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I'm Growing Old.

BY J. G. SAGE.

My days pass pleasantly away,
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep,
I feel no symptom of decay,
I have no cause to moan and weep;
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh—
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy for rhymes,
My growing love for easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of taking cold,
All tell me, in the plainest voice—
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes,
I'm growing fainter in my laugh,
I'm growing deeper in my sighs,
I'm growing careless of my dress,
I'm growing frugal of my gold,
I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old!

I feel it in my changing taste,
I see it in my changing hair,
I see it in my growing waist,
I see it in my growing hair,
A thousand hints proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That even in my vaulted youth,
I'm growing old!

Ah me, my very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears,
And every vein the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years;
E'en flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are,"
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too sadly sings;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of her wings,
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold,
Where all are blest, and none may sigh,
I'm growing old!

The Railways of Great Britain.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, a celebrated engineer, recently delivered an address on British Railways. He described them as spreading like a net-work over Great Britain and Ireland, to the extent of 8,054 miles. In length, they exceed the ten chief rivers of Europe united, and comprised more than enough of single rails to make a belt of iron round the world. The cost had been £286,000,000 sterling, or about one-third the national debt. Already in two years, more than one-fourth of £286,000,000 had been spent in the war; and yet, how small were the advantages, in comparison with the results secured by the railways! There were eighty miles of railway tunnels, eleven miles of viaduct in the vicinity of the metropolis alone, 550,000,000 cubic yards of earthwork, the earth of which would form a pyramid a mile and a half in height, on a base larger than St. James' park.

Trains run 80,000,000 of miles annually, with a working stock of 5000 engines, and 150,000 vehicles. In a straight line the engines would extend from London to Chatham, and the vehicles from London to Aberdeen. The railway companies employed 90,400 officers and servants; the engines consumed annually 2,000,000 of tons of coal, so that in every four minutes of time four tons flashed into twenty steam tons of water, an amount sufficient for the supply of the domestic and other wants of the town of Liverpool. The coal consumed was almost equal to the whole amount exported to foreign countries, and to one-half of the annual consumption of London. In 1854, the railways conveyed 111,000,000 passengers, each traveling an average of twelve miles. The old coaches carried an average of ten passengers, and for the conveyance of 300,000 passengers a day 12 miles each, there would have been required at least 10,000 coaches and 120,000 horses. In 1854, railway receipts amounted to £20,215,000; and there was no instance where receipts had not been of continuous growth, even where portions of traffic had been abstracted by competition or new lines.

The widow women in China are up to a trick or two. One of them being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortar on his tomb remained damp, and as it dried but slowly, she saw no harm in aiding the operation.

Fanny Fern's publishers, Mason Bros., say that she will have a new work "in sheets," for which "small caps" have been ordered in abundance.

J. H. Manny, of patent reaper fame, died of consumption at his residence in Rockford, Ill., recently.

The Earl of Derby on the Queen's Speech.

The Earl of Derby made a most rasping, humorous and eloquent speech on the 13th of January, in which he reviewed the Queen's speech without mercy. We quote from his remarks the following excessively rich passages:

My Lords, I go along with the address in answer to that which, in constitutional phrase, I must call her Majesty's most gracious speech; but, having said so, I must be permitted to deal with that speech as it is, and not as it is not—(a laugh)—to deal with it as the speech of the Ministers, and not as the speech of our gracious sovereign. I must venture to say that of all the documents of this kind that ever came under my observation, I never met with one that could so little pretend to the graces of diction, or even to the intelligible conveyance of information to the House. (Laughter.) Of course, I am ignorant by whom the paragraphs relating to the war may have been framed; but if they were the suggestion of my noble friend opposite, to whose department they principally belong, it must have been at the close of one of those exhausting attacks to which he as well as I am unfortunately subject—(a laugh)—or under the influence not more exhilarating of that meagre diet which is their necessary accompaniment. (A laugh.) The speech is redolent of water gruel. (Great laughter.) It reminds me of nothing more than those documents which in our early school days we were accustomed to prepare, and which went by the name of "theses," in the composition of which the object was to accomplish the allotted task, and fill up the six-and-thirty lines of writing, taking special care not to exceed the allotted limit, but withing that limit to dilute, with the largest possible amount of feeble and unmeaning language, the smallest modicum of sense.—(Laughter.)

But we are told in the speech from the throne that, "Since the close of the last session of Parliament, Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces;" and we are now asked to thank her Majesty for giving us this information—information which, for the last three months, has been notorious all over the world. (A laugh.) Within that time information of that fact, so far as it is a fact—because unhappily it is not a fact—(laughter)—might be derived from the columns of any newspaper. Unhappily it is not a fact. "Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea," has not yielded to your valor and to your daring, whatever that valor and daring may have been. It is true that, by unparalleled achievements, you have succeeded in forcing a portion of that stronghold. You have obtained possession of the southern side of Sebastopol. You have destroyed the fleet of Russia—or, at least, she has destroyed them herself, and has saved you the trouble. ("Hear," and a laugh.) You have blown up, or you are blowing up, those splendid docks which were miracles of art, of perseverance, and of skill, but "the great stronghold of Russia" still holds you at defiance. In front of that stronghold upon the northern coast, beleaguering rather than beleaguering, lie your armies at this moment, while your fleets are floating at a respectful distance from that stronghold which you declare has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces. Although, therefore, I am ready to congratulate her Majesty, as we are invited to do, upon the success which has been attained, I must yet say that the first paragraph of the speech contains an erroneous statement, and that the great stronghold of Russia has not yielded to the daring and valor of your troops, however great and daring that valor may have been. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I rejoice to learn that the naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have occupied the serious attention of her Majesty's government. I must confess that, whatever hope of peace I may have entertained, or may entertain, as the result of these negotiations, I have not derived any great encouragement to look for a satisfactory issue from the language which has been held by my noble friend who opened the debate, and by the noble Earl who seconded the address. Both those noble lords expressed considerable doubt as to the issue of the negotiations which are now in progress; and I concur with them that, while we should welcome, and cordially welcome, in the interest of Europe, any peace which would effectually attain those objects for which we originally went to war, it will be a permanent disgrace to this country if we accept any peace which should fall short of the full accomplishment of those objects. (Cheers.) I rejoice that, while we are not declining overtures of peace, we are making effective preparations for war (Hear, hear); and, although I fear that the noble Earl has, to a certain degree, overrated the state of exhaustion and difficulty and distress of our great foe, yet I believe he has not overrated the amount—the formidable amount—of the preparations which we are

making, and which my noble friend was somewhat reluctant to see altogether wasted, and not applied in the new campaign of 1856; and I am sure that he has not overrated the steadfast, stubborn or perseverance which this country will always display for the attainment of any object which it feels to be just and necessary to attain. (Cheers.) I cannot blame her Majesty's government for having consented to enter into negotiations, although I may entertain considerable doubt with regard to the quarter from which these negotiations proceed; (hear, hear;) and I must say, though I do not doubt that the framer of the paragraph before us has accurately described the course of events, yet the language used in that paragraph is by no means satisfactory to my mind. We are told that "the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and my august ally the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers." I doubt not that this is a correct statement of the facts, and that the Emperor of Austria has applied to the Emperor of the French and to her Majesty for their sanction to these negotiations with the Emperor of Russia, in order to the attainment of peace; but I confess that it would to me have borne a more gratifying appearance if the government had been enabled to state that the Emperor of Austria had applied for the sanction of the Emperor of Russia to employ his good offices with the sovereigns of France and England; for, from language of the speech—and I doubt not that language was well considered—the impression in Europe, and I fear it is a correct impression, will be that, after all, we are virtually applicants to Russia for peace, and that Russia is not the applicant. ("No, no," from the ministerial benches.) Noble Lords opposite say "No, no." The statement they make is this, that Austria has applied for your consent to employ her good offices with Russia towards obtaining the assent of Russia to certain conditions, in which you have signified your concurrence. Now, if in that case you are not the party seeking for peace—you having given your assent to the conditions and applying for the concurrence of Russia—and if Russia is not the party preserving the right to grant those conditions or refuse them, I confess I do not understand what is the force of language.

A MAN OF BONES. The flesh of a living man once grew into bone. It seems hard to believe, but I suppose it was so; for, in the Museum of Dublin, Ireland, there is, or was, the skeleton of one Clerk, a native of the city of Cork, whom they call the Ossified Man, one of the greatest curiosities of nature. It is the carcass of a man entirely ossified in his life time, living in that condition for several years. Those who knew him before this surprising alteration, affirm that he had been a man of great strength and agility. He felt the first symptoms of this surprising change some time after a debauch; till, by slow degrees, every part grew into a bony substance, except his skin, eyes and intestines; his joints settled in such a manner that no ligament had its proper operations; he could not lie down or rise up without assistance. He had at last no bend in his body, yet when he was placed upright like a statue of stone, he could stand, but could not move, in the least. His teeth were joined, and formed into one entire bone; therefore a hole was broken through them to convey liquid substances for his nourishment. The tongue lost its use, and his sight left him sometime before he expired.

WAR. The following remarks by Voltaire, remind one of the events now transpiring in the Crimea:

A hundred thousand mad animals whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or to be killed by a like number of their fellow mortals covered with turbans. By this strange procedure, they want to know whether a tract of land, to which none of them has any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan, or to another whom they call Czar, neither of whom ever saw or ever will see the spot so furiously contended for, and very few of those creatures who mutually butcher each others' throats. From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost all over the world. What an excess of madness is this!—and how deservedly might the Supreme Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers!

AN ELEPHANT SWIMMING THIRTY MILES. The Charleston Evening News understands that the elephant which was lost overboard from a vessel bound to that port made its way safely into Mount Pleasant harbor. The vessel was thirty miles out at sea, and a heavy gale was blowing when the elephant went overboard. Its feat of riding out the storm is, we suppose, the most remarkable instance of animal strength and endurance on record.

An Ocean River in the Pacific.

Lieutenant Bent, of the United States Navy, read an interesting paper before the Geographical and Statistical Society on the existence of an ocean river in the Pacific, flowing to the northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, and corresponding in every essential particular with the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. By a series of careful observations with barometers and air and water thermometers, together with abstracts from the logs of the winds, currents, and daily positions of the ships of the Pacific squadron, the data from which were made diagrams of various passages between the different points on the Asiatic coast and the eastern half of the Pacific ocean, were obtained.

These diagrams show an increased temperature of both sea and water the moment this stream is entered, but that of the water is generally the greater, and so continues until the stream is left. On the northwestern edge the transactions are comparatively abrupt, but less so on the southeastern; and along the whole line of the stream, as well as in the middle of it, strong tide rips, resembling heavy breakers on shoals of reefs, are constantly encountered.

The existence of a strong northeast current on the coast of Japan was noticed by Cook and other early navigators, and the Japanese have given it the name of the "Kuro Siwo," or "Black Stream," from its dark blue color, as compared with that of the adjacent ocean. Springing from the great equatorial current of the Pacific, the oceanic stream extends from the tropic of Cancer on the north to Capricorn, with a width on the south of three thousand miles, and a velocity of from twenty to sixty miles a day.

Upon reaching the coast of Asia it is diverted to the west, and in passing through the great Polynesian Archipelago is split into innumerable streams, which diffuse a fertilizing warmth over all that portion of the globe.

The "Kuro Siwo" which extends from the southern end of the island of Formosa to the Straits of Sangor, is consequently an off-shoot of the parent stream. It washes the whole coast of Japan as far as the Straits of Sangor, separating Nippon from Jesso, with an average velocity of from 35 to 40 miles, and a width varying from 100 to 500 miles. At this point a current of cold water, running counter, and intervening between it and the southern and eastern coast of Jesso, is encountered. It is supposed to proceed from the Arctic ocean, and is so powerful that a vessel attempting to make headway against it, is almost sure to be drifted to the southwest.

Striking resemblance between the "Kuro Siwo" and the Gulf Stream may be traced—such as the coincidences in their recirculation, and in the strata of cold water lying in the longitudinal direction of each of them.

The influence of the Kuro-Siwo upon the climates of Japan and the west coast of North America is, as might be expected, as striking as that of the Gulf Stream on the coast bordering the North Atlantic. From the insular position of Japan, with the intervening sea between it and the continent of Asia, it has a more equable climate than we enjoy in the United States, and since the counter current of the Kuro-Siwo does not make its appearance on the eastern shores of the islands south of the Straits of Singar, and as these islands, in a geographical position, have a more easterly direction than our coast, the Kuro-Siwo, unlike the Gulf Stream, sweeps along its shore, giving a milder climate to that portion of the empire than is enjoyed in corresponding latitudes in the United States.

The softening influence of the Kuro-Siwo is felt on the coasts of Oregon and California, but in a less degree, perhaps, than those of the Gulf Stream on the coasts of Europe, owing to the great width of the Pacific ocean over the Atlantic.

Still, the waters are so mild in Puget's Sound, in lat. 47 deg. north, that snow rarely falls there, and the inhabitants are never enabled to fill their ice houses for the summer, and vessels trading to Petropaulovski and the coast of Kamtschatka, when becoming unwieldy from accumulation of the ice in their hulls and rigging, run over to a higher latitude on the American coast, and thaw out, in the same manner that vessels frozen up on our own coast retreat again into the Gulf Stream until favored by an easterly wind.

Commodore Perry and several of our leading shipmasters engaged in the Pacific commerce were present during the reading of Lieutenant Bent's paper.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We often hear of a man "being in advance of his age," but who ever heard of a woman being in the same predicament?

The best actions we never recompense, and the worst are seldom chastised.

The Loss of our Steamships.

An interesting article in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine recalls events, which at their occurrence we thought never would be forgotten, but which, nevertheless, has passed away from the public mind. A few hearts, wounded by the deadly catastrophe, bear their ineffable marks, but how soon others have forgotten all.

Since 1853, twelve steamships lost at sea have cost 1,250 human lives, and \$7,250,000 of property. The Independence sunk with 120 lives in the Pacific, and the Tennessee and the St. Louis followed, total wrecks. The Humboldt and the San Francisco were wrecked in the Atlantic in the same year. The Franklin, City of Philadelphia, and Yankee Blade, fell in the catalogue of 1854, and the City of Glasgow, with 480 lives, the Arctic with hundreds more precious lives, were the crowning catastrophes of that year.

In 1855, we have the sinking of the North Carolina, and the stranding of the Golden Age, which last, however, was saved and repaired.

In these vessels there were 7,000 lives jeopardized, and \$11,000,000 of property.

In some of these cases an irresistible power, against which no skill or foresight could be expected to guard, controlled the event; but a close examination shows not only that in a majority of instances, the accident might have been averted, but that with the resources which prudent owners and officers might easily provide, the calamity might have been repaired. The winds and waves have had some victims, but haste and improvidence have had still more.

The Christian Intelligencer has the following first rate notice of Rev. H. W. Beecher. They were suggested by the reported remark of Mr. Beecher, at one of his evening meetings, that, "though he was a peace man, he had the greatest regard for Sharpe's rifles, and for that pluck which induced those New England men to use them."

"We don't care a button for Mr. Beecher's opinions on any subject, and therefore can't be much disturbed by them. But the above language leads us to infer that probably a good corporal was spoiled in the attempt to make a good minister. The fanaticism which would smirke on the chariot of civil war—and then smirkingly and piously profess a love for peace—belongs to an order of philanthropy which, we hope and trust, is limited to the Salt-petre Pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn."

Old Roger and the Brahmin Poo-Poo were crossing Chelsea ferry, when the Brahmin, who fancies there is a strong resemblance between the river Mystic and the Ganges, remarked, as he took off his turban, "Now, by Buddha, but this ferrige is a treat to me—a perfect feast!" "Yes, sir," said old Roger, "but do you know that in thus participating in it you subject yourself to a suspicion of having become a Jew?" The Brahmin frowned as darkly as the smoke of the glass works in South Boston, visible from the boat, and demanded an explanation. "Because," said the old wag, "you call it a feast, and thus it becomes the feast of the pass over." The Brahmin fixed his eyes on the summit of the Bunker Hill monument, and puffed his hookah in expressive silence.—Boston Post.

SELF-SUSTAINING. The State of New York has been more successful than governments usually are in making administrative departments self-sustaining. It appears by the Governor's message that the bank department is wholly paid for out of the vaults of the banks. The railroad commissioners are paid for by the railroad companies. The convicts at Auburn earn the expense of their own incarceration. The emigration commissioners derive their fund from the purses of the emigrants. The saltworks pay for their own superintendence and extension. The pay of the militia comes out of the fines of their own delinquents.

PENALTY OF ADULTERATION IN FRANCE. A wine-dealer, named Dentaud, residing in the Rue St. Louis au Marais, was condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to 50f. fine and fifteen days' imprisonment for adulterating his wine. The sentence of the court was also ordered to be printed and posted up at his door as a warning to his customers. Another wine-dealer named Grumel, residing in the Rue Montorgueil, was condemned to similar penalties for the same offense.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE. We deeply regret to have to announce the appearance on this coast, thus early the present season, of the devastating grasshopper. The Oregon Statesman learns, from a gentleman in from the Umpqua, that the grasshoppers are already beginning to make their appearance in that valley. They are very small now. It is feared that the country is again to be blighted with them this summer.

THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

The long drought which has been experienced in this State during the present season, and which has been more severely felt in the Southern portion than elsewhere, has turned attention to the mode of counteracting its effects by the process of irrigation. A copious supply of water upon the arid ranches would have prevented the loss of many thousands of cattle, whose value, if expended in sinking Artesian wells, would doubtless have been found sufficient to procure an abundance of fresh, sweet water, capable, under proper management, of preventing the disaster in a very considerable degree. Dry seasons in this State are not unfrequent, and the old residents can enumerate many which have occurred within the period of their own recollection. As it is safe to presume that this climate will not change materially in the future, though slight local modifications may be produced by the clearing away of forests and by breaking up the soil in particular districts, and as the natural rivulets are comparatively few and small, the importance of obtaining a supply of water from Artesian wells becomes apparent. Wherever the experiment of boring has been fully tried in any of the sand-stone or slate regions in this State it has been successful. Indeed, it could not be otherwise than successful, except in localities which are of primary formation. The widely current report that, in the valley of San Jose the water of Artesian wells was impregnated with mineral properties deleterious to health and destructive to vegetation, is flatly contradicted by one of the papers published there, which regards the rumor as a fabrication by some of the land owners or claimants, set afloat to deter miners from settling in that delightful valley. If Artesian wells are found to be so highly beneficial there that one league of irrigated land is found to be more productive and valuable than five leagues of the natural and unwatered soil, the advantages of an extensive introduction of Artesian wells here will be in a greater proportion. There is ordinarily less rain here during a year than there is in that valley, and probably fewer dense fogs.

We regard this matter as eminently worthy of the careful attention and consideration of land holders in this section of the State, whether they are farmers with a few acres or rancheros with many leagues, and we have full confidence that the amount, judiciously expended in sinking Artesian wells will prove to be insignificant in comparison with the value of the benefits which will result from them.

During the past week several large bands of cattle have passed through this city on their way to the northern part of the State. They were all quite lean and thin and will hardly be fit for slaughter this season. The late rain has much improved the pasturage in this county and on many of the ranches the cattle will soon be in a marketable condition. In the counties of Los Angeles and San Diego, where less rain has fallen than here, vegetation, we learn, is backward and scanty upon all those lands which are not supplied artificially with water. Wherever the land is susceptible of irrigation no difficulty is experienced in producing luxuriant and abundant crops. The feracity of the soil is astonishing, and there is scarcely a plant or crop which grows in the temperate zones that does not bountifully thrive and mature when cultivated here under favorable circumstances. The agricultural resources of this southern part of the State have hardly begun to be generally appreciated or known. Little attention has been devoted to the business of farming in comparison with that bestowed upon stock raising. The remoteness of a market in which agricultural produce might be disposed of, and the expense of transporting a crop by the imperfect mode of communication which has heretofore existed, has prevented the employment of capital, save to a very limited extent, in agriculture. As this part of the State becomes more thickly peopled, these

inconveniences will in a measure be remedied. Roads will be opened to the various embayments from the fertile valleys and the rates of freight be cheapened on the coast as soon as increased trade creates competition among freight carriers.

Court Sessions.

REGULAR TERM, MONDAY, April 7th.

Present—The Hon. Charles Fernald, County Judge; and Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Associate Justice.

The minutes of the last term were read and approved.

The Sheriff not being present, neither in person nor by deputy, it was ordered that a rule be entered that the Sheriff show cause at the next sitting of this Court why he was not in attendance in person or by Deputy at this session.

WEDNESDAY, April 9th.

Present—Hon. Charles Fernald, president; and Antonio de la Palma y Mesa and Cayetano Arenas, Associate Justices.

The Sheriff was called but did not appear either in person or by deputy.

The minutes of the former session were read and approved.

The Court ordered that the Sheriff summon from the body of the county and return before it on Monday, the 14th inst., twenty-four persons electors of the county and qualified to serve as Grand Jurors for the present term.

The appeal calendar was then called, and the case of the People vs. Valentin Calderon was taken up. This appeal was prosecuted by the defendant from a sentence imposed by Mr. de la Palma y Mesa, a Justice of the Peace of the 2nd township. R. G. Glenn, Esq., appeared as counsel for the appellant and Charles E. Huse, District Attorney, for the respondents. After hearing the evidence in the cause the judgment of the Justice of the Peace was reversed.

The case of the People vs. Joaquin Marroquin Charia de los Santos was then taken up. R. G. Glenn, Esq., being counsel for the prisoner and the District Attorney appearing for the people. This was a charge of petit larceny, of which the defendant had been found guilty by Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail, where he has been lying for four weeks. The judgment was reversed.

The Court then adjourned until Monday, April 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Probate Court.

MONDAY, April 7th.

Present, the Hon. Charles Fernald, Probate Judge.

The minutes of the Court were read and approved.

In the matter of the last Will of Carmen Dominguez, deceased: The hearing of the petition of the heirs of the testator for the distribution of the property now in the hands of the Executrix, which was continued at the last sitting, was taken up and the prayer of the petition was denied, on the ground that legal notice of the application for distribution had not been given.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

The ladies of Monterey held a Fair recently, the proceeds of which were appropriated for an enclosure of the "Encinal Cemetery." An example worthy of imitation.

This morning there was a brisk shower, which commenced at sunrise and lasted during about three hours.

The New York Day Book says that the first cost of the Central Park is over five millions of dollars. The annual interest of this sum, at seven per cent., is \$350,000. The total cost of the Park, when properly laid out and ornamented, will be not less than ten millions of dollars. The property owners assessed for benefit, pay, in the first instance, for the Park, about \$1,600,000, the annual interest on which sum, at seven per cent., is \$112,000. This tax is imposed on property (mostly unimproved) in extent not much greater than twice the area of the park.

The sentence of Adalbert Hoepke, convicted of murder in the Fourth District Court, and sentenced to be hung on the 4th of May next, has been commuted by Gov. Johnson to imprisonment in the State Prison for one year. A petition, numerously signed, had been presented to the Governor requesting him to interpose Executive clemency.

An important legal decision has been recently made in Boston, to the effect that if a man so places his property as to prevent its being attached, he may be declared an insolvent debtor, and his property be seized and distributed as such, whether he be actually insolvent or not.

E. H. Jansen, late State Treasurer of Wisconsin, is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of \$39,000.

Later from Salt Lake.

Through the politeness of Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Calisher & Cohen, San Bernardino, says the Los Angeles Star, we were furnished with dates of the Deseret News from February 6th to the 27th, inclusive, in advance of the mail. The news is not of much importance.

On the 2d of February an adjourned meeting of the friends of the measure for carrying a daily express from the Missouri river to California, was held in the Tabernacle at Great Salt Lake City. Speeches were made by several of the prominent men of the territory, and Gov. Young, at the close of his remarks, individually offered to take stock and furnish 300 miles of the route. One thousand miles were subscribed for.

The Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret are preparing copy for the publication of elementary school books in the new alphabet.

The News of the 27th contains an account of fresh disturbances with the Indians, and contains a proclamation from the Governor giving instructions to the people how to act in the premises, so as to prevent the recurrence of such acts of violence.

It seems, from what we can gather from the News, that for some time past a few Indians in Utah and Cedar Valleys have been disposed to be mischievous, stealing cattle and horses when opportunity offered, threatening to kill cattle when they pleased, and resisting a legal examination into their conduct. Matters were in this condition until recently, when some Indians killed two herdsmen on the west side of Utah Lake on the 21st, or early on the 22d, and another herdsmen is missing.

On the 22d a posse of ten men, with writs from the first and second U. S. District Courts, called at an Indian camp near the South Fort, in Cedar county, to arrest the Indians named in those writs.

Soon as the attempt was made to execute the writs, the Indians showed fight and fired upon the officers, and in the melee one Indian and one squaw were killed, the latter accidentally, and George Carson was mortally wounded, and died about 2 o'clock A. M. of the 23d.

STILL LATER. From the Mail Carrier we learn that a famine almost prevails in the Territory.

The snow that had fallen was immense, averaging from two to three feet. Stock were dying in large numbers. It is estimated that Livingston & Kincaid have lost since the middle of February fifteen hundred head, Gen. C. C. Rich a herd of two hundred, and large numbers belonging to the Church. Provisions of all kinds were scarce, and some of the settlers were living on bran. One family informed the Carrier they had not eaten anything for three days. The snow was so deep that the mail was strapped on to the hounds of the fore wheels and the balance of the wagon thrown away. In addition to their other afflictions, an Indian war was ravaging the country, and nine whites had been killed. The chief of the tribe, Squash-head, had been taken prisoner, who fearful of being executed, committed suicide, by cutting his throat, in prison. This Chief, after the death of the renowned Walker, assumed command of the tribe, and has lived in peace with the whites until this outbreak. It is presumed, however, since the death of their Chief, the Indian hostilities will be easily quelled.

MARRYING IN CALIFORNIA. The Golden Era gives the following wholesome piece of advice to the ladies who come to this State with the expectation of marrying men of fortune:

Why females in California do not more readily command good husbands can be attributed as much (we ought to say more) to the outrageous value which they put upon themselves, as to a want of resolution in the men. They come here with the modest expectation of marrying a barrel of double eagles, and selecting a battalion of suitors; and it takes them some time to hope for anything here. A wife, for instance, that an honest mechanic might select as his equal, would scorn his overtures; while such an one as would listen to him, Satan himself wouldn't have.

LYNCHING IN SONOMA COUNTY. The San Francisco Chronicle says that on the 22d ult. a mob composed of some twenty or thirty men, styling themselves the "Mountain Rangers and Sonoma Regulators," assembled at the house of Barnett Barnes, in Anderson's Valley, to try the case of an individual accused of living in adultery with a woman whose husband was absent in the mines. After a brief but satisfactory hearing of the testimony, it was resolved to give the culprit forty lashes, a coat of tar and feathers, and "notice to quit" within two hours after the operation, on pain of severer punishment. As there was no tar to be had, the executors of the mandate were obliged to resort to pitch from the fir tree, which proved to be an excellent substitute.

THE UNION HOTEL. This house, so famous in the annals of San Francisco, is to be re-opened in a few days. The Chronicle says: "The rent is \$600 per month. Three years ago the sum of \$140,000 was lent on the lot and house, and in the summer of 1853 the cigar stand (a little crib near the door) brought a monthly rent of \$600. The taxes on the house and lot amounted for the past year to more than \$300 a month.

California Figs.

The Monterey Sentinel of a recent date contains an article upon the culture of the fig tree. We extract the following:

The fig in its different varieties, appears to be especially adapted to the climate and soil of California. From the first settlement of the country it has taken kindly and generously to the soil. Near Los Angeles, San Diego and San Buenaventura it yields the finest crops with but little care; and it is said that the fruit is nearly equal to similar species of the tree grown in Greece and Turkey.

At the Mission of San Antonio in Monterey county, which is situated in a warm dry valley at an altitude of some 1200 feet, it succeeds to perfection; the fruit, which is of the small black variety, is of excellent flavor. At this Mission grow luxuriantly the pomegranate, the grape, the quince, the prickly pear, the olive, the peach, the apricot and the apple. The cultivation of these fruits, with an artesian well, might be extended indefinitely in that vicinity, as they have all admirably succeeded for the last seventy years.

The fig is planted by slips like the willow and the olive, and will grow anywhere in California where the frosts are not severe, the fogs too heavy and cold, or the ground too wet or too dry.

The fig was grown in the Spanish times of the Padres in the gardens of all the Missions from San Diego to Sonoma. It succeeded best at San Luis Rey, Los Angeles, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara and San Antonio. Since 1850 it has been found to succeed admirably in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley, and particularly in some of the warm valleys of the Sierra Nevada. Upper California before 1848 was supplied with dried figs, raisins and currants in abundance from the gardens of Lower California near La Paz, Loreto and Cape San Lucas; the quality of these dried fruits was excellent.

CANAL. The Surveyor General gives the following as the length and cost of some of the most important canals in California:—The Bear River and Auburn canal cost \$650,000, and extends seventy-three miles, with branches extending many more; South Fork canal \$400,000 first expended, and their work sold to pay the debts contracted above this sum; Natoma canal, length of main trunk forty miles, branches about the same, cost \$150,000; Tuolumne Water Company ditch, assessed value \$275,000—length of ditch and branches fifty miles; Tuolumne Hydraulic ditch, length six miles, cost \$300,000; Street's ditch or Shaw's Flat Water Company, cost \$175,000, length sixty miles; Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company, cost \$300,000, length fifty miles.

THE ICE TRADE OF THE INTERIOR. Two thousand tons of ice have been cut on the head waters of the American River this winter, by Mr. B. Tallman, which the Sacramento Union thinks will be amply sufficient to supply the interior markets as well as that of Sacramento. He has contracted to deliver the article for 7 cents per lb.—5 cents cheaper than the ruling rates of last summer. Mr. Tallman has erected nine ice houses in the mining towns of the northern part of the State. A project for cutting ice from Lake Bigler, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, started last year, but the enterprise seems to have died out. From all accounts it is evident that portions of California will not for the future depend upon Sitka for the supply of the frozen element.

FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA. We are told by a gentleman from Santo Tomas, says the San Diego Herald of March 29th, that a sad state of affairs exists in that section, trouble having arisen between the old military officials and the new ones, and that several of the old soldiers have been thrown into prison and others obliged to leave the country in order to save themselves from sharing the same fate. The troops are in almost starving condition and large numbers are deserting every day. Out of some two hundred soldiers who arrived some months ago only thirty or forty remain.

THE WAGON ROAD. The Marysville Herald, in an article upon the efforts being made to secure the construction of an immigrant road over the continent, says: "If the movement were properly made and energetically followed, there is no doubt that a hundred thousand signatures could be obtained to a petition to Congress for the object named. The present moment is opportune. The possibility of a war with England would prove one of the strongest arguments in its favor. A war would render a military road indispensable, and a railroad would necessarily follow that."

ENORMOUS YIELD. We were shown, the other day, by Mr. Smith Mitchell, over two quarts of shelled beans, the product of two beans. The beans are the common bush beans, and were raised by Mr. Mitchell on the Saratoga Ranch, half a mile from town. There were 1331 full grown pods from the two beans planted. This yield equals anything we ever heard of, and shows that the soil of our country is fruitful of other produce than gold.—*Sonora Herald.*

Two lines of steamers have been recently established between New York and Europe. Cunard puts four steamers between New York and Havre, and Abraham Bell & Sons a line to London, touching at Cork.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM. Congress, it is expected, will do something this session toward the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, similar to that which forms the basis of our coinage. Other countries are moving in the same direction, and it is quite probable that in a few years all the commercial and civilized countries will have adopted a similar system, which would greatly facilitate the operations of trade and commerce. A gentleman in New York, Mr. Felton, we see, has started the subject at this time by a lecture upon it, in which he proposes to supercede all the present tables of weights and measures by a graduated series, in which each denomination shall be exactly ten times greater than its next inferior. For instance: in the scale of weights he would have ten scruples one drachm, ten drachms one ounce, ten ounces one pound, ten pounds one stone, ten stones one cwt., ten cwt. one ton. Apply to such tables the decimal currency as to prices, and the parts of a pound would exactly correspond with the parts of a dollar. An article at one dollar per pound would be one dime per ounce, one cent per drachm, and one mill per scruple. The same principle applies to all the departments of weights and measures. Mr. F. contends that the introduction of this system would greatly simplify commercial transactions of all kinds, and do away with most of the difficulties which beset the study of numbers.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK. On the 30th of January the Chile war steamer Cazador left Talcahuano, having on board three hundred and fifty-eight people, eighty-six of whom were soldiers, four officers, one hundred and eighty women, fourteen passengers, ten children, and a crew of sixty-eight men. A little before 8 P. M., of the same day, in a smooth sea, and making about nine knots, she ran upon a rock south of Maule, and immediately commenced sinking. An order was at once given to lower the boats, and in the attempt one was unfortunately upset. The other three reached the shore in safety, about five hundred yards distant—the first one carrying the commander, Captain Cabes, the Purser, one passenger, and twelve sailors. Out of the whole number of unfortunate people on board only forty-three were saved, and only one female escaped. The captain has been placed under arrest, and is to be tried by court martial.

THE NATION'S EXTRAVAGANCE. For the year ending August 31, 1855, we Americans imported from Europe, for our own heads and those of our wives and daughters, \$1,982,560 worth of bonnets, of silk, straw, and leghorn, and of hats and caps. Yet how few of the head pieces one sees give evidence of having been sent for 3000 miles away. All are seemingly home-made. In that same year Young and Old America treated themselves to \$3,732,850 worth of watches, chronometers, and clocks of European make. Their appetite, too, for foreign jewelry was baited with \$974,120 worth of the article, upon which, without sighing, they paid a duty of thirty per cent. Of leather to cover their hands and feet, they sent across the ocean and bought to the tune of \$3,069,860—enough to hide-bind the nation and sicken it in various ways.

The Scientific American says that the right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle machine was recently sold for \$35,000, and a portion of Robertson's sewing machine—the invention which can be carried in the pocket—has been sold for \$30,000. Howe's patent sewing machine yields, it is said, \$30,000 for license to use it, and Singer's machine puts \$75,000 into the pockets of its owners. Rights to the use of a corn planter have been sold to the amount of \$30,000. Clark's patent pump sold for \$20,000, and Cremer's patent car brake sold for \$200,000. Such rewards as these are encouraging to mechanical genius.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND. On the outer voyage to Australia of the Ben Nevis, Capt. Heron, says the Philadelphia Gazette in latitude 44 41 south, and in same longitude as the Crozets, came unexpectedly upon land. Supposing it was the Crozets, he steered 120 miles south, and was astonished to find himself at the Crozets. He describes the new island as the highest he had ever seen, for the mountain ridge on it seemed to be as high as the Andes. The Crozets are in a line with Prince Edward's island, Mariam, and Kerquelin's island.

The Spirit of the Age, of Sacramento, gives the following:

On Saturday evening, a speaker at the American ratification meeting in front of the Orleans Hotel, got upon the stand, and after stretching himself, and pulling up his shirt collar, said: "Fellow citizens, I am a very common man." A bystander replied: "You are right, old fellow." The speaker did not appear to observe the force of the remark, but his auditory soon made the discovery.

The Boston Post says of Barnum that it is rather a singular fact that an immense fortune, obtained by humbug and deception, should be abstracted from its possessor by the same means it was acquired.

Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Professor C. C. Felton, of Harvard College, Mass., have been appointed by the Senate to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian institution.

Later from Mexico.
The San Francisco Herald has the following summary of Mexican news. Dates are to the 8th of March:

The following exportations from the ports of the Republic of Mexico are prohibited: All Mexican antiquities, unless by special permit of the government; gold and silver in plate, dust, or bars; mineral quartz, of gold or silver, unless in small quantities and the permission of government. The following goods and effects may be exported by paying the duties attached to them: Gold, coined or worked, 1 1/2 per cent.; silver, coined, 3 1/2 per cent.; worked silver, 7 per cent. All the gold and silver exported by ships of war, or other vessels, shall not be received on board without a permit, and a receipt showing that the above named tariff has been paid.

The immigration movement of the Spanish and Californian population into the State of Sonora is not abandoned by the Mexicans. We find in the Monitor, of the 6th inst., a long communication published from a member of the committee, recommending Don Jesus Ysla's plan of colonizing to the Minister of Colonization. The subject has been taken into consideration, and the Minister promises a speedy and favorable disposition of the matter.

We extract the following paragraph from a letter of the President of the Republic to Don Juan I. de la Garza: "The Division of Villareal, of 5500 men and 18 guns, is on the road from Mexico to Puebla. The Brigade Moreno, 1200 strong, is at Otumba, advancing upon Puebla. Ghilardi's Brigade, 2000 strong and 6 guns, start tomorrow morning, and I expect every moment 700 men and 3 guns, commanded by Senor Doblado. Haro has not augmented his force by one man, so that his miserable 3000 traitors will not be able to resist for a single moment, and must succumb to our army. I hope it will be without great effusion of blood."

Durango is in a perfect state of peace, having completely adopted the plan of Ayutla. We read in the Euzen Republicano that Senor Baecena, a native of the State, has been sent there as Governor. They feel confident that, considering his well known patriotism and energy, he will not neglect anything tending to promote the prosperity of the State of Durango.

It would appear by a notice published by the Postmaster General of Mexico that the reactionists have detained the English mail at Puebla, sending only four or five despatches addressed to the Minister of Great Britain. This execrable violation of everything sacred, even to barbarians, is well worthy, say the papers of Mexico, of those reactionists, who appear to have lost every sense of honor.

The Monitor Republicano, of the 6th, says: "It would appear that the reactionists attempted a movement to abandon Puebla before the arrival of the national forces sent against them; but seeing that the people, upon whom they reckoned, began to disband on all sides, they have resolved not to move from the city."

By the Siglo of the 7th inst. we find that the representation of Her Britannic Majesty in Mexico has demanded from D. Antonio de Haro the whole correspondence which was abstracted by the reactionists under his order, from the courier on his passage through Puebla, because, says the Minister, the letters were under and protected by the English seal.

We are able, says the Siglo of the 7th, to give as quite certain the following news: His Excellency the President has reached the territory of Tlaxcala, where he was received everywhere with the greatest cordiality, and many proofs of the most enthusiastic attention. At San Marten he reviewed all the troops, who have not had a single casualty. A great number of citizens of all classes presented themselves as volunteers. The headquarters are going to be established at Rio Prieto. The authorities of all the country have protested their faithful adherence to the Supreme Government; and commissioners from the population have gone to provide supplies for the army of the nation, and they refused to accept any remuneration. The Major-General of the Brigade of Castillo presented himself at the outpost of the President, and threw himself on his mercy. The reactionists have recalled all their advanced guards, and they have concentrated all their forces in the streets of Puebla. Hostilities are expected to begin very shortly.

The Siglo speaks of a long communication from Admiral (?) Zermu, of La Paz notoriety. We hope soon to know the details of this Quixotic expedition, which nobody seems to know anything about.

A universal exhibition of breeding cattle, implements, and French and foreign agricultural products, will open in Paris on the 23d of May next, and continue open until the 7th of June, to be re-opened on the 22d of May, 1857, and close on the 6th of June following. Premiums and gold and silver medals will be distributed for all the cattle, tools, and products adjudged to deserve them.

A man recently committed suicide in Leeds, England, by running a red-hot poker down his throat.

The population of Kansas is computed at about 60,000

A PROPHECY FULFILLED. Capt. Jonathan Carver, who published his travels in the Northwest in 1777, uttered the following prophecy in relation to the California mines:

This extraordinary range of mountains [the Rocky Mountains, which he calls the Shining Mountains] is calculated to be more than three thousand miles in length, without any very considerable intervals, which I believe surpasses anything of the kind in the other quarters of the globe. Probably in future ages they may be found to contain more riches in their bowels than those of Hindostan and Malabar, or than are produced in the golden coast of Guinea; nor will I except even the Peruvian mines. To the west of these mountains, when explored by future Columbuses or Raleighs, may be found other lakes, rivers, and countries, full fraught with all the necessaries or luxuries of life; and where future generations may find an asylum, whether driven from their country by the ravages of lawless tyrants, or by religious persecutions, or reluctantly leaving it to remedy the inconveniences arising from a superabundant increase of inhabitants; whether, I say, impelled or allured by hopes of commercial advantages, there is little doubt that their expectations will be fully gratified in these rich and inexhausted climes.

The Alta California says that the Gadsden purchase abounds in valuable copper and silver mines. In regard to the copper mines it says:

Ten tons of this ore are now in this city. The cost per ton of landing the ore at this port is estimated in round numbers to be \$100. It is claimed to be worth from \$350 to \$400 per ton here, and even more in England, where it can be shipped as ballast in homeward bound vessels. The ore contains a considerable proportion of silver.

Some one calculates that there are now over thirty thousand plaining machines in the United States, each doing sixty men's work. If they should all be discontinued, it would require eighteen hundred thousand men to perform the same labor—a number nearly equalling three times the population of New York!

About thirty years ago a new city jail was built at Norwich, England. A gallows was made by a man of the name of Stratford, to be used when required, over the gateway. Within a few years this Stratford was hung on it for poisoning, and there has never been any occasion to use it since. He thus became his own first and last victim.

It was stated in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce recently, that within a circuit of some sixty or seventy miles in Ohio, 1,500,000 tons of tobacco were raised annually.

There are 217 lawyers in San Francisco, to say nothing about the 500 "confidence" or "free lunch" individuals who claim to be members of the legal profession.

M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has a live hog whose live weight is 1200 pounds. He measures nine feet from the end of the snout to the root of the tail.

The police of Berlin have forbidden newspapers to admit advertisements for wives and husbands, on the ground that they are contrary to propriety.

Nine hundred and sixty millions pounds of sugar were consumed in the United States the past year, averaging about forty pounds for every man, woman, and child.

The New Orleans True Delta says there is now on exhibition in that city a horse twenty-one hands high, and weighing two thousand and sixty pounds.

The snow in some parts of Virginia has been deeper during the past winter than it has been at any period within the last sixty years.

There are two millions and a half of farmers in the United States to feed twenty-five million of folks.

The boot and shoe trade of Cincinnati is said to be over four millions of dollars annually.

Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } April 3d, 1856.
Santa Barbara County, }

Sealed Proposals
WILL be received at the office of the County Clerk of Santa Barbara County, in the city of Santa Barbara, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 5th day of May next, for the building of a COUNTY JAIL for said County, in conformity with the plan and specifications as now on file in said office.

By order of the Hon. Board of Supervisors of said County.
ap33 GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } March 24th, 1856.
Santa Barbara County, } In Probate Court.

IN the matter of the last Will and Testament of Leonard Ayala de Burrough, 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 28th day of April next, 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.
ap33 GEORGE D. FISHER, Probate Clerk.

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—
In chests, half chests, and caddies.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

50 KEGS E. BOSTON SYRUP—
Ex Laura Bevan
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.
ja24 State street.

JUSTICES' BLANKS for sale at
THIS OFFICE.

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 they can procure them in San Francisco.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n29 tf
ASSISTANT Q. R. MRS OFFICE,
FORT TEJON, Cal., March 15, 1856. }

Sealed Proposals
WILL be received at my office until 12 o'clock M., May 1st, for delivering at this "Post" Seventy-Five Tons (more or less) SALT CURED HAY,

the same to be delivered and stacked during the summer at the expense of the Contractor, in such quantities as I may direct.
Bids for the above or portions thereof will be received.
The customary Bonds will be required.
A. W. KIRKHAM,
Capt. and Assistant Q. R. M.

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.
mh27

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 Salon," 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, No. 45 Bardillo's building, State street, Santa Barbara.
WM. A. STREETER.
mh27

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.
ROSSELL FORBUSH,
THOMAS DENNIS.
Santa Barbara, March 20, 1856. my20 tf

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. d27 tf

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 Drills;
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea. Drills; 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings; Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims; Keystone, Jewett City, and Octonora stripes; Merrimac, Cochecho, Cenesstoga and Allen's Prints; White and orange, blue & white, green & orange ducks; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 900 to 10; Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans; Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls; White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, Blue and large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, ap33 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

FARMING UTENSILS—
A full assortment now on hand and for sale by
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and hlf bbls—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

Advertisements.

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. my24 tf

Gilbert & Hedges'
SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS,
IN CONNECTION WITH
G. H. Wines & Co.'s California, Oregon, Atlantic and European Express.

HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.
Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasure received, forwarded, and INSURED at all our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, as we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All we ask is a trial.
GILBERT & HEDGES.
F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. o4 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;
ARNO, Captain Hiller;
N. PIERCE,
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.
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received or forwarded free of storage and drayage. ja3

Just Received,
A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine A. DOORHS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by
FORBUSH & DENNIS,
n8 tf State street.

Notice.
WM. 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. fe7 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. au23 tf

American House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Cota street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times.
W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor. ja3 tf

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 the 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. je7 3m

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER
For sale by
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—
A large Invoice just received.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

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

Agent in Santa Barbara—THOMAS DENNIS.
Any orders left with him will be duly forwarded and meet with prompt attention. see tf

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

MORRIS MINER,
(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS),
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ja3 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

CHARLES E. HUSE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SANTA BARBARA. o11

Avisos.

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

A CABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de rechura 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,
Abarrotos,
Vinos,
Silleria,
Baquetas,
Espuelas,
Frenos.

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

Expreso de la Costa Meridional!
Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,

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

HABIENDONOS juntado con la casa antedicha, ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepasadas por qualquiera casa en California.
Cartas, paquetes, fardos y tesoro recibidos, llevados y asegurados en todos nuestros despachos en la Costa Meridional, hasta el ultimo momento, paratodas las partes de California, Oregon, los Estados Atlanticos y Europa.
La atencion sera dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, que seran mandadas con presteza a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que refiere al negocio de un expreso sera cuidado y ejecutado prontamente siendo resueltos a no ser vencidos por qualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba.
GILBERT Y HEDGES.
F. PUIG Y HERMANO,
o11 tf Agentes, Santa Barbara.

Caleas.
EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEAS Y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y lantanas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carretas.
WM. S. THOMPSON,
Cota Street,
entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny,
my24 3m San Francisco

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

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

Libreria Espanola
W. SCHLEIDEN,
San Francisco, calle de Sacramento,
2 puertas abajo de Montgomery.

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

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

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

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

500 QR. SACKS FLOUR—
Martinez and Golden Gate Mills.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State Street.

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

10 TCS. AMES' HAMS—
Just received, ex schr Laura Bevan.
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

10 CASES SARDINES—halves and quarters—
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
ja24 State street.

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

THE GAZETTE.

How Sam Bates Got Caught.

Mr. Bates met Sally Jones for the first time at a quilting, and in sixty seconds after sight he determined to court her.

"What a darned, cussed sneak I was!" groaned Sam, as he turned that night on his sleepless pillow.

It is probable Sam Bates had never hearkened to the story of "Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia," or he would have been less credulous while thus listening to the whispers of fancy.

"Stop a minute, now, Miss Sally; I'll just get down and lift ye off." Sam essayed to dismount, but in so doing found that both feet were hopelessly fast in the stirrups.

"Oh, Sally Jones, into what an error did your kind heart betray you, to offer this unkind civility in the presence of the assembled county—admirers, rivals, and all!"

"Don't strike the critter, Sammy," said old Jones, "you'll gin him the poll evil; but just let me ongrith the saddle, and we'll git you loose in no time."

Two young ladies of Indianapolis, Indiana, who, by the by, belong to the bon ton, were riding in a buggy by themselves, and after driving through the most fashionable avenues, they concluded to try the plank road.

Mr. B. declared that his wife had five fulls—that she was beautiful, dutiful, youthful, plentiful and an armful.

A joker thinks he would not like to see George Law President, because we seldom see law and justice associated.

An Actress in Search of her Lover.

The following amusing anecdote is from the Courier des Etats Unis: One of the most beautiful actresses of a theatre on the Boulevards, received daily for about a month a little penny bouquet of violets.

While acting, she looked carefully around; at the boxes, the parquette, and even behind the scenes, but to no purpose; she saw nothing by which to recognize the man of bouquets; and thereupon she gave her imagination free reign, and the imagination of an actress is very similar to that of other folks.

"He must be in the house," thought the actress, and she peeped through a hole in the curtain. The audience had just commenced to assemble.

"Of your voice. You are indeed beautiful and charming, and happy are they who may approach you. What would I not give to be near you always!"

"Well," said she, "no signature—no name given? But let me see; here is a postscript." "P. S. If you are curious to know who writes you, look up at the fourth tier—my legs will hang over!"

"Johnny, does you love me?" "Well, Susy, I does." "How do you know you love me?" "Kase, Susy, whenever I looks at you my heart jumps up and knocks again my stomach so hard that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

"How should a husband speak to a scolding wife?—My dear, I love you still." Notice to Mariners.

The house is situated near the extremity, and on the highest part of Point Conception, elevated about 220 feet above the sea.

The latitude and Longitude of the Light, as given by the Coast Survey, are: Lat. 34° 26' 47" N. Long. 120° 25' 33" W.

The following magnetic bearings and distances in statute miles, are taken approximately from the chart of the coast of the same survey:

West end, San Miguel Island, S. 15° E. 24 miles. West end, Santa Cruz Island, S. 67° E. 33 miles. The light will be exhibited for the first time, on the night of the 1st of February, 1856, and thereafter every night from sunset to sunrise, until further notice.

By order of the Light House Board, HARTMAN BACHE, Maj. Topogr. Engrs. Br. Maj. Office 12th Light House District, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27th, 1855.

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

IOBBL. SUGAR CURED HAMS—Just received, and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

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

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

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

Watches and Chronometers REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California, fe7 1m

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. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

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., fe7 1m 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., fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Orders! Orders! TAKEN for any description of WATCHES, and forwarded to the manufacturers with dispatch. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., fe7 1m 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., fe7 1m 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., fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Extra Heavy and Fine GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S, fe7 1m 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., fe7 1m 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., fe7 1m 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., fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches, JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., fe7 1m 98 Montgomery st, corner California.

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, and all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goldard'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.

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower brand. 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, 237 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, my24 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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

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 coast, and is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage.

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

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 Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness. There is not in the catalogue of human maladies one more to be deprecated than this, as well as cause of present distress, as the ultimate results.

THE ARRANGEMENTS of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. my31tf

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For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czepakay 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. n15tf

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.

To those suffering from the Fevers peculiar to this coast, he would promise immediate relief. Call and consult with the Doctor at his Medical Institute.

DR. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Dyspepsia and Dysentery. Call all consults, consultation 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. n15tf

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPRIETARY, Self-disinfecting Agent, a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Gangrenous, and Cancerous Ulcers, Fetid Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Ureters, and all Catarrhus, Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czepakay's Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Powerful! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPRIETARY, Self-disinfecting Agent, a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Gangrenous, and Cancerous Ulcers, Fetid Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Ureters, and all Catarrhus, Eruptions and Diseases.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czepakay, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination. n15tf

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.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czepakay, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination. n15tf

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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 share of public patronage.

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 unexampled veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society.

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