of the bay, and is similar to that found in Trinidad and Gold Bluff, and so fine as to require the use of quicksilver to separate it from the sand. The existence of gold at the place mentioned, has been known to some for a long time, but they supposed it so sparsely distributed in the sand as to render it of no practical importance.

The Crescent City Herald says: The miners on Salmon, when they are not prevented from work by the severity of the weather, are doing well. There is an abundance of water for the high bank diggings, which generally pay well. The ensuing season promises to be a favorable one for that section. On the Klamath the severe weather has not checked mining operations much, and trade with Orleans has not been entirely interrupted. The mining field on the Klamath is immense, and yet the mining population is comparatively small. The reason is, that in most places it requires the aid of companies or capital, and the expenditure of labor and money before mining can be carried on successfully.

The Los Angeles Star of the 21st instant says:

The vines, having been carefully pruned and dressed, the work on a vineyard at present consists in cleaning up and ploughing, preparatory to letting on the water. In a few instances, irrigation has commenced. The vines look very healthy and flourishing generally; they are fully in bud, and in some more favored locations are putting forth leaves.

In the orchard, the planting of trees is over. This work is generally attended to in the months of December to February. This year a large number of orange trees have been set out—as many as 2,500.

The fruit trees are in excellent condition, and give promise of an abundant crop. There is but one exception—the native seedling peach, which gives evidence of being badly diseased, while the imported peach, standing next in the row, is in beautiful condition.

Altogether, the products of the garden, as well as of the field, are in good condition, and with a good rain the latter would be insured against all chances of short crop or failure.

We observe the following interesting item in the same paper from a correspondent who has been residing a while in Cuba:

There is one thing that struck me as very remarkable, that in all my travels through the tropical regions, I have not seen an orange tree that will compare in size, beauty, or richness of foliage, or delicacy of fruit with those of Los Angeles.

EASTERN STATES.

The York Herald gives the following account of the reception of Mr. Broderick in New York:

The booming of one hundred guns announced to the citizens of New York, on Friday evening, that the Hon. David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, expected in the George Law, had arrived. The vessel had no sooner touched the wharf than crowds of his friends hurried on board, and after a hearty greeting conducted him to the Metropolitan. Here he was formally received and welcomed by Captain Rynders, of the Ninth Ward Association, and a large deputation of Mr. Broderick's friends. Mr. B. replied in fitting terms, expressing his pleasure at being once more in his native city. A general shaking of hands then took place for over an hour, and throughout the evening his friends continued to come in. Mr. Broderick was a prominent, though not very successful, politician while in this city. He ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated. He was for nine years Foreman of Engine Company No. 34, and when he left for California, in 1848, is said to have expressed his determination not to return unless he could be United States Senator. He was President of the upper House of the California Legislature, and by virtue of that office was also Lieutenant-Governor. He is said to have been pecuniarily as well as politically successful.

About fifty of his friends met at the Astor House Friday night in order to get up a suitable demonstration to welcome him to his native city. The chairman, W. J. Briley, stated the object of the meeting, and alluded to the fact that in times past Mr. Broderick was a journeyman stone-cutter in the yard over which he was foreman. Without transacting any business the meeting adjourned over to Saturday evening. At 11 o'clock on Friday night, Captain Rynders was looking up a band to serenade Senator Broderick, but it was understood that he was still suffering severely from seasickness, and the demonstration was postponed.

Both branches of the Common Council on Friday evening adopted resolutions welcoming Hon. David C. Broderick, the Senator elect from California, and placing the Governor's Room at his disposal for the reception of his friends.

Mrs. Seymour, one of the witnesses in the Burdell inquest has commenced proceedings against Coroner Connery for false imprisonment. The papers have been made out in due form, and served upon the Coroner by the Sheriff. She claims \$10,000 damages. She says that she has been grossly outraged by the Coroner; that he had her imprisoned in the Mercer street Station-House several days, and that she was twice taken from her cell to Bond street by an officer, and was followed by crowds of people who threatened to mob her; she has since heard that the officer said she narrowly escaped. She says that she was put into a cell with no decent accommodations, and not even a bed, but was compelled to sleep upon a plank, and that in consequence of this ill-treatment, and the excitement inseparable from her situation, her health suffered so severely that her life was quite in danger, and that she has been able to do nothing since. All this, she declares, was because Mrs. Cunningham had called upon her a few times, though she knew no more about their affairs than the man in the moon.

We have the following interesting items from Washington:

In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill, with the following amendments:

Namely, That citizens of the United States shall have the right to the use of the line for all time instead of fifty years; that the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain and the subjects thereof, recognizing the equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of the said submarine communication, and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same at its terminus on the coast of Newfoundland and the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such persons or association with that Government, and providing that it shall be in the power of Congress, etc.

An ineffectual effort was made to table the bill, which was passed, amended as above, by a vote of 112 against 81. The amendments require the concurrence of the Senate.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Coinage bill, making it lawful for two years to pay out at the mint the new cents authorized to be coined for the fractional parts of the Spanish and Mexican dollar.

Four separate reports were made by the majority of the Corruption Investigating Committee, the chairman dissenting in each, summing up the evidence in the case of four members, and recommending their expulsion. They are Messrs. Gilbert, Matteson and Edwards of New York, and Welch of Connecticut. The committee also recommended the expulsion of Mr. Simonton, the reporter of the New York Daily Times, and report a bill legislating on the general subject, providing, among other things, that agents and lobbyists shall show their colors or be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

The report on Mr. Gilbert's case was read in full. The reports on the other three cases were not read, but were presented along with the general report. The entire body of testimony was received, ordered to be printed, and the whole subject postponed to the 25th of February.

The President has sent to the Senate the correspondence relative to the Indian difficulties in Oregon. In a letter accompanying the documents, the President strongly censures the conduct of Gov. Stevens in the premises.

The S. F. Bulletin publishes the following, received from its eastern correspondent:

Dr. Gwin has resumed his seat in the Senate, amid the general congratulations of his colleagues, and has proceeded to work with his usual energy. He has already introduced his Pacific Railroad Bill, which passed the Senate two years ago, providing aid to three routes by grants of land, mail compensation, and pay for transporting munitions of war, which bill has lain dead until now; also, a bill to extend the pre-emption system in California; the old law having expired by its own limitation; also, a bill to survey, at the expense of the United States, the private land claims in California; also, a bill to refund to California the civil fund, and also the duties collected on imports prior to the admission of the State into the Union. The latter bill proposes to pay the money, if obtained, directly to the holders of the public debts of the State, instead of to the State officers to be stolen or squandered.

Mr. Toucy, of Conn., is about to retire from the Committee on Finance, and so make room for Dr. Gwin, who will again hold that position most important for the interests of his State.

The idea of any arrangement between Gwin and Broderick, of any sort, is utterly scouted here; and while the former refuses absolutely to have anything to do with hunting offices for his friends, he will certainly be found active and efficient in defeating any and all nominations of the Ned McGowan stamp.

The bill passed by the House, authorizing Oregon to form a State Constitution, will be

immediately reported by the Senate's Committee without alteration.

A bill has passed the Senate, to establish a Naval Depot, at Brunswick, Ga., and \$200,000 appropriated for the purpose.

The petition for Herbert's expulsion has been referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat reports that a rencontre had taken place at Tecumseh between Judge Elmore and the correspondent of the National Era, named Kazia. Both parties were wounded, but not dangerously. All was quiet in the territory.

The General Assembly of Missouri has passed a resolution declaring the emancipation of slaves in that State not only impracticable, but any movement toward it impolitic, unwise, and unjust, and that it should be discountenanced by the people. In the Senate there were only 4 opposing voices, and in the House 9.

Four large cotton presses, at Mobile, were destroyed by fire, on Feb. 8th, with from ten to fifteen thousand bales of cotton, the value of which was about \$700,000. A great fire at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9th, destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

Swindles to the amount of \$250,000 have been discovered in regard to building contracts for the State House, Penitentiary, and Insane Asylum, of Ohio.

V. S. Ludwig, formerly an editor of a German paper in Baltimore, was arrested at Savannah as an Abolition agent, and notified to leave the city under the penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

The stock is all taken for another railroad from Buffalo to the city of New York, and the work will be completed within two years.

William O. Redfield, author of the well known theory of storms, died in New York on the 10th of February.

A project for a railroad from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas City, on the Missouri river, is much talked of.

The National Theatre, of Washington, was destroyed by fire, on the 6th Feb. Only portions of the walls were left standing.

A suspension bridge is to be built from Cincinnati to Covington, sixty feet in height.

Fifty hives of bees were recently received in New York by the Erie Railroad, for shipment to California.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writes as follows:

The passage across the Isthmus presented nothing whatever of interest. The entire road is constructed through a miserable uncultivated and uncultivable tract of land, 48 miles in extent, with an occasional scattering Indian village, whose inhabitants, chiefly half breeds or Indians, thronged around the cars at the stopping-places, offering fruit and a few other less tempting objects to the passengers. How these people live it is difficult to understand. I looked in vain for even the smallest signs of cultivation, and only in two instances did I see even a patch of Indian corn, but rarely poultry, and only one or two stray cows. I came to the conclusion that plantains and tortillas formed almost their entire food, the thatch their only protection from the inclemency of the weather, and that the cheap cottons of England or Germany constitute the height of their ambition in the protection or adornment of their persons. I had seen something of the people of Central America in former times, and what I saw on the Isthmus confirmed my impression that the annexation of any part of these regions to our union, either through the agency of Walker's filibusterism or the action of diplomacy, would be as little desirable as any movement in our progress.

The Republics of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, have concluded a treaty, which was signed at Santiago by the plenipotentiaries of each State, on the 15th September, 1856. It is regarded as one of the most important leagues that has been entered into since the adoption of the articles of confederation, by the States now forming our Union.

There is but little of interest from Peru, save the revolution. In Arequipa, in the south, there had been heavy rains, doing a good deal of damage. In the valley near Thracia, a hacienda was injured to the amount of \$60,000. In Islay, several adobe houses were washed down.

Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan has been appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, vice Don Jose Fabio Melgar, resigned. There are no news from Bolivia and Ecuador.

EUROPE.

In consequence of her interesting state, Queen Victoria has intimated her intention not to open Parliament in person. The speech from the throne upon the re-assembling of Parliament will, therefore, be delivered by Lords Commissioners on Tuesday, Feb. 3d.

Redpath, the ex-Secretary of the Northern (English) Railroad Company, who, by forgery, &c., swindled his employers out of nearly a million of dollars, was convicted by the jury after an absence of about five minutes. His alleged accomplice, Kent, was acquitted. Redpath was immediately sentenced to transportation for life.

Vergier, the assassin of the R. C. Archbishop of Paris, was executed on the 30th of January. He was greatly distressed, and it was found necessary to carry him to the scaffold.

The Paris Moniteur announces that Mon-

seigneur Moriot, Cardinal Archbishop of Tours, has been appointed Archbishop of Paris.

The Russians have obtained the privilege of having a legation at Peking, (so they say) and of trading with the five ports open to other European powers—a privilege which has always been denied to Russia on account of her having an overland trade with the empire.

The Courier de Havre, of January 13, says: A conference in relation to the Sound dues took place on the 8th of January, in Copenhagen. It seems certain that the suppression of the toll has been agreed upon. It will be suppressed from the re-opening of navigation, that is to say in April. All the interested States have agreed to indemnify Denmark, but it remains to be decided if the capitalization amount will be paid in at once, or by instalments. It is said France objects to the latest plan proposed for its settlement.

Switzerland has released the Prussian prisoners. When the chamber of the Prussian Legislature met on the 20th of January, at Berlin, M. de Manteuffel informed the house that the honor and requirements of Prussia had been satisfied by the unconditional liberation of the Neuchatel prisoners. This *pro forma* announcement having been received with general marks of approbation, the Minister added that this important point being settled, the King was prepared to refer the ulterior arrangement of the Neuchatel position to a conference of the European powers, with as little delay as circumstances might permit. There is reason to believe that a circular note, notifying the intentions and views of the Prussian Cabinet, has already been sent to the various courts, who will decide the place of meeting, which will probably be London.

Dr. Kern, the Swiss envoy from Berne, will impress on the French government the desirability of proceeding at once to a settlement of the independence of Neuchatel, without allowing the conciliatory sentiments that have followed on the hostile feelings which animate the Swiss and Prussian Governments to thaw into indifference. He will lay personally before the Emperor the justice of the claim advanced by the Federal Council, which considers that its ready submission to the policy recommended by England and France should be followed, by an equally rapid action on the part of the cabinet at Berlin.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: In the Neuchatel question the Bonaparte is not so certain of a favorable result, since the King of Prussia justly takes advantage of the credulity of Switzerland, and not being bound by any express engagement, tries to back out of his expected renunciation of the sovereignty over Neuchatel. The Prussian's pretensions are framed in such a form that Switzerland cannot accept them, and since the revolutionary accomplices of his Majesty have been liberated in deference to the advice of England and France, he does not care to leave the question in statu quo, reserving to himself a better opportunity for enforcing his claims. It is the Prince of Prussia, the heir apparent to the crown, who is at the bottom of the intrigue, whose ultimate object is to extend Prussian influence in the South of Germany.

The Emperor of Austria has granted an amnesty to all Italian political prisoners and refugees.

We have reports from Madrid to the effect that a new tariff arrangement would be made between Spain and the United States relative to the duties on Cuban sugar and American products imported into the island.

From Naples accounts are deplorable. Terror reigns throughout the capital and kingdom. Arrests continue incessantly. A priest has attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of Matera while he was giving his benediction to the people. The Archbishop was wounded, and a Canon, who attempted to protect him, was shot dead by the assassin.

There was a frightful storm at Malta on New Year's day. Four ships foundered at sea, and 300 vessels of all sizes were wrecked against the piers.

Advices from Constantinople of the 16th of January announce the close of the conference relative to the Principalities. Ten thousand Turkish troops will occupy the Principalities, to preserve order pending the election of Divans.

The Russians have suffered a most disastrous defeat by the Circassians, being forced to retire with the loss of 2000 men and artillery.

From Persia we learn that two British steam frigates and forty boats had entered the Bushire roads, and that the town had surrendered. Bushire is henceforth to belong to the territories of Queen Victoria, and to be a free port. The English have thus permanently occupied the key of the Gulf of Persia. This is the first step for the gradual annexation of the Persian coast provinces. The correspondents have hushed up the atrocious fact that Bushire, though making a capitulation, was partially plundered, and that outrages were committed on persons and property similar to those which stained the character of the English army at the occupation of Kertch. Though the Persian war is eminently unpopular in England, it is certain that the Government pursues a plan of considerable magnitude, and has the intention of pushing the conquests more inland. There is a peculiarity

worthy to be remembered, connected with this Persian expedition, viz: the declaration of war has emanated from the Governor General of India—not from the Queen, though the charter of the East India Company expressly reserves the right of peace and war to the Queen. The Russian navy was operating on the shores of the Caspian, and the flotilla had engaged and routed a strong fleet of Starpa pirates, and then landed. This was looked on as a movement in aid of the Shah.

An English correspondent expresses the following views in relation to the probable war with China:

The Chinese war is by far more popular than the Persian, the English merchants and missionaries being anxious to get free access to all points of the Empire. According to the last dispatches, Canton, with its 1,600,000 inhabitants, was to be bombarded and destroyed without mercy. The next move of the English will be the occupation and annexation of Chusan, and the blockade of the great canal, by which the rice and provisions for Peking and the coast are carried up from the middle provinces. The Emperor of China can, by such blockade, easily be starved into submission. As there is no doubt that the rebels will try to profit by the discomfiture of the Imperialists, we may say that the death-knell of the present dynasty has already sounded.

Under the direction of a French General of Algiers, boring has been made in the desert of Sahara for water, with the most complete success. The artesian well is 180 feet deep, and the spring furnishes about 1000 gallons of water per minute, which is clear and of excellent quality. The engineer who conducted the work exhibited great energy and resoluteness. For thirty-nine days and nights the work went on without the least interruption, notwithstanding the thermometer sometimes stood at 115 degrees!

The fastest time ever made by a running horse, was made by Henry Peritt, in 1 minute 42 1/2 seconds; the fastest mile ever made by a pacer, was done by Pocahontas, in 2 minutes 17 1/2 seconds; and the fastest time ever made in trotting, was by Flora Temple, who did her mile, in harness, in 2 minutes 24 1/2 seconds.—*Porter's Spirit.*

The Florida railroad is to be 137 miles long, extending from the town of Fernandina, near the mouth of the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Key, near the mouth of the Suwanee, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is intended to save the great expense, distance and danger of the navigation around the Cape of Florida.

MARINE. March 26. Arrived, schooner Laura Bevan, Garcia, from San Francisco. Sailed on the 27th for southern ports.

Sailed, steamer Senator, for San Francisco. March 27. Arrived, sehr. Elsie, Wind- ing, from Santa Rosa Island, with 12 tons "abalones." [Reports: Lost a man overboard last Sunday, while coming to anchor. The man was knocked into the water by the fore peak, and did not rise to the surface afterwards. His name was Thomas White, and it is believed that he came to this country from one of the English Channel islands.] Sailed April 1 for San Francisco.

The following is a brief account of the weather experienced here during the past week: March 26th and 27th, cloudy and cool. 28th, foggy morning, cloudy day, and rained a good shower about one hour in the afternoon. 29th and 30th, clear and pleasant. 31st, clouds about the mountain peaks during the day; dry, disagreeable wind from the westward; wild geese are flying to the north. April 1st, clear and pleasant.

We are indebted to Capt. Garcia, of sehr. Laura Bevan, for late San Francisco papers.

New Advertisements.

Aviso.

"ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLI." POR las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan asuntos pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poli se presenten con ellos a la Señora Doña Encarnacion S. de Poli, (administradora de dicha testamentaria) en la Misión de San Buenaventura, o al que suscribe en la ciudad de Santa Barbara. Los reclamos se recibirán durante el término de diez meses contados de la fecha del presente.

Santa Barbara, Marzo 24 de 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
P. P. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

Notice.

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

Santa Barbara, March 24th, 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
By ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

LUMBER & SHINGLES. Direct from Santa Cruz.

FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes.

Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, Steamboat Landing.

Santa Cruz Lumber!! JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER. For sale in lots to suit.

Also— 100,000 ft. to arrive. THOMAS DENNIS. Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857. 28-1f

Advertisements.

F. J. MAGUIRE

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c.

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit. Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros. F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back at the money refunded.

Or hides bought as usual as cheap as possible. N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M. Santa Barbara, State street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

Regular Dispatch Line OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners LAURA BEVAN, Captain E. Morton; JULIUS FRINGLE, Captain Garcia; S. D. BAILEY, Captain Miller; ARNO, Captain Hughes.

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

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LEWIS T. BURTON and HARVEY B. BLAKE, under the style of Lewis T. Burton and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Persons having unsettled business will apply to either of the undersigned, duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.

LEWIS T. BURTON, HARVEY B. BLAKE, Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered a Copartnership, under the name and style of BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN. Their place of business will be at the Steamboat Landing at Santa Barbara.

LEWIS T. BURTON, HARVEY B. BLAKE, AUGUSTUS F. HINCHMAN. Santa Barbara, October 1st, 1856. 20

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

1-49 ly ALLEN CULLUMBER.

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

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

M. A. R. de POLI. San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 1f

Rancho for Sale. FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Ranch, together with the fine House situated thereon; out houses, kitchen, and two large hen houses. Also, ploughs, farming utensils of all kinds, and a new wagon, with a span of good horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, two hundred hens.

The above farm is situated in the Carpinteria, and consists of 160 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.

To any person desiring a home, this is a most desirable residence, and offers an opportunity for a good investment.

The above property will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is about going into other business. For terms of sale apply to

HENRY J. DALLY, or to VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Orena's Building, State street.

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. Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 1f

Public Notice. WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

A. B. THOMPSON. Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. 1-14 1f

Aviso Publico. POR CUANTO personas han tenido elocumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dño en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del día de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla será proseguido segun la ley.

A. B. THOMPSON. Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-14 1f

Notice. TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MARE, branded, with black mane and gray tail; also, a small star in the forehead and a small white spot on the nose; supposed to be seven years old.

The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Mc Pleasant, January 4th, 1857. P. H. STICKNEY. 35-4

Strayed or Stolen. ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the iron of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Den- white hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead; had shoes on fore feet when last seen.

Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

HAWXHURST & SON, HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Woodenware Establishment From No. 112 Front street, San Francisco, TO—

No. 39 Sacramento Street, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS, Late-Vigilance Committee Rooms, Where they offer for sale all articles of

WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., At less than the general market price.

Call and examine, if you do not want to buy. 41 1m

Wool! Wool! THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR WOOL, by

JANSON, BOND & CO., 41 2m 95 Battery, corner Clay st, San Francisco.

R. E. RAIMOND, 105 Front street, San Francisco, GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c. From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15-1f

THOMAS DENNIS, Agent, Santa Barbara. All business entrusted to him will be attended to (without extra charge) with fidelity and dispatch.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees! SMITH & WINCHELL'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY, SAN JOSE.

Received from the State Fair of 1856 THE FIRST PREMIUM.

HAVING become the Agent for the above Nursery, and having made arrangements for a constant supply of Trees from the same, I now invite all persons who contemplate planting an Orchard, Garden, or a Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for all to come personally, then delegate some friend or business agent to examine for you, or order directly from me a sample lot of such trees as are wanted.

I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.

The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES, Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following:

APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties.

PEAR—Dwarf and Standard of nearly all of the best varieties.

CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties.

PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest.

PEACH—One and two years old, of fine growth and of the leading varieties; also in dormant bud, very low.

NECTARINE—One and two years old, of choice varieties.

APRICOT—One and two years old, of choice varieties.

Fig—White Smyrna.

CURRENT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia, and Fastolfe.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. Terms Cash. C. W. LECOUNT, 32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International, Jackson street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by

MRS. A. S. HALEY, and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific.

Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day. Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

Pacific Express. THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their Express, in charge of S. G. WILDER, regular Messenger on the route, to

SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and

ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places. TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.

Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.

BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, Agents, Steamboat Landing. Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. 1-1 1f

Notice. ON AND AFTER this date the Office of the PACIFIC EXPRESS will be at the store of Burton, Blake & Hinchman, Steamboat Landing. Letters will be received at the store of WM. HECHT. All persons wishing their letters delivered at the store of Wm. Hecht will please notify the agents, BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, 30 1f Agents Pacific Express.

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

R. E. RAIMOND GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 105 Front street, near Washington, SAN FRANCISCO. 15-4f

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

THE GAZETTE.

News from Home.

Good news from home, good news for me.
Has come across the deep, blue sea,
From friends that I have left in tears,
From friends that I've not seen for years;
And since we parted, long ago,
My life has been a scene of woe;
But now a joyful hour has come,
For I have heard good news from home.

No father's near to guide me now,
No mother's tear to soothe my brow,
No sister's voice to fall on my ear,
No brother's voice to give me cheer;
But though I wander far away,
My heart is full of joy to-day,
For friends across the ocean foam
Have sent to me good news from home.

When shall I see that cottage door,
Where I've spent years of joy before?
'Twas then I knew no grief or care—
My heart was always happy there;
Though I may never see it more,
Or stand upon my native shore,
Where'er on earth I'm doomed to roam,
My heart will always cling to home.

In a Fix.

Jack S—r was a fine, bold, manly young fellow when in the company of the ugly sex, but would blush like a black cat, and entirely lose his self-possession when in the presence of a lady.

Upon an occasion, he unexpectedly found himself standing at the head of a dinner table, with several ladies seated around it, and a big roast goose sitting before him. Now Jack was but an indifferent carver, at best, and under the gaze of so many soft eyes, he felt sure of failure. Summoning, however, all the language he could command, he stuck the fork deeply into the breast of the goose, and made a manly effort to get off a wing. But it was no go. The sweat oozed from Jack's forehead, and the gravy flew over the ladies—but the process of dissection had not commenced. At length, in an agony of despair, he resolved to sit down, apologise for his want of skill, and ask his mother to finish the carving. But alas! for poor Jack, the end of his troubles was not yet. Close behind him there was a partition and door leading into his sister's bed room, and the space being narrow, a servant in trying to pass, had removed Jack's chair. When he had reclined as far as to where the chair ought to have been, of course he could not stop, and when he found he was falling, he convulsively tightened his hold on the handle of the fork, which was still securely buried in the breast of the goose. The consequences were terrific. Jack fell against the door, the door burst open, and let him into the bed room, the goose flew over his head—landed on the bed where the ladies' fixings had been deposited—and amid the screams of the company, rolled over and over among the gloves and bonnets.

Jack got up—but he did not go back into the dining room. With a "fine frenzy rolling" in his eyes, he made a rush for the window that opened on the piazza—went through it head foremost, carrying the sash with him—and wasn't seen again for a week.

A Debating Society out in Michigan had lately submitted for discussion the subject—"Does the world go round, or does it not?" The chairman remarked, that he did not propose it because there was any doubt on the subject, but to "fetch out" the orators. After the first speaker had occupied about ten minutes in the discussion, he sat down and was succeeded by one of the "lights" of the town, who delivered himself thus: "If the world was round, it would not be regular and even as it is. After you'd traveled a little ways you'd begin to slide, and slide, and bimeby you'd tumble off at the edge if you did not catch a hold on something to hold on by. And then they talk of sailing round! Why, if the world was round, and went round as they say it did, the Capt'g'd have nothing to do but tie his ship to a tree, and it'd go round of itself! My opponent has asked, 'if the world does not go round, how does the sun get round to the place again?' I answer for a very plain reason—it's so dark you can't see it!" "Time!" said the chairman, and the young man sat down; and it was several minutes before he recovered from the sudden shock his imagination had experienced.

When an Arab woman intends to marry again after the death of her first husband, she comes in the night before her second marriage, to the grave of her dead husband. Here she kneels and prays to him, and entreats him "not to be offended—not to be jealous." As, however, she fears he will be jealous and angry, the widow brings with her a donkey, laden with two goatskins of water. Her prayers and entreaties being done, she proceeds to pour on the grave the water, to keep the first husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place, and having well saturated him, she departs.

Observe that lady who is so eager in pursuit of the fashions that her servant must run with his hand box, lest fashion should outstep him. She cannot endure the sight of vulgarity, and tells you she thinks it extremely unlady-like to know what one is to have for dinner. She uses cologne at the mention of a mechanic, and apologises to you again and again for having any unfashionable dressed person of merit in her rooms. Why does she talk so much about gentility and rank? Her father was a brick-layer and her husband was once a mason. She is a fool herself, and therefore she supposes others to be fools.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

Blessed is he who can clap his breeches pocket in the face of the world, and triumphantly exclaim: "Behold, ye good people! Lo, ye heavily laden debtors! Come, look upon a man, a being like yourselves, who owes not a dollar!" We would travel far to see such a creature; we would contribute liberally towards providing a glass case in which his embalmed remains should be preserved after death, as a sacred relic for posterity—a specimen of a species almost extinct in the nineteenth century—the Cash Philosopher! Him no duns can harass, nor the approach of inevitable pay day disturb. His substance no voracious lawyer can devour, nor their ruthless myrmidons seize upon. He, securely armed in specie, smiles at the dread sheriff, and defies his power. He is cheerful even on the awful eve of quarter day. He alone is the free citizen—only he can feel truly independent. Happy mortal!

It is eighteen years only since the first steamer crossed the Atlantic ocean, and the Lyonnais is the ninth that has been lost since the first braved the waters of the Atlantic for Europe. Their names are the President, Columbia, Humboldt, City of Glasgow, City of Philadelphia, Franklin, Arctic, Pacific and Lyonnais. The President, City of Glasgow and Pacific, were never heard of, all on board having perished. The loss on the nine steamers, exclusive of cargo, is about \$8,000,000.

At the end of the last year Gretna Green and Border marriages were prevented. By an act passed at the last session of Parliament it is provided that after December 31st "no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment or ceremony, shall be valid, unless one of the parties had, at the date thereof, his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland twenty-one days next preceding such marriage."

Some wag took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin with the lid left so that he could raise it, placed him in a grave yard, and waited to see the result. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being confined, he sat upright, and after looking around, exclaimed: "Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm confoundedly belated!"

The Japanese like the Dutch and the Dutch like to be considered favorites of the Japanese. The latest intelligence from the vast empire represents that a grand convocation of officials has decided to admit no foreigners to visit the interior. All efforts of Americans, English and Russians to open trade have been entirely unsuccessful. On the contrary, Dutch traders enjoy a monopoly of traffic, and have extraordinary favors granted them.

"This animal," said the itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again—making in all twenty-eight feet. He cries in the woods in the night season, like a human being in distress, and then devours all that come to his assistance—a sad instance of the depravity of human nature."

Since 1836, the gross produce of the gold mines of North Carolina, as far as indicated by the mint returns, are \$3,233,336, and of Georgia, \$5,685,664—total, \$9,920,100; and the aggregate expense of maintaining them, \$22,000 annually, or about \$400,000 for the whole period.

At a late trial, the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening awhile to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said: "Them ere allegations is false, and that ere allegator knows it!"

A story writer says: "Florabel clasped her white brow with her two hands, as if to still the thunder of thought booming through her brain." How her head must have ached with such a noise in it? Florabel must be the young lady whose "eyes emit lightning flashes."

In the case of Merrick vs. Sunderland, recently decided by the Supreme Court of California, in favor of the plaintiffs, involving the title to one-third of the city of Sacramento, valued at \$3,000,000, Joseph G. Baldwin, Esq., author of "Flush Times in Alabama," got a contingent fee of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it.

There is an oak tree, near Raleigh, North Carolina, which, at the sun's meridian, covers with a shade a space of nine thousand feet. It would afford shelter to four thousand five hundred men.

An Illinois lawyer, defending a thief, wound up his speech to the jury in behalf of his injured client with the following rousing appeal: "True, he was rude, so are our bears; true, he was rough, so are our buffaloes; but he was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot was, that his home was on the bright setting of the sun."

There is some fun left in this world yet, as the man said when he heard the boys laugh at seeing him in the gutter.

Why are potatoes and corn like certain sinners of old? Because, having eyes they see not, and having ears they hear not.

Official Directory.

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

United States District Courts.
For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDaniel, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June and December of each year. Special terms at the option of the judge.
For the Southern District of California. I. S. K. Ogier, Judge; C. Sims, clerk; E. Hunter, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June at Monterey; first Monday in December at Los Angeles. Special terms at the option of the judge.

United States Circuit Court.
For the District of California. M. H. McAlister, Judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk. Regular term, first Monday in July of each year. Special terms at any time after thirty days notice.
Supreme Court.
Peter H. Burnett, Chief Justice; David S. Terry, Hugh Murray, Justices. Regular terms, first Monday of January, April, July, and October.

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

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

Terms of Court.
DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms, in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year. In San Luis Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September.
COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding Judge; Valentine W. Heame 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.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Meet first Monday of February, May, August, and November of each year.

County Officers—San Luis Obispo.
R. Pacheco, County Judge.
Walter Murray, District Attorney.
David F. Newman, County Clerk.
Francisco Castro, Sheriff.
Henry M. Osgood, Coroner.
W. J. Graves, Treasurer.
David P. Mallagh, Surveyor.
John Wilson, Assessor.
John Wilson, Julian Estrada, Supervisors.
John Wilson, Superintendent Common Schools.

L. P. FISHER'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
IRON BUILDING,
Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for the following named Papers:
Sacramento Union;
Daily Times, Sacramento;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Marysville Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Sonora 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.;
Polytechnic, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register.
I have also on file the following newspapers:
California American, Sacramento;
Democratic State Journal, Sacramento;
Sierra Citizen;
Sierra Democrat;
San Jose Tribune;
Stockton Argus;
Marysville Express;
Old Mountaineer, Quincy;
Mariposa Democrat;
Butte Record, &c.
Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
All so disposed are invited to call on him and leave their orders.

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

L. SCOTT & CO'S BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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

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

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

CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

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

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

The Farmer's Guide

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

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail, post paid, to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, post-paid, \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

First Premium Again.

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

DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES, again received the first premium awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the third time received against all competitors.

We have purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size.

I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogs," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the genuine Ambrotypes. They are said to be the most durable pictures known, as neither acids, water, or dampness of any kind can affect them.

EXPLANATION. The term *Ambrotype*, by which these pictures are designated, is derived from the Greek word *Ambrósios*, signifying durability, everlasting, &c. The picture is taken upon plate glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, the two being united by an indestructible gum, enabling the picture to retain its brilliancy for ages; it will not corrode at sea or change in any climate, is beautiful in tone, bold and clear in its effect, and may be seen in any light. Taken in miniature and life size. The Ambrotype is patented in the United States, Great Britain, and France. 32tf

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
STORY, 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'td sizes;
French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind";
Tienan's Oil Colors, assorted cans;
Tienan's Water Colors, assorted cans;
Tienan's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters;
Tienan's Putty, in bladders;
Tilden & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.
BRUSHES—ex "Hollander."
Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

VAKNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale."

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

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 Icterus 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.

Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon. 19 3m

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL. JANSON BOND & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Have removed their Stock to

95 Battery, corner of Clay street,

WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.

They have in store and constantly arriving—
India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea. Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings;
Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;
Keystone, Jewett City, and Octonora stripes; Merrimac, Cochecho, Cenestoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10; Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans; Gingham, Lawns, China and Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overall;
White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, &c.
And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

New Feature!!

J. W. SULLIVAN'S

GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY,

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