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THE GAZETTE.

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Italy.

The great peninsula of Italy has an area of 119,706 square miles, and a population of about twenty five millions, and comprises eight distinct states. In upper Italy are the two kingdoms of Sardinia, and Lombardy and Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Modena; in central Italy are the states of the church, the duchy of Tuscany, and the little republic of San Marino, and in lower Italy is Naples.

The Austrian emperor is about visiting the kingdom of Lombardy; and a decree of Nov. 2 announces the purpose of re-establishing what is termed "the central congregations" of Milan and Venice, on their old basis. This is heralded by the Austrian journals as a most important event—one surcharged with blessings to the people. A Turin letter gives a rather curious account of this national representation. Lombardy, of three millions of inhabitants, is divided into nine provinces, and the Venetian kingdom, of 2,500,000 inhabitants, has eight provinces; and to each province is assigned three deputies to the central congregation. Besides these some of the places have special privileges, so that the "central congregation" has fifty-four deputies. Austria has a peculiar way of allowing the exercise of suffrage. First the police make secret reports to the rulers of Lombardy and Venice; they from this list make nominations to the emperor; and he names the persons who can be chosen! On the 31 of November the emperor went through this process. Here is the grand result. Of the 29 deputies of Milan 16 are noble, paying little taxes, and almost in want of an allowance for their support; others, in very small proportion, however, are a little better off, but do not belong to the principal families. Of the aggregate three hold, at the same time, the office of mayor, (podesta) to which they are named by the emperor; five are, at the same time, deputies for the provincial congregations; one is a municipal councillor—that is to say, persons whom the police have declared favorable to the government; one is a doctor of medicine, and seven doctors of law—that is to say, persons who desire a salary; and one is an imperial chamberlain. Of the 25 deputies of Venice 22 are noble, of the same kind as the preceding. Of the whole there are no less than seven mayors, two municipal councillors, four deputies of provincial congregations, five imperial and royal chamberlains, and six doctors of law; fifty-four imperial automatons. Such is the mockery of the great and vital principle of representation in the high noon of this nineteenth century, in Italy.

This indicates the nature of the tyranny that brutalizes this beautiful land, and goes on its population to insurrection and rebellion—to assassination and massacre—it is a despotism. The only states where plotting is not frequent are Sardinia and the little republic of San Marino; and in these there is a state of comparative quiet.

All accounts agree in stating that—with few exceptions—the greater part of Italy, especially the states of Lombardy and Venice, the church and of Naples, are but little less than a smouldering volcano—ready to burst out any moment. What the popular demand is may be gathered from the death songs of the executed patriots; they walk to the guillotine with the cry of "Live the Republic."—*Boston Post.*

It is stated that some gentlemen have a project on foot of facilitating the communication between the western states and the ocean, via the St. Lawrence, by constructing a canal across the Michigan Peninsula, which, it is said, will shorten the route by some hundreds of miles, and save much of the navigation of the rough waters of Lakes Huron and Michigan.

In Italy, baked beets are carried about, hot from the oven, twice a day, and sold in the streets, giving to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper, and butter, a satisfactory meal. By baking them, the rich saccharine matter, which is lost by boiling, is in a great measure retained; this mode is strongly recommended for trial.

Highway robberies are of daily occurrence in Cuba, so that it is not safe to travel alone. Indeed, persons are almost afraid to reside on their estates, anonymous and threatening letters being frequently received, requiring considerable sums of money to be deposited in named places, or threatening to inflict in default thereof the most foul crimes.

Old Woolens.

Perhaps many of our readers have bought a "splendid" looking pair of pants, and after wearing them a short time found big bunches accumulating at the bottoms of the same between the cloth and lining—or they have bought a coat or a vest, "magnificent fit, height of fashion, and so cheap!" and after a short wear have observed the same phenomenon in the skirts of one and lining of the other, which slowly increases in bulk until the wearer taps the excrescences and takes out the woolen debris. Well, the substance of the matter is, that the purchaser in such cases has bought clothing made from old wool manufactured into cloth and sold to dealers at about fifty per cent. less than good cloth can be made from the original woolen fibre. The business is carried on in England, and is fully expressed in the following paragraph taken from an exchange paper:

The little town of Dewsbury in Yorkshire, England, is chiefly responsible for whatever of merit or demerit attaches to the utilizing of cast-off woolens, which generally passes in England by the name of the Dewsbury trade. Immense warehouses are filled with old stockings, worth \$35 to \$50 a ton; white flannels, worth \$50 to \$100; and carefully assorted black cloth, worth \$100 to \$150; while all the rubbish, consisting of seams, linseys and nondescripts, are worth \$10 to \$15 per ton for manufacturing prussiate of potash. All the better materials are ground or "pulled up" into a loose mass resembling the original fibres. Generally speaking, this material is far inferior to new wool, and its admixture into almost every species of cloths, now extensively practiced, while it detracts but little from their appearance, has a serious effect upon their durability. The peculiar stitch or bend of the worsted fibres in knit work, and the hot water and washing to which they are subjected during their stocking existence, has the effect of producing a permanent elasticity in the product, which no new wool can be found to equal; and this fact may be of value to those who manufacture blankets for printing-presses, and the like permanently elastic sheets. By this trade Dewsbury has increased from a little village to a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Garments from all parts of Great Britain, Europe, and even America, are there torn up and assorted.

Financial Prosperity of the U. States.

We observe the following gratifying views abroad respecting our present enviable financial position, published in the Paris Constitutionnel of January 22d:

The United States have a superiority over England in the State of their finances. The American treasury is full the brim, and government hesitates on the choice of the means which should be employed in order to bleed this too plethoric treasury. The evil was already great last year, but it has become worse, and the government is literally embarrassed by its wealth. At this moment the representatives of the country are occupied in modifying the customs tariff, with the view of diminishing the principal source of this excess of revenue, which is a real trouble to the country. But the chamber is placed between two dangers. It maintains the actual duties, it exposes the treasury to the danger of swelling beyond all limits, and entails serious difficulties on government. If it diminishes these duties, it withdraws from the national industry the protection which permits it to expand, to become vigorous and capable of struggling with success against the most experienced nations of Europe. Two members of Congress, Mr. Letcher and Mr. Campbell, will each present before long a report on this subject, but such is the delicacy of the question that hitherto they have been unable to unite their views on the matter. We do not know what measures will be taken to relieve the treasury. In truth, it is a far more tolerable position than that of other States, whose principal anxiety is now to fill their treasury vaults; but we can, moreover, assert with certainty that, in spite of a certain element of discord, the position of the United States has never been more brilliant than at the present period.

The banks of Newfoundland may be regarded as one of the wonders of the world, in fact, they are vast alluvial tracts on the breast of the ocean, which allow men to reap without the trouble of sowing, great finny harvests. The fish caught on these banks find their way to the most distant parts of the earth. The annual value of the Newfoundland fish trade amounts to \$10,000,000.

Last year, the value of hogs and cattle in Iowa, amounted to \$6,023,941.

Medical and Surgical.

A case has just been before the supreme court in New York, in which the plaintiff, who is a physician in that city, brought an action to recover the value of medical services rendered the defendant and his wife, for rheumatism, particularly in administering electro-chemical baths, between the first of November, 1855, and the first of July, 1856, during which time they boarded with the plaintiff, for the purpose of treatment. These baths were administered twice a week to the defendant, for about five months, and to his wife a part of that time. The doctor's bill, exclusive of board, was \$1062 50, \$525 of which, it appeared, had been paid, and the defendant refused to pay more, considering this sum all that the services were worth. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$200.

Dr. Carnochan, of New York, has, within a short time, performed again his great operation for the cure of neuralgia of the face, by excising the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, as far as the base of the skull. The patient, a medical gentleman from one of the southern states, had been a martyr to the disease for a number of years. He is now doing well.

The Scalpel contains an article from the pen of its editor, Mr. Dixon, on the physiological effects of lager beer. A great change, says Dr. Dixon, takes place in the eye, when lager beer is habitually drunk. It has invariably a turbid and sleepy look, while its muscles are so much relaxed as to make it, as it were, hang in a defenceless state. The effects of the article in other respects, also, are marked. The diameter of the head between the ears appears enlarged, and with it the back part of the jaws; giving to the countenance a three-cornered look, so characteristic of the Low Dutch face; the neck becomes thick, often hanging over the shirt-collar in wrinkles, in the region where phrenologists locate the organ of amity; the skin becomes red, with a blown-up, spongy surface, from which large quantities of fatty matter of an offensive odor are produced, giving the whole surface a greasy and disagreeable aspect. Its effects upon the external form, and upon the action of man, is already beginning to awaken attention. The depressed and broad heads; the flat though wide shoulders and breast; the straight back, and cow-like tread of its victims, are already known to keen observers.

A medical writer in one of the religious journals earnestly opposes the practice of ministers and professional men traveling abroad to regain lost health, affirming that in nine cases out of ten, health is injured rather than benefited by such journeys. He asserts that if a parish, instead of furnishing their minister with means for traveling abroad, would furnish him with land for tillage and the implements of husbandry, it would do more to improve his health than any other expedient or recourse.

The brine used for salting meats, and which some people in France use instead of salt, has so often proved poisonous, that physicians recommend its entire disuse.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contains a very able article on the subject of quarantine, written by Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn. Dr. Bell was formerly a surgeon in the United States service, and has had favorable opportunities for investigating the subject of which he treats. His view is, that infectious diseases are propagated by things, and not by persons; and he therefore argues against a quarantine as applied to the latter, should be cleansed from infectious things, and allowed their freedom. He recommends the erecting of a large warehouse at a sufficient distance from the city, where every infected ship should be unladen, and then purified and allowed to proceed on its voyage, or go to sea again.

Mr. Richards, the distinguished teacher of idiots in New York, recently read a paper before the New York Academy of Medicine on the causes and phenomena of idiocy. Persons thus afflicted he divided into three classes: First—those in which there is not a sufficient amount of brain, as in the Aztecs; these, he had positive knowledge from those who had known them in their native home in Nicaragua, were idiots, brother and sister, whose father was a very inferior man, a quarter negro and three-quarters Indian—their mother one-eighth negro and seven-eighths Indian; they had the smallest heads he had ever seen, and they were the pure idiots of Spurzheim. Secondly—those of low physical organizations, whose heads are not small or ill shaped, in which class may be enumerated the hydrocephalic and the like; these have many deficiencies, and among them the departure from the standard of natural heat is noticeable—their animal heat being several degrees less than the normal standard. Thirdly—those where this situation is a functional disorganization as in cholera; great care is requisite in the treatment of these; lest insanity occur, to which they are peculiarly liable.

A leading medical authority states that scarcely one person in fifty is sensible at the

point of death; and some physicians assert that they have never seen a death-bed in which the patient was sensible. Even where invalids experience the most excruciating agony during the progress of the disease nature comes to their relief at the last hour. Those who have witnessed death beds most frequently, especially if they have been intelligent persons, and therefore capable of judging, agree generally in regarding the physical pain of death as inconsiderable. They say that the convulsive motions which frequently attend the parting breath are not evidences of suffering, for that the invalid is insensible. They say, also, that when the senses are retained there is usually no such spasm. As life fails, nature, it would seem, beneficially interposes, deadening the sensibility of the nerves, and preparing the subject for the great change.—*Boston Post.*

The New Screw Frigates.

The six new United States steam frigates, a part of which are already finished, and the remainder nearly completed, will do much toward establishing for our steam navy a reputation somewhat consistent with American character. The Minnesota, built at Washington, has been constructed by naval parties alone; but the Merrimac, built at Boston, and now cruising in the Mediterranean—the Wabash, built at Philadelphia, and now lying off the Navy Yard at Brooklyn—the Colorado and Roanoke, now nearly completed in Virginia, and the Niagara at this port, are all built or building, more or less, under the contract system. The five first named are heavy war vessels, about 3,500 tons each, quite fully rigged, and ordinarily carrying each forty heavy guns. In fact, judging from the Wabash, the only specimen which has yet visited our harbor, the appearance of these ships, when the huge single smoke-pipe is lowered—which they are all enabled to do by an operation similar to the closing of a telescope tube—is not readily distinguishable from that of ordinary first-class sailing frigates. The Niagara is of a different class. In her every thing but durability and general efficiency has been sacrificed to secure speed. She is 345 feet in length, the longest war vessel ever built in America, and may be considered a ship of 5,500 tons burden; she carries only twelve guns, and these are all on the upper deck. Her masts and rigging are comparatively light, but her boilers and engines are adapted to the development of immense power, and great disappointment will be felt should she fail to be by far the fleetest war vessel possessed by any country. She has four very large boilers, of the style patented by Mr. D. B. Martin, the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, each containing six furnaces. The whole contain five thousand upright tubes, each three feet long and two inches in diameter, and mainly through the immensely extended surface of these the heat of the fuel is economically and rapidly conveyed to the water to generate steam. She has three engines, a novel and almost unprecedented arrangement—the whole object being to develop great power without making engines too unwieldy in size. The Wabash has two engines of precisely the same diameter and stroke. The diameter of each cylinder is seventy-two inches, the stroke of piston three feet. Both vessels use steam at a pressure of 15 pounds to a square inch, and employ it condensingly. The Niagara cuts off at two-thirds the stroke; the Wabash at points variable from 10 to 21 inches, from which coupled with the disproportion in the number of cylinders, the relative powers of the two vessels may be very correctly inferred. The Wabash we may consider a type of the four other steamers, the Merrimac, Roanoke, Colorado and Minnesota. The propeller of the Niagara is of brass, 19 feet 2 inches in diameter, and by a complication of mechanism in the hub the two blades are each capable of twisting about to assume positions more or less oblique, so as to vary the pitch of the screw at pleasure, but only at 24 feet pitch are the surfaces mathematically parts of a true screw, although it is designed to be frequently used at as great a pitch as 32 feet. Tested at dock, she has made 32 revolutions—a very satisfactory performance under the circumstances. The engines are direct acting, horizontal, each being connected to a separate crank forged in the stout shaft. The cylinders are ranged on one side of the vessel, and the condensers, air pumps, &c., on the other. She has two telescopic smoke-pipes, and her guns are all heavy. There are two twelve-inch and one ten-inch guns, all well adapted for long range, or for throwing hollow shot and shells. The forte of the Niagara will be dealing with a light, swift enemy, or playing upon a clumsy one at too great a distance to be reached with his guns in return. The engines of the Wabash are termed harp engines, similar in arrangement to what is known as the steeple engine, but lying horizontal. In general terms the peculiarity may be described as consisting in an open or skeleton piston-rod; in which the crank

has liberty to complete its revolution, impelled by a connecting rod extending to its extremity, which is supported in guides as usual. Like the Niagara, her engines are extremely compact and powerful. There are four Martin boilers, each containing five furnaces. The propeller is 17 feet 4 inches in diameter, with a pitch of 23 feet, unchangeable. Like the Niagara's, her propeller is of brass, which metal is not affected by sea water. To economize steam, the engines of all these frigates are made with only about three-eighths of an inch clearance or space between the piston and cylinder end when at the end of its stroke, and in consequence much ingenuity and care is exercised in preventing damage from the presence of small quantities of water in the cylinder, especially on first starting the engines.

These frigates are believed to be capable of throwing a greater weight of shot in the same time, and that of the most destructive kind known to modern warfare, than any other war vessels afloat. All, excepting the Niagara, are pierced for sixty guns, and can easily carry them whenever such immense cannonading is required. The iron shaft connecting the propeller of each with its motive power, is from 130 to 141 feet in length. Each of the pivot-guns weighs, without carriage, about 12,000 pounds, and the total weight of armament of each frigate, exclusive of carriages, is over 300,000 pounds.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Russians after the Peace.

According to the correspondence and the articles which we find in the English journals, Russia does not deport herself after the peace like a power which felt humiliated. On the contrary, she carries herself with a haughty air towards her late enemies, and especially towards England. She refused the English Commissioner admittance to the fortress of Kars, and before surrendering that Asiatic stronghold to the Turks, she is demolishing all the works as thoroughly as the Allies destroyed the works on the south of Sebastopol. She raises a question of boundary in Asia with Turkey, and obstinately adheres to her own interpretation of the treaty of peace.

Then we find them building a new fortress at the mouth of the Danube, preparing to reconstruct the Sebastopol docks, and strengthen her defensive works at Nicolaeff and Odessa. Her Baltic fleet is being increased by new war steamers, and Cronstadt is to be more strongly fortified than ever. The Aland Islands are to be regarrisoned, and, no doubt, in due time, the Bomarsund fortifications will be replaced by new works not so easily destroyed as the old ones were. On every side, Russia is actively augmenting her powers of defence and attack. Such are the practical answers which Russia makes to the bombast of the English press about her exhaustion and humiliation in the late war. The war, in fact, settled nothing, and effected nothing beyond an enormous waste of life and treasure. The Eastern question still remains a source of disquietude and fear. The "Sick Man" has not improved, but grown worse under the treatment of his Western physicians. "The liberties of Europe" may be disturbed on any day. Nothing of practical value has been done to promote the independence and prosperity of the Danubian Provinces. Not a single people, state or country in Europe has been better by the war. Oppression is ranker now over Europe than before the war commenced.

And intelligent far-seeing Americans have been abused and denounced because they withheld their sympathies from the Allies while they waged a war whose barren issue they foresaw and predicted. They were not deceived by sham professions, and the result has justified their reserve. Popular liberty gains nothing by the Russian war, and England has lost and not gained by it, because she feared to strike a bold blow for popular rights in Europe.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The coal mines of Portsmouth, R. I., claim some importance. The Providence Journal says that the yield for the past year has been about 7,000 tons, and the whole quantity taken from the mines since the company commenced operations is about 60,000 tons. The quality of the coal has much improved the past year, and is said to be equal to the average of Pennsylvania coal. It meets a ready sale and the demand is now greater than the supply.

The value of the real and personal property in the United States is reported for the year 1856, by Mr. Secretary Guthrie, at \$11,417,611,572—that is, over eleven and a quarter billions of dollars. The total population is 26,954,312.

The United States have contracted to pay \$250,000 for deepening the channel of the Mississippi river to the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre, and \$72,000 to maintain the contract depth, 20 feet below low water, for four years and a half.

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.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

The Inaugural.

On the momentous 4th of March the Honorable President elect, James Buchanan, entered the Capital City, amid the greetings of the assembled multitude and the roar of cannon. The throng was immense, and Pennsylvania avenue was fairly packed with the dense multitude. The military escort which formed the van of the procession was brilliant in display, and was under the command of Gen. J. A. Quitman. After a brief sojourn at the National Hotel, the honored guest was escorted to the Senate chamber, where the preliminary movements began. The galleries and porticos were filled with ladies, diplomats in costume, the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, officers of the army and navy in full uniform, &c. At 12 o'clock the Vice President, Mr. Breckenridge, took the chair, the Senate being called to order, and delivered his preliminary address.

This ceremony being over, Mr. Buchanan, with President Pierce and the whole official cortege, with an immense retinue, proceeded to the eastern front of the Capitol, where Chief Justice Taney administered the required oath. The President, Mr. Buchanan, then gave his Inaugural Address, which we herewith publish. It will command the attention of every true American who desires the prosperity of this United Confederacy.

John Powers Again Arrested.

The Chief of Police in San Francisco arrested John Powers in that city on the 27th ult. A warrant for that purpose was dispatched from Los Angeles county per steamer Senator, which sailed on the 26th. He was taken before Judge Freelon the day succeeding his arrest, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the petition of one John Wilson; said petition alleging that he was illegally held in custody on a pretended warrant, &c. After a hearing of the matter, the Judge stated that he would take the case under advisement, and declined for the time being to give Powers the benefit of bail, which was strongly urged in his behalf on the part of his counsel, Col. James. On the 4th inst. the Judge delivered his opinion in the matter, wherein he refused to discharge the prisoner from custody. Subpoenas would issue to witnesses in Los Angeles county, and if parties consent to the necessary adjournment, he would hold him (Powers) to bail in \$5000 to await an examination of the charge before him on the 18th of April.

Through the considerate attention of one of our patrons, Mr. Wm. Hewitt, we recently enjoyed the "eating part" of the first proceeds of the new potato crop. They were portly in size, and of that peculiar mealy flavor which is only to be found in the true murphy. Mr. H. informs us that they were ready for the table as early as the 24th of March. Green peas are also being disposed of at the present time, while strange enough our Northeastern brethren of this somewhat extended Union are wallowing about in the snow banks. Hurra for the Eureka State!

The weather continues very dry. The grass is withering, and many of the grain crops will prove a total failure unless we have rain soon. There will be but little hay made, comparatively speaking, on account of the drought. On the evening of the 1st inst. we had a very severe dry wind from the north. Grasshoppers are thronging by thousands in our immediate vicinity. We are all hoping and praying for more rain.

Thanks to Hon. J. M. Covarrubias, for Legislative documents. Also, to Mr. Buchanan, express agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., for late steamer papers. Also, to Jerry Sullivan and the Noisy Carrier's Co., San Francisco, for the same favors.

MARINE. April 5. Arrived, schr. Laura Bevan, Garcia, from San Pedro. Sailed same day for San Francisco.

April 7. Arrived, steamer Senator, Seely, from San Francisco, bringing 16 days later news. Sailed same day for San Pedro.

Latest News from all Quarters.

CALIFORNIA.

Latest San Francisco dates, April 5th.

Quite a number of new brick buildings have been commenced in this city within the past fortnight, and there is scarce a street of any note but what is marked with the signs of improvement. In the southern section of the city some thirty new dwellings are in course of completion.—*Town Talk.*

The real estate market has been looking up, a considerable amount of property having changed hands lately at a slight advance over last year's rates.—*Id.*

The mail steamer Golden Gate, in leaving the harbor on the 20th ult., struck a rock off Fort Point, and was compelled to return to the city, land her passengers, and go up to Mare Island to repair damages. She sailed on the 23d.—*Id.*

A disease called "putrid sore throat" is quite prevalent in this city. Many cases have proved fatal.—*Id.*

Negotiations are pending to induce the owners of the property on Montgomery street, from Clay to Market, to pave the former with asphaltum.—*Id.*

The appeal in the matter of the city's claim to Pueblo land, which has been vacated by the U. S. Attorney General, is, by agreement, to be considered final. The claim was decided as being valid by the Land Commission. The claim thus settled is bounded as follows: Beginning at the little cove to the east of the Fort and running across to the beach, so as to leave the Fort and Casamater to the north; thence running along the beach to Point Lobos on the southern part; thence a straight line to the summit of the Divisadero, continuing said line to the east as far as the Punta del Rincon, including the Canutares and El Gentil; the said line will terminate within the Bay of the Mission Dolores, the estuary of which will form a natural boundary between the municipal jurisdiction of that Pueblo and the said Mission Dolores; thence along the shore of the Bay of San Francisco, as it existed in the year 1834, to the point of beginning.—*Id.*

A party of fifty or sixty agriculturists and miners has been formed to emigrate to the Gadsden Purchase, with the intention of settling on the Gila river.—*Id.*

McGowan's trial is announced to take place in Napa in the first week of May next.—*Id.*

The Pacific Express Company followed in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors, Adams & Co., on Thursday last, and gave up the ghost. Fortunately for the community, it did not do a banking business, and therefore no very extended injury is done by its failure. The question as to the whereabouts of that \$124,000 now becomes even more puzzling than heretofore. We do not now hear any more confident assertions that it will be forthcoming in New York in July next.—*Wide West.*

Judge Norton has decided that David Seannell is Sheriff *de facto* of San Francisco. On legal grounds this opinion is certainly correct. The question as to who is Sheriff by law is yet to be decided, and is in no way affected by this opinion.—*Id.*

Specimens of California manufactured printing paper, from the mill of Taylor & Post, have been exhibited in San Francisco. It compares favorably with paper of Eastern manufacture.

We take the following legislative proceedings from the Sacramento Age:

MARCH 18. Senate bill amending the revenue law was passed in the Assembly. It provides that the same tax now required shall be levied, to go into general fund, instead of interest fund, which has been declared illegal by Supreme Court.

The stamp act, a measure designed to produce revenue, and complaints among the people, was passed yesterday, with an amended title, by the Assembly. The vote stood 44 to 26.

MARCH 20. The Senate yesterday passed the Constitutional Convention bill, recommending electors to vote for or against a convention to revise the constitution of this State, by a vote of 22 in favor and 10 against.

MARCH 21. An act to provide for the erection of a jail in Santa Barbara county was read a first and second time in the Senate, and referred to the delegation from that county.

An act passed in the Senate relative to duties of Judges of the Plains. [Neither the Age or the Union define what these duties shall be.]

The Senate bill concerning outstanding indebtedness of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties passed in Assembly.

The Senate yesterday passed the Assembly bill fixing the pay of members at \$450 each for the entire session. This is praiseworthy, and the people will be pleased with the arrangement. The law applies to future Legislatures—not this one. Reduction of salary in all departments of Government should be made a chief object, a leading principle, until a more just and reasonable standard is established.

MARCH 26. The Court of Impeachment met at the usual hour to-day upon the Whitman case. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited.

MARCH 28. The Assembly Committee on Accounts and Expenditures made a long

report yesterday, relative to the financial affairs of the State. It shows that when Bates resigned there should have been \$124,278 17 in the Treasury, whereas there was only \$75,908 25, leaving a deficiency in cash of \$48,369 92. Upon the gold dust which Bates said had gone to the Mint, Wells, Fargo & Co. had paid him \$9,000; when assayed, however, it amounted to only \$8,187. The outstanding warrants at the present time amount to \$408,095 46; and the bonds issued under funding acts to \$3,178,800—being 45,800 less than was reported by the Controller. For interest and exchange \$423,280 had been paid at various times, being \$29,423 76 more than was required.

APRIL 2. Ex-Treasurer Bates, who was delivered up to the officers by his securities yesterday, succeeded in getting bail with E. A. Rowe, J. M. Rhodes, (banker, who failed lately), W. B. Rochester (late of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking house), and J. C. Palmer (of Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco), on the bond.

APRIL 4. In the Assembly, Mr. Sweezy offered a resolution authorizing the committee appointed to investigate the whereabouts of the \$124,000 to examine all the State officials and look into all the departments of the government. Adopted.

The select committee, to whom was referred the subject of ascertaining the whereabouts of the \$124,000, reported that they had examined E. A. Rowe, and that he had refused to answer certain questions.

"Your committee recommend that, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, an order be entered requiring the Speaker to certify the facts to the District Attorney of Sacramento county, requiring the prosecution of said Rowe, according to statute, and they recommend the passage of the preamble and resolution.

"Whereas, a Committee of the Assembly has been duly appointed to inquire into the whereabouts of certain moneys illegally paid out of the State Treasury: and whereas, the said Committee examined one E. A. Rowe on his oath, before them, on the 2d of April, 1857; and, whereas, the said Rowe refused to answer certain questions pertinent to the matter of inquiry under consideration by said Committee,

"It is hereby ordered by the Assembly, that the Speaker certify the facts to the District Attorney of Sacramento county, and require him to bring the matter before the Grand Jury of the county of Sacramento, for their action."

The preamble and resolution was adopted.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Nicaragua Steamship Co.'s steamer Sierra Nevada arrived in San Francisco on the 28th ult., bringing dates from Nicaragua to the 5th of March.

The news indicates the speedy expulsion of the filibusters. One hundred and seventy of Walker's troops had deserted him, and one hundred and twenty-six of them were sent to the East by the Costa Ricans. The attempt at regaining possession of the river San Juan by the filibusters had proved a complete failure. Walker has now only about three hundred men under his command, and no probability exists of his being reinforced before he will be obliged to succumb.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer John L. Stephens arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult., from Panama. She brings dates from New York and New Orleans to the 5th of March, and from Liverpool to the 14th of February. The John L. Stephens brought 773 passengers, including 278 United States troops.

The war vessels Independence and Decatur are at Panama, and the Cyane at Aspinwall. The steamer Panama, from Central America, arrived at Panama March 14th, with 130 deserters from Walker's army, the majority of whom belonged to the mounted rangers. They were sent on a foraging party by Walker, well mounted and armed, and induced by a proclamation issued by the Governor of Costa Rica to desert. The proclamation offers to all deserters from Walker's ranks a free passage to the Atlantic States. The men say that they were kindly treated by the Costa Ricans. Their passage through to New York was paid to Captain Dow, and they were to sail from Aspinwall on the steamer Illinois, about the 20th. It was reported that Gen. Henning and several others of Walker's army had thrown away their commissions.

ATLANTIC STATES.

The old Congress adjourned on the 4th of March, after having consumed the entire night in its labors. Among its last acts was the passage of a new tariff bill, which will reduce the revenue some fourteen millions, and also of a bill providing for a line of mail coaches from the Mississippi to California. The bill granting to Gen. Scott the arrears of pay denied him by Secretary Davis, was also passed. The investigation of the House Corruption Committee resulted in the expulsion of O. B. Matteson, and the resignation, before the action of the House, of Messrs. Gilbert and Edwards, all Representatives from New York. Mr. Welch, of Connecticut, was acquitted before the committee. Messrs. Simonton and Triplett, newspaper reporters, were expelled from the floor of the House, on suspicion of complicity with lobby members.

Among the other bills passed, which received President Pierce's signature, we note the following: the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the Sub-marine Telegraph, the Equal-

izing of the value of Spanish coin, redeemed at the Mint, in exchange for the new cent piece. A bill has passed both houses, making an appropriation of \$600,000 per annum for the establishment of an overland line of mail coaches from the Mississippi river to San Francisco. Among bills passed by the Senate was one to contract for a telegraph line to the Pacific coast. The salary of the U. S. District Judge in this State has been raised. A steam revenue cutter is to be built for our coast. Mr. A. G. Sloo has memorialized Congress for a contract to carry a semi-monthly mail over the Tehuantepec route at \$250,000 per annum. Mr. Spruce, our Minister to Constantinople has negotiated a treaty with Persia, which is before Congress. The Forsyth Mexican treaties are in Washington, but their provisions have not transpired, save by rumor.

Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 4th, and delivered his first official address before an enormous congregation of all the distinguished people of the country, foreign representatives, and a horde of aspirants from every nook and corner. The weather was fine, and every thing propitious. The address is a lengthy one, but of more than ordinary excellence. On the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mr. Buchanan entered upon the occupancy of the White House, where Miss Lane, his niece, is to play the part of hostess. Mr. James Buchanan Henry, his nephew, acts as his Private Secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce remain in Washington, domiciled with ex-Secretary Marcy.

The Cabinet—Secretary of State, Lewis Cass; Secretary of Treasury, Howell Cobb, of Ga.; Secretary of Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Miss.; Secretary of Navy, Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn.; Secretary of War, J. B. Floyd, of Va.; Postmaster General, Arnold Plummer; Attorney General, Nathan Clifford, of Me.; Assistant Secretary of State, Henry Ledyard, of La.

The Town Talk publishes the following gossip that was prevalent in Washington relative to California matters:

"Among other rumors we hear that B. Franklin Washington, former editor of the Times and Transcript, is to have a Mission, either the Mexican or South American. Recorder Baker, of this city, it is said, has received positive assurance that he will be named for the Collectorship. Senators Gwin and Broderick are inundated with applications for their potent aid, but one refers to the other publicly, whilst rumor has it they have agreed on a programme of appointees, which is already filled. A former friend of Mr. Broderick, who has resided in New York for the past year or two, expects to visit California with a commission in his pocket."

Another heavy snow storm visited the greater portion of the Atlantic States on Monday, March 2d, which commenced on the previous night. The trades-people of New York feared very much that it would materially injure the spring trade, but next day a fine thaw set in, which dissipated all fears. There was considerable damage done, both to the shipping and railways, but nothing to compare with the storm of the 19th January.

The Grand Jury, in New York, have found a true bill against Mrs. Cunningham and John J. Eckel, in the Burdell murder case.

In Kansas, Governor Geary refused to appoint a man named Sherrod as Sheriff, when Sherrod grossly insulted Geary; a freight ensued, in which Sherrod was killed. Gov. Geary has sent for a troop of horse to protect his person.

Mr. Charles Morgan was informed by the Attorney General that the Tennessee would be seized if she took any recruits for Walker. The reported coalition of the rival steamship companies is without foundation.

John Wentworth (Republican) was elected Mayor of Chicago. The Democrats carried the municipal election at Newburgh, New York. In Rochester, N. Y., the Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by a large majority, and 8 of the 10 Aldermen. In the municipal elections in Auburn and Utica the Republicans were successful, and the Know Nothings in Troy. Gen. W. F. Packer, of Lycoming, has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Democratic State Convention of Missouri have nominated R. M. Stewart for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. Polk to the U. S. Senate.

EUROPE.

There is little or no news from this quarter of the globe. The following is all there is worth mentioning:

The Neufchatel question is to be settled by a conference at Paris.

The London Star says: With respect to China, we may here mention an important statement given in the French newspapers. It is, that the representatives of all the foreign powers at Canton, with the sole exception of the representative of the United States, persist in maintaining their neutrality. They believe that England has only resorted to a measure that has struck a fatal blow to European commerce, and they are determined not to support it.

Lord Napier has been appointed English Minister to the United States.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. have re-appointed F. J. Maguire, Esq., their business agent in this city, who is prepared to attend to the duties of that office.

Inaugural Address

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute the high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest, in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will the tempest at once subsided, and was calm. The voice of the majority speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution was heard and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception then was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern.

As to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories, Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled.

To their decision, in connection with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution, with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. The sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his country—will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years—while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country; it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union—nor has the danger yet entirely ceased.

Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils, in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. This is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten—but this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can

THE GAZETTE.

The Farmer's Song.

Success to the jolly old farmer,
Who sings at the tail of his plow,
The monarch of prairie and forest,
'Tis only to God he may bow;

How to Live Beyond Your Income.

Take and furnish a house, and set up and
maintain an establishment in the most splen-
did and handsome manner and indulge every
luxury and gratification that you can by the
following arrangement: Never pay ready
money for any thing if you can obtain credit,

Your credit being that which you are to
live upon in excess of your income, you
must take sufficient care to support it. For
this purpose, pay some people, in order that
they may give a good character of you to
others. Pay your tradesmen, for example,
by turns. Pay the most pressing first; the
least importunate last; those who never im-
portune you, never.

In Chili, the most stable and prosperous
of the South American republics, great at-
tention is being paid by the government to
education. They have established 42 new
schools during the past year, making a total
of 758, in which are 30,000 pupils, one-
fourth of whom are girls. Chili is also ex-
panding large sums of money for steam-
ships, railroads and other public works.

A gentleman loafer, recently arrested in
Cincinnati, being questioned by the officer
as to his vocation, replied: "Sir, I am a doc-
tor—I have cured a pain in the head of
navigation, and drawn teeth from the mouth
of the Mississippi; I have anatomized the
side of a mountain, blistered the foot of a
hill, felt the pulse of an arm of the sea,
plastered a cut on the hand of nature, and
cured a felon on the finger of scorn."

We once met with a striking example of
a "half horse, half alligator" fellow, who,
by some accident, was cut up by some
twenty dirk knife wounds at least, some of
which, according to his statement, "reached
into the hollow." On our sympathizing
with his deplorable condition, he cut us
short by remarking: "Stranger, don't be
alarmed about these few scratches—I've got
mighty healing flesh!"

A father, wishing to dissuade his daugh-
ter from all thoughts of matrimony, quoted
the words: "She who marries doeth well,
but she who marries not doeth better." The
daughter meekly replied: "Father, I am
content to do well; let those do better who
can."

The author of these lines has been arrested
for breach of promise: "Angel! beneath
whose folded wing my soul would rest, be
mine, for lo! I've bought the ring, and all
the rest of those house treasures and et cetera,
which every one who tries his state to
better has!"

The patent on the Woodworth Planing
Machine expired last December, having
continued twenty-eight years. Congress re-
fused to extend the patent any further, so
that the use and manufacture of this valu-
able invention is now free to every one.

Public opinion is modestly personified. It
never speaks first, but waits to behold the
success or failure of its votary. If success-
ful, she loads him with honor and applause;
if unfortunate, she clothes him with con-
tempt. In fact, she judges only of merit
by success or failure.

The consumption of paper in England
and France is about four and a half pounds
for each person, while in the United States
it reaches ten pounds for each individual.
The rags required to make the 270,000,000
lbs. of paper consumed in the United States
amount to 337,000,000.

My wife has left my bed and board, for a
few days, a few days; she left it of her own
accord, when I was out from home. I cau-
tion all to this amount, now-a-days, now-a-
days; don't trust her now on my account,
for she's never coming home.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

A paragraph has been traveling the
rounds till it has become an antiquity, that
a dentist, Dr. John Burdell, of New York,
boiled down a pound of Young Hyson, from
a quart to a pint, when ten drops killed a
rabbit. Boiled to a gill, eight drops killed a
cat in a few minutes. So would catnip,
sage, mint and half a dozen other harmless
articles, prepared in the same way. The
experiment is no more a proof of the poison-
ous properties of tea than that peaches are
destructive to life because they contain prus-
sic acid, which, concentrated, is one of the
most deadly of poisons, but the most harm-
less and agreeable of flavors, as diluted by
nature in that delicious fruit.—Medical
World.

"Couldn't you get young pork, ma'am, to
bake with your beans?" said Old Roger,
somewhat cynically, as he sat at the table
one Sunday. "They told me it was young,"
said the landlady. "Well, it may be so, but
gray hair is not a juvenile feature by any
means, in our latitude, ma'am," continued
he, fishing up a hair about a foot and a half
long with his fork. "He may have been
young, but he must have led a very wicked
life to have been gray so soon."

It is a curious fact in science that glass
resists the action of all acids, except the flu-
oric; it loses nothing in weight by use or
age; it is more capable than all other sub-
stances of receiving the highest degree of
polish; if melted several times over, and pro-
perly cooled in the furnace, receiving a
polish that almost rivals the diamond in
brilliance. It is capable of receiving the
richest colors produced from gold or other
metallic coloring, and will retain the origi-
nal brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too,
imbedded in glass, can be made to retain
forever their original purity and appear-
ance.

A Frenchman recently wrote a book on
the United States of America. Among the
facts he gives the following: "The thirteen
stripes on our flag are the thirteen present
States of the confederation, and the thirty-
one stars the States it is expected will be
added! The Governor of the United States
is chosen every two years! Pennsylvania
is a large town in Philadelphia, and the
Chief Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief
are one and the same person!"

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days; don't trust her now on my account,
for she's never coming home.

An author of a love story, in describing
his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the
dark cluster of her dark hair." A waggish
editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would
bring it out.

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

United States Circuit Court.
For the District of California. M. H. McAllister,
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 S. Murray, Justices. Regular terms, first Mon-
day 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, Cra-
ven P. Heintz; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M.
Creanor; 6th, Alonzo S. Monson; 7th, E. W. McKin-
stry; 8th, J. M. Peters; 9th, W. P. Dangerfield; 10th,
William T. Barbour; 11th, John M. Howell; 12th, Ed-
ward Norton; 13th, E. Burke; 14th, Niles Searles;
15th, J. S. Pitzer.

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

Terms of Court.
DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regu-
lar terms, in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May,
August, and November of each year. In San Luis
Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September.
COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding
Judge; Valentine W. Hearne and Anto. de la Palma
y Mesa, Associates. Regular terms, first Monday of
February, April, June, August, October, and Decem-
ber of each year.
COUNTY COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular
terms, first Monday of January, March, May, July,
September, and November of each year.

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

L. P. FISHER'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
solicited for the following named Papers:
Sacramento Union,
Daily Times, Sacramento;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Marysville Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Sonora Herald;
Oregonian;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Union;
Trinity Journal;
Iowa Herald;
Volcano Ledger;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
California Farmer;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angeles Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
Oregon 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 Book Sentinel, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound;
Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hankow 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 satisfac-
tory 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 pub-
lish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE
(Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great
political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and
Radical,—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 in-
telligent reader of every class they furnish a more
correct and satisfactory record of the current litera-
ture 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 pub-
lishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inas-
much as they can now be placed in the hands of sub-
scribers about as soon as the original editions.

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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.

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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.

The Farmer's Guide
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and
the late J. P. NORRIS, Professor of Scientific Agri-
culture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal
Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Wood and
Steel Engravings.

First Premium Again.
R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacra-
mento streets, San Francisco, has, by the superi-
ority of his
DAGUERRETYPES AND AMBROTTYPES,
again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the
State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD time received
against all competitors.

EXPANSION. The term Ambrotypes, by which
these pictures are designated, is derived from the
Greek word Ambrotos, signifying durability, ever-
lasting, &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 cor-
rode at sea or change in any climate, is beautiful in
tone, bold and clear in effect, and may be seen in
any light. Taken in miniature and life size. The
Ambrotypes is patented in the United States, Great
Britain, and France.

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

Direct Importation from London.
The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble
& Hoar's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing
body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes.
Japan and Japaner's 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 in-
valuable 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 Ore-
gon.

D. S. LORD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Mate-
rials and Papers, of every description,
No. 128 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;
Lacey's, Amesberg'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, Ceneatoga and Allen's Prints;
Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.;
Cotton Duck, various shades, from 000 to 10;
Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks;
Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.
Ginghams, Lawns, Chints and other Dress Goods;
Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;
Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls.
White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans,
And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most
advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND,
146 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

New Feature!!
J. W. SULLIVAN'S
GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL
AGENCY.
For the supply of Cheap Publications, Stationery,
&c.—Papers, Periodicals, and Books received
weekly by the Mail Steamers and
exclusive Express, via Ni-
caragua.

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

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.
All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for
Works.
Bags kept open to the latest moment.
United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of
the United States Government.
Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office
Building, Room No. 5, 2nd stairs, San Francisco.

Railroad House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE AC-
commodation of the traveling public. For clean-
liness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pa-
cific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for con-
tinued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commer-
cial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons
at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble,
and everything to correspond, and they now have
the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST,
LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and
will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being
confident that liberality secures patronage.

The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the Eu-
ropean plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are at-
tached.
Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay
street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trim-
mings and Billiard Cloths!
I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I
keep constantly on hand a complete and well-as-
sorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' trimmings,
Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descrip-
tions. Importing all these articles only from the
most prominent European factories, I am able to sat-
isfy all reasonable demands. I am willing to sell in
quantities to suit, and soliciting orders I guarantee
they will be executed faithfully and with dispatch.
A. L. BLUMENTHAL,
142 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearny
streets, San Francisco. 13-3m

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

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

2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world,
from which he can form of any distinct lights—top-
side, and half side lights—that now enables him to
overcome the great difficulty which every artist in
this city has to contend with, namely: In order to
obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features
require differently arranged lights.
3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make
pictures in half the time of any other establishment in
the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it
is well known the shorter the time the more perfect
the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with
a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear,
bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and
which cannot be produced on the common plates, as
they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has, of late, after much experi-
menting, brought his chemical preparations to much
perfection, using compounds entirely different from
anything ever before used in the art, which enables
him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting,
with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much ad-
mired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to
call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for them-
selves.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
streets, San Francisco.
Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Aus-
tin's. 11th

E. S. COOPER, M. D.,
SURGEON,
Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic
Infirmary,
MISSION STREET,
Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"
SAN FRANCISCO.
All Surgical Operations Free to patients pre-
senting themselves at the Clinics, on Wednesdays
and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, gene-
rally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary
on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for
themselves. 30-3m