

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

NO. 1.

THE GAZETTE.

W. B. KEEP & CO., Proprietors.
HUBBARD, DUNLAP, & W. B. KEEP.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For One Year, \$5; for Six Months, \$3; invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1.50. A liberal discount will be made to monthly advertisers.

NOW!

Arise! for the day is passing
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
And forth to the field are gone;
Your pace in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard fought field,
Of storming the dry fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor, (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! if the past detain you,
Hot sunshine and storms forget
No chains so unworily to hold you
As those of unworily regret;
Sail or bright, she is lifeless over,
Cast her phantom arms away!
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing,
The sound that you faintly hear
Is your enemy marching to battle,
Rise! rise! for the foe is near.
Stay not to brighten your weapon,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken and find it past.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Mr. Oliver Hazard Green, attached to the U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, in a letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, writes of his visit to the Straits of Magellan, in February, thus describes his visit to Tierra del Fuego:

There being no appearance of a change of weather, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and accompanied by my classmate and chum, Dr. Bainbridge, assistant surgeon, was landed on Tierra del Fuego. With great labor and difficulty we scrambled up the mountain sides, which in the whole southeast shore of these straits, and after ascending 3,500 feet, we came upon a plain of surpassing richness and beauty. Fertile fields—the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and signs of civilization and refinement meeting us on every side. We had never read any account of these people, and thinking this island was wholly deserted, except by a few miserable cannibals and wild beasts, we had come well armed, and you can judge of our surprise. The inhabitants were utterly astonished at our appearance, but exhibited no sign of fear, nor unfriendliness. Our dress amused them, and being the first white men ever seen by them, they imagined that we had come from their God, the Sun, on some peculiar errand of good. They are the noblest race I ever saw, the men all ranging from six feet to six and three-quarters, well proportioned, very athletic, and straight as an arrow. The women were among the most perfect models for beauty ever formed, averaging five feet high, very plump, with small hands, and with a jet-black eye that take you by storm. We surrendered at discretion and remained two weeks with this strange people.

They number about three thousand men, women and children, and I was assured the population has not varied two hundred, as they prove by their traditions, for immeasurable ages. As the aged grow feeble, they are left to die, and if the children multiply too rapidly, they are sacrificed by the priests. This order comprises about one-tenth of the population, and what the ancient Grecians called "Gymnosophists." They are all of one peculiar race; neither will they admit a stranger into their order. They live, for the most part, near the beautiful stream, called Tanuban, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes through the magnificent valley of the Leuvu, and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme southwestern point of the island.

The residence is chosen for the sake of their frequent purifications. Their diet consists of milk curdled with sour herbs. They eat apples, rice, and all fruits and vegetables esteeming it the height of impiety to taste anything that has life. They live in little huts or cottages, each one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all their time in contemplation, and their religious duties. They esteem this life but a necessary dispensation of Nature, which they voluntarily undergo as a penance, evidently thirsting after the dissolution of their bodies, and firmly believing that the soul, at death, is released from its prison and launches forth in perfect liberty and happiness. Therefore, they are always cheerfully disposed to die, bewailing those that are alive, and celebrating the funerals of the dead with joyful solemnities and triumph.

Their teachers of religion speak the Latin

language and have traditions from successive priests, through half a hundred centuries.

They tell us this island was once attached to the main land, that about 1,900 years ago, by their records, their country was visited by a violent earthquake, which occasioned the rent now known as the Straits of Magellan, that on the top of the mountain which lifted its head to the sun, whose base rested where the waters now flow, stood their great temple—which according to their description, as compared to the one now existing, we saw must have been 16,200 feet square and over 1,100 feet high, built of the purest pantile marble. A thousand reflections crowd upon the mind, in viewing this people and this paradise, before unknown to the world. The ship is in sight that will convey this to you and I must now close; only saying that the official report of Dr. Bainbridge to the Department will be filled with the most interesting and valuable matter and astonish the American people. The vessel proves the clipper ship Creeper, from the Chinchi Islands, with guano for your port; and I avail myself of this opportunity to send you a specimen of painting on porcelain, said to be over 3,000 years old; and an image, made of gold and iron, taken in one of their wars many years before the Straits of Magellan existed.

The Editors of the *Picayune* have sent the above mentioned curiosities to the Paris Exhibition.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law similar in most of its provisions to the Maine law, has at last passed both branches of the New York Legislature. One of the peculiarities of this law, however, is that whilst prohibiting the sale of liquor except for "mechanical, chemical, medicinal or sacramental" purposes, it allows the manufacture of all kinds of spirits; permitting the New Yorkers to make as much as they please to sell to their neighbors, but forbidding the use of the article by themselves. Considerable difficulty must necessarily be experienced in enforcing any such enactment, and particularly in New York city, the metropolis of the Union, amongst a population composed of all nations.

The Empire State has, however, taken the decisive step towards temperance, and when will California follow her example? Hardly for some years at least, we think. With all the efforts at advancement toward morality made in our last Legislature, the liquor bill failed.

The success of the Maine Liquor Law, begotten by Neal Dow and adopted as a favorite child by many of our Eastern and Western States, is remarkable, and at all events speaks well for the progress of reform in this nineteenth century of wonderful contrivances. Already in four years, since the first adoption of it by the Legislature of Maine in 1851, eight States and one Territory have passed prohibitory laws. In four it has failed to pass the Legislature; in four more the people have chosen it upon submission to them, and it has also been decided unconstitutional by the judiciary in several cases. With such a progress in four years, we may very naturally look forward to its adoption by the entire Union in the next four. Although perhaps not capable of accomplishing the great amount of good claimed for it by the friends of such enactments, the effect must at length be beneficial, and the American people once a sober nation, our increased advancement and prospect of future prosperity will no longer be matters of speculation, but facts ascertained and determined with mathematical certainty.

MORE WONDERS. Among the most startling wonders in connection with electricity is the announcement that M. Bonelli of Turin, has invented a new electric telegraph by which signals in motion on a railway are enabled to communicate with each other at all rates of velocity, and, at the same time, with the telegraphic stations upon the line; while they are at the same time able to communicate with the trains. It is added that M. Bonelli is in possession of a system of telegraphic communication by which wires are entirely dispensed with.

SOMETHING NEW. At a fancy ball lately given at New York, one of the characters represented was an editor! Irishmen, Swiss peasant girls, and Yankee schoolmasters have been overdone on such occasions; we rejoice that the stage is for something new. We presume that next they will be representing the man who never grew because his paper was late, the disinterested friend of the Administration, or the gentleman who never lost an umbrella.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE. The following appears to be the distinction between two Admirals who have not achieved much distinction of any kind—Napier was expected to do something, and didn't do it; Dundas was expected to do nothing, and did it.—*Punch*.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

For the benefit of those of our readers who have not seen the new Postage Law, passed at the last session of Congress, we publish it below:

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postages in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates, and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage as above specified shall be prepaid except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post office box for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncollected for in any post office shall be charged with one cent each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp, or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post Office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States the Postmaster General be and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct: Provided, however, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets or the contents thereof.

Approved March 3, 1855.

TO BE HUNG. Pancho Onda, or Joaquin the second, who has been arrested several times for robbery, and as often broke jail and escaped, and again captured by the Sheriff of Calaveras county, while pursuing his career of bloodshed and robbery upon the Chinese and others in Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties, has been tried at Mariposa, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of this month.

Two little girls, who rejoiced in play houses and rag babies, became dissatisfied when they found the babies' faces, so easily soiled, could not be washed. Those were not the kind of babies, surely; and they both knelt down together, while the elder one devoutly prayed, over and over again: "Lord! Lord! give me a baby! Lord please to give me a baby—a neat baby!"

The best defence for lying that we have ever read is the remark of Charles Lamb, related by Leigh Hunt, that "truth was precious and not to be wasted on everybody."

THE LONDON TIMES.

The New York *Herald* contains the following spicy reply to some articles published in the *London Times*, touching what they term "American aggression:—"

The *London Times* has a couple of articles on American affairs which we have re-published. Both refer mainly to the Cuba question, and are full of the old rubbish about its being a shocking thing to covet your neighbor's wife, his ox, his ass, or anything that is his. For an answer to all which our London contemporary may safely refer to the history of a nation which has been commonly represented by her children as a model of fair dealing, equity and honor—England in short. After being herself the prey of three different races of plunderers, Danes, Saxons and Normans, all of whom are professionals, living on what they stole, and having intermarried with the fair British girls, begat the present race of British grumblers at American dishonesty.—England began her own history by plundering the Scotch, who in return plundered the English. Afterward, she plundered the French, and took from them nearly all of the Northern and most of the Western Provinces. She then plundered the Irish, who, being a wild sort of people, and wretchedly uncivilized, spent their time in plundering each other, instead of the world. Passing to foreign countries, England plundered the Indians of North America, and killed a few for murmuring; from which act of rapine ultimately grew the United States.—In Asia the same England plundered a few score of native potentates, and took their dominions. To mention small grabs, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Jamaica, would hardly repay the trouble. Suffice it to say, that from first to last, the glorious Anglo-Saxon race has always been a race of plunderers, and so far from obeying the ninth commandment, have never been able to see any one in possession of anything that was desirable without coveting it and taking it on the spot, if, as the members of the Ostend Conference said, they were strong enough to do so.

EUROPE AND AFRICA UNITED BY TELEGRAPH. A recent Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris contains fresh information in respect to the telegraph line which is intended to unite Europe to Africa, and probably to India. The cable is already laid down between Spezzia, in Northern Italy, and Cape Carro, on the Island of Corsica. After having traversed Corsica, the Straits of Bonifacio, and the Island of Sardinia, the line departing from Cape Spartivento, the southernmost point of Sardinia, will proceed to the Isle of Galita, thence to the Island of Tabocco, which is adjacent to the African shore. From this point two branches will proceed—one towards Calle, for the accommodation of Algeria, the other towards Cape Bon, to gain the Island of Malta and the Levant. A valley of a thousand metres in depth, (over half a mile), which separates Cape Spartivento from the Isle of Galita, offers some difficulties to the carrying of the telegraph cable in that part of the Mediterranean, but no doubt is entertained of complete success.

ANTI-SCRATCHING MACHINE. The Yankee who invented the "Patent Hen Persuader" has found his match in another who has brought out an invention called the "Patent Never Failing Garden Preserver, or Hen Walker." It consists of a small instrument, something like a spur, only considerably longer, which is attached to the hind part of the hen's leg, pointing at an angle of 45 degrees toward the ground. When the hen, with this instrument on her legs, enters the garden in the spring after the seeds, she puts her foot forward to scratch, the "walker" catches in the ground and forces her forward; and thus she is walked, in her efforts to scratch, entirely out of the garden. The *Oswego Palladium* says an agency has been opened in Oswego for the sale of these machines. It must be "hard scratching" about Oswego, even for hens without fethers.

The Know Nothings of the Massachusetts Legislature propose to enact that no person born out of the United States shall be eligible to office in that Commonwealth. According to the notions of these patriots, latitude and longitude are more important than character, talents, and Americanism of soul; and the register of a man's birth settles his fitness for public trust, without regard to his capacities and antecedents.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES. It is stated that Gen. Scott apprehends a very difficult, if not protracted, war with the Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations, and the Sioux particularly are possessed with the idea that they can hold the United States at bay, and this is the secret of their numerous depredations.

The San Francisco Press Club are about to erect a monument to the memory of Hon. Edward Gilbert.

STATE OF THE TROOPS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

[From the *London Times*, March 23.]

The last accounts from the Crimea, extending to the 8th of March, present a most agreeable contrast to the painful and unvarying record of hardships, privations and inaction which we have been compelled for so many weeks and months to lay before our readers. As if by some sudden and beneficent influence, the touch of spring has reached the army, and everything bears marks of refreshed energy and reviving activity. The weather is fine, and the heavy damps which had soaked into the loose soil are almost dried up. The troops have fresh provisions, and even vegetables; huts have been erected, and clothes distributed; large numbers of mules and ponies have arrived for the transport service, and the army has regained an air of cheerfulness and confidence which appeared for some time to have deserted those who were most interested in its welfare.

The beneficial impulse which has wrought this change has been given by the indignant remonstrances of the people of England, through Parliament and the press—by the knowledge that a committee is sitting which will not allow negligence or incapacity to escape with impunity—and by the pressure which has doubtless compelled the Ministers of the Crown to hold the most energetic language to their agents abroad. So long, however, as the evil has been abated, and a better state of things begun, it matters little by whom or by what means this good work has been performed. Nothing can efface the guilt of every omission or mistake which care and energy could have avoided; and, although we have never despaired of the result, it has needed all the vigor of this nation and the most noble endurance in the army to maintain its ground through this dark passage in the history of the war.

The peculiar trials of a winter campaign undertaken by a young army, most imperfectly provided for such an enterprise, are, as we have said, happily diminishing, but it cannot be forgotten that we are in a military position of considerable difficulty. It is true that General Brown has rejoined the Light Division, which he found in a better condition than he had anticipated, and that General Peonefather has resumed the command of the Second Division: so that Lord Raglan has the assistance of the two most effective divisional officers in the army, Sir Colin Campbell remaining at the head of the Highlanders, who now constitute the main strength of the First Division; but it is equally clear that the Russian commanders are making the earliest use of the improvement in the weather, and that they are pressing forward the execution of works of great importance, both in front of the town and on the Tchernaya. Lord Raglan reports that they are engaged in arming the redoubt against which the French directed their abortive attack on the night of the 23d of February, and that the road from Simpheropol is covered with wagons laden with provisions and munitions of war.

Assuming these facts to be correctly stated, we have great difficulty in explaining them. The new Russian redoubt on Mount Sapoune (as it is called in General Osten Sacken's despatch) is admitted to be a position of great importance, especially from the support it gives to the Molakhoff Tower, which is now regarded as the key of the enemy's works. The French attacked that position on the 23d of February with an inadequate force, their plan was betrayed to the enemy by a deserter, and, after performing prodigies of valor, the gallant Zouaves were compelled to retreat. It seems incredible that General Canrobert should not have taken the earliest opportunity to repeat this attack in force, and, if possible, to destroy the work before the armament and defences of it were completed. The case would appear to be one requiring the most immediate and decided action; but a fortnight had already elapsed since the 23d of February, and the Russians had been enabled to turn their advantages to the greatest account. We know not what prospect there may be of taking the town of Sebastopol by assault, but that chance must be very small if it be impracticable to storm and occupy even one unfinished outwork of the enemy.

The position of the allied armies is precisely one of which a bold and original military genius might take advantage to retrieve the fortune of the campaign by a stroke of war. It requires a knowledge of the country and a knowledge of the state of the troops to devise such an operation, and possibly the Generals may be awaiting the arrival of further reinforcements; but we have no doubt that some means exist of playing the game with success, and the question is, whether Lord Raglan and General Canrobert will find out the next move.—With the imperfect knowledge of the details which we possess in this country, it would be presumptuous to hazard a conjecture as to what that move should be; but it is evident that, for many reasons, the allied armies cannot remain stationary.

Varieties.

Mrs. PARTINGTON ON LIGHT READING
'The ladies very desultory in his reading,' said Dr. Digg, taking up a copy of 'The Seven Robbers of the Dark Cave, or Mystery of the Bloody Dagger,' that Ike had left a few moments before.

A FABLE, BY CHARLES LAMB. 'My children,' said an old rat to his young ones, 'the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me that I have determined to dedicate the remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments.

The phrase 'almighty dollar' originated with Washington Irving, who first made use of it in his charming little sketch of 'A Creole Village,' which appeared in 1837.

Before the publication of the work named, the phrase was used in an editorial article in the Niagara Democrat.—Niagara Democrat.

A QUEER OATH. The following oath was administered to a little boy ten years of age, in the Iowa Legislature, chosen to do up documents: 'You do solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and to fold papers to the best of your ability; so help you God.'

A learned Judge being once asked how he would act if a man owed him ten pounds and refused to pay him, replied: 'Rather than bring an action, with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him receipt in full of all demands—yea, and I would give him a check for five pounds to cover all possible costs.'

A Lawyer once pleaded with great ability the cause of his client for nearly an hour. When he had done, his antagonist, with a supercilious sneer, said he did not understand a word the other had said, who merely replied, 'I believe it, for I was speaking law.'

Rowland Hill used to ride a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion, when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, he replied: 'My physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass.'

A sporting gentleman in New York, offers to bet a large amount that during the coming summer he will drive from the Astor House to Union Square, in a light wagon drawn by rats. He calculates that he can accomplish the task with one hundred rats in harness.

A poet asked a gentleman what he thought of his last production, 'An Ode to Sleep.' The latter replied, 'You have done so much justice to the subject that it is impossible to read it without feeling its whole weight.'

THAT'S THE TALK. 'My son,' said Mr. N., 'how could you marry an Irish girl?' 'Why, father,' said the son, 'I am not able to keep two women—if I married a Yankee girl, I'd had to have hired an Irish girl to take care of her.'

ANECDOTE OF ERSKINE. Mr. Justice Ashurst had a long, lanky visage, which led Erskine to pen the following couplet:

The difference between a carriage horse and a carriage wheel is this—one goes best when tired and the other don't.

A MARRIED LOVER. A hen-pecked husband declared that the longer he lived the more he was smitten.

When you pay for your coat double its value, why is it like your wife? Because it is very dear.

LEGITIMATE SPORT. Those who fish for compliments deserve to get a bit.

Miscellaneous.

MINING ENTERPRISES. We extract the following interesting account of the immense mining operations carried on in Table Mountain, near Sonora: We are told that the tunneling claims in the northern mines are only 60 and 100 feet to the man. But what has that to do with Table Mountain claims, which are as different from those in the northern mines as quartz claims are from surface diggings? The ordinary tunnels in hill diggings run through clay, gravel, and sedimentary or other soft rock, which is worked with the pick and bar. It is only here and there that hard rock is met with requiring to be blasted—probably not averaging ten feet to every one hundred feet of the tunnel. In the tunnels at Chinese Camp, no blasting whatever was required; and so with tunnels in many other places, in both the northern and southern mines. Now the tunnels in Table Mountain must run from 600 to 1200 feet through an exceedingly hard rock—so hard that, on an average, two men, constantly working, have been able to advance only a foot per day; and in some places they have not advanced more than a foot in a month. It has required heavy blasts to be repeated and still repeated, many times before the adamant rock yielded to the force of the powder. The Oliver Company has already expended over \$100,000 in tunneling upwards of 1000 feet through solid rock. The Virginia Company have run two hundred feet at an expense of \$28 per foot, and will have to run probably eight hundred feet further. The tunnels of the other companies will vary from six hundred to twelve hundred feet through the rock, at an expense of from \$5 to \$25 per foot.

More than this: after incurring the enormous expense of running such a tunnel, it has already, in several instances, been found to be labor and money thrown away. The channel which the tunnel was intended to drain, was found to lie below the line, and an entire new tunnel was necessary. The Oliver, the Boston, and the Buckeye Companies, have each had to run a second tunnel, with hope still deferred, and a repetition of labor and expense already so great.

THE BAR has been stocked with the choicest liquors, and the Cooking Department will be conducted in such a manner as to please the most fastidious epicure. There is attached to the establishment a number of Private Rooms, where Ladies can have Meals served at all hours, with care and dispatch.

THE FIRST ROMANOFF. The first of this race who was called to rule over the destinies of Russia, was Michael Romanoff, the grandfather of Peter the Great, who was crowned Emperor in April, 1813, at the age of seventeen. His reign continued thirty-two years, and was characterized by an attempt to produce a moral reform among his people.

THE 'WIDE WEST.' A Paris paper of late date, L'Illustration, Journal Universel, devotes two pages to the Wide West, (le Vaste Ouest,) of San Francisco, together with an extract of several of the cuts. The Journal Universel says of this excellent weekly, (the Wide West,) that it contains a little of everything and something besides, and from this draws largely upon its California brother for articles of interest to the Parisians.

STRATTON'S BUGGIES—CARRIAGES DIRECT from the manufactory of this celebrated maker, constantly on hand and for sale at moderate prices.

San Francisco Hotels.

RAILROAD HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is unsurpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, S. W. corner Sansome and Commercial sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. THE EXTENSIVE ADDITION TO THIS HOTEL is now finished and ready for occupation, making altogether one hundred and fifty rooms. The house is now open for the inspection of their numerous friends and the public.

WILSON'S EXCHANGE! SANSOME, CORNER OF HALLECK STREET, RECENTLY UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF Wilson & Watson, is heretofore to be conducted by W. W. ESTABROOK, one of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to render it all the public can wish.

CORNUCOPIA, (LATE EBERHARDT'S) Corner Montgomery and Washington streets.

HURRAH FOR VANCE'S NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

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

ARTESIAN WELL BORING. C. P. SMITH, HAVING ASSOCIATED HIMSELF with an old and experienced operator from the east, who defies the world to compete with him in the above business, having followed it a long time in New York and Boston with great success, and is now fully prepared to ensure success in all operations in the above business.

STRATTON'S BUGGIES—CARRIAGES DIRECT from the manufactory of this celebrated maker, constantly on hand and for sale at moderate prices.

San Francisco Advertisements.

THOMPSON'S NEW CARRIAGE DEPOSITORY, MARKET STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

STORY, REDINGTON & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., Battery street, between Washington and Commercial streets, San Francisco.

JACOB STRAHLE & BRO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS—NO. 85 Sacramento street, Custom House Block, (up stairs), and No. 72 Jackson street, between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco.

500 BOXES IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER TEA, 1-lb; 150 boxes Young Hyson; 200 do 1-lb Black Tea; 150 cases Clams and Oysters;

200 CASES QTS. AND HALF GAL. BRANDY Peaches; 50 cases Fresh Tomatoes; 50 do Fresh Corn;

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. JUST RECEIVED, PER NEPTUNE'S CAR, &c: Chloride of Lime, in jars; Potash, in jars; Pearlsh;

100 TERRES NEW HAMS, IN BRINE, JUST landed; 800 bags Chili Bayos, 50 lb bags; 200 kegs Cranberries, 5g and 10g;

50 BBLS NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES; 1000 kegs E B Syrup, 5g and 10g; 1000 mats No 1 China Rice, 50 lbs each;

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED in store, from ships Charrmer, Saracen, Tornado, Water Witch, Neptune's Car, Boston Light, Westward Ho, and S. S. Bishop, large additions to their stock, making it, as heretofore, the most extensive in this city.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES—200 doz. 'Adams' and 'Stratton's'; 500 cases China and 'Cooper's'; WINDOW GLASS—1400 boxes assorted sizes, German, &c.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. GREEN, HEATH & ALLEN HAVE REMOVED from California street to the corner of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ever brought to this State.

WINE AND LIQUORS NOW ON HAND. 200 CASES BYASS' ALE AND PORTER; 300 eighth cases Domestic Brandy; 50 quarter cases Byass' Ale and Porter;

1000 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—15, 20 and 3-lb boxes; 200 bxs Sperm Candles; 30 cases P. & M. Yeast Powders;

JAMES PATRICK & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR Royster's 'Fruit' Brand Tobacco, have for sale, the following well known Brands of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco:

300 BBLS. AND HF. BBLS. CORN MEAL; 50 bbls Carolina Rice; 175 lb and qr bbls Carolina Rice; 300 lbs No 1 China Rice;

JAMES PATRICK & CO. SOLE AGENTS IN California for Messrs. Renald & Francis, for the sale of the 'Heidsieck' Champagne, Battery street, near Pacific.

75 BBLS EXTRA CLEAR PORK; 100 cases extra clear bacon; 200 cases J H & Co's new lard, in 10-lb tins;

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND HAND HEARSE, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of JOHN C. BERDONK, My24tf Webb street, San Francisco.

JAMS AND JELLIES—1000 lbs assorted Jams and Jellies, in 2, 3 and 20 lb tins. Just the article for hotels and families. At BRADSHAW & CO'S, my24