

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE.

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I Didn't Know What it Meant.

He gave me a knife one day at school,
Four bladed, the handle of pearl—
And great black words on the handle said,
"For the darriest little girl!"
I was glad! O yes, yet the crimson blood
To my young cheek came and went,
And my heart thumped wondrously pit-a-pat—
But I didn't know what it meant.

One night he said I must jump on his sled,
For the snow was falling fast;
I was half afraid, but he coaxed and coaxed,
And he got me on at last.
Laughing and chatting in merry glee,
To my home his course he bent;
And my sisters looked at each other and smiled—
But I didn't know what it meant.

The years passed on, and they touched his eye
With a shadow of deeper blue;
They gave to his form a manlier grace—
To his cheek a swarthy hue.
We stood by the dreamily rippling brook,
When the day was almost spent;
His whiskers were soft as the lullaby—
And—now I know what it meant!

Changes of Climate.

History informs us that many of the countries of Europe, which now possess very mild winters at one time experienced severe cold during this season of the year. The Tiber at Rome, was often frozen over, and snow at one time lay for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep, that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine and Rhone, now flow freely every winter; ice is unknown at Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam uncrystallized upon the rocks. Some one has ascribed these climate changes to agriculture; the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer's sun, and the draining of great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced on the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain that no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in other countries than those named. Greenland receives its name from the emerald herbage which once closed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible, on account of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was, in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies, all trace of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was named Vinland by the Northmen who visited it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with its then mild climate.

The cause of these changes is an important inquiry. A pamphlet, by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to attribute these changes of the climate to the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts in London to 23 degrees, west north, while in 1658, the line of variation passed through England, and then moved gradually west until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland; hence it is inferred that the cold meridian now passes through Italy, and that if the magnetic meridian return, as it is now doing, to its solid lines in Europe, Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen over, and the merry Rhinelander drive his team on the ice of his classic river. Whether the changes of the climate mentioned have been caused by the change of the magnetic meridian or not, we have too few facts before us at present to decide conclusively; but the idea, once spread abroad, will soon lead to such investigations as will no doubt remove every obscurity and settle the question.—*Scientific American.*

LITTLE GIRLS. There is something inexpressibly sweet about little girls. Lovely, pure, innocent, ingenious, unsuspecting, full of kindness to brothers, babies and everything. They are sweet little human flowers, diamond dew drops in the breath of morn. What a pity they should ever be some women, flirts and heartless coquettes!

To enjoy life you should be a little miserable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne, is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives great zest to other things.

To leave your son a fortune—educate him and teach him how to finish his education himself.

Actions are the only property of a man, when he is valued as to his social worth in the world.

Nothing is more diverting than to see men, for whom we have a well grounded contempt, affect contempt for us.

Justice in the Mountains.

During a visit to the mountains of Calaveras county, we were witness to the following interesting performance:

Scene, Justice's Court—mining claim in dispute—one party represented by learned counsel, the other pleading his own case.

Justice—Gentlemen, the Court is ready to adjudicate in the case; counsel will please proceed.

Learned counsel proceeded to state that he could prove prior possession of plaintiff; that an illiberal and unjust attempt was being made, with malice aforethought, to defraud his client out of his auriferous possessions, and introduced evidence to support his position.

Defendant—Gentlemen of the Jury, I appear here as my own counsel, supported by an implicit confidence in your sense of justice and the righteousness of my cause. Gentlemen of the Jury, my opponent has summoned to his aid a lawyer attired in a Shanghai coat, and pitted him against a humble but honest miner. Gentlemen of the Jury, is this proper, is this right? I had always been led to believe that this region of country would resist the introduction of Shanghai coats and narrow legged pantaloons. What, then, is my surprise to witness in this august assembly a gentleman attired in patent leather boots, stand-up collar, and coat and pants aforesaid. Any one who claims the assistance of such counsel must be, gentlemen of the jury, devoid of all the rights of said humanity. I don't mean to appeal to your prejudices, but I can and will prove my prior possession of the claim in question.

Plaintiff—That's a lie!

Justice—I fine you ten dollars for contempt of court!

Defendant—Assertion is not proof, neither is prediction evidence; and when the plaintiff accuses me of lying he insults the majesty of the law, the sanctity of justice, and the holiness of truth!

The defendant then called witnesses who proved precisely what had been established by the plaintiff, viz: nothing.

The jury retired to deliberate, but immediately returned with a verdict that neither of the claimants had proven possession, and that the claim was vacant.

The foreman of the jury had taken a position as near as possible to the open door, and the moment the verdict was rendered, he, with the judge, jury, and loafers, "made a break" for the disputed claim, and a race commenced that would have made Tam O'Shanter's mare stand aghast at the recklessness of their mad career.

Possession in this case appeared to be ten points of the law, and with a vigor and a wind that did credit to the inhabitants of Calaveras, they pushed forward for the golden prize.

Supposing in our simplicity that a powder mine was about to explode, we left the building with the velocity of a frightened cat, and turning as we ran to look upon the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," we fetched up very unceremoniously against the trunk of a lofty pine, where we experienced the truth of the philosophical maxim that "action and reaction are always the same, although in opposite directions." Gaining the perpendicular we looked around to see if the lightning had struck anywhere except in our own neighborhood, and being convinced that it had not, we turned to look upon the competitors, who, headed by the Shanghai lawyer, were fast approaching the golden goal. In this case, as in many others, we saw legal acumen gaining the advantage over justice, and when we saw the latter functionary inadvertently turning a summerset over a rugged stump, we could but feel the sympathy that all honest men experience when justice is cheated of its prey.

When the lawyer was on the verge of gaining a possessory title to the claim aforesaid, we were convinced of the impolicy of wearing Shanghai coats in the mountain region; for, in a desperate effort the defendant seized the lawyer's appendage, and with the aid and comfort thus afforded to the enemy, they pitched headforemost into the claim together; and when we left the case, as well as the head of one of the disputants, was "in chancery." May God defend the right!—*Sacramento Union.*

Van Dieman's Land exists no longer, the colony having acceded to a petition from the colony, praying that the name of Van Dieman's Land should be changed to "Tasmania." Tasmin was the early Dutch discoverer of the island.

A lead mine has been discovered in the immediate neighborhood of the coal mine, in the coast range. The ore yields 90 per cent of metal. So says the *Stockton Republican.*

The Monterey Sentinel is credibly informed that there exists valuable veins of cinabar ore in the mountains in the vicinity of Pacheco's Pass.

The Decision in Favor of Mrs. Gaines.

The Louisville Journal, speaking of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in favor of the right of Mrs. Gen. Gaines to an enormous amount of property in New Orleans, which has been for many years in litigation, says: "There are few men living who would not have succumbed to the many disappointments, defeats and discouragements, which that lone but brave woman has had to encounter." Of the nature of the case and the importance of the decision, the Journal says:

At last, contrary to the expectations of almost every one, she has achieved a victory, so far as the highest judicial authority of Louisiana can give her one. And the decision of that authority not only gives her millions of money, but, what we have no doubt she esteems far better, establishes the legitimacy of her birth and vindicates the memory of her mother.

But possibly the decision may be reversed, for the vast amount involved will of course cause the case to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. We think, however, she must win again there, for she would scarcely have triumphed in the Supreme Court of Louisiana if she had not established quite clearly the justice of her claims. Her friends will rejoice in her success, and yet in New Orleans it will in one sense be, unless she still exercises her characteristic liberality, a great public calamity. If the decision in her favor be not reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court, the law will assign to her a vast number of estates in the heart of New Orleans, the possessions not only of the rich, but of poor men, of widows and orphans. She will be perfectly right in sternly exacting full justice from the affluent who have striven to crush her, by the power of money, and opposed by a system of calumny, and fraud, and malignity, without parallel, but we have no doubt that her own kind and noble heart will prompt her to compromise or to surrender altogether her claims to the estates of the poor, who, but for her clemency, would be reduced to beggary.

SHARPE'S RIFLES. The following account of Sharpe's rifles, from the Missouri Democrat, will be read with interest:

This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one-half the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible fire arm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men throws a ball with deadly accuracy one-quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new pieces of his weapon, namely: A small pocket-pistol, calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile, and a large gun to throw a two ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.

This rifle, in the hands of a good marksman, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all, for, place a man six rods distant with a musket and layonet, and before he can bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with great precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends these rifles to become a national weapon, and should Congress, by using a little liberality, purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world.

TOM THUMB. The correspondent of an Eastern paper says: Tom Thumb's papa is dead. He went insane some months ago, and was placed in the asylum. He was subsequently released as partially restored. But his habits were immoderate, and he soon finished his destiny. He is said to be worth \$150,000. Tom Thumb and his two maiden sisters will probably come in for \$30,000 each, the widow of course inheriting \$50,000 for her third. It is not true that Tom is married nor expects to be. He is a mere child in intellect, although a man in years. His mind is built on the same size of grandeur that Nature bestowed upon his body.—His sisters are large, well made women, and really handsome. The General is, therefore, a rare phenomenon. Give him his sled and his other playthings, and he is content. Give him money, too. Don't forget that—for he is the quintessence of sordid meanness in pecuniary affairs. However we all have our faults.

"Young America" says an advertisement appeared in the Herald the other day for artificial flower workers. Half the bakers in the city answered it.

Origin of Walker's Nicaragua Expedition.

The following extract, which we take from the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, will be found interesting, as it not only gives a good idea, in a small space, of the political condition of affairs in Nicaragua, previous to the arrival of Walker, but also the causes which led him to go there:

In the early part of 1854, the two candidates in the pending election were Don Francisco Castillon—a gentleman of family and fortune, the representative of the liberal party, a man of education and brilliant political talents, improved by travel in Europe and the United States—and Don Fruto Chamorro, then at the head of the army. Chamorro was by nature and association despotic. He was filled with that inveterate hatred of Americans and republicanism which has so long distinguished the Spanish in other countries. He was an uncompromising foe to all foreigners in the State. Castillon, on the contrary, was anxious that his country, so blessed in climate and fertility, so rich in resources,—one of the loveliest of lands—should be placed in a condition to develop those resources, that she might take her proper position among the North American nations; and in these views he was sustained by a majority of the people, who looked to him with love and respect, a true patriot and enlightened guide.

But at the ballot box the adherents of Castillon were overawed by the satellites of Chamorro, who being at the head of the military power of the country, thus effected by brute force his unrightful election to the Presidency. On his accession to power, thus obtained, he banished Castillon (for the crime of daring to be the people's candidate in opposition to him) with several of his prominent adherents, men of rank and family. The exiles fled to the neighboring State of Honduras, but in a few months, so odious had the tyranny of Chamorro made him, Castillon returned by invitation of the people, entering the country once more at the head of a force of only 36 men. The confidence which he thus displayed in the good will of his countrymen was not misplaced. Marching at once to Chinandega, where were garrisoned several hundred of Chamorro's troops, they joined them, and the arrival of Castillon was hailed with enthusiasm by the people. Castillon now marched to Leon, and in the battle at that city was victorious, and Chamorro fled to the walled city of Granada, the capital, where he fortified himself.

The siege of Granada lasted for several months, and during this time it was, while the struggle was going on between the people and a government founded in fraud and stigmatized by cruel and tyrannic acts, that an American citizen, a New Englander, passing through Nicaragua on business, casually made the acquaintance of Gen. Castillon, the popular democratic leader, the people's favorite. This gentleman was Byron Cole, Esq., formerly well known as the editor of several papers in this section of the country, one of them a Boston journal, and a citizen, who, we venture to say, has as many friends in Boston as any other in the community. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and in the course of several interviews with Castillon, the latter inquired as to the abilities, character and influence of Gen. Walker, with whom Cole had an intimate acquaintance in San Francisco. The result was that the latter was solicited to proceed to San Francisco and see Walker, and as an inducement to him to embark in the popular cause, 52,000 acres of land were offered to him by the government at Leon, composed as follows: Don Francisco Castillon, Provisional Director; Carabajal, Minister of Hacienda; Selva, Minister of War; Generals Jerez, Salezar, Pineda, etc., personages of birth, fortune and ability. It will thus be plainly seen that the initiative step was taken by the popular, liberal party of Nicaragua.

The result of Mr. Cole's mission was that Walker consented, and Mr. Cole returned to Nicaragua to prepare for him. Walker soon after landed at Realejo, with only fifty-six men, and was received with acclamations; and what further transpired, ending in the establishment of peace and the formation of a government, is familiar to our readers. Walker, reinforced, triumphed in the battles of Rivas city and Virgin Bay, and articles of peace were signed by both parties, in which Walker was named Commander-in-Chief, and (Castillon having died of cholera, universally regretted, and Chamorro having been slain during the siege,) Don Patricio Rivas was named President.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. A fire occurred at San Andreas, in Amador county, says the Nevada Democrat, on the morning of the 2d instant, destroying all the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The fire broke out in a large unoccupied building, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as an attempt had been made a few days previous to fire the same building.

A REMARKABLE MAN. A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives the following account of an old citizen of Pulaski county, named Elijah Denny, who is probably the oldest man in Kentucky:

He was one hundred and eighteen years of age on the 10th of September, and is as active as any man at forty. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole life has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drunk but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Charleston; he was also at the siege of Savannah and the battle of Eutaw Springs; he was also present at the battle of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He was under Col. Horry and Col. Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist church, and rides six miles to every meeting of his church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living, the oldest being now in his seventy-eighth, and the youngest in his fifty-first year. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is perhaps the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumpter and Horry.

SOUP FROM BEANS. The American Farmer gives the following receipt for making soup out of Spanish beans hardly to be distinguished from turtle soup:

Take the usual quantity of beans, (the Spanish, a black bean, sometimes called the Black Mexican, at others Black Dwarf,) wash them, put them into a pot with the proper quantity of water, boil them until thoroughly done, then dip the beans out of the pot and press them through a colander, return the flour to the beans thus pressed through the colander into the water in the pot in which they were boiled; then tie up some thyme in a clean linen or cotton bag, put it into the pot and let it simmer a few minutes; then boil a few eggs hard, take the shells off, quarter the eggs, and put them into the soup, together with a sliced lemon, add a little butter, and season with salt and pepper, and you will have a soup so nearly approaching the flavor of the real turtle soup that few, except for the absence of the meat, would be able to distinguish the difference.

EMIGRATION TO SONORA. Don Jesus Ylas, a native of Sonora, but for many years a resident of this city, says the San Jose Telegraph, has lately returned from a visit to Sonora, whither he had gone to ascertain what encouragement the government of that State would render to emigrants of Spanish lineage. Senor Ylas is highly gratified with the result of his expedition; the government of the State not only promising to emigrants a liberal donation in lands, but cities, towns and individuals offering large quantities of cattle, seeds, and other necessities, to meet the wants of an infant colony. The governor wishes to locate these emigrants as near as possible to the frontier to serve as a "wall" as he expresses it, against the incursions of the Apaches. Senor Ylas proposes to start with his emigrating train from this city on the 16th of February.

PURCHASE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA. The San Francisco Town Talk says: We have pretty good authority for saying that, previous to the downfall of Santa Anna, a treaty was negotiated by him—not by Alvarez—with Gen. Gadsden, by which the Mexican Government not only agreed to sell us Lower California, but a large slice of Chihuahua and a liberal portion of Sonora—at any rate, enough of the latter to take in the port of Guaymas. We are confident that the United States will negotiate no new territorial treaty with Mexico which shall not include this important port. We also know that Secretary Marcy is anxious to negotiate such a treaty with Mexico as shall give us a good gulf port on the one hand, and enable him to close up about four million dollars, outstanding claims of our citizens against that Republic, on the other.

MAMMOTH BONE FOUND. The Calaveras Chronicle says that recently when sinking a shaft on Murphy's Flat, a scapular bone of the following dimensions was found: Two feet long and seventeen inches wide at the lower extremity—and at the other seven inches wide and five and a half inches thick. The bone was so much decayed that it could not be removed from its resting place without injury. The larger part, however, was preserved. In 1851, Judge Putney, whilst sinking a shaft on the same flat, about five hundred yards below the one mentioned above, at the depth of thirty-five feet, found a mammoth tooth, three and a half inches wide, four inches thick, and six inches long, having the enamel as perfect as in life.

Spurious twenty dollar gold pieces are in circulation in Los Angeles.

THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....DON JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856.

Mr. Parkinson, keeper of the Lighthouse at Point Conception, arrived in town last evening. He speaks very highly of the new lantern, it being of a superior order. Another quite severe gale visited Point Conception on the 7th inst., resulting, however, in no serious damage. During the storm a large dead whale was washed ashore, from which Mr. Parkinson, in company with others, succeeded in extracting one hundred and twenty-six gallons of oil, and would have obtained much more but for the lack of the necessary conveniences for the work.

The election for City Officers, ordered for Tuesday last, did not take place. The cause assigned for this failure is, a lack of candidates—a remarkably uncommon occurrence in other portions of this State. We have not yet learned what action the City Council have taken in the matter.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEA BIRD. The steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, arrived in our harbor on Monday last, from San Francisco, which place she left on the 9th inst. We learn that the Sea Bird will in future make three trips every month.

A new gold mine has been discovered near San Antonio, Alameda county. A Frenchman, while sinking a well in a garden, found a stratum of pay earth at a depth of eight feet from the surface. It is estimated that the paying earth will average about twelve cents to the bucket. In some instances as high as thirty cents have been obtained from one pan full. Great excitement exists, and a large number of claims have been staked off.

Capt. Charles A. Falkenburg was killed in San Francisco, on the evening of the 8th inst. He was riding with his wife on Folsom street, when the horse became frightened, and backed the carriage off the wharf, precipitating them to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. The deceased fell under the carriage, and was so much injured that he died in a few minutes.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD. It is said by the Superintendents, says the State Journal, that the road is even now doing a paying business, or at least much better than was expected, although the cars do not run beyond Alder Creek. When in a fortnight or less they reach Granite City, the freight and travel will be greatly increased, and it is not doubted that then the institution will pay.

The Sacramento Union publishes a report of the Chief Engineer, T. D. Judah, upon the preliminary survey, cost of construction, and revenue of the San Francisco and Sacramento Railroad. The two termini of the road are to be at Washington and Benicia. The estimated cost of construction is \$3,000,000, and the net profits \$393,450.

A man named Ivers was shot dead by his wife, in San Francisco, on the night of the 8th inst. The deceased was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. Mrs. Ivers delivered herself up to the authorities. She disclaims all knowledge of the fact that the pistol with which the deed was done was loaded at the time.

The citizens of Stockton have decided at the ballot box, by a vote of twenty to one, that an appropriation of \$1000 shall be made by the city towards the survey of the Stockton and San Francisco railroad. This, the Republican says, is an unerring index of the interest manifested in the enterprise by the people.

A Mint is to be established at Grenada, Nicaragua, for the issue of both gold and silver coins. The standard of weight and fineness is to be that of Mexico. The contractors engage to have the Mint finished and in working order within six months.

The schooner Rambler, Captain Woodbury, arrived at this port on Sunday last, and sailed on Monday for the islands.

We are under obligations to Hon. Jose Ma. Covarrubias for valuable public documents.

Board of Supervisors.

The board met on the 7th February. A communication was received from Henry Carnes, in which he declines serving as Justice of the Peace of the 2d township. We are informed that Guillermo Carrillo was subsequently appointed to that office, but we were unable to find any note of it in the minutes of the Clerk.

The following bills were ordered paid:—Russel Heath, for services as Sheriff, \$339, 25; Geo. D. Fisher, for services as Clerk, \$41 80; Anthony de la Palma y Mesa, \$11; Pablo Casas, \$13 50.

The following orders were made:—Ordered, that the price to be allowed to the Sheriff for the maintenance of prisoners be fixed at seventy-five cents per day per prisoner, and that this order take effect from the date of the bills this day approved in favor of Russel Heath, Sheriff.

Ordered that no fees will be allowed for services as jailor to the Sheriff, except when prisoners are actually at work: that this order take effect from the date of the bill this day approved in favor of Russel Heath, Sheriff.

The board then adjourned till Monday, the 11th. There being no quorum on Monday, adjourned until Tuesday. On Tuesday the board transacted some unimportant business and adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Explosion of the Steamboat "Belle."

A terrible calamity, only equaled by the awful disaster which destroyed the Pearl, a year ago, says the Sacramento Union of February 5th, occurred on the Sacramento River this morning. The steamboat Belle, Capt. Chas. H. Houston, left this city at 7 o'clock for Red Bluffs. At precisely 7 1/2 o'clock, and when opposite the Russian Ford, eleven miles above town, the boiler burst, and instantaneously the stream was strewn with mangled bodies and fragments of the wreck.

The steamer General Reddington, on her downward trip, reached the scene of the accident at 8 o'clock, and immediately took off the survivors from the wreck.

The entire boat, with the exception of some forty feet of the after portion, sunk instantly, and the wreck, as our informant states, is more complete than was that of the ill-fated Pearl. At the moment of the arrival of the General Reddington the body of Capt. Houston was drawn from the water, considerably mutilated.

Our informant states that there were at least sixty souls on board. The Gen. Reddington took off from the wreck but thirty-two or three persons.

There were no women on board at the time of the accident.

The names of the killed are—C. H. Houston, W. Green, J. White, Louis Conkier, Charles Yoky, McCabe, Thomas J. Newton. Wounded—Maj. J. Bidwell, Rev. J. S. Diehl, John Cunningham, Wm. Daly, Clay Wilson, W. D. Shelleross, J. R. Britnell, Joseph Canpeck, A. S. Wilson, H. Christian, P. H. Myers, Wallace Miller, Isaac Wilson. A number of others are missing, and supposed to be killed, for whom search was being made.

SPANISH LAND CLAIMS. We observe that a resolution is now before the Legislature, requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a law for the appeal of all claims for land based upon Spanish grants, which may have been confirmed by the U. S. Land Commission. It might be well to remark that the Government is already acting in the matter, and that all claims concerning the integrity of which there is the least doubt, will be appealed. Instructions were received from the Attorney General by the U. S. Law Agent on the arrival of the Sonora, to appeal to the U. S. District Court the following cases: The Bolton & Barron Claim, the Suter Claim, the Folsom Claim, embracing four leagues on the American River, the Weber Claim, covering the City of Stockton, and the Claim for the Island of Yerba Buena. The appeals will be immediately effected, and the cases brought before the U. S. District Court. It is probable that every claim involving any dispute of law or boundary, will in a like manner be appealed—at all events, those of our citizens whose interests are opposed to Spanish claimants, will most probably have full justice done them in the premises by the Government.—S. F. Herald.

The Sacramento Union says that the wife of Wm. H. Rhodes, Private Secretary of the Governor, died about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning (Feb. 3d) under unusual circumstances. Being about to undergo an incision of the tonsils, and apprehensive of the effect she took an overdose of laudanum to enable her to endure it. The poison was taken about an hour previous to the operation, and when the effect was discovered subsequently, every attempt to sustain her proved unavailing.

The total shipments of treasure by the Golden Age and Cortes, which sailed from San Francisco on the 5th of February, was \$1,627,547.23.

Later from the Atlantic States.

The Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam arrived at San Francisco February 2d, with dates from New York to the 9th June—three days later.

The House of Representatives had not succeeded in electing a Speaker.

Col. Fremont is gaining popularity as a candidate for the Presidency, on the Republican side.

The Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, will meet at Cincinnati on the 1st of June.

Snow fell to the depth of two feet in the city of New York on the 6th and 7th of January, cutting off all communication with the interior for several days.

Col. French has returned to New York, no progress having been made in his diplomatic mission.

GADSDEN AND MEXICO. The Administration has not repressed its disapproval of the open partizanship of our Minister, Gen. Gadsden, in favor of Alvarez and against Santa Anna. General Gadsden's position is such that he cannot conveniently be recalled, or that measure would probably have been reported to nearly a year ago, when the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs pressed it upon our government. There is a current impression that he is engaged in attempts to acquire the mining region alleged to lie between the present line and the present parallel. That scheme is popular at the South, and is one of the elements on which Pierce relies for a re-nomination. To dismiss Gen. Gadsden would be to forfeit all the hopes founded on this project.—N. Y. Times.

Later from Europe.

We have European news to December 22d. Nothing of great importance has transpired since previous advices.

Peace rumors are still abundant. A treaty between Sweden and the Allies is published. Sweden engages not to cede to Russia any portion of her present territory, nor any fishing right or other franchise, and in case Russia sets up a claim to any such right France and England will provide Sweden with forces to resist the Czar.

SURRENDER OF KARS. In a dispatch to the Invalide Russe, General Mouravieff reports that he has taken possession of one hundred and thirty cannon, large stores of ammunition, and standards, with 10,000 prisoners, besides those already reported—6,000 being Turkish regulars and 4,000 Redies.

From Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguense gives the following as the reason for the resignation of Gen. Jerez, Minister of Foreign Relations:

The ground of the difference in the cabinet is the question of an immediate invasion of Honduras, for the restoration of Gen. Cabanas to power in that State. Gen. Jerez does not forget that when an exile he found shelter and aid in Honduras, and that to Cabanas he is indebted for the means of commencing the revolution which has recently resulted so fortunately in Nicaragua. As a patriot devoted to the cause of liberal institutions in Central America, he justly venerate the character and services of Cabanas, the friend and companion in arms of the martyred Morazan. Private gratitude and a classic fidelity to the historical leader of the party which he espoused in his youth and has so ably served in manhood, have in our opinion swayed his conduct in this instance, in opposition to his sounder judgment.

The Government are about as equally devoted to the cause of liberal institutions in Central America as is Gen. Jerez. But they have thought that the wiser course to advance the general prosperity was not aggression, but to assure and consolidate the general peace. Nicaragua, so long torn and devastated by internal strife, needs repose.

Her cities must be rebuilt, her lands re-cultivated, commerce recalled to her shores, and the active interchange of productions and of ideas with the world at large will again diffuse riches and contentment through all her borders. In this manner her example will win a bloodless victory, and lead the adjoining States to imitate her beneficent institutions, and seek a closer union with her fortunate people. But if not—if the humane and philanthropic desires of the Government should be thwarted, the proffered olive branch rejected, and an attack should come from any quarter, then Nicaragua, grown invincible in her repose, with all her energies refreshed and all her strength concentrated, will, with a single blow, crush every opponent and forever liberate Central America from the chains of savage despotism and an aristocracy as senseless as tyrannical.

In our judgment, in the pursuit of the common end, the course of the Government is wiser than that of Gen. Jerez.

Mr. Joseph A. Fort, of the Pacific Express, will please accept our thanks for a supply of late papers, per Sea Bird.

Mr. Buchanan, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, will also accept our thanks for like favors.

The Indian War at the North.

The steamer Republic arrived at San Francisco on the 5th February, with dates from Washington Territory to January 25th.

The Indians made a grand attack on Seattle, on the 26th of January. The fight commenced at 8.45 A. M., and continued throughout three days. For four nights previous to the attack, the town had been garrisoned by the crew and officers of the Decatur. At 7 o'clock A. M. of the 26th, all hands returned to the ship, but in a short time word was sent on board the ship that the town was surrounded by Blackfeet. The men were immediately re-landed, and the attack commenced by firing a shot from the howitzer, which was returned by a volley from the entire rear of the town; the Indians at the same time uttering yells of defiance.

The firing was continued until 3 P. M., when finding that the Indians could not be driven from the woods, it was decided to settle the matter in a different way. The women and children were then sent on board of the Decatur and the bark Brontes. The citizens and marines were left in charge of the block house, and the officers and crew returned to the ship. The batteries were then opened from the Decatur, and grape, canister and round shot were poured upon the Indians in such quantities, that the main body then retreated. After midnight shell and shot were thrown wherever any signs of Indians appeared. By 10 P. M. all was quiet.

It is impossible to ascertain the number who were engaged in the attack; but it is thought that there were from seven to nine hundred.

It is rumored that there was thirty-five Indians killed and thirty-six wounded. On the side of the whites only two were killed, both of whom were citizens of the place. The Indians shot too high—the bullets whistling over the heads of our forces.

An attack is feared upon Steilacoom, as a short before the steamer sailed, an express came into the garrison bringing the intelligence that the Indians had attacked some whites about five miles from the garrison.

The steamer Columbia arrived at San Francisco on the 5th of February, from Columbia River. The Oregon papers contain no news of interest.

Later from Mexico.

We have been permitted to translate the following paragraphs, says the S. F. Chronicle, from a letter dated Guadalajara, January 20th, and addressed to a friend of ours, which reached this city by the Cornelia:

The condition of this country becomes daily more critical. Not only have the different military chiefs the privilege of pronouncing in favor of such and such plan, but even private individuals have lately meddled in the politics of the country; and on a denunciation of Mr. Castaños, a very influential citizen, the British and American Consuls at Tepic, Messrs. Barron and Forbes, have been expelled, receiving orders to leave the country, being implicated in the last pronouncement. Their position as consular agents may cause new troubles to the Government.

On the other hand Uruga has marched with a large body of troops against San Luis Potosi, asking an immediate surrender; but the Governor expecting reinforcements from Guanajuato and Tampico, does his utmost to defend the place. The whole commerce of this city is interested in the issue of this struggle. The conduct which left last month with half a million of dollars, from the fair of San Juan, is still detained at San Luis, because the government could not spare sufficient troops for an escort.

Affairs at the city of Mexico are in an equally distressing state, and I am afraid that Comonfort will not be able to sustain himself. He has no money at his command, and has made the clergy and army his enemies by suspending the privileges which the Spanish law gave them.

I am just informed that Mr. Barron has gone to Mazatlan, probably to leave the country.

"TRIPOLI." The Sacramento Union says: A beautiful sample of this earthy substance, which is used in polishing stones and metals, was shown us yesterday, by Dr. Veatch. It was found in the lower portion of Shasta county, and in the immediate vicinity of Antelope Springs. This mineral has a dull argillaceous appearance, and consists principally of the east shells of microscopic animalcules. It is a very valuable substance, but found in inexhaustible quantities in the locality above named.

U. S. LAND COMMISSION. The claim of the city of Los Angeles to Pueblo lands in Los Angeles county, comprising sixteen square leagues, was decided and confirmed to the extent of four square leagues, having its center in the center of the plaza, and bounded by north, south, east and west lines.

The claim of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of San Jose for Pueblo lands at San Jose, was confirmed to the extent of four square leagues.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the city of San Francisco is \$33,126,750.

Later from Lower California.

By the arrival of the Br. schr. Janette, Capt. Robertson, from La Paz and Cape St. Lucas, we have some interesting particulars in relation to the Archibald Gracie expedition. Capt. Robertson was at La Paz when the Archibald Gracie and R. Adams arrived, and was in frequent communication with the prisoners during their confinement at that port. It appears that Capt. Zerman, after anchoring at La Paz, went ashore for the purpose of procuring wood and water for the expedition; the Adams having been chartered at sea to assist in transporting the men. On landing, (which was on the 16th of November) Zerman applied to Gen. Blacate, the military commander at La Paz, to know why he had not returned his salute. Blacate replied that he did not know him, and wished to know on what authority he should salute him. Zerman stated that he was admiral of the Mexican navy, being actually dressed in the naval uniform of Mexico. After some discussion the Mexican commander broke up the interview, ordering Zerman to leave the place with his vessels and men, observing at the same time that he considered them nothing better than filibusters and pirates. Zerman refused to leave, when he was taken prisoner and placed in confinement.

This news was conveyed to the vessels by Mr. Sprage, American Consul at La Paz, who advised them to quit the port at once, as he could not control the hostile movements which he had observed on shore. The sailing commanders of the two vessels refused to leave without Captain Zerman—and on the following day, the vessels being anchored only a few hundred yards from the shore, two field pieces were brought down and commenced firing upon the fleet. The shots fell wide of the vessels for some time until Blacate himself directed the guns, when a ball passed through the upper works of the Archibald Gracie, killing a man from Philadelphia, whose name we were unable to learn, and wounding Capt. Dennison in the hand. A white flag was now hoisted on board, and the vessels surrendered to the authorities. The Archibald Gracie had six guns on board, but did not use them—in fact, not the least resistance was made by the Americans. The prisoners, 144 in number, were disembarked, disarmed, and kept closely confined for forty days, in a most destitute condition. Here they were often visited by Captain and Mrs. Robertson, who did every thing in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Mr. Sprage made repeated attempts to procure their release, and at last, after a warm discussion with Blacate, the consular flag was torn down, and the Consul treated with the greatest indignity. On the 27th of December, the prisoners, half starved and nearly naked, were placed on board their vessels, in charge of a Mexican lieutenant and 150 soldiers, who had orders to convey the captives to Mazatlan. They sailed a few days after the departure of the Janette for Cape St. Lucas. Mrs. Robertson applied to Don Cristobal Llanos, Captain of the Port at La Paz, to ascertain what would be the probable fate of the prisoners. He stated that as they had doubtless visited the country, as their papers indicated, under the orders of Alvarez, they would not be shot, but that the leaders would doubtless be imprisoned for a long term. The men, he thought, would be liberated. The officers of the expedition were on board the Archibald Gracie, and the men on board the R. Adams. The crew of the latter had applied to the officer in command to allow them their liberty on board, in case they would work the ship—the Mexicans knowing little or nothing about nautical matters. They were finally permitted to divide themselves into three watches—two to remain below and one to work the ship. The prisoners on board both vessels were hand-cuffed, and chained two and two. Mrs. Zerman, with her daughter and son, were on board the Archibald Gracie; their clothes had been taken from them, and Mrs. Robertson represented their condition as most distressing. Capt. Zerman is thought to be somewhat deranged. The flag of the A. G. was changed for the Mexican colors after leaving the Heads off San Francisco.—Alta.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. At an early hour last Sunday night, as our fellow citizen, Felipe Rheim, was passing down Requena street, he was knocked down by a blow from a "billy," in the hands of some person unknown to him. When on the ground, the villain placed his knee on his breast and threatened to kill him if he gave the least alarm, at the same time demanding his money. Felipe happening not to have any about him just then, kindly invited the dastardly assassin to go with him to his house on Los Angeles street, where he would get him some money, but the rascal, being afraid that he might be recognized if he took such a step, left him, taking only Felipe's hat and pocket handkerchief.—Los Angeles Star.

The old "Arcade" gambling saloon, in San Francisco, has been converted into a market.

Married.

In the city of Los Angeles, on the 6th inst., by Justice A. Gibson, Mr. A. W. TIMMS, Forwarding Merchant, of San Pedro, and LOUISA TERESA WELDA, of Los Angeles.

Died.

In the city of Los Angeles, February 2d, G. THOMPSON BURNELL, aged 55 years. Feb. 7th, Mrs. E. L. THOM, relict of C. E. Thom, Esq., aged 24 years.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Testamentary Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, February 13th, prox., at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of the undersigned, in this city, the following personal property belonging to the Estate of the late Joaquin Valenzuela:

- 4 tame Oxen; 3 tame Mules; 1 wild Mule; 7 tame Horses; 3 do. Mares; 1 Jack; 4 Hammers; Yokes, Harnesses, Saddles, &c.

By order of the Probate Court of the County of Santa Barbara. CLEMENCIA ARRELLANES, Executrix.

Exchange and Banking Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York.

We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters appertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms.

GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, (by his Attorney, C. K. Garrison,) R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON. San Francisco, January 1, 1856.

Notice.

W. M. A. STREETER, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken up his residence in Santa Barbara, and will at all times be found at his office, in the house of Mr. Bardillo, where he will perform all operations on the teeth in the best manner.

American House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Cota street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times.

Just Received.

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine DOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by FORBUSH & DENNIS, State street.

Watches and Chronometers.

REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed, by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California, San Francisco.

Importation! Importation!

BRIGGS, DEY & CO. are prepared to import every description of goods in their line, on short notice, and as low as any other house in San Francisco.

Musical Boxes! Musical Boxes!

OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, with Mandolin and Bell Attachments, and Selections of Music from Operas, National Airs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c. For sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

Silver Plated Ware.

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

Silver! Silver!

FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets; Fine Silver Waiters; Fine Silver Cups; Fine Silver Knives; Fine Silver Tea Porks; Fine Silver Napkin Rings, &c. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

Orders! Orders!

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

Railway Time-Keepers.

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

Jas. Nardin Perret Watches.

AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

Extra Heavy and Fine.

GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S, 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

Jules Jurgeusen's.

GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

Watches! Watches!

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

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches.

JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

Independent and Quarter Second.

WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

500 TGS. BACON—

Just received and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of the County of Santa Barbara, having levied upon, will sell at Public Auction, on MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1856, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House, city and county of Santa Barbara, California, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the State and County Taxes assessed thereon for the year 1855, together with costs—

Table with columns: NAMES OF TAX-PAYERS, DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, IMPROVEMENTS, TOTAL TAX. Lists various property owners and their tax liabilities.

Santa Barbara, January 28th, 1856. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

F. J. MAGUIRE

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors. Also, to his assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Bridles, Headstalls, Spurs, Men's Clothing, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarrillos, &c., &c.

Notice.

FROM AND AFTER THIS TWENTIETH DAY of December, A. D. 1855, I intend to carry on the business of Milling, and dealing in flour and grain, in my own name and on my own account, at my grist mill, in the Cuesta, county of San Luis Obispo.

500 QRS. SACKS FLOUR—

Martinez and Golden Gate Mills. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—

In chests, half chests, and caddies. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

VENTA PUBLICA

Para satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1855.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO, Sheriff y Recaudador del condado de Santa Barbara, habiendo embargado la propiedad siguiente por falta de hallarse pagadas las contribuciones anuales, la venderé en subasta pública, el día Lunes, 25 de Febrero de 1856, entre las 10 de la mañana y las 4 de la tarde, en frente del Juzgado del Condado de Santa Barbara, o tanto de ella, que será necesaria para pagar las contribuciones del Estado y Condado impuestas en el año 1855, y los gastos contrarios:—

Table with columns: NOMBRES, DESCRIPCION DE LA PROPIEDAD, MEJORAS, IMPUESTA TOTAL. Lists various property owners and their tax liabilities in Spanish.

Santa Barbara, 28 de Enero de 1856. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Regular Dispatch Line

SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA. THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton; S. D. BAILEY, Captain Garcia; and ARNO, Captain Hiller.

Pacific Express Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.

Gilbert & Hedges'

SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS,

IN CONNECTION WITH G. H. Wines & Co.'s California, Oregon, Atlantic and European Express.

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE POWHATTAN, 250 tons register, will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, and offers good accommodations for passengers.

FORBUSH & DENNIS,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c. Santa Barbara.

Avisos.

Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA., CABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de- rrecha de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero al contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo

Especcerias, Licores, Quincalleria, Carros y Carretas, Carretones, Muebles, Herramienta para la Agricultura, Ruedas de Carro, Botas y Zapatos, Mercancias Finas, Ropa hecha, Calzado, Tejidos, Merceria,

TAMBIEN Arados, Abarrotes, Vinos, Silleria, Baquetas, Espuelas, Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancias nuevas. Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855. o25tf

Exporto de la Costa Meridional!

Por GILBERT Y HEDGES, En conexcion con el de G. H. Wines y Ca., para California, Oregon, los Estados del Atlantico y la Europa.

HABIENDONOS juntado con la casa antedicha, ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepujadas por qualquiera casa en California.

Cartas, paquetes, fardos y tesoro recibidos, llevados y asegurados en todos nuestros despachos en la Costa Meridional, hasta el ultimo momento, para todas las partes de California, Oregon, los Estados Atlanticos y Europa.

La atencion sera dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, que seran mandadas con presteza a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que refiere al negocio de un expreso sera cuidado y ejecutado prontamente, siendo resueltos a no ser vencidos por qualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba.

GILBERT Y HEDGES. F. PUIG Y HERMANO, o11 tf Agentes, Santa Barbara.

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO

LA MUJ VELERA BARCA POWHATTAN, Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro, Saldrá del muelle de Stewart, (al sur de la calle de Howard) regularmente, para los citados puertos.

Esta barca tiene buenas comodidades para pasajeros. El puerto de San Buenaventura es el mas inmediato al condado de Los Tulares, a la reserva del gobierno en el Tejon, y al puesto militar del Cajon de las Uvas. Hay un buen camino de carros, completamente nivelado, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y a cualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro o cualquier otro puerto.

Para flete o pasaje, ocurranse a SANJURJO Y Ca, 171 calle de Sansone, en San Francisco, ó a su Capitan abordo. au30 tf

Caleas.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEAS Y CARRIETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tanto en, habra siempre un surtido de planas y llantas y de todas esas pertenencias en las Carretas y llantas.

WM. S. THOMPSON, Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny, my24 3m San Francisco

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el estumbe de cortar leña, de matar vacas y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla, sera proseguido segun la ley. A. B. THOMPSON, Santa Barbara; 23 de Agosto de 1855. au23 tf

Aviso Publico.

EL AAO FIRMADO habiendose retirado de el comercio, solicita a todos que tengan cuentas abiertas en su tienda, que ocurran para ajustarlas inmediatamente. JUAN C. KAYS, Santa arbara, 1 de Noviembre de 1855. n1 2m

Libreria Espanola

—DE— W. SCHLEIDEN, San Francisco, calle de Sacramento, 2 puertas abajo de Montgomery.

20,000 TOMOS de Libros en Español, Yngles, Frances, Italiano y Aleman. Sobre todos los ramos de la literatura. Deseoso de realizar se vende actualmente a precio de costumbre. Calendarios Mejicanos de 1855 a doce reales la docena. Musica instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas canciones españolas. Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Hispano Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales periódicos mejicanos, Peruvianos y Chilenos. Las ordenes del interior seran ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad. o25 tf

CARLOS E. HUSE,

PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO, Casa del Juzgado—Santa Barbara.

FORBUSH Y DENNIS,

NEGOCIANTES EN MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS, VIDRIERA, Etc., Calle de ESTADO, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por I. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se6 tf

ROSWELL FORBUSH.

TOMAS DENNIS

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA.,

AGENTES MARITIMOS, Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS. 68 calle de Sacramento, Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. [s13

Agente en Santa Barbara—TOMAS DENNIS. Todos los encargos confiados a él se despacharan debidamente y helmente y con la mayor prontitud.

THE GAZETTE.

SARCASTIC SENTENCE. Old Elias Keyes, formerly first Judge of Windsor county, Vt., was a strange composition of folly and good sense...

"Well," said the Judge, very gravely, before pronouncing the sentence of the Court, undertaking to read the fellow a lecture, "you are a fine fellow to be arraigned before the court for stealing..."

A YANKEE BOAST. A correspondent furnishes the following report of a conversation which recently took place in a store in Boston.

An innocent and pure-minded Jonathan, in a warm argument with a John Bull, on our national institutions, was endeavoring to floor his antagonist, who had sneeringly remarked that, "fortunately the Americans couldn't go farther westward than the Pacific shore..."

In Westmoreland, England, it is usual, at Christmas, for the farmers to kill each a sheep for their own use, on which occasion, when the butcher inquires if they want any meat against Christmas, the usual reply is, "Nay, I think not; I think of killing myself..."

A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. "She is dead," very gravely said the person to whom he addressed his inquiry. "Is it possible? I never heard of it—pray what was her disease?" "Vanity," returned the other; "she sold herself alive as the wife of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of being buried in a gilded coffin..."

A Virginia Postmaster has been inquiring of the Department the meaning of the little "pictures stuck on the letters;" and another official, in Iowa, desired the Department to sustain him in a decision he had recently made against a "fellow" who insisted that "them pictures of Washington, on the letters, paid the postage!"

"Pray, sir," said a person at the back end of a crowd, to another who had just joined it, "pray, don't press upon me—there's no one behind you." "But there may be presently," said the other; "besides, sir, what's the good of bein' in a crowd if one mayn't shove?"

"When I goes shoppin'," said an old lady, "I allers asks for what I wants, and if they have it, and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to buy it, and it's cheap, and can't be got at any place for less, I most allers takes it without chaffering about it all day, as most people does..."

A runaway thief having applied for work to a blacksmith, the latter showed him some handcuffs, and desired to know if he made them. "Why, yes, sir," said the other, scratching his head, "I have had a hand in them..."

"All is not gold that glitters," as the slug said to the shiny beetle. When the wild goose related this to the porpoise, the latter answered, "Neither are we fishes because we swim..."

A distinguished literary lady was once found in a paroxysm of tears over the supposed tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, but which turned out to be an ice-house!

Some wag has started the report that one of the first motions in Congress will be to refer Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha," to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! At Great Bargains!!! LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., STATE STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public generally that they are now receiving a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, direct from the Atlantic States, which we are prepared to sell for Cash at VERY LOW PRICES.

- Groceries of every description, Wines and Liquors, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Silk Goods, Colthing, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Crockery and Glassware, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c., Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

FOR FULL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic States, we are prepared to furnish Traders with their Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can procure them in San Francisco.

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

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of

MILL MACHINERY, Of all kinds. PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!! 200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description constantly on hand.

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SA CRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services to the merchants of the interior as a COMMISSION BUYER of Goods in San Francisco. Having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the country, he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity.

CITY HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.

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

Notice. ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at No. 149 Lost Cannon street, and settle their bills, as he is desirous of doing the same thing himself very soon. He will make but a short stop in this city.

10 CASES SARDINES—halves and quarters—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO, SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA. Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st.

C. R. V. LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fountain, Builders, SANTA BARBARA.

HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, San Francisco.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

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

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world...

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

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

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

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country Booksellers, Grocers, 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.

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY. All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works.

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public.

TO THE LADIES OF CALIFORNIA. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, invites the attention of the sick and afflicted females laboring under any of the various forms of diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, womb, blood, kidneys, and all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st., next door to Austin's.

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call particular attention to Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness. There is not in the catalogue of human maladies one more to be deprecated than this, as well because of present distress, as the ultimate results.

For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapkay has established his Institute, where all may rely with perfect confidence upon that skill which long experience and thorough devotion to his profession has given. Those who suffer should call without delay, and use the means by which they may recuperate and live.

RHEUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician. These diseases are treated by Dr. C. in the most scientific and agreeable mode.

Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery. Call at his office, No. 2, at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Army Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Established for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the Suppression of Quackery.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, late in the Hungarian Rev. Dr. Martiny, War Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children, would most respectfully inform the public of California that he has opened an Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive, and Genital Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilitic Ulcers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will ensure him a share of public patronage.

By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, and during the Hungarian war and campaigns, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury—charges moderate—treats his patients in a correct and honorable way—has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society.

He treats, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit confidence. Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapability for Labor and Study, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Involuntary Emissions, Pains in the Side, Affections of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, unknown to others, and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. Address: L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. San Francisco, California. n15 tf

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Potent! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM (Sanitary Agent), a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Gangrenous, and Cancerous Ulcers, Fœtid Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases.

For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Institute, Army Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhoeal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most contagious of all diseases.

Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the disease can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment.

This principle, which is now universally recognized, was first discovered by Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1766, and its multiplied benefits ever since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuit of this branch of the medical science that Dr. Czapkay fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, and cutaneous disorders, stands unrivalled by any agent in the Pharmacopoeia.

The effect of this agent after coition is immediate, and removes the possibility of a contraction of disease if, however, the disease has been contracted, it is useful in neutralizing the poisonous secretions, which, by absorption, produce the horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis. It has been administered by the Doctor in numerous cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subserve the purpose for which it was administered.

Dr. L. J. Czapkay will furnish (gratis) a prescription for his Blood Purifier. All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination.

TO THE LADIES OF CALIFORNIA. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, invites the attention of the sick and afflicted females laboring under any of the various forms of diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, womb, blood, kidneys, and all diseases peculiar to their sex.

The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourselves from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances do not allow to have an increase in their families, should call at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Medical Institute, Army Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

The attention of the reader is called to the following: A lady of high standing in society, and great respectability, published a card in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, September 14th, 1831, which is as follows: "A CARD. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapkay, for the successful cure of herself and child. The latter, having been afflicted by a severe attack of 'Cholera Infantum,' was given up as incurable by some of the most celebrated physicians, when she called on Dr. Czapkay, of whom she heard very favorable reports, and who, after a short period, restored the child to perfect health. Encouraged by this extraordinary result, she sought advice herself for the scrofulous malady with which she had been afflicted for eight years, and which withstood the treatment of the best physicians in Europe and America.

But Dr. Czapkay has succeeded in affording her permanent relief, so that she is now enjoying life, which, since eight years, had lost all charms to her. She therefore deems it due to herself, and to all sick and afflicted, to recommend Dr. Czapkay as one of the most skillful physicians within the United States.

Mrs. CAROLINE GRAY, Cor. Walnut and 7th sts, Philadelphia, Pa. A. Glaser, Notary Public, 126, 7th st. n15 tf

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA. DR. L. J. CZAPKAY would ask especial attention to Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal diseases. In the first stages of either of these complaints he guarantees a perfect and effectual cure in a few days, without hindrance to business or the slightest inconvenience. The Doctor's method of treating them combines all the latest improvements by the medical faculty, with discoveries made by himself more effective than any thing yet known, which secures the patient from the possibility of secondary symptoms, and removes the disease in the shortest possible time.

Secondary Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Bubbles, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroy the soft parts, and cause the bone to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly. Nodes or painful swellings in the bones; spots upon the skin, cases of which the Doctor sees daily in his office, and which are the result of improper treatment. Also Ulcers, Sores and Pimples, and injuries to the constitution, which, after a long period of suffering destroy life. It will also be remembered that these disorders are hereditary, passing from parent to child, and entailing upon the offspring a ruined constitution. For the cure of all these forms of diseases, the doctor guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

The Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give them such satisfaction as they can obtain nowhere else. His rooms are Nos. 1 and 2, Army Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts, San Francisco. n15 tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in such a manner as to appear almost miraculous, every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice.

In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish to the world, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance know where they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon.

In continuation of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on venereal diseases, &c. Upon all of these considerations, Dr. Young has confidence in introducing himself to the public, knowing that they will sustain well-merited efforts, and that the following are a few of the many testimonials which have appeared in the public journals the last few years:

[From the Boston Medical Journal.] Although we are opposed to the system of advertising, for good and sufficient reasons, still we deem it but justice to say that Dr. Young is one of the most industrious and indefatigable votaries of the medical science in the United States.

[From Professor Jackson.] The subscriber is personally acquainted with Dr. Young, and has seen much of his practice, and can bear testimony to his merits as a practitioner.

[From the New York Herald.] The eminence of this distinguished gentleman in his profession, and the very extended opportunities afforded by him for the observation of venereal diseases, make his services invaluable to those afflicted with the above complaints.

Dr. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California sts, over the Banking House of Wells, Fargo & Co's Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Dr. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, second story, opposite Fargo, Bacon & Co's Banking House, San Francisco. Read and reflect.

"Is there a hereafter, And suffer to speak out, tell every man, Then it is an awful thing to die; More horrid yet to die at one's own hand. Shall Nature, swerving from her earliest dictate, Self-preservation, fall by its own act? Forbid it, Heaven."

The indulgence in secret practices is the most certain, though not always the most immediate and direct, avenue to destruction. Physicians of all ages have been most unanimously of opinion that the loss of one ounce of the seminal secretions, by unnatural or excessive emissions, weakens the system more than the abstraction of forty ounces of blood. One of the first writers on medical jurisprudence states that three-fourths of the insane owe their malady to such abuse.

How important then, it is—for every one, having the least cause to suspect any trouble in that way, to attend to it immediately; even one single occurrence should be sufficient to cause doubt, and much more so if the person had ever indulged in the soul killing habit. The treatment pursued by the justly celebrated Dr. J. C. Young, in case of seminal weakness, impotency, sterility, nervous debility and paralysis, [the last is the most dangerous, and when it once occurs, incurable] is not surpassed by any in the country. It is the same as that adopted by him, for years, under the guidance of the world renowned Record of Paris, and Acton of London. Dr. Young's office is at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, where he can be consulted on that and all other private diseases, with the utmost confidence and secrecy.

Dr. Young will warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or make no charge. Dr. J. C. YOUNG. Letters enclosing \$10 will receive prompt attention; the doctor's time being so much taken up that he cannot attend to letters unless paid for it. n15 24

THE POCKET ESCULAPUS, or Private Medical Companion. By J. C. YOUNG, M. D. The above is the title of a work just published. It is precisely such a work as is demanded by the times. It is written in a plain and familiar style, free from technicalities, and is well calculated to prove to the sick a very valuable medical assistant. It faithfully exposes the deceptions and quackery practiced by a certain set of impostors, and the tricks and traps to which the unwary and inexperienced seekers after medical aid are exposed.

The following is a brief synopsis of the contents of this valuable work: Onanism; or Masturbation; Seminal Weakness; Nocturnal Emissions; Impotency and Sterility; Gonorrhoea; Stricture; Gravel; Diabetes; Bloody Urine; Bubos; Syphilis, in its primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, &c., &c., with all their various symptoms and treatment.

I have only to say that this book should be in the hands of every man in California, as it will put him in possession of information necessary for him to know. Especially let every one who contemplates seeking medical aid in this city, first procure a copy of this work, as it may enable him to cure himself, and if not, will at least teach him how to avoid being deceived, and thus, perhaps, save him many dollars. It contains one hundred and seventy pages, is handsomely bound in paper, and can be sent to any part of the State by mail. Price \$1. For sale by the author and publisher, DR. J. C. YOUNG.

Corner of Montgomery and California streets, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, San Francisco, where Dr. Young can be consulted on all the diseases of which the above work treats, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays included. n15 24

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. Young at first. He will forfeit any man if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, no matter how long a standing or afflicting, such as ulcers, tumors, nodes, bunches, pimples on the face and body, pain in the bones and joints, weakness, trembling, copper colored spots, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, sore in the nose and ears, loss of hair, weak eyes, itching humors, &c., &c. Many persons, after being relieved of all external appearances of private disease, suppose themselves cured, but after a few months find they are troubled with various symptoms which they had before, and which they find it impossible to relieve.

To all who are afflicted in this way, Dr. Young would particularly recommend a trial of his skill. The symptoms with which you are troubled are caused by taint in the blood, which sooner or later will destroy your health and happiness. No person who has ever had an attack of any private complaint should fail to consult Dr. YOUNG, and take a few bottles of his invaluable purifying medicine, as they can rest assured that their blood is in a perfectly pure and healthy condition, and that every trace of disease is removed from the system.

Recent cases cured in from two to five days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge. Dr. J. C. YOUNG. Office corner California and Montgomery streets, up stairs, n15 24

WHY WILL YE DIE? Ye that are afflicted, when there is help so near at hand. The celebrated Dr. Young, the only regular and successful physician now advertising in California, is daily making new discoveries in the healing art, and so proficient has he become, that there is no fear of failure in any case. The doctor treats all diseases of a private nature, and if the cure is not performed no pay will be required. Dr. Young would caution the afflicted against the alarming advertisements of certain mushroomers calling themselves physicians, who, on account of the eminent success of the Doctor have opened places to entrap the unwary—men without education, whose only object is the fee, which by false representations they are enabled to obtain from their victims. The only way you can be sure of honorable treatment and permanent cure is to call upon Dr. Young, at his office, corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and you will become a public benefactor by assisting the Doctor in his endeavors to suppress quackery in California. All letters containing the consultation fee will be promptly attended to. Address: J. C. YOUNG, Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. n15 24