

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE.

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advertisers.

Be in Earnest.

Be in earnest! God who formed thee,
And with might and honor armed thee,
Ne'er designed that thou should'st squander
Life in vanity, or wander
Childlike, after bursting bubbles.
Made to buffet stormy troubles—
Made to breast the whelming billow—
Made to rest on sleepless pillow—
Made to battle with the sternest—
Be in earnest.

Be in earnest! What thou doest,
What thou planest or pursuest,
Plan, pursue, and do with spirit.
Never care, though thou inherit
Glory dimmer than thy brother's—
Power weaker than another's—
Use thy power—use it rightly
And in faith, nor prize it lightly:
And where'er thy power thou turnest,
Be in earnest.

Be in earnest in thy feelings:
If to sorrow's wept appealing
Thou impulsively respondest—
If thou cherishest the fondest—
If in Friendship thou confidest—
Or if Folly thou deridest—
If thou battle with Aggression—
If thou struggle with Oppression—
If with Love's pure flame thou burnest—
Be in earnest.

Be in earnest in thy duty:
Minding that thy brightest beauty
Is a heart that seeks God's glory.
In man's welfare learn the story
Of the men whose being tended
To this object—who suspended
Life—yea, every thing—to gain it;
Ye, as ye did, to attain it,
When thou earnest, while thou earnest,
Be in earnest.

The Thames Tunnel.

This is one of the curiosities of London which every stranger visits. Its interest arises not so much from any thing very odd or striking in its appearance as from the fact that it exists. To cross a river the world is in the habit of employing boats or bridges; but here is a brick arched double road-way extending under the bed of the river, and thus avoiding obstructions to navigation as well as furnishing a secure passage to travel. The project of such a tunnel was put forward more than half a century ago, and extended progress was made in the work when the ground broke through under the pressure of high tides, and the scheme was reported impracticable. But the present age does not recognize impracticabilities.

The existing tunnel was projected by Sir I. Brunel in 1823. It is about two miles below London Bridge, between Wapping and Rotherhithe. The neighborhood is commercial and populous, and a bridge would be too much in the way of vessels. At the same time an increased facility of communication between the two shores was very much needed. A company was formed and chartered in 1825. Mr. Brunel was appointed engineer. He began by erecting a substantial cylinder of brickwork, 50 feet in diameter, 42 feet high, and 3 feet thick, which was sunk en masse into the ground. Upon the top of the cylinder was placed a steam engine, for pumping out water and raising excavated earth. By this means the cylinder was forced through a bed of quicksand, which had compelled the drift-makers formerly to suspend their work. The shaft having been sunk to the depth of 65 feet, another smaller one, 25 feet in diameter, was also sunk from this lower level as a reservoir for the drainage of water. The excavation was commenced then, at the depth of 63 feet. A powerful iron apparatus was used, called a "shield." "It consisted of 12 great frames, lying close to each other, like so many volumes on the shelf of a book case. These frames were 22 feet high and 3 feet broad. They were each divided into three stages or stories, thus presenting 36 chambers or cells for the workmen by whom the ground was cut down and secured in front and the brick-layers by whom the structure was simultaneously formed."

The shield was placed in position at the bottom of the shaft January 1st, 1826. The progress of the work was of course slow. It was necessary to proceed cautiously and to secure firmly every foot advanced. With a river running above, it was only prudent to keep a good watch below. The first impediment came early. On the 25th of January the stratum of clay through which the excavation had been worked broke off suddenly, leaving the shield for upwards of six weeks open to a considerable influx of land water, which flowed from a bed of sand and gravel that was saturated anew at each rise of the tide. This difficulty having been overcome, the work proceeded, and on the 30th April, 1827, the tunnel had extended 400 feet under the river. The next month, and again in the following January, the river broke in, and six men were drowned, Mr.

Brunel, Jr., having been carried by the rush of water up the shaft. Great apprehension was now felt for the success of the enterprise. Hundreds of plans were offered for filling up the cavity and to prevent future accidents. But the chasms in the bed of the river were filled by bags of clay, and when the tunnel was cleared of water the structure was found uninjured. The work, however, was suspended for want of funds for seven years.

"Other great speculations have been nursed
Till want of proceeds laid them on the shelf,
But thy concern was at the worst
When it began to liquidate itself."

Thus sang Tom Hood in an ode to Brunel when the prosecution of the work seemed doubtful. But Parliament sanctioned a loan in aid of it, and it was resumed in March, 1836. During that year 117 feet were completed; in 1837, only 29 feet; in 1838, 80 feet; in 1839, 194 feet; in 1840, 60 feet; and in 1841, the remaining distance was accomplished to the shaft at Wapping. In August, Brunel passed through the tunnel from shore to shore. His triumph was complete. Queen Victoria recognized it by knighting him. In March, 1843, it was opened as a public thoroughfare. Its length from shaft to shaft is 1200 feet, its width 35 feet; each archway and footpath clear width about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river about 15 feet.

The tunnel cost about £450,000. The dangers of the work were many, and the miners often suffered serious alarm. "Sometimes portions of the shield broke with the noise of a cannon shot, then alarming cries told of some eruption of earth and water; but the excavators were more inconvenienced by fire than water, gas explosions frequently wrapping the place in a sheet of flame, strangely mingling with the water, and rendering the workmen insensible." Yet only seven lives were lost in making it.

The tunnel at present is both a success and a failure. As an example of engineering skill it is undoubtedly a great triumph. But until it can be used for vehicles as well as foot passengers, it will not answer its original purpose. It is reached now by a winding staircase down the shaft on either side of the river, and it is opened day and night for passengers at a toll of one penny each. It is lighted with gas, and some of its arches are occupied as small shops and for the exhibition of works of art. The approaches for vehicles are intended to be circular, by shafts 200 feet in diameter. Their cost is estimated at £180,000. We do not understand that any probability exists of their early construction.

The Postoffice in Old Times.

A century since, Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster General of our colonies, set out in his gig to make an official inspection of the different routes. It is supposed that he accomplished the object of his journey, but if he had to undertake to travel in his gig over all the routes at present existing, he would arrive at the end of his journey when he was about a hundred years old. About 88 years since Congress appointed Dr. Franklin Postmaster General to the then independent colonies. He went in his old gig, and a portfolio, containing about three quires of paper, lasted as his account book for two years. Now the railroad train goes 60 miles an hour, and the postoffice accounts consume every two years 3,000 of the largest sized ledgers, keeping no less than one hundred clerks employed in reckoning transactions with 30,000 contractors and other persons. There are now paid annually for mail locks, keys and stamps nearly \$32,000—a sum equal to the entire outlay of the whole department in 1790. The envelopes and postage stamps cost over \$14,000; the mail bags \$50,000; the blanks \$71,000. Franklin would be slightly astonished if he could rise from the grave, travel to Washington in his old gig, see the 3,000 ledgers, the 100 clerks, and hear the mail train thunder past him at the rate of sixty miles an hour. And yet, what would be his emotions when he reflected that this was but one evidence of the rapid advance of the great republic of which he was one of the founders.

THE WAR. The Richmond Enquirer thus sums up the results of the European war:

Sardinia, after exhausting its credit, is dismissed with a reprimand for its impertinent interference; the Ottoman Empire in Europe is overthrown, and Turkey has become the prey of its present protectors; Great Britain has been outwitted in the Cabinet, dishonored in the field, and degraded from its proud position among the nations of Europe; France has monopolized all the material advantage and military glory of the war, and is now indisputably the foremost power of the earth; Russia is just what it was before, not diminished in its resources nor disparaged in character nor curbed in its ambition, but full of young life, irrepressible energy, and confidence in its own great destiny.

To the People of California.

The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco has issued the following address to the people of the State:

The Committee of Vigilance, placed in the position they now occupy by the voice and countenance of the vast majority of their fellow citizens, as executors of their will, desire to define the necessity which has forced this people into their present organization.

Great public emergencies demand prompt and vigorous remedies. The People—long suffering under an organized despotism which has invaded their liberties—squandered their property—usurped their offices of trust and emolument—endangered their lives—prevented the expression of their will through the ballot-box—and corrupted the channels of justice—have now arisen in virtue of their inherent right and power. All political, religious, and sectional differences and issues have given way to the paramount necessity of a thorough and fundamental reform and purification of the social and political body. The voice of a whole people has demanded union and organization, as the only means of making our laws effective, and regaining the rights of free speech, free vote, and public safety.

For years they have patiently waited and striven, in a peaceable manner, and in accordance with the forms of law, to reform the abuses which have made our city a byword; fraud and violence have foiled every effort, and the laws to which the people looked for protection, while distorted and rendered effete in practice, so as to shield the vile, have been used as a powerful engine to fasten upon us tyranny and misrule.

As Republicans, we looked to the ballot-box as our safe-guard and sure remedy. But so effectually and so long was its voice smothered, the votes deposited in it by freemen so entirely outnumbered by ballots thrust in through fraud at midnight, or nullified by the false counts of judges and inspectors of elections at noonday, that many doubted whether the majority of the people were not utterly corrupt.

Organized gangs of bad men, of all political parties, or who assumed any particular creed from mercenary and corrupt motives, have parcelled out our offices among themselves, or sold them to the highest bidders.

Have provided themselves with convenient tools to obey their nod, as clerks, inspectors, and judges of election.

Have employed bullies and professional fighters to destroy tally-lists by force, and prevent peaceable citizens from ascertaining, in a lawful manner, the true number of votes polled at our elections.

And have used cunningly contrived ballot-boxes, with false sides and bottoms, so prepared that, by means of a spring or slide, spurious tickets, concealed there previous to the election, could be mingled with genuine votes.

Of all this we have the most irrefragable proofs. Felons from other lands and States, and unconvicted criminals, equally as bad, have thus controlled public funds and property, and have often amassed sudden fortunes, without having done an honest day's work with head or hands. Thus the fair inheritance of our city has been embezzled and squandered—our streets and wharves are in ruins, and the miserable entailment of an enormous debt will bequeath sorrow and poverty to another generation.

The jury-box has been tampered with, and our jury trials have been made to shield the hundreds of murderers whose red hands have cemented this tyranny, and silenced with the Bowie-knife and the pistol not only the free voice of an indignant press, but the shuddering rebuke of the outraged citizen.

To our shame be it said, that the inhabitants of distant lands already know that corrupt men in office, as well as gamblers and shoulder-strikers, and other vile tools of unscrupulous leaders, beat, maim and shoot down with impunity, as well as those earnest reformers who, at the known hazard of their lives and with singleness of heart, have sought, in a lawful manner, to thwart the schemes of public plunder, or to awaken investigation.

Embodied in the principles of republican governments are the truths that the majority should rule, and when corrupt officials, who have fraudulently seized the reins of authority, designedly thwart the execution of the laws, and avert punishment from the notoriously guilty, the power they usurp reverts back to the people from whom it was wrested. Realizing these truths, and confident that they were carrying out the will of a vast majority of the citizens of this county, the Committee of Vigilance, under a solemn sense of the responsibility that rested upon them, have calmly and dispassionately weighed the evidence before them, and decreed the death of some and the banishment of others, who, by their crimes and villainies, had stained our fair land. With those that were banished, this

comparatively moderate punishment was chosen, not because ignominious death was not deserved, but that the error, if any, might surely be upon the side of mercy to the criminal. There are others, scarcely less guilty, against whom the same punishment has been decreed, but they have been allowed further time to arrange for their final departure, and with the hope that repentance, and repentance amendment, they have been suffered to choose, within limits, their own time and method of going.

Thus far, and throughout their arduous duties, they have been, and will be guided by the most conscientious convictions of imperative duty; and they earnestly hope that, in endeavoring to mete out merciful justice to the guilty, their counsels may be so guided by that Power before whose tribunal we shall all stand, that, in the vicissitudes of after life, amid the calm reflections of old age, and in the clear view of dying conscience, there may be found nothing we would regret or wish to change.

We have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no private ends to accomplish.

Our single, heart-felt aim is the public good; the purging from our community of those abandoned characters whose actions have been evil continually, and have finally forced upon us the efforts we are now making. We have no favoritism as a body, nor shall there be evinced in any of our acts, either partiality for, or prejudice against race, sect or party.

While thus far we have not discovered on the part of our constituents any indications of lack of confidence, and have no reason to doubt that the great majority of the inhabitants of the county endorse our acts and desire us to continue the work of weeding out the irreclaimable characters from the community, we have, with deep regret, seen that some of the State authorities have felt it their duty to organize a force to resist us. It is not impossible for us to realize that not only those who have sought place with a view to public plunder, but also those gentlemen who, in accepting offices to which they were honestly elected, have sworn to uphold the laws of the State of California, find it difficult to reconcile their supposed duties with acquiescence in the acts of the Committee of Vigilance, since they do not reflect that perhaps more than three-fourths of the people of the entire State sympathize with and endorse our efforts, and as that all law emanates from the people, so that, when the laws thus enacted are not executed, the power returns to the people, and is theirs whenever they may choose to exercise it. These gentlemen would not have hesitated to acknowledge this self-evident truth had the people chosen to make their present movement a complete revolution, recalled all the power they had delegated, and re-issued it to new agents under new forms.

Now, because the people have not seen fit to resume all the powers they have confided to executive or legislative officers, it certainly does not follow that they can, in the exercise of their inherent sovereign power, withdraw from corrupt and unfaithful public servants the authority they have used to thwart the ends of justice.

Those officers whose unmistakable sense of duty leads them to array themselves against the determined action of the people, whose servants they have become, may be respected, while their error may be regretted; but none can envy the future reflections of the man who, whether in the heat of malignant passion, or with the vain hope of preserving by violence a position obtained through fraud and bribery, seeks under the color of law to enlist the outcasts of society as a hireling soldiery in the service of the State, or urges criminals, by hopes of plunder, to continue, at the cost of civil war, the reign of ballot-box stuffing, suborners of witnesses, and tamperers with the jury box.

The Committee of Vigilance believe that the people have entrusted to them the duty of gathering evidence, and, after due trial, expelling from the community those ruffians and assassins who have so long outraged the peace and good order of society, violated the ballot-box, overridden law and thwarted justice. Beyond the duties incident to this we do not desire to interere with the details of government.

We have spared and shall spare no effort to avoid bloodshed or civil war; but, undeterred by threats or opposing organizations, shall continue, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, this work of reform, to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Our labors have been arduous, our deliberations have been cautious, our determinations firm, our counsels prudent, our motives pure; and while regretting the imperious necessity which called us into action, we are anxious that this necessity should exist no longer; and when our labors shall have been accomplished, when the community shall be freed from the evils it has so long endured, when we have insured to our citizens an

honest and vigorous protection of their rights, then the Committee of Vigilance will find great pleasure in resigning their power into the hands of the people, from whom it was received.

Published by order of the Committee.
[Seal.] No. 33, Secretary.

DEATH OF MRS. ROBB. The citizens of California will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Miriam G. Robb, formerly Miss Goodenow. The Buffalo Commercial says: She traveled with the Alleghenians some three years in the Atlantic States, winning admiration wherever she went, as much by her unaffected simplicity of manner and her engaging person, as by her rich, gushing, heartfelt tones.

Three or four years since, as a member of the Alleghenian troupe, she went with the great tide to California, where she met with the highest success, and was almost idolized by the miners. While in California she met with Mr. T. P. Robb, a former acquaintance, whom she had known in Chicago; they were married, and afterwards made a tour through all the towns in California, and in less than two years accumulated a handsome fortune. About fifteen months since she returned, with her husband and child, to this State, and resided for nearly a year with her parents at Bergen. In 1855 she gave her last concert in this city. The business arrangements of her husband called him afterwards to Chicago, where they removed early in January last; and we now have to deplore her untimely decease.

As a lady of irreproachable character, of great amiability of temper, Mrs. R. deserves particular mention. As a vocalist whom nature had richly endowed, and one whom modern cultivation could not divest of that rich simplicity of style—those pure heart-tones which had so wonderful a fascination—no language at our command is adequate to do her justice, and all praise is poor and tame. Seldom has a singer remained so long before the public, and retired with a professional reputation so enviable, and a personal one so pure.

YANKEE SULLIVAN. Francis Murray, alias James Sullivan, alias Yankee Sullivan, as he was usually called, was a notorious prize fighter. He was widely known as such in the Atlantic States. He was born in Ireland, and seems to have gone to England when a youth. He committed theft or robbery there, and was transported to Australia, where he seems to have been treated very severely. He afterwards escaped and went to New York, where he soon became distinguished as a prize-fighter and bully. At different times he fought a number of prize fights. Finally he came to California, hitherto a favorite country for men of his kidney. He lived a useless life here, and flourished on his reputation as a bully. He was used as a tool by worse and cunninger men than himself, and became connected in various ways in the great frauds which have been practiced upon the people of California, and particularly the residents of San Francisco. He acted as Inspector at the Presidio election last fall, where James P. Casey was elected Supervisor by stuffed votes, and guarded the ballot-box from honest voters by the renown of his prowess. He was a man of ordinary size, about five feet ten tall, not fleshy, but of very firm muscles. He had prominent cheek bones and chin; rather large eyes, small nose, and his hair inclined to a reddish color. His complexion was rather fair and somewhat freckled, and the animal predominated much over the intellectual in the expression of his features. He seems to have been a man of no moral courage; rather impulsive and superstitious.—S. F. Chronicle.

Fanny Fern, in her "Peeps from under a Parasol," has taken a peep at herself. Hear her rattle:

And here, by the road, comes Fanny Fern! Fanny is a woman. For that she is not to blame, though since she has found it out, she has never ceased to deplore it. She might be prettier, she might be younger. She might be older, she might be uglier. She might be better, she might be worse. She has been both over-praised and over-abused, and those who have abused her worst, have imitated and copied her most. One thing may be said in favor of Fanny; she was not, thank Providence, born in the beautiful, backbiting, sanctimonious, slandering, clean, contemptuous, pharisaical, phildleddee, peck-measure city of—Boston!

A late Illinois paper contains the announcement of the marriage of R. W. Wolf to Mary L. Lamb. "The wolf and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them"—after a while.—Boston Post.

An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was. "Well," said he, pathetically, "I think I feel the better for that little walk."

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. DALY
San Buenaventura.....GEARY VAN RIPER
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1856.

It is hoped that the suggestions made last week in a communication published in our columns, with reference to providing the Sheriff with a band of horses to be ready at a moment's warning, will not be suffered to remain unheeded. Every one is convinced of the importance and necessity of such a measure for the apprehension of horse thieves and the detection of the robbers and murderers who lurk upon the highways to intercept the unwary traveler, or make midnight forays upon the unprotected dwellings of isolated rancheros. Unless some steps are taken to have at hand a force which can be always dispatched without delay, no surprise ought to be excited at hearing of the repetition of outrages similar to that which recently was perpetrated at Las Cruces. Emboldened by success in hitherto escaping the officers of the law, these villains will be disposed to concert and carry out new schemes of robbery and bloodshed. They must be pursued into their hiding places among the mountains and cañadas, or they cannot be caught. Of course this is no easy work in a county so extensive as this, which affords so many secluded places of concealment. It becomes the rancheros to do something at once. Interest as well as duty ought to incite them to action. The price of cattle here depends somewhat upon the expense and risk which the drover incurs in taking them to market, and if the roads are infested with armed banditti the number of cattle buyers will be diminished and the price will fall in proportion as the competition among them is lessened. The armed escort which drovers will soon think necessary for ensuring safety on the road to themselves and their cattle, against the confederated plunderers who prowl about the county and infest the routes of travel, will be reckoned as so much additional expense of getting to market, and will be taken into account in graduating the price at which they purchase. To guard against these evils a mounted force is needed which will strike terror to the hearts of roving miscreants, and deter them from taking to the road for purposes of plunder.

On Thursday last Joaquin Valenzuela and Juan Salazar were examined before V. W. Hearne, Esq., Justice of the Peace in the Second Township, on a charge of burglary perpetrated at the rancho of Las Cruces. Salazar was fully identified as the scoundrel who bound and choked the old lady who was residing there, an account of which we published last week. The proof against Valenzuela did not appear to be very clear. They were both held to answer at the next term of the Court of Sessions, and for want of bail were committed.

There are some others of the gang which went to the house who are still at large.

Don Tomas Romero, who was shot in the breast by some one of these villains, is represented to be somewhat better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

DROWNED. Dr. J. B. Shaw informs us that on the 9th instant John Henry Kelly, a seaman on board the schooner Francis Skiddy, went on shore at Santa Cruz Island with the intention of bathing. His companions thinking that he was absent a very long time, went to look for him. They found his clothes upon the bank and after some considerable trouble succeeded in discovering the body at the bottom of the lagoon. He was very decently buried on the following morning. Deceased was a native of Sunderland, England.

THEFT OF A BAND OF HORSES. The band of horses, twenty-three in number, belonging to the Puig brothers, lessees of the rancho of "Juanata," adjoining the Mission of Santa Ynes, was driven off on Friday night of last week. Diligent search has been made in all the adjoining ranchos, but none of the horses have been found, nor any trace of the thieves discovered.

We trace that a gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, reports that at San Miguel he counted seven dead bodies lying by the roadside. We do not know the particulars.

What has become of the newly elected City Fathers? We have not heard of this body since the election, and we presume they have not yet dared to meet each other in the Council Chamber. It may be that they have fallen into some of the open wells and cellar holes which are so numerous in our streets and plazas. If they have not yet met so lamentable a fate as to get caught in these man-traps, let them unite at once and adopt some plan by which they will in a degree ensure their own necks and those of our citizens from such a calamity. Our streets (?) do not present a very fine appearance to the strangers who visit the city upon each arrival of the steamer.

News reached this city last evening that a murder had been committed at the mission vineyard of San Jose, nine miles distant from this city. We are informed this morning that it took place in the afternoon of yesterday, at the vineyard, in the presence of some ten or twelve persons. The deceased, Sabio, (Sonorense,) was observed in conversation with the man Domingo, (Sonorense,) when suddenly Domingo drew a poniard and stabbed Sabio to the heart and immediately fled. The Sheriff, and other parties at the vineyard, went in pursuit of the fugitive yesterday afternoon.

On Saturday last Patrick H. Dunne being brought before the Court of Sessions to be sentenced for an assault with intent to commit murder, applied for a new trial on the ground that two of the jurors had not concurred in the verdict which was rendered against him on Wednesday, and entered by the clerk. The affidavits of these two jurors were read, and the District Attorney asked for time to file counter affidavits. The motion for a new trial will be heard on Saturday next.

The neat cattle in this county are generally in good condition and fit for market, notwithstanding the great drought and consequent scarcity of grass. The grass is now drying up very fast on the bottom lands and the springs and streams of water are getting low. It would seem to be prudent on the part of the farmers to send to market all the cattle fit for beef immediately, to avoid a loss from the probable scarcity of grass.

A meeting of the subscribers to a Book Club was held on Saturday evening last, at which A. F. Hinchman, S. B. Brinkerhoff and R. Hubbard were chosen as a committee to draw up rules for the regulation of the Club. Another meeting will be held on next Sunday, at 4 p. m.

SHIPMENT OF FRUIT. Sixty barrels of pears, gathered from the gardens in this city and vicinity, will be shipped by the Senator to-morrow to San Francisco. This will be the first shipment of ripe fruit this season.

We have received the first four numbers of the "Irish News," edited and published by T. F. Meagher, in New York City. The reputation of its editor will ensure an extensive circulation. J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, is sole agent for California.

The lighthouse near Point Castillo is now finished and ready for the reception of the lantern. The light, we learn, is to be of the fourth class, designed to illuminate the harbor and channel to Santa Cruz Island.

The steamer Senator, Capt. S. Haley, arrived in our harbor on Monday last, from San Francisco. Her dates are to the 14th instant.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Mr. Buchanan, messenger of this Express, has placed us under obligations for a supply of late papers, per Senator.

Pacific Express Company.
Messrs. Lewis T. Burton & Co., Agents, have our thanks for late papers.

We are indebted to Hon. J. B. Weller, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. P. T. Herbert, of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

Mr. Sullivan will accept our thanks for the Illustrated London News and various Atlantic States' papers.

Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Company has our thanks for files of the New York Herald and Tribune.

Schooner Eagle, Capt. Dubois, sailed on Monday last for San Francisco.

Schooner Laura Bevan, Capt. Morton, sailed, June 14th, for San Francisco.

The Ann G. Doyle, Capt. Phillips, arrived at this port last evening from Santa Cruz Island, with wool.

The Vigilance Committee.

We extract the following from the Golden Era's account of the doings of the Committee for the week ending on the 13th inst:

A petition was in circulation on Saturday, calling upon the Governor to issue a counter proclamation to the one declaring San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and disband the troops already assembled on the law and order side in this city. It was not very generally circulated.

Things begin to assume a warlike shape, and each of the contending parties have exhibited considerable quiet preparation during the day. The result of the law and order recruiting yesterday is somewhat of a mystery to outsiders.

A 32-pounder now occupies a prominent position in front of the Committee rooms.

Gen. Sherman says he can raise 10,000 men in San Francisco, and his organ intimates that not much less than 2000 are already armed and equipped. Of course he will have no difficulty in mustering 10,000 men in this city! Let us see. At the last election there were polled in this city a trifle over 10,000 votes, making no allowance for the "stuffings," and it is liberal to conclude that not more than 8000 men capable of bearing arms can be mustered on any occasion. The Vigilance Committee rolls we know can show more than five thousand names, which leave 3000 to be divided between the law and order faction and the reform sympathizers not active participants! One-half of the three thousand will go for the Committee. Aid from the country is out of the question, and Sherman knows it. Thus matters stand at present—they show for themselves.

The Committee received thirteen hundred stand of muskets on Saturday evening and Sunday from a vessel in the harbor. They have now near 6000 muskets and rifles.

Quite a number—some say two hundred—of invitations to leave the State have been issued by the Committee to exceptional individuals. They are given until the 20th to arrange their affairs for the journey.

The authorities sent a deputation to Rincon Point to request the use of Government cannon at that place. The request was not complied with.

Last Saturday evening a number of our most respectable citizens, eleven in all, proceeded to Benicia, on their own responsibility, in order to confer with the Governor in relation to existing affairs. Col. Crockett acted as Chairman to the Committee. An interview was had, and the Governor was begged not to precipitate a collision between the citizens and the State authority; was informed that the Committee would disband in a few days; that matters might be conciliated without a resort to arms, and that the Committee hereafter would respect all writs of habeas corpus. The Governor replied in writing that he had no compromises to make; that he should do his duty regardless of consequences. Thus ended the conference.

Gen. Sherman has resigned his office as Major General of the 2d Division. He announces as reasons for the step, his disappointment in not being provided with arms by Gen. Wool, and the impetuosity of Gov. Johnson. The real cause was, no doubt, a thorough disgust at the character of the few recruits that responded to his call.

Gen. Wool has refused to provide the "law and order" recruits with arms at the request of the Governor. The matter was not compulsory with the General, and he very properly refused. He has also addressed an order to the U. S. officers in California, enjoining upon them the strictest neutrality.

Volney E. Howard has been appointed Major General of the 2d Division, in place of Sherman, resigned.

Recruiting with the authorities goes on slowly, if it is not altogether discontinued. They begin to see how matters really stand.

Walking papers have been issued to the following individuals by the Committee since the departure of the Duane and Mulligan crowd: John Crowe, Jas. Hennessy, John Lawler, James Cusick, J. W. Bagley, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. McGuire, alias Jack McGuire, Terrence Kelley.

The following is the style of the notifications:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAMBERS, }
San Francisco, June 6, 1856. }

WILLIAM HAMILTON—Sir: The Committee of Vigilance, after full investigation and deliberation, declare you guilty of being a notoriously bad character and dangerous person, a disturber of the peace, a violator of the purity and integrity of the ballot-box, and have accordingly adjudged the following sentence:

That you, William Hamilton, leave the State of California, on or before the 20th day of June, 1856, never to return, under the severest penalties.

In witness whereof the Seal of the Committee of Vigilance is hereunto attached.

By order of the Committee.
[SEAL] 33, Secretary.

The search for Ned McGowan and Bill Lewis is not given over. Yesterday evening a number of the Committee were watching several houses on Stockton street.

On Wednesday night a breast work of bags of sand was reared around the doors of the Committee rooms. It is about 100 feet in length, and extends into the street probably 20 feet. The wall is six feet in height, five feet in thickness, and contains two openings, through which protrude the black muzzles of a pair of iron 8-pounders. Two

pieces of cannon are now mounted on the northwest corner of the block, facing the street.

It is reported that Bill Lewis is secreted in the city, and has made overtures to the Committee, agreeing to leave the State on the 20th.

Atlantic News.

The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived at San Francisco on Friday, June 6th, with five days later intelligence from the Atlantic States. We give below a summary of the news.

It is stated upon good authority that the Administration is prepared to recognize the Rivas Walker Government, and receive Padre Vijiil, the newly appointed Minister.

Mr. Philip T. Herbert, member of Congress from this State, had a difficulty with one of the waiters at Willard's Hotel, Washington, during which the former shot the latter, killing him instantly. Mr. Herbert immediately surrendered himself, and an investigation was commenced before a magistrate. The evidence is said to be very contradictory, but Herbert's friends think he will be fully exonerated.

The sufferings of the Cape de Verde Islanders are awakening a good deal of interest, and money for their aid is being rapidly raised.

A bill for the better protection of persons and property of Americans upon the thoroughfares between the Atlantic States and California, and authorizing the President to employ land and naval forces to ensure such protection, is now pending before the U. S. Senate.

J. G. Perival, the poet, died recently at Chicago.

The ship Adriana, from this port for San Francisco, says the New York Herald, was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 5th of May, off Nantucket South Shoal. She had on board 1,455 tons of coal. Insured for \$102,000.

Later from Nicaragua.

The dates from Nicaragua are to May 17—twenty-eight days later. The following extracts are from El Nicaraguense:

The concurrence of reports from Costa Rica, that the country is actuated by internal commotions, and that the Presidency of Gen. Mora is in danger of overthrow, induces us to attach some importance to the statement. Before President Mora left Virginia, he believed himself that his power was unpopular at home; and he did not make himself faster by deserting so ingeniously the expedition he commenced with such vain and trenchant proclamations. El Nicaraguense advised in the beginning that his course would bring down upon him untold evils; but he disregarded the admonition, and the result has proved the assertion.

A courier arrived in this city yesterday, May 16th, from Leon, carrying despatches to Gen. Walker, and also bringing information of the dangerous and probable fatal illness of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Mr. Randolph has long been laboring under a pulmonary affliction; but his friends had hoped, from recent accounts, that the climate of the northern portion of this State had resuscitated his system beyond the reach of danger. We give the news with a sorrowing heart and with a hope that he may recover. No man under the General could have been so ill spared at present.

Capt James Walker, brother of General Walker, died at Massaya, near Granada, on the 15th.

On the 29th of April, Gen. Walker left Granada for Virgin Bay, where he arrived next day. The enemy, however, had evacuated that point, and Walker pushed on for San Juan del Sur, when he was met by a courier, with dispatches for himself from Cañas, the Costa Rica General. The courier informed the General that the entire force of the enemy had left San Juan the day before, and that the whole country was clear of them. There was no necessity for going to San Juan, and the order to countermarch was given, and in one hour more we were all again in quarters at Virgin Bay.

Gen. Gonicourias had been on an expedition to Chontales, where he had an engagement with a force of Legitimists. The enemy fled without doing any damage to our force. The command is spoken of as gallant and very worthy. The disaffection in Chontales was confined to a few extreme Serviles, who had refused to pay their taxes.

The Government still continues at Leon, and its stay there is of uncertain duration. Walker's organ represents the loss of General Mora at 1,200 men, killed and died by disease.

Rivas is represented as completely deserted.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Canadian steamship North America, at Quebec, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. A despatch from Berlin, dated the 18th April, states that on the previous Friday the King ratified the treaty of peace. The Turkish ratification left Constantinople on the 14th April. Russia and France were taking active steps to reduce their war establishments, and in the Baltic and the White Seas the former had given orders for the light-houses to be lighted, and the buoys to be laid down along the coast. From the Crimea there were letters to the 8th April.

STILL LATER. By the arrival of the steamship America at Halifax on Thursday, we have three days later advices from Eu-

rope. It was said that the British Government was disposed to give way in the position it had assumed in its controversy with this country on the Central American question, but we have no authentic foundation for the statement.

The belief was general that Mr. Cramp-ton would not be recalled. The text of the treaty of peace has been published.

The naval review at Spithead on the 23d April was, we are told, one of the grandest and most imposing sights of the sort that has ever been witnessed.

THE TREATY OF PEACE. The London Daily News has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the peace document, which is considered authentic. It contains thirty-four articles:

1. Restores personal friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France and Russia.

2. All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

3. Russia restores to Turkey Kars and other parts of the Ottoman territory.

4. The allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertsch.

[Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 are wanting.]

9. The Sultan communicates to the Powers his firm granting equality to Christians, which the contracting parties must approve of, but divests them of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the government of the Ottoman Empire.

10. The Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is reaffirmed.

11. The Black Sea is neutralized, and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every power, adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in articles 14 and 19.

12. Trade shall be free in the waters and ports of the Black Sea, subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

13. The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless, consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenal on the coast.

14. The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

15. The act of Congress of Vienna, relative to river navigation, is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of the empire.

16. To carry into effect article 15, France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatcha to Iza.

17. Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurttemberg add each a delegate to the Commission of the Principalities, to form a permanent Commission for the purpose of keeping the river navigable, and to superintend its police.

18. The General Commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent Commission take its place.

19. Each of the contracting Powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

20. Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Bourna Sola to the Akermann road, along which it extends to the Valley of Trajan, passing south of Belgrade, and ascending the river Yapack to Savatsika, and terminates at Karmari, on the river Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

21. The ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

22. Moldavia and Wallachia continue under sovereignty of Turkey, with the guarantee of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

23. The Porte guarantees to the said Principalities the continuance of the freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting powers appoint a commission to meet immediately at Bucharest to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

24. The Porte will immediately convocate a Divan in each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

25. Ministers thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

26. The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

27. If the internal tranquility of the Principalities be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

28. Servia continues a dependency of the Porte, under the guarantee of the Powers, and retains its national administration and freedom of religion and trade.

29. The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted without the consent of the Powers.

30. Russia and Turkey retain their possession in Asia precisely as before the war, but their frontiers are to be marked out by survey.

31. The evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient. The time and manner of such evacuation shall be the subject

of private arrangement between each of the Powers and Turkey.

32. Until new arrangements shall be made, trade shall go on as before the war.
33. A new convention (contents secret) concluded between France, England and Russia, respecting the Aland Isles, shall be appended to this treaty.
34. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

Proclamation of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento City, June 3d, 1855.

Whereas, satisfactory information has been received by me that combinations to resist the execution of legal process by force exist in the County of San Francisco, in this State, and that an unlawful organization, styling themselves the Vigilance Committee, have resisted by force the execution of criminal process, and that the power of said County has been exhausted and has not been sufficient to enable the Sheriff of said County to execute such process: Now, therefore, I, J. NEELY JOHNSON, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws thereof, do hereby declare said County of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and I hereby order and direct all of the Volunteer Militia Companies of the County of San Francisco, also all persons subject to military duty within said county, to report themselves for duty immediately to Major General Wm. T. Sherman, commanding Second Division California Militia, to serve for such term in the performance of military duty under the command of said Sherman until disbanded from service by his orders. Also that all Volunteer Military Companies now organized or which may be organized within the Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Divisions of this State; also all persons subject to military duty in said Military Divisions, do hold themselves in readiness to respond to and obey the orders of the Governor of this State, or said Sherman, for the performance of military duty in such manner, and at such time and place as may be directed by the Governor of this State. I furthermore order and direct that all associations, combinations or organizations whatsoever, existing in said County of San Francisco or elsewhere in this State, in opposition to, or in violation of, the laws thereof, more particularly an association known as the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, do disband, and each and every individual thereof yield obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the State, the writs and processes of the Courts, and all legal orders of the officers of this State and of the County of San Francisco.

(Signed) J. NEELY JOHNSON.

ON THE WRONG SIDE. Our old friend Pollock, says the San Francisco Evening Journal, has ceased his editorial connection with the Trinity Times, and came to this city. When the excitement broke out, and every one in the State took sides for or against the Vigilance Committee, our friend got on the wrong side of the question, and advocated the cause of the "Law and Order" party. The Times had then 885 subscribers, but in a few days the number was reduced to 6, and all his advertising patronage was withdrawn. The editor was also an attorney, and had thirteen cases in court—these also were withdrawn from his care. He does not report himself well pleased with his treatment at Weaverville. Mr. Pollock is a talented and very clever gentleman, and we regret that he has placed himself in such a position as to incur the censure of his former patrons and the community in which he lives.

The election which recently took place in the new county of San Mateo, has in three precincts been declared fraudulent and void. By this circumstance the following changes have been made in the officers of that county, to wit: Akerson, Sheriff, vice Mulligan; Beard, Treasurer, vice Rogers; Gordon, Assessor, vice Thayer. By this election the County Seat has been changed from Belmont to Redwood City.—*True Cal.*

The San Francisco Globe states as a significant fact, that "no dead bodies have been found floating in our bay, so termed victims of 'man-traps,' since the Vigilance Committee has been in session. We are firmly impressed with the idea that two-thirds of these cases which have been lamented over as the fault of the 'city fathers,' were the result of premeditated murder."

Married.

In this city, 14th inst., by the Very Rev. Padre Blas M. THOS. W. MOORE, fourth son of the late John Moore, Esq., Captain in her Britannic Majesty's Royal Navy, to MAGDALENA, fourth daughter of James W. Burke, Esq., of this place.

A Card.

JOHN KAYS begs leave to inform his old customers, his friends, and the public generally, that he has formed a co-partnership with E. S. DEAN for the purpose of carrying on general Merchandizing, wholesale and retail, and guarantees to sell everything in their line cheaper than any other merchant in California south of San Francisco.

As proof of the above it is only necessary to call at their store, on State street, opposite the Union Hotel, where they may always be found ready and willing to exhibit their goods free of charge. Be sure to call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and all kinds of produce purchased at the highest market price.

WANTED—5000 HOGS, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, by JOHN KAYS & CO.

WANTED—5000 SHEEP, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, by JOHN KAYS & CO.

Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Santa Barbara County.
IN PROBATE COURT, Thursday, June 5th, 1855, 10 o'clock, A. M.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of CRYSANTO LORENZANA, deceased.
To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned Will has this day been presented in open Court, for Probate, and that Monday, the 23d day of June current, being the first day of the next Regular Term, has been appointed for proving the same.
By order of the Hon. Charles Fernald, Probate Judge.
GEORGE D. FISHER,
Probate Clerk.

Notice.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District, in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California, in an action wherein Lewis T. Burton and H. B. Blake were plaintiffs, and Alphons B. Thompson defendant, to me directed, for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest thereon from the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1855, at the rate of three per cent. per month, I have levied upon fifty head of beef cattle of the age of three years old and upwards, together with six tame saddle horses, property of the said defendant, on the island of Santa Rosa, in the County of Santa Barbara, which said cattle and horses I will expose and sell at Public Auction on the said island of Santa Rosa, on the 24th day of June, 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M. of said day, to wit: at 11 o'clock A. M. for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.
Santa Barbara, June 5th, 1855.
RUSSELL HEATH,
Sheriff of Santa Barbara County.

By request of the Plaintiff in the above execution, the above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, the 28th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.
Santa Barbara, June 24th, 1855. 5-2

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, Cigarritos, &c., &c., An assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, &c., &c.

All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges.
Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. 1-32 tf

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

Labor omnia vincit! Ex nihilo nihil fit!!
New Arrangement!!!
THE undersigned having purchased the furniture and fixtures of the "Santa Barbara Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon," offers his services to its former patrons and the public generally, and assures them that, if strict attention to business, a steady hand and a sharp razor will merit their patronage, they will always find these conveniences at the above named establishment, opposite L. T. Burton & Co.'s, State street, Santa Barbara. W. M. A. STREETER. 1-45

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

FARMING UTENSILS—A full assortment now on hand and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

50 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—Just received, ex Laura Bevan. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO. 2-1

10 BBLs. SUGAR CURED HAMS—Just received, and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

GRAIN CRADLES—Patent Scythes and Sneaths; Hay Rakes and Forks. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO. 2-1

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

500 QR. SACKS FLOUR—Martinez and Golden Gate Mills. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

20 CASES CORN STARCH—Just received, ex schr Laura Bevan. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO. 2-1

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and half bbls—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—In chests, half chests, and caddies. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

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

And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS FOR SALE 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 we can procure them in San Francisco. Give us a call and see for yourselves. [2-1 tf

Dissolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FORBUSH & DENNIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against either of the firm are requested to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.
ROSWELL FORBUSH,
THOMAS DENNIS.
Santa Barbara, March 20, 1855. 1-44 tf

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 OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE. COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places. TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded. Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. 1-11 tf

Imported to Farmers
—AND—
DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!
SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!
THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding.
M. A. R. de POLL.
San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 tf

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.
THE undersigned has opened a Store in San Buenaventura, where he will be happy to accommodate all persons who may want goods in his line. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c., &c. Sales made on the most reasonable terms for cash or cattle.
1-49 ly ALLEN CULLUMBER.

Public Notice.
WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting timber, running cattle and horses, and otherwise trespassing upon the Rancho known as the Positas, the undersigned hereby gives notice that she is the lawful owner of said property, and hereby forbids all persons from trespassing upon or in any manner interfering with said property.
ENCARNACION CARRILLO DE ROBBINS,
By her Attorney, HARVEY B. BLAKE. 1-49 lm

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. Teeth cleaned and filled with gold or tin foil. Also, teeth inserted on pivot or gold plate. All operations warranted. Teeth extracted at all times when necessary. feb 7

Just Received,
A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine Doors. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by FORBUSH & DENNIS. 1-25 tf State street.

American House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Corta 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.
W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor. 1-33 tf

Public Notice.
WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. 1-14 tf

HIDES, HORNS, DEER SKINS—Furs of all description, Old Copper, &c., &c. taken in exchange for Goods, or purchased for cash at the highest market price, at the store of LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—A large Invoice just received. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

San Francisco Advertisements.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER,
No. 109 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Importer of every variety of Clothing and Furnishing Goods; also, Blankets, Ducks, Drills, Sheetings, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Brogans.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS he has received a very large invoice of the most DESIRABLE STYLES OF CLOTHING, and it is the largest stock ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

TRADERS
From the country are invited to examine this heavy stock, and they will find the prices LOWER than can be found elsewhere in the market. Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed. Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted fancy Cassimere Pants;
10,000 pairs assorted and plain Cassimere Pants;
7,000 pairs Linen Pants;
2,000 pairs Goodyear's Rubber Pants;
1,000 Goodyear's Rubber Coats;
200 es Miners' Boots;
1,000 dozen superfine Flannel Overshirts;
200 dozen fancy Cassimere Overshirts;
1,000 dozen white Shirts;
650 dozen heavy Hickory Shirts;
500 dozen heavy Check Shirts;
800 dozen Merrimack Shirts;
600 dozen Lambswool Undershirts;
300 dozen Ragatta Shirts;
200 dozen grey Flannel Undershirts;
450 dozen Lambswool Drawers;
250 dozen bleached Drill Drawers;
1,500 dozen Overalls;
2,000 Denim Frocks;
1,200 dozen country knit wool Socks;
1,500 dozen heavy white and mixed cotton Socks;
1,000 pieces super Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
100 dozen super black Silk Neckkerchiefs;
200 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
300 dozen Rubber Belts;
220 dozen Buck Gloves;
400 dozen Buckskin Gold Bags;
1,000 Doeklin Business Coats;
400 black Gaiter Pants Coats;
2,000 assorted Overcoats;
600 assorted Pea Coats;
8,000 Silk, Cloth, and Velvet Vests;
20 bales blue and white Blankets;
50 bales Drills;
30 bales assorted Duck;
50 cases fine Felt Hats;
100 cases Straw Hats.
For sale by
WM. G. BADGER,
Wholesale Clothing Warehouse,
109 Battery st., cor. Merchant,
San Francisco. 1-50 3m

REMOVAL.
JANSON BOND & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Have removed their Stock to 95 Battery, corner of Clay street,
WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.
They have in store and constantly arriving—
India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;
Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea. Drills;
7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Blea. Sheetings;
Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;
Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;
Keystone, Jewett City, and Octorona stripes;
Merrimack, Cocheo, Cenesotoga and Allen's Prints;
Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.;
Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10;
Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks;
Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans;
Ginghams, Lewins, Chintz and other Dress Goods;
Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;
Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls;
Whites, 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, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. STORE, BRO. & CO.
Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and bbls; Spirits Turpentine, in cases; Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages; French and German Window Glass—ass'd sizes; French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind"; Tieman's Oil Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Water Colors, assorted cans; Tieman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters; Tieman's Putty, in bladders; Tilden & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.
BRUSHES—ex "Hollander" Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Slicce, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artists Tube Colors and Materials.
VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London.—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes. Japan and Japanese' Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enameled Glass 1-51 3m

WOODEN WARE,
BASKETS, &c., including Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Wood and Zinc Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives, Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the WOOD AND WIRE WARE BUSINESS—at the lowest prices, by W. HAWKHURST, 113 and 114 Front, near Washington street, San Francisco. P. S.—I am still doing business in the same old wooden building, at a very low rent; a saving of expense which about all goes to the benefit of my customers; and Merchants who do not, at least, call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interests. 1-6m

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 presenting themselves at the Clinics, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 1-50 3m

10 CASES SARDINES—halves and quarters—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. 2-1

Avisos.

Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!
LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA.,

A CABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de reclusa de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero a contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo Especerias, 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. 2-1 tf

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 a un precio de costo. 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, Portugueses y Chilenos. Las ordenes del interior seran ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad. 1-25 tf

Calesas.
EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALESAS y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y llantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Caréas.
WM. S. THOMPSON,
Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny, San Francisco 1-1

CARLOS E. HUSE,
PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO,
Casa del Juzgado—Santa Barbara.

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. The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasure. 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.
C. K. GARRISON,
CHAS. MORGAN,
(by his Attorney, C. E. Garrison),
R. S. FRETZ,
W. C. RALSTON.
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. 1-39 o

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches,
JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 1-35 o 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

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

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA.

A. J. WILLIAMS,
PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPER HANGER, State street, opposite I. J. SPARKS' residence. Paints of all kinds for sale cheap. 1-50 tf

CHARLES E. HUSE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SANTA BARBARA. 1-21

R. E. RAIMOND & CO.,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

D. S. LORD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco. 1-1

HEDGES & PICKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO. 1-4 tf

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA.,
AGENTES MARITIMOS, Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS. 68 calle de Sacramento, Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. 1-17

THE GAZETTE.

"John Smith."

Any John Smith is to be pitied. He has no personal identity. He cannot "hold property," not even an umbrella, with his name on it.

"I have got a home of my own, and 'am well to do in the world.' But I am not happy. I disburse the postage for a weekly mass of letters, of which three in five are intended for others.

"I pay twice my own amount of bills. A John Smith lives next door, to whom half of my choice rounds and sirloins, selected personally in the market—for I love good feed—are sent without distinction.

"The last and crowning enormity was in being represented in the daily newspapers as having been arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island for stealing clothes from different hotels—and although innocent and out of prison, yet it is almost as hard as confinement to have every other friend one meets ask him, 'How did you get out?'

Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown and Bill Walker, sat late one evening, drinking at a village tavern, until being pretty well corned; they agreed that each one, on returning home, should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should the next morning pay the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their post, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first: "You see, when I entered my house the candle was out, and the fire gave but a glimmer of light, I came very near walking into a pan of batter that the pancakes were to be made of in the morning.

"Bill, do you put your foot in the batter?" "Just as you say, Maggy," said I, and without the least hesitation I put my foot in the batter, and then went to bed.

Next Joe Brown told his story: "My wife had already retired into our usual sleeping room which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar; not being able to navigate perfectly, you know, I made a terrible clattering among the household furniture, and my wife in no very pleasant tone, bawled out:

"Do break the porridge pot!" "No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the blade of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jamb, broke it into a hundred pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture all night for my sins."

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows: "My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world, for I was blundering up stairs in the dark when she cries out:

"Break your neck—do Tim!" "I'll be cursed if I do, Kate," said I, as I gathered myself up. "I'll sooner pay the bill."

"And so, landlord, here's the cash for you, and this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."

There is a new song by Balfe, called "The First Kiss." Is there not some degree of danger in such a title? For instance, what would a shopman think, and how would he behave if a pretty young lady went up to him, and smilingly said, "If you please, sir, I want you to give me 'The First Kiss.'"

"Father," said a cobbler's lad, as he was pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite good now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite you!"

"An Act to amend an Act"—To pick a man up whom you have knocked down.

Out of the 1,628 counties in the United States in 1850, 480 had been created or altered in the previous ten years; in 54 the females greatly predominate; in 255 the slaves, and in 7 the foreign born. In 441 counties there were few or no foreigners, and in 20 the native and foreign population were about equal.

In the year 1800, exclusive of the army and navy, there were 3,806 persons in the employ of the Federal Government; in 1854, the number was 35,456, a nine-fold increase—the population having increased about five fold. The number of real estate owners in the United States cannot fall short of 1,500,000, or one in about 319 of the free males over 21 years of age.

The number of persons who live East of the Mississippi river is twelve times greater than the number of those who live West thereof. The non-slaveholding have a third greater population than the slaveholding States. Massachusetts, which was the first State, according to its white population in 1790, has now become the fourth—exactly reversing the course of New York, which has become the first from its fourth rank.

The number of families holding slaves in 1850 was 347,525. It is estimated that one-third of the white population of the slave States sustain the relation of slave owners. The State of New York has about one-eighth of the population of the Union; Pennsylvania about one-tenth, and Delaware about one two hundred and sixty-third. There is one house to every six persons in the country. The Catholics have but one-eleventh as many churches as the Methodists. The Methodists and Baptists together have more than one-half of all the churches, and the Episcopal and Roman Catholic are about equal in number.

An Iowa paper gives the following notice of the "opening of the Red Barn," a theatrical establishment: "First night of the dancing goat, who goes through the intricacies of the cotillon like a fellow critter. The performance of the goat will be followed by an exhibition of the mathematical attainments of the dog Billy, a quadruped that reckons up figures like a piece of chalk, and works problems in algebra with one leg tied behind him. Admission one shilling. No corn taken at the door. P. S.—The free list entirely excluded, except the press and ministers of the Gospel."

When the English and French ambassadors likened their kings to the sun and moon, Dr. Frank in compared Washington to Joshua who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him. Quite as good a thing has been said by the Circassian hero, Schamyl. When the Russians called upon him to lay down his arms, declaring, "The armies which we send against you are as the sands on the sea shore, innumerable," he replied, "Our hosts are like the waves of the sea, which wash away the sands and devour them."

ONE OF THE NOSES. In the fifth chapter of "Norma Danton," now being published in the New York Ledger, appears the following expressive sentence: "And Mrs. Danton's expressive nose curled up with scorn, until it nearly touched her forehead."

There is a firm in New York city of the name of Lay, Hatch & Co. The clerks are presumed to be all Shanghais.

RAIN CRADLES—Patent Scythes and Sneathes; Hay Rakes and Forks. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

50 KEGS BOSTON SYRUP—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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. Also, Plow Points, to suit all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goddard's patent Hay Cutters, Under's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axe and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description.

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

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, etc. 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.

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.

Jules Jurgensen'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.

Independent and Quarter Second WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by 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.

Silver! Silver! FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Waiters; Fine Silver Cups; Fine Silver Knives; Fine Silver Nut Picks; Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc. 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.

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound. The above brands of Jones & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by SAM'L H. PRITCHARD, Agent for Manufacturers.

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. Orders for any description of merchandise filled and forwarded promptly. SAM'L H. PRITCHARD, 1-32 o Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

City Hotel. THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction. The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it. Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month. Hay and Barley always on hand. LOUIS LEFEBRE, Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. 1-3 if

Public Notice. WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. A. B. THOMPSON, Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. 1-14 if

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; instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country.

San Francisco Advertisements. Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to much perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used 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.

6th. 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, 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.

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY. All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works. Bags kept open to the latest moment.

Railroad House. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage.

First Premium Daguerreotypes. 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.

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 public attention to Spermatorrhoea, 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. The tone of the system under its influence is either impaired or entirely destroyed, and a class of symptoms superinduced that unfit man for the performance of any of the ordinary duties of life.

For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapkey 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. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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. He particularly invites to his establishment those suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, who have heretofore failed to obtain relief.

Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Call; consult; consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Armory Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, U.S. 215 if

San Francisco Advertisements.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY 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 Revolutionary 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 liberal patronage.

By the practice of many years in Europe, and in 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. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit security.

Spermatorrhoea, 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, Headache, Head-ache, Involuntary Discharges, 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, in the address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. San Francisco, California. 215 if

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Potent! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM (Self-disinfecting 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. Czapkey's Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkey'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 loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates his health be without Dr. Czapkey's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the diseases 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 received even before the day of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1768, and its benefits ever since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuence of this branch of the medical science that Dr. Czapkey fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, cancerous, 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 many thousand cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has not succeeded in subverting the purpose for which it was administered. Price \$5. Full directions are attached to each package. In cases where the Prophylacticum is used as a curative, Dr. L. J. Czapkey will furnish (GRATIS) a prescription for his Blood Purifier.

All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapkey, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the reports, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination. 215 if

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 California. Let no female 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. Czapkey's Medical Institute, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, and they will receive every possible aid in the management of their offices as so arranged that he can be consulted without the fear of molestation. If desired, Dr. C. will visit the ladies at their residences.

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, 1851, which is as follows: "A CARD. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapkey, 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. Czapkey, 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. Czapkey has succeeded in affording her permanent relief, so that she can now enjoy 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. Czapkey as one of the most skillful physicians within the United States.

Secondary Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Buboes, 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, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts, San Francisco. 215 if