

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. II.—NO. 51.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 103.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
KEEP & HUBBARD.
R. HUBBARD. W. B. KEEP.

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

Growth of the United States.

During the past year the prosperity of the United States has received an unexampled development. The various sources of true national wealth, the cultivation of new lands, the increase of the crops, the extension of manufactures, the working of mines, the import and export trade, foreign and home commerce, the construction and working of railroads, the growth and embellishment of cities, have all wonderfully increased, and, by adding largely to the capital of the country, have given such impulse and activity to business of all kinds that it has far surpassed the best results of any preceding year. This growth of prosperity is but partially shown by the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Government closes with the 30th of June, and while the results of those statements embrace and are largely affected by the business of the latter half of 1855, they do not include that of the latter half of 1856. An approximate idea of the business of the year can be formed by examining tables of the commerce and finances of New York in 1856. The transactions of the New York Clearing-house for 1856 show an increase of \$1,700,000,000, or thirty per cent. on those of 1855, making the total for the year amount to the enormous sum of \$7,300,000,000. The transactions of the London Clearing-house in 1856 amounted to \$4,772,000,000. They amount now probably to triple that sum. If so, the business of New York is equal to half that of London. In the imports and exports of New York there has been an increase of thirty-three per cent. on those of 1855. The increase in railroad traffic has been from twenty to thirty per cent.

The increase in the cultivation of new lands, one of the chief elements of our prosperity, is shown by the large sales of those lands, and by the grants of the public domain, amounting to seventeen million six hundred thousand acres, nearly four times the extent of Massachusetts, or more than Belgium and Holland united. Besides these large appropriations, Congress has granted during the year to railroads, or to States that will sooner or later partially make a similar disposition of them, about twenty-one million seven hundred thousand acres; making a total of sales and grants in a single year of thirty-nine million three hundred thousand acres, equal in extent to Virginia, or to almost a third of France. Notwithstanding the great decrease for so many years in the Federal domain, the public lands yet remaining unsold in the Territories are equal in extent to the present thirty-one States, or more than all Europe, except Russia. Farming and industrial production has kept pace with other departments. Its approximate value, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the returns of the census of 1840 and that of 1850, was, during the year 1856, about \$2,600,000,000, or triple that of 1850.

The Secretary estimates the value of the entire property of the United States, taxed and not taxed, at \$11,317,000,000, exclusive of the public domain. He estimates the population at 26,964,312.

At the close of 1855, there were 21,069 miles of railroad. There are now more than 24,000 miles. The telegraph, which does so much to diminish the loss of interest on capital, and to quicken business, by annihilating, as it were, the "magnificent distances" of our territory, now extends in almost every direction throughout the States. It is estimated that the aggregate length of our electric telegraph is from forty to fifty thousand miles.

Our merchant marine has made great progress during the year. There have been constructed two hundred and twenty-one steamers, and seventeen hundred and three sail vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 469,394 tons. Notwithstanding this large addition, the official lists show a decrease in the tonnage of the merchant marine on that of 1855 caused by a more careful examination of the old lists, the effect of which has been to drop from the account a large number of vessels sold abroad, lost, or long since condemned.

During the year the Federal Government has reduced its debt to twenty-five per cent. It now amounts to \$30,000,000, with a residue in the Treasury of \$22,000,000, after the payment of all demands. The President states that this debt can be entirely extinguished for the second time (it having been entirely liquidated in 1835-6) by the beginning of 1858, and he recommends that Congress take measures to prevent the injurious effects that would necessarily be produced by too great an accumulation of specie in the Treasury. The statements of the financial affairs of the various States show everywhere a high degree of prosperity. The different cities, counties, and railroads throughout the Union are in a like flourishing condition. The banks, except a few in the Eastern States, are also prosperous, in consequence of the prudent restrictions put upon their transactions by the several Legislatures, and by their own private directors. The Clearing-houses of New York and Boston, the former established in 1853, the latter in 1855, have a wide influence. They may be considered as the indispensable complement of the free banking system. To the salutary influence exercised by these institutions may be added that of the guarantee, first demanded of the banks by a law of the New York Legislature, and since exacted by the Legislatures of other States, of a deposit with the State to secure the redemption of bank notes. This latter regulation must prevent the risks of paper money, and the possibility of such excessive issues as preceded the crisis of 1837. The increasing proportion of gold as a circulating medium, since the acquisition of California, the system of specie payments adopted by the Government since 1840, and the safe rule for some time pursued by it, of making no loans whatever for any purpose, to associations, cities, counties, or States, are additional securities for the permanence of our moneyed and commercial prosperity.

It is thought by many that the development of the resources of the United States depends chiefly upon foreign capital. The fallacy of this idea is shown by our progress since the investment of foreign capital among us was checked, three years ago, by the prospect and subsequent actual existence of the Eastern war. In that time our foreign commerce has grown from \$499,000,000 to \$642,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent.; there has been a reduction in the national debt of \$41,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than the present debt; by \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, at premiums of ten and fifteen per cent., have been paid on European claims, and \$10,000,000 for the purchase of the Mesilla Valley, which equals in extent the kingdom of Belgium; our trade with Canada, under the new treaty, has increased from \$20,000,000, in 1853, to \$50,000,000 in 1856; our railroads, which in 1853 were hardly 16,000 miles long, are now, as already stated, over 24,000 in length; and the mines of California have supplied us with about \$170,000,000 in gold, which has paid for our foreign imports and furnished a residue sufficient for our domestic wants. This residue is obtained by deducting from \$170,000,000—the amount of gold received—\$129,000,000—the amount of specie exported—giving in three years an addition of \$41,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Meanwhile our tonnage has increased 1,200,000 tons, or twenty-five per cent.; the cultivation of new lands, judging by the sales of public lands, covers an extent of 27,000,000 acres, equal to the State of Ohio, or the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, while the total amount of land sold and granted for various objects has amounted to \$1,800,000 acres, almost equal to New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, or to the British Islands and Belgium. While the country has thus improved, villages have been transformed into cities, and cities have grown by the construction of buildings unequalled by any built in former years. In four years the number of post offices have increased twenty-five per cent., or from 20,901 in 1852 to 25,565 in 1856, showing the creation of 4,665 new centres of population in that short period.

Thus, year after year, are the United States advancing in material prosperity, and as a natural result of the development of their boundless resources, becoming, in a measure, independent of the aid of foreign capital, to which nothing but the desire to develop with still more startling rapidity their great natural advantages need now induce them to resort. A vast, bewildering estate of national wealth and glory is before them, which the great future offers to their eager hands. May they not madly forfeit the noble prize due to national virtue! Disunion and anarchy would snatch it from them; the preservation of peace, union, and republican liberty would insure to them its possession to eternity.—*Washington Globe*.

Lord Evelyn, son of the Earl of Bute, and an officer in the Guards, wore long mustachios, and appeared in the House of Commons, of which he was a member. One day, Mr. C—y thus addressed him: "My Lord, now that the war is over, won't you put your mustachios on the peace establishment?" "I do not exactly know whether I shall do that," replied his lordship; "but I would advise you to put your tongue on the civil list."

The Origin of Wheat.

It is a fact not generally known, that the origin of wheat and other cereals is involved in obscurity, for the old notion that wheat is indigenous in Central Asia, that starting point of the human race, has been exploded by the researches of modern botanists. History informs us when our forefathers first began to cultivate the carrot, gooseberry, currant, asparagus, beet-root and strawberry; but is silent as to when wheat, rye, oats, peas, maize, cucumbers and melons were known only as indigenous plants. Nowhere do the cereals exist as native; nowhere have they shown a tendency to run wild. If not preserved by human labor, they would apparently perish altogether.

In a late number of the *Edinburg Review* an able paper is devoted to discussing the origin of the cereals, especially of wheat. The writer states that there are two theories upon this subject. One considers races of plants to be immutable, and holds, therefore, that wheat existed once, nay, may still exist indigenously, somewhere. The other maintains that the cereal, as at present known, has been developed by cultivation. This is the opinion held by the writer in the *Review*, who even specifies the particular plant from which it has originated, as a grass growing wild on the Mediterranean, and known to botanists by the name of *ægilops*.

In confirmation of this hypothesis, may be adduced the fact that, wherever the early history of the cultivation of a species is known, it is found that man has first applied to his use a plant growing wild about him. He discovers some berry, for example, whose taste he likes, and in order to have it more plentifully, begins to plant it; the cultivated plant improves on the original one; he sows seeds from the best specimens, and at last a berry is obtained so superior to the one he first found growing wild that it could not be possible to trace its origin, if the process had not taken place under his own observation. Analogous to this, it is fair to presume, has been the origin of wheat. In fact, a French botanist, reasoning in this way, and observing many striking points of resemblance between the *ægilops* and wheat, undertook to develop the latter from the former, and by saving, year after year, the seed from such plants as appeared to approach nearer to its object, actually succeeded in his object. The plant thus obtained still continues to be cultivated, both by him and others, and to yield real *bona fide* wheat.

The opponents of the development thereof, however, maintain that the plant on which this experimentalist worked was an accidental hybrid or cross between the *ægilops* and the wheat growing in adjacent fields. In favor of this view, they adduce the fact that, by such a crossing artificially conducted, similar results have been produced. On the other hand, natural hybrids between grasses are as yet unknown to botanists. Moreover, when different sorts of wheat are grown together they never cross. A still more conclusive proof is the fact that hybrids are rarely maintained beyond the second generation, without an infusion of new vigor from the parent stock, in which case a gradual assimilation to the latter occurs. Hence, in the experiment which we have quoted had originated in a natural cross between the *ægilops* and wheat, the hybrid would either have perished after a year or two or have returned to its original type.

It is probable, therefore, that wheat never existed wild, but has been developed by cultivation from a rude plant. The *Edinburg Reviewer*, after reviewing the question in every aspect, comes to this opinion at last, and says nothing can shake his conviction unless wheat should be found really growing wild in some ravine of Central Asia.—*Phila. Ledger*.

We hear a great deal about the rich men of New York city, and one would suppose from the common talk, that there are hundreds of persons there who are worth millions of dollars. But a peep into the assessor's book shows that they are greatly overrated, or else they cheat the assessors and tax collectors. For instance, George Law is taxed with \$257,000, Moses H. Grinnell \$158,000, Cornelius Vanderbilt \$697,000, Wm. B. Astor less than \$4,000,000, R. B. Minnott \$159,000, W. H. Aspinwall \$248,000, F. B. Cutting \$179,000. These names are familiar to most folks, and the men have been supposed to be worth millions each. But when taxes are to be paid they turn out moderately wealthy. There is either a mistake in public opinion, or a great deal of their property escapes taxation.

A yam was recently exhibited at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, which was eight feet two inches long, two feet nine inches in circumference, and weighed 178 pounds. It was sent from Rio Janeiro.

The cars on the Galena and Chicago railroad are lighted with gas.

An Aboriginal Wake.

A correspondent of the *Melbourn (Australia) Argus* describes an aboriginal wake which he witnessed at Sale, Gipp's Island. The natives belonging to the more immediate vicinity of Sale, having committed a murder upon one of the Omeo blacks, and aggravating the atrocity by indulging their cannibal propensities in eating a portion of the body, were threatened with an avenging onslaught from the Omeo tribes. For greater security against such an attack, they came down close to the township, where they camped in bodies of from ten to twelve each. A man among them had been ill for some time, when, one evening, attention was attracted by a most unaccountable noise coming from the direction of their camp. The correspondent hurried down to the spot where the blacks were camped. The sick man was being held up in a standing posture by three of his comrades, who were bemoaning his fate with the most heart-rending sorrow. The entire camp—men, women and children—exhibited the most frantic grief, all the women and children not excepted, cutting their heads and bodies in a most shocking manner, with their waddies, tomahawks and other instruments of war. The dying man's life was ebbing fast. His supporters placed him in a sitting position. One held his hand to the fire and lifted it to the patient's face, desirous of counteracting the coldness which he felt creeping over it. His wife, the bereaved one, gave evidence of uncontrollable and maddening grief. With her nails she tore the skin off her cheeks, from her eyes downwards. This action she continued on the lacerated flesh until it became horrible to witness. Anon she would seize a tomahawk, and dash it with both hands against her legs. At last she threw herself forward as if to catch the last breath of her dying husband. The frantic excitement of every one present increases; the self-inflicted wounds are redoubled. The man is dead. The body is stretched out before the fire. Instantaneously each man ran to where he had placed his spear, and began stabbing himself in the legs. The howlings, the yellings, and wallings of agonized grief which accompanied this display, formed certainly the most imposing death dirge that fancy could ever have imagined. Next day they embowelled the body, intending to smoke it until nothing but skin and skeleton were left. Throughout the whole of three nights the entire bush resounded with their wallings.

FACTS ABOUT THE KORAN. The Koran was written about A. D. 610. Its general aim was to unite the professions of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God—whose unity was the chief point inculcated—under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet and the prophet. It was written in the Korish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him during a period of twenty-three years, by the Angel Gabriel. The style of the volume is beautiful, fluent and concise; and where the majesty and attributes of God are described it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ. According to Gibbon, the leading article of faith which Mahomet preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143, and into English and other European languages about 1763. It is a rhapsody of 3,000 verses, divided into 214 sections.

Dignity, says an exchange, is a very good thing in its way, but it won't do to have it in the way all the time. For instance, if the Ethiopian to whom you are indebted for a six months' wash bill, should venture to ask you for the pay, don't crush him with a rigid dignity, refusing meantime to pay the bill. That kind of dignity that restrains you from picking a drunken relative from the gutter, least it reveal your consanguinity; that kind which enables you to see a well-dressed individual two squares off, while you are quite blind to the hodman at your elbow; in fact every kind that discloses a gross and ungenerous nature had better be laid aside, and something more undignified substituted in its stead.

One of the most common and terrible kind of punishments inflicted upon disobedient boys, in Africa, is to rub red pepper in their eyes. Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond description, and it is a wonder that their sight is not entirely destroyed. I have never known, however, a case where any permanent injury was inflicted in this way. Adult offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast in the roof of a house and thoroughly smoked with pepper.

BOSTON BEFORE AND AFTER THE REVOLUTION. Long previous to the revolution in America I had repeatedly visited Boston. What a strange contrast after an absence of more than thirty years. In 1762, '64 and '65, it was the extreme of fanatic religious folly. As a sample: From sunrise to sunset on Sundays no person was permitted to go from house to house or walk the street, except going to and from a place of worship, without being liable to a fine or exposure to public shame in the stocks. When the young and old people walked out on Long Wharf to enjoy the cool air on summer evenings, so prim and demure were the young women, that it was jocularly said, before they walked out they were obliged to stand before a looking-glass to fold their arms properly and put their mouths in serious plaits, from out of which they were not to be disturbed until their return; and truly (eyes excepted) they moved more like automata than animated beings.

In 1791, I found a Roman Catholic chapel freely tolerated, and was entertained in a handsome crowded theatre; two circumstances which if I had ventured to predict when I first knew the place, I should have run some risk of being tarred and feathered. Not a single Jew was able to live there some time previous to the Revolution. Now there is an abundance, with every species of accommodation, bad as well as good, equal to any that can be found in the seaports and cities of Europe. In the market the difference was this: pigeons, that were formerly sold at two pence half-penny a dozen, and often given away at the close of the market, sold in 1794 from two shillings and sixpence to three shillings a dozen. Beef and mutton, that I have known sold at three half-pence and two pence, were sold from seven pence to ten pence a pound; with every other article of provision in proportion.—*Lieut. Harriott's Struggles Through Life*.

A clerk in the Bank of England enters at the age of seventeen, on a salary of \$150 a year, with an additional hundred if he is punctual every morning. His salary is increased \$50 every year, till it reaches an annual salary of \$500. From that time the salary is increased at the rate of \$25 a year, till the gentleman has worked his way up to the comfortable income of \$1300. But this is not all. Every employee of the bank is entitled to a retiring pension of an amount proportioned to the number of years he has served. After forty years service, we believe, a clerk is entitled to retire upon a pension equal to the amount he enjoyed at the time of his retirement. When a clerk is absent on a leave he forfeits 33 cents per day—an arrangement which has the double advantage of securing the bank from imposition, and of giving a modest man the courage to ask for leave of absence when it is necessary. Indeed, the system generally seems to us the only one by which faithful service can be rationally expected.

A NEW USE OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. The Scientific American states that a heavy wholesale house in New York has put up wires and established a direct telegraphic communication with one of the "mercantile agencies" of that city. Every new customer presenting himself is duly endorsed by a favorable report through this medium before the sale is completed. It has required considerable time heretofore to send a clerk in person, but on the improved system, while one partner is showing off the goods, the other retires, clicks a few strokes, and learns—"owns farm with \$8000 clear, failed once five years ago, good"—and returns to assist in bowing and assuring the stranger that he can have the goods on any terms he chooses.

In the "Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster," just published, there is an amusing anecdote of the manner in which the printer murdered the manuscript of his famous reply to Mr. Hayne. He had said: "There is no such thing as half-allegiance and half-rebellion; no treason made easy," alluding to books entitled—"Geometry Made Easy," "Logic Made Easy," "Magic Made Easy," &c.; but he adds, "the printer put it 'treason madcosy.'" Twice I corrected the proof, and wrote, as I thought, plain enough, "made easy." But I could not make it easy, and so it has gone through the Union—"Treason madcosy." Finally, I went to the press, and had the whole sentence struck out.

An old lady in Pennsylvania had a great aversion to rye, and never could eat it in any form. "Till of late," said she, "they had got to making it into whisky, and I find that I can, now and then, worry down a little."

"Jimmy, can you describe a bat?" "Yes, sir. He's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple; has India rubber wings and a shoe string tail; he sees best with his eyes shut, and bites like the devil."

THE GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. L. P. FISHER is our authorized Agent for San Francisco. Mr. F. J. 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.....A. CULLUMBER
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.

The annual election for municipal officers, which took place on Monday last, having resulted in giving the American party a controlling voice in the Common Council, ought to be productive of some changes in the old, lifeless system of city policy, and the harbinger of better days for this corporation. We may now confidently anticipate the adoption of some important measures by the new board to accomplish the objects designed to be secured in every well administered municipal government. The ordinances need an entire revision. Some which are decidedly unpopular and which are daily violated with the utmost impunity, should be at once repealed. Others require amendment, and some new ones should be framed. There is an intolerable evil which should be remedied without further delay, and we desire to bring it to the notice of the Council. It is the multitude of miserable dogs which infest the city. They are of no earthly use, and their hideous yelling at all hours after dark is a downright nuisance. A stranger, unfamiliar with the habits of the canine race here, would imagine on hearing them that the city was invaded by a pack of hungry wolves. The summer season is now approaching and it will be by no means safe to permit them to run at large. A heavy tax should be imposed upon their owners, and the dogs unpaid for, together with those unclaimed, should be destroyed. In this way a large majority of them can be got rid of, and none will remain that are not considered by their owners as worth the amount levied as a tax. In addition to the tax to be imposed, the owners should be required to muzzle their dogs whenever they are suffered to run loose, and a premium should be paid to any person killing a dog found at large without a muzzle.

Another matter which imperiously demands the prompt and careful attention of the Common Council is the management of the city schools. It is indispensably necessary to establish another school for the education of the children of American parents. School exercises cannot be advantageously conducted in two languages in the same room. This has been sufficiently demonstrated already in this city, and the parents of American children, unwilling that they should learn a confused jargon and gibberish, prefer to keep them at home. Now these children ought to have a suitable school provided for them, where they may be taught those branches essential for them to understand in order to become useful members of society. Persons who wish to have their children instructed in the ordinary elements of knowledge will not settle here. They will go where there are good schools. Many more families would have located here, had the schools been what they ought to be. We deem it of the highest importance that the public schools should receive the constant, earnest and intelligent care of the Common Council. The moneys for the maintenance of the city schools can be separated from the county fund, and a special tax can be levied, not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent. upon all the property, real and personal, within the city, to support them. Let something be done speedily, in this matter, which is of such vital importance to the growth and prosperity of the city.

Prof. Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., writes a letter denying that there is any reason to suppose there will be any collision between the expected comet of June and our planet, the English astronomer Hind having mistaken the true reading of the comet's time table.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the appeal case of Doane vs. Scannell, for the office of Sheriff of San Francisco county, was decided on the 4th inst. in favor of Scannell.

Mr. Buchanan, Messenger, and Mr. McGuire, Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, have placed us under obligations for a varied supply of late papers.

Arrival of the Steamer Senator.

By the arrival, this morning, of the steamer Senator, Captain Seely, we have dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst. The Golden Gate arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult., bringing dates from New York to the 7th April.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Eighth Legislature adjourned *sine die* at meridian of the 30th ultimo, after a session of four months. Although two hundred and eighty bills were passed, but very few of them were of a general character, and fewer still will prove of ultimate benefit to the State. The most important measures are those submitted to the people the question of voting for or against a convention to revise the Constitution, and the Revenue act; the election of two United States Senators, the impeachment and conviction of Henry Bates, late State Treasurer; the impeachment and acquittal of G. W. Whitman, Comptroller of State, sum up pretty much all of other than ordinary legislative business. It is generally conceded that this Legislature was composed of a better class of men than have too frequently heretofore represented the people at the capital; men who have committed more objectionable acts of omission than of commission; men whose errors have been rather those of the head than of the heart. There have been fewer "thieving bills" (as they are termed) passed than usual, and although there was by far too much legislation of a special character, still the statute book shows that these acts are mostly harmless, or designed to benefit the immediate constituents of the members introducing them.—*Alta*.

THE CROPS. The labors of the husbandman promise this year to yield no adequate return, owing to the terrible severe drought which is and has been afflicting every portion of the State. From Del Norte to San Diego, the same cry goes up for water, water. There is little prospect at this late day, of the thirsty soil getting another drop of moisture from the rain cloud, and as for its being saturated, that is in all human probability out of the question. The steamer of to day will carry the intelligence of a partial destruction of the crops of wheat and barley, in most, if not all of the agricultural counties. Last year, rain fell in moderate quantities both in April and in May, but this spring the skies have been as dry as in July. The wheat crops in Hoopa Valley, on Trinity river, have already sustained serious damage, and in Los Angeles, and other southern counties, total destruction of all growing grain seems now to be inevitable. Fortunately, an immense amount of cereal products is not required from Mother Earth this year, as a large surplus remains unconsumed. But an unfavorable season for the farmer always affects every department of trade unfavorably, sooner or later, and the present drought cannot but be regarded as a public calamity. It is to be hoped, however, that as a very great surface, embracing every variety of soil, and lying in every degree of temperature, has this year been sown, that a fair proportion of the crops will survive the drought, and be garnered in due time, and in good condition.—*Id.*

A destructive fire, destroying fourteen buildings, and causing an aggregate loss of about \$10,000, occurred in San Francisco on the 27th ultimo. It broke out in a small frame tenement, near the corner of Dupont street and Broadway, and the neighborhood being built of combustible materials, the flames were quickly spread. The principal loss was the buildings.

Two children were burned to death at a fire which occurred in Milton Place, San Francisco, on the 21st ult. Their names were Sarah Jane and Wm. Henry Murray, and their bodies were not recovered until literally charred to ashes.

On Wednesday morning, says the Petaluma Journal, the Court sentenced W. A. Buser, Treasurer of Sonoma county, to thirty months imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, for embezzling the county funds. There is still another indictment against him for embezzling the school money, upon which he is yet to be tried.

The Sacramento Union says that a number of the leading members of the late Know Nothing party of this State, met, by previous arrangement, with closed doors, in Sacramento, for the purpose of advising upon the best course to be pursued as to their future political position. With entire unanimity they came to the conclusion that it would be useless to longer continue a separate organization. They then resolved to sustain the administration of President Buchanan, and to stand upon his platform so long as those principles should be maintained. The assemblage embraced many of the leaders of the late party.

The Sacramento Union says: "The Marysville papers recently announced that a railroad company had been formed in that city, with some of their most substantial citizens as officers and stockholders. It is named the 'Central Railroad Company,' and it is formed for the purpose of extending the Sacramento Valley Railroad from Folsom to Marysville, a distance of some forty miles. Col. Wilson, to whose energy and enterprise we are indebted for the commencement and completion of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, is at the foundation of this new movement. The route is nearly in a direct line from Folsom to Marysville; the estimate of cost in the aggregate is over two millions of dollars, and Col. Wilson has contracted to build

the road the entire distance. He leaves for the Atlantic side by the next steamer to purchase the iron, &c., for the road. He is an experienced railroad man, and those who know him best predict that he will be certain to have the road built within the time named in the contract. No forty miles of railroad could be built in the State which would command so much trade and travel."

APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments for California are all that have been made public up to the sailing of the steamer—April 7th:
Collector of San Francisco—Col. B. F. Washington.
Naval Officer—Frank Tilford.
Surveyor of the Port—William B. Dameron.
Marshal Northern District—Major Solomon.
Postmaster of Sacramento—Mr. Elder.
Collector of the Port of Stockton—Andrew Lester.
Register Land Office—Col. W. W. Gift, re-appointed.
Surveyor-General—Col. John C. Hays, re-appointed.
Superintendent of the Mint—Charles H. Hempstead.
Collector of the Port of San Diego—Jose M. Covarrubias.
Receiver of Land Office Southern District—W. Harvey.

In reference to the foregoing appointments, says the San Francisco Herald, our New York correspondent, who is conversant with all matters pertaining to California, sends us the following information. It will be observed there is still some doubt as to the Marshal for the Northern District, the Postmaster at Sacramento, and the Collector of the port of Stockton. All the other appointments are positively correct, with the exception of the Superintendent of the Mint, which is announced in a telegraphic despatch to the New York Associated Press. Our correspondent, writing under date of April 6th, says:

Since my last, Mr. Weller has handed in the resignation of Mr. McDuffie, and the probability is that Mr. Solomon, of Tuolumne, will be appointed, through the influence of Mr. Scott, although his conduct in the Cincinnati Convention is against him.

It was rumored and announced that Mr. Hempstead had been appointed Superintendent of the Mint, in place of Judge Lott, the present worthy incumbent, but I have just received a telegraphic despatch from Washington contradicting it. Dr. Gwin has protested against his appointment, and has thrown his influence in favor of Mr. Wohler. It is very uncertain whether any change will be made for the present with this office.

There is no doubt but that Major Snyder will retain his position as Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Cobb having intimated he would insist upon this point.

Mr. Washington, the new Collector, will not go out to California until May, as Mr. Latham's resignation does not take effect until June next.

Mr. Roach will very likely be retained.

As I predicted in my last, Col. John C. Hays has been re-appointed to the office he has ably and honestly filled. It gives me much pleasure to send on this news, which has been just received by telegraph from Washington, and I am convinced that his re-appointment will be hailed by his numberless friends in California with pleasure and rejoicing.

Col. Gift has been re-appointed to his present position. The Col. is every way worthy of this mark of confidence, and his enthusiastic admiration of Jackson and Democratic principles is well known to be only second to his ability and honesty as a public officer.

You were advised in my last of the position of the candidates, and the result of the fight has been anything but advantageous to the harmony of the Democracy. Mr. Broderick's favorite for Collector was Mr. Lent, and he had the assurance of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, that his wishes should be duly regarded in the California appointments, and that none would be made without his being notified. This, it seems, was not the case. Mr. Broderick, immediately upon the announcement of the appointments, withdrew all his recommendations and returns to California. He has not been treated with the courtesy due his position as Senator. His wishes have not met with that consideration to which they were certainly entitled. Under all the circumstances, the dissatisfaction doubtless felt by him is only just. The most important office in the gift of the Federal government has been bestowed on one inimical to him in many respects. Mr. Washington was not his choice, and finding him the fortunate person, Mr. Broderick naturally became surprised and indignant. What the future course of the Senator will be forms a subject of great interest to all Californians, and must be equally one of concern to the Administration.

There is a lively struggle now going on between Major Roman and Mr. Bridge for the Appraiser-Generalship of California. Maj. Roman is backed up by a large majority of the working Democrats of California. Mr. Denver has appointed a son of Geo. T. Marye, Esq., formerly of California, as a cadet at West Point. Mr. Herbert has appointed his nephew, now residing in Mariposa county, whose name just now escapes my memory.

The camels lately imported by the government from Egypt are shortly to be trans-

ported across the Plains on an experimental trip, under the supervision of that excellent gentleman and accomplished officer, Lieut. Edward Beale.

Mr. Hoff, whose services to the Democratic party are entitled to consideration, will most likely be connected with the survey of the Central Wagon Road Route to California.

SPAIN AND MEXICO. The State Department have been informed of the settlement of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico. Thus has another war cloud passed over the political horizon without producing a storm. Col. Esbridge Lane, the nephew of President Buchanan, died of the disease which so many persons contracted at the National Hotel, at Washington.

The Administration have decided to send some military man as Governor to Utah. Who it shall be is not yet determined.

The Sonora Expedition.

We find the following letter, dated Fort Yuma, April 15th, in the San Francisco Herald:

Our news with regard to Crabb's party is rather conflicting. It seems to be pretty generally settled, however, that after a very severe march over the desert they reached Sonora, losing one wagon, much baggage and many animals, and with much suffering on the part of the men. They missed the wells, and only found them by the aid of a Mexican whom they met on the road. At Sonora they found provisions, especially flour, very scarce, but paid for all they took. Here, it is said, they received orders from Pesqueira to garrison Altar, and hold it until they received reinforcements, when the independence of Sonora was to be declared. A special courier required Crabb to go to Hermosillo to confer with Pesqueira. The conflicting report is that Pesqueira was en route with five hundred men to prevent the disembarkation of Crabb's reinforcements at Adair Bay. Crabb's party, finding that Altar had been in some sort fortified by building an adobe wall entirely around the town, leaving only one or two gates open for ingress or egress, made a diversion towards Caborca, a smaller place, where, after a sharp fight, in which twelve Mexicans and ten of Crabb's party were killed, the latter retreated. This news came by an Indian runner to the chief of the Papago Indians. The Americans at Tucson and the Arizona mines do not believe the report, but it is certain that Altar is so defended that it cannot be reduced without artillery, and Crabb has none—so he wisely declined the attack. Mr. Bill, of the Arizona mine, has just informed me that the authorities of Zuui were determined to oppose the filibusters to the bitter end.

I am afraid Crabb is too weak in men, and that his Mexican allies may throw him over on this account. However I may regret any accident or misfortune to my personal friends in the expedition, I can have no sympathy with a movement so unfortunate for our national reputation—unless it is invited. Crabb got several recruits in Sonora, and will get more from the Purchase. Small parties go from here to join him every day.

NEW GAMING LAW. The following is the bill to prohibit gambling, enacted at the last session of the Legislature:

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT GAMING.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Every person who shall deal, play, carry on, open, or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner or employee, whether for hire or not, any game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenet, rouge et noir; or any banking game played with cards, dice, or any other device, whether the same be played for money, checks, credit, or any representative of value, shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall bet, hazard or play, money, checks, or anything of value, against said games mentioned in the previous section, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on the conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. No person otherwise competent as a witness shall be disqualified from testifying as a witness, either before a grand and petit jury, concerning the offence mentioned in the foregoing sections, on the ground that his testimony may criminate himself, but such testimony shall be reduced to writing, and no indictment or prosecution shall afterwards be brought against him for said offences, concerning which he has testified as witness.

Sec. 4. The District Attorneys of the various counties of the State, shall receive one hundred dollars for every conviction under this Act, to be collected out of the property of the party so convicted.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall knowingly permit any of the games mentioned in the first section to be played, conducted or dealt, in any house owned by him or her in whole or part, or rented by him or her in whole or part, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined five thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail six months.

Hon. D. C. Broderick arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Golden Gate.

Important from Europe.

By the arrival of the Asia at New York, we have dates from Liverpool to March 21st. Lord Palmerston, in consequence of the defeat of his Ministry on the Chinese war, was to dissolve Parliament on the 23d of March. The question of most absorbing interest at last dates was the approaching general election.

It was telegraphed to London that the British have a difficulty with Japan, and that two British war steamers had forced the fortified port of Nagasaki, the Japanese making no resistance.

It is now said that the final sittings of the Paris Conference on Turkish affairs, (which will be chiefly devoted to the question of the Principalities,) will be held in June.

Austria was on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had voted, by 103 to 14, the considerable sum of 1,000,000 francs to put the fortifications of Alexandria into an immediate state of defence.

Full instructions were sent from Cadiz on the 12th ult. to Gen. Concha, at Havana, respecting the Spanish difficulties with Mexico; meantime the Mexican envoy had arrived at Madrid.

The news from China, received in the beginning of the week, reported that affairs remained unchanged, Admiral Seymour having withdrawn his forces from the forts, and directed his attention to keeping open the mouths of the river, until instructions and reinforcements should arrive from England. It is decided that France shall send a land and sea force to the China station. The Emperor of China has ordered that hostilities against the British shall be confined to Canton. Governor Yeh seems favorable to American interests, and had had some communications with Minister Parker. It has been already telegraphed via Newfoundland that Lord Elgin goes Plenipotentiary to China.

It has been already reported that Mehemet Bey, the Polish Colonel Bangya, with 300 men, equipped by English sympathizers, had landed in Circassia, from the English steamer Kangaroo, to aid the Circassians. The present mail brings word that M. Bouteneff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has demanded explanations from Great Britain on the subject.

It was reported in Paris on the 20th ultimo that the reconciliation of France and England with Naples was highly probable, and that an attaché of the French Foreign Office was to leave shortly for Naples on a private mission.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 14th ultimo report that the inhabitants of Tribas had risen in insurrection in consequence of dearth. Four thousand Russians had been repulsed by the Circassian on the Frontier of Abasia.

Monday, the 10th ult., was the birthday anniversary of the Prince Imperial of France. It passed without any particular demonstration.

The London News of 20th ult., writing in anticipation of the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural says, that he will not be able to control the disunion sentiment existing between the North and South, and that none of the great Powers approve of the election of the President, or of the appointment of General Cass, except Russia. The Czar, it is said, sympathizes with Messrs. Buchanan and Cass, on account of their Anglophobia.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S OPINION. There are funny reports about the answer of Chief Justice Taney to the application of the National Intelligencer for a copy of his opinion in the Dred Scott case. One of them is, that the Chief Justice, in order, apparently, to administer a slap at the conduct of his associates, Curtis and McLean, in publishing their opinions in advance of filing them, replied somewhat as follows: "Chief Justice Taney returns his compliments to the editors of the National Intelligencer, and, in reply to their request, begs to inform them that he does not prepare opinions for the use of juvenile debating societies, or of political newspapers. He would add that, when his opinion is filed, it will be published by the Reporter of the Supreme Court, who alone has the right of publishing its decisions."

RUMORED FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS. The post of Minister to Russia is said to have been tendered to Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, but the latter would prefer to succeed Mr. Dallas, provided he can do so.

The chances of Francis Gallagher, of Baltimore, for the Consulship at Glasgow, are thought to be good.

There are hundreds of applications for the Liverpool Consulate, which will soon be vacant, but no selection has yet been made. Messrs. Pease, Murphy & Co. have been awarded the contract for building the revenue cutter destined for the lighthouse service in California.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The election held on the 4th inst., for city officers, resulted in the choice of the following named persons:

Mayor—Anto. Ma. de la Guerra.
Councilmen—Thomas Dennis, Valentine W. Hearne, Henry Carnes, Jose Carrillo, Anto. de la Palma y Mesa.
Marshal—Thomas S. Martin.
Treasurer—Raymundo Carrillo.
Attorney—E. S. Dean.
Assessor—John L. Smith.
Tax Collector—Gregorio Arata.

From the South.

From the Los Angeles Star of the 25th and 30th of April we take the following items:

We are exceedingly sorry to have to record a serious accident which occurred to Col. J. J. Warner yesterday week. He was stopping at the ranch of Don Felipe Lugo, a few miles from town, where he had a band of horses and mules. When engaged in assisting one of his Indian boys to hold a wild colt, which was jumping and kicking furiously, so great was the strain on his limbs that the bone of his thigh broke, a little above the knee. It is very singular that such a circumstance should happen, but so it is. The Colonel was not aware of having made any extraordinary exertion, and could not, when he fell, realize the fact that fracture had occurred. He felt as if he had been struck by a ball. He was conveyed to the house, and medical attendance obtained. Dr. Griffin was immediately in attendance, and rendered all the aid which science could afford. On the painful circumstance becoming known, Don Juan Padilla, of this city, waited on the Colonel, and most kindly placed his house at his service, and had him removed to town on Monday last, where he now lies, and is progressing under the attention of the above experienced and skillful gentleman, as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The whole community deeply sympathize in the misfortune of this much esteemed gentleman.

John Powers arrived here on Wednesday last, by the steamer Senator, accompanied by his lawyer, Col. James, of San Francisco. He was examined before Justice Mallard, and although a great number of witnesses were called, nothing could be elicited to connect the accused with the offence charged. Powers was subsequently discharged.

Miguel Blanco, charged with the robbery of Capt. Twist, was acquitted by the jury before the Court of Sessions on Thursday, notwithstanding the identification of the prisoner and the direct testimony of Twist to the main facts of the case as regards him. This appears still more strange when it is known that the prisoner had confessed to the officers his participation in the crime, and what disposition had been made of the booty. But the confession was not legally before the jury.

It was pretty generally rumored in town during the week that the notorious Pancho Daniel had been seen in the neighborhood of the Mission San Gabriel. Another report had it that the famous "Chino," having squandered large sums of money in Lower California, had also returned, and met his fate at the hands of Pancho, aforesaid; that his body was hanging at the end of a rope from a tree. This, we think, is too good news to be true.

On Sunday last, about one o'clock, P. M., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It caused doors and windows to rattle pretty freely, and some people to run out of their houses, but did not create any general alarm. We may mention that earthquake shocks are still of frequent occurrence at Fort Tejon, and of considerable violence.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult., according to announcement, the Right Rev. Bishop Amat delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute of Los Angeles. The hall was densely crowded on the occasion, a large portion of the assemblage being composed of ladies.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury in President Polk's Cabinet, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice Geary, resigned. The outlines of the instructions to Mr. Walker are agreed upon, and he is to proceed on the principle of recognizing the statutes of Kansas as valid. The principal business with which he is charged is, as heretofore surmised, to see that the people have free, independent, and uninterrupted expression of opinion and exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory, in carrying out the provisions of the census law and registry law, and for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The troops now employed in the Territory are to be removed, and others, who have not been engaged in former difficulties, are to be ordered thither. It is apprehended, however, that there will be no use for the militia. The Administration are resolved that the laws shall be maintained at all hazards, and have full confidence in Mr. Walker to carry out their instructions. They are full, clear, and explicit, and in them are quoted the exact words of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, viz:—"It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." In this the Cabinet cordially concur. They, and those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas, believe that there is nothing to prevent such a result in the adoption of the State Constitution, as the Legislative Assembly, at their last session, repealed that portion of the election law which required a challenged voter to take the oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law.

We have received Hutchings' California Magazine for May. It is filled with interesting original matter.

We are indebted to Jerry Sullivan and the Noisy Carriers for a supply of selected reading matter.

Married.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Juan Camacho, at the residence of Miguel Avila, Esq., in the county of San Luis Obispo, W. E. BORLAND to Dona JOSEFA, second daughter of Miguel Avila, Esq.

To the Citizens of Santa Barbara.—It is not deemed necessary in so intelligent a community as this to expound the uses of the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy. It is proposed to establish in this place, under the direction of five members of said institution:

1. A Dispensary, attended by two competent persons, provided with suitable medicines, for gratuitous distribution to the poor.
2. A Boarding School, which for orphan girls shall be gratuitous.
3. A Day School for female children, gratuitous to all.

A benevolent citizen has made proffer of a suitable edifice.

For the purpose of gathering the necessary means a subscription list will be circulated by Messrs. A. M. de la Guerra and Eugene Liles, and another by Mr. F. J. Maguire.

The cooperation of the citizens of this and neighboring counties is respectfully solicited.

Santa Barbara, 29th April, 1857.

C. SORRENTINI, Parish Priest of Santa Barbara.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of BAUMAN & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by BAUMAN BROTHERS, who alone are authorized to act. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle without delay.

Santa Barbara, April 30th, 1857.

YSIDRO LEVY, HENRY BAUMAN, S. BAUMAN.

The business will be conducted by the subscribers, as heretofore, at Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura, under the style of BAUMAN BROTHERS, HENRY BAUMAN, S. BAUMAN.

51 3m

RANCHO PARA VENDER O TROCAR CON GANADO. Un Rancho en el condado de San Luis Obispo, que contiene una legua de tierra, con yerba y agua bastante por el pasto de mil reses. Colinda con terreno del gobierno suficiente para sostener 10,000 reses. Ocurrase a esta oficina.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN KAYS and E. S. DEAN, under the firm of JOHN KAYS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm will be collected by either of the undersigned.

E. S. DEAN, JOHN KAYS.

50

New Saddle and Harness Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the citizens of Santa Barbara and neighboring residents that he has opened a shop in the building on State street, next door below the store of F. J. Maguire, known as the house of Dona Joaquina Alvarado, where he is prepared to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business in all its branches.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS

made to order at short notice.

L. A. WOOD.

49

F. J. MAGUIRE

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,

&c., &c., &c.

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.

Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros.

F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back and the money refunded.

Ox hides bought as usual as cheap as possible.

N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M.

Santa Barbara, State street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

United States of America.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } Justice's Court, Santa Barbara County, ss 2nd Township.

THE People of the State of California, to Lorenzo Quintana—Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the Second Township of the county of Santa Barbara on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Isidro Obiols, who sues you to recover the sum of one hundred and five dollars with interest, in which sum he, said Obiols, says you are indebted to him, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE, [SEAL] Justice of the Peace of said Township.

In Justice's Court, 2nd Township, Santa Barbara County, Isidro Obiols vs. Lorenzo Quintana.

Having heard and considered the affidavit of Federico Schiappapetra, attorney for the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, it is hereby ordered that service by publication be made on Lorenzo Quintana, the above named defendant, by publishing the summons and a copy of this order in the Santa Barbara Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Santa Barbara, at least once a week for the period of six weeks.

Witness my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Justice of the Peace.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LEWIS T. BURTON and HARVEY B. BLAKE, under the style of Lewis T. Burton and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Persons having unsettled business will apply to either of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.

LEWIS T. BURTON, HARVEY B. BLAKE.

Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered a Copartnership, under the name and style of BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN. Their place of business will be at the Steamboat Landing at Santa Barbara.

LEWIS T. BURTON, HARVEY B. BLAKE, AUGUSTUS P. HINCHMAN.

Santa Barbara, October 1st, 1856.

New Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } In the District Court, Santa Barbara County, ss 2d Judicial District. Casimir Bielawski vs. Lawrence Modrinjak.

The People of the State of California to LAWRENCE MODRINJAK.

You are hereby required to appear and answer in an action brought against you by Casimir Bielawski in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten (10) days, if served within this county; within twenty (20) days, if served out of this county, but within this District, or in all other cases within forty (40) days after the service on you of this summons, (always in either case exclusive of the day of service), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of three thousand dollars, for so much money advanced to you, due and payable at Santa Barbara, on or about or before the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and interest thereon from the said last mentioned date, together with the costs of this suit. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857.

GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } City and County of San Francisco, ss. Casimir Bielawski, of Santa Barbara, in said State, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in a certain suit now commenced, or about to be commenced, in the Second Judicial District of said State, against Lawrence Modrinjak, defendant therein. That this defendant has good reasons to believe that the defendant is now within the limits of this State. That this defendant has made due diligence to discover his present residence, but has not been able to do so.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of April, A. D. 1857.

[L. S.] E. S. BENSON, Notary Public.

On reading and filing the within affidavit, Ordered, that the summons in this suit be served by publication once a week for thirty days, in the Santa Barbara Gazette.

Chambers, Santa Barbara, April 7th, 1857.

J. CARRILLO, Juez.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } Santa Barbara County, ss. I, George D. Fisher, Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing affidavit and order are true copies of the originals now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857.

GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

47 4t

Aviso.

"ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLI."

POR las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan asuntos pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poli se presenten con ellos a la Señora Doña Encarnacion S. de Poli, (administradora de dicha testamentaria), en la ciudad de Santa Barbara. Los reclamos se recibirán durante el termino de diez meses contados de la fecha del presente.

Santa Barbara, Marzo 24 de 1857.

ENCARNACION S. DE POLI, P. P. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

45

Notice.

ESTATE OF MANUEL A. R. DE POLI.

BY these presents all persons who have claims against the estate of Manuel A. R. de Poli are notified to present them to Señora Doña Encarnacion S. de Poli, (Administratrix of said estate), in the Mission of San Buenaventura, or to the undersigned at the city of Santa Barbara. All claims must be presented within ten months from this date, or before barred.

Santa Barbara, March 24th, 1857.

ENCARNACION S. DE POLI, ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

45

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } District Court, San Luis Obispo County, ss 2d Judicial District. Ernest Romie vs. His Creditors.

In the matter of the Petition of the said Ernest Romie, for the benefit of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors:

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Ernest Romie, to appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court House of the county of San Luis Obispo, town of San Luis Obispo, on the first day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they can, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his debts.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent for claims set forth in his schedule thereunto annexed, are stayed, and that the same, with the oath, and other papers connected therewith, be filed in the Clerk's office of said county.

By order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the aforesaid District Court.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court this 25th day of March, A. D. 1857.

D. F. NEWSOM, District Clerk. JAMES WHITE, San Luis Obispo, Att'y for Pet.

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

Direct from Santa Cruz.

FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes.

Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, 20 ft Steamboat Landing.

Santa Cruz Lumber!!

JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER.

For sale in lots to suit.

Also—100,000 ft. to arrive.

THOMAS DENNIS, 38-ft

Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857.

Regular Dispatch Line

OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS,

TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner

LAURA BEVAN, Captain T. Morton;

JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;

S. D. BAILEY, Captain Miller;

ARNO, Captain Hughes.

Which will run regular hereafter: 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 received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage.

1-33

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.

San Francisco Advertisements.

N. REYNOLDS & CO., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 79 and 81 Davis Street, Between Clay and Washington streets, San Francisco, California.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Cured Meats, Hides, Wool and all staple products of the country.

Will fill orders for goods when accompanied by cash or equivalent in any way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand new and second hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First class storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store.

Having good experience and locality, we trust by strict attention to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

49 3m NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC, Piano Fortes, and other

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS and REEDS for VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of

Fancy Goods and Toys, Billiard Balls, Wax and Cue Leathers, Flags of all nations, Boxing Gloves, &c.,

Together with all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS,

useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

All Orders should mention by what boat or Express Company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,

48 3m 172 Washington street, San Francisco.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

SMITH & WINCHELL'S

COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

SAN JOSE,

Received from the State Fair of 1856

THE FIRST PREMIUM.

HAVING become the Agent for the above Nursery and having made arrangements for a constant supply of Trees from the same, I now invite all persons who contemplate planting an Orchard, Garden, or a Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for all to come personally, then delegate some friend or business agent to examine for you, or order directly from me a sample lot of such trees as are wanted.

I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.

The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,

Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following:

APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties.

PEAR—Dwarf and Standard of nearly all of the best varieties.

CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties.

PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest.

PEACH—One and two years old, of fine growth and of the leading varieties; also in dormant bud, very low.

NECTARINE—One and two years old, of choice varieties.

APRICOT—One and two years old, of choice varieties.

Fig—White Smyrna.

CURRENT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastolf.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,

Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance.

TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT, 32 3m 89 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by

MRS. A. S. HALEY,

and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific.

Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day.

Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

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.

Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. LOUIS LEFEBRE. 1-3 tf

Strayed or Stolen,

ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the iron of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Denwhite hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead; had shoes on fore feet when last seen.

Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

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

THE GAZETTE.

SCENE FROM A POWERFUL LIFE DRAMA—THE BUTCHER'S WIFE. A terrible peal of thunder shakes the building to its foundation—the door is thrown violently open, and Cleaver stands before the distracted wife.

"Helenora!" he cries, "thou dearly cherished idol of my affections, wilt thou be mine?"

"Monster!" is the reply, "look there!" in the words of Lady Ann "behold the pattern of thy butchery!" and she points to the form of Bullock, her husband.

Cleaver—"Mind him not, Helenora! He was always a bad prop—nasty papes—and now that he has gone under, why should'st thou mourn for him?"

Helenora—"Fiend! villain! begone. Dost thou think I have already forgotten his first vows of love to me, when but a youth, who killed for Kyzer, he took me on Sunday evening to the square? Begone, I say, ere the lightnings of Heaven strike thee!"

Cleaver—"Nay, then, proud beauty, I have a way to make thee mine! Thus I claim thee!" He seizes Helenora by the wrist—she shrieks for aid, and while they are struggling Bullock revives, and, approaching Cleaver from behind, seizes him by that portion of the pantaloons vulgarly called the slack, and the back of the neck, throws him headlong through the second story window.

Helenora—"My Bullock!" Bullock—"My Helenora! Thou art here! I have thee safe! Now let Cleaver do his worst!" Tableau.

The Placer Press has a poetical contributor called "Scribleras," and he dwells on "Secret Ravine." His latest effusion is entitled "The Lament of Politicians," which goes on to say that—

"Politicians sit in his big arm chair, musing on the past, with a look of despair; his feet on the stove and his hand in his hair, talking to himself, saying—'Well, I don't care; but at Sacramento they served me unfair, in the public plunder to give me no share. All of last fall I electioneered hard, and ingratitude now is my only reward; the candidates promised to help me to office, but when they got in, they all acted crawfish.'"

"An eagle soaring high above the mists of the earth," said a western lawyer, "winging its daring flight against a mid-day sun, till the contemplation becomes too dazzling for humanity, and mortal eyes gaze after it in vain;" here the orator faltered, and after an abortive effort or two, sat down in confusion. "The next time, sir," said the Judge, "you bring an eagle into court, I should recommend you to clip his wings."

Spanish robbers are very polite. An Englishman was once accosted on a lonely road by a ruffian. "Sir," said he, "you have my coat on; may I trouble you for it?" The Englishman drew out a pistol and told the fellow he was mistaken. "Sir," said the robber, "I perceive that I am. Will you do me the honor to communicate your name that I may remember it in my prayers."

There was an artless manner of announcing marriages in the olden time, which is quite refreshing to revert to occasionally. Witness the following from the Williamsburg Gazette, of 1776. "On Sunday evening last, Mr. Beverly Dixon to Miss Polly Saunders, a very agreeable young lady."

Hunt, in his reminiscences, relates that Coleridge, upon the death of the master of a school he had attended when a boy, remarked—"It was lucky that the cherubims who took him to heaven were nothing but faces, or he would have infallibly flogged them on the way."

Not long since, a youth, older in wit than years, after being catechized concerning the power of God, replied: "Ma, I think there is one thing God can't do." What is it?" eagerly inquired the mother. "God can't make Bill Jones' mouth any bigger without setting his ears back."

The natives of Paraguay may be said to live almost, in the saddle. They fish on horseback, and hear mass, mounted; and travelers tell us that they perform all the operations of husbandry sitting in the saddle.

"Should I be discovered, I am lost!" exclaimed the hero of a Coburg melodrama, as he concealed himself in a closet on the stage. "Should you be discovered, you are found," was the amendment of a wag in the gallery.

A land of liberty is a land of newspapers. "I had rather have newspapers without government," said Jefferson, "than a government without newspapers."

A woman advertising for a husband, wants him not only to be strictly religious, but of a "good character."

A young lady commenced a letter by thanking heaven that "her feelings were not all of a size."

Go it strong when you advertise—business is like architecture—its best supporters are full columns.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "He's gone to pot."

The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye has returned it, because it had a "wee drap" in it.

Official Directory.

State Government.
J. Neely Johnson, Governor.
Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor.
D. W. Douglass, Secretary of State.
James L. English, Treasurer pro tem.
John H. Brewster, Surveyor General.
Wm. T. Wallace, Attorney General.
Paul K. Hubbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
W. C. Kibbe, Quartermaster General.
James Allen, State Printer.
Wm. Bausman, Private Secretary to the Governor.

United States District Courts.
For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, jr., judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDuffie, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June and December of each year. Special terms at the option of the judge.
For the Southern District of California. I. S. K. Ogier, judge; C. Sims, clerk; E. Hunter, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June at Monterey; first Monday in December at Los Angeles. Special terms at the option of the judge.

United States Circuit Court.
For the District of California. M. H. McAlister, judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk. Regular term, first Monday in July of each year. Special terms at any time after thirty days notice.

Supreme Court.
Peter H. Burnett, Chief Justice; David S. Terry, Hugh S. Murray, Justices. Regular terms, first Monday of January, April, July, and October.

U. S. Land Office.
For the Southern District of California, Andres Pico, Receiver; H. P. Dorsey, Registrar.

Customs Department.
San Pedro—Collector, C. E. Carr; Deputy, J. R. Stephens.
Santa Barbara—Surveyor and Inspector, Pedro C. Carrillo.

District Judges.
1st, Benjamin Hayes; 2d, Joaquin Carrillo; 3d, Craven P. Heister; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M. Creanor; 6th, Alonzo S. Monson; 7th, E. W. McKinstry; 8th, J. M. Peters; 9th, W. P. Danglefield; 10th, William T. Barbour; 11th, John M. Howell; 12th, Edward Norton; 13th, E. Burke; 14th, Niles Searles; 15th, J. S. Pitzer.

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

Terms of Court.
DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms, in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year. In San Luis Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding Judge; Valentine W. Hearne and Anto. de la Palma y Mesa, Associates. Regular terms, first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.

COUNTY COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, first Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November of each year.

PROBATE COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, fourth Monday of each month during the year.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Meet first Monday of February, May, August, and November of each year.

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

L. P. FISHER'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
IRON BUILDING,
Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for the following named Papers:
Sacramento Union,
Daily Times, Sacramento;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Marysville Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Sonora Herald;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Union;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
California Farmer;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angeles Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Humboldt Times;
The Pacific, San Francisco;
Oriental, Chinese and English, San Francisco;
Oregonian, Portland, Oregon Territory;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory;
Religious Expositor, Oregon Territory;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound;
Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register.

I have also on file the following newspapers:
California American, Sacramento;
Democratic State Journal, Sacramento;
Sierra Citizen;
Sierra Democrat;
San Jose Tribune;
Stockton Argus;
Marysville Express;
Old Mountaineer, Quincy;
Mariposa Democrat;
Butte Record, &c.

Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

All so disposed are invited to call on him and leave their orders.

GILES H. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
NO. 1 LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING,
San Francisco.

L. SCOTT & CO'S
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to the Reprint, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews.....\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews..... 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews..... 7 00
For all four of the Reviews..... 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 9 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 10 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 11 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE.
In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-five cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain for the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

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

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.
When sent by mail, post paid, to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, post paid, \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and blbls; Spirits Turpentine, in cases;
Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages;
French and German Window Glass—ass'td sizes;
French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Also "Eagle Brand" and "Fair Wind."
Tiemann's Oil Colors, assorted cans;
Tiemann's Water Colors, assorted cans;
Tiemann's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters;
Tiemann's Putty, in bladders;
Tilden & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.

BRUSHES—ex "Hollanders."
Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boct Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale."
Direct Importations 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—3mis

First Premium Again.
R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, has, by the superiority of his

DAQUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES, again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

We have purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size.

I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogs," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the genuine Ambrotypes. They are said to be the most durable pictures known, as neither acids, water, or dampness of any kind can affect them.

EXPLANATION. The term *Ambrotype*, by which these pictures are designated, is derived from the Greek word *Ambratos*, signifying durability, everlasting. The picture is taken upon plate glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, the two being united by an indestructible gum, enabling the picture to retain its brilliancy for ages; it will not corrode at sea or change in any climate, is beautiful in tone, bold and clear in its effect, and may be seen in any light. Taken in miniature and life size. The Ambrotype is patented in the United States, Great Britain, and France.

To Druggists.
THE
"FLOWER OF THE WEST."

WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Icterus Fever it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
VALENTINE & CO.,
178 Jackson street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

A liberal discount to the trade.
To be had at C. & J. A. LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco.

Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon.

D. S. LORD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description,
No. 122 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis Street,
Between Clay and Washington streets, San Francisco, California.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Cured Meats, Hides, Wool and all staple products of the country.

Will fill orders for goods when accompanied by cash or equivalent in any way of consignments. Have constantly on hand new and second hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First class storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust by strict attention to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET,
San Francisco.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC,
Piano Fortes,
and other

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
STRINGS AND REEDS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of
Fancy Goods and Toys, Billiard Balls,
Wax and Cue Leathers, Flags of all nations, Boxing Gloves, &c.,
Together with all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS,
useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

All Orders should mention by what boat or Express Company the goods are required to be sent.

REMOVAL.
HAWXHURST & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Woodware Establishment
From No. 112 Front street, San Francisco,
TO—
No. 39 Sacramento Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
Late Vigilance Committee Rooms.

Where they offer for sale all articles of
WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
At less than the general market price.

Call and examine, if you do not want to buy.

Wool! Wool!
THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR
WOOL, by
JANSON, BOND & CO.,
41 2m 95 Battery, corner Clay st, San Francisco.

R. E. RAIMOND,
105 Front street, San Francisco,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c.

From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. -15tf

THOMAS DENNIS, Agent, Santa Barbara. All business entrusted to him will be attended to (without extra charge) with fidelity and dispatch.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
SMITH & WINCHELL'S
COMMERCIAL NURSERY,
SAN JOSE,
Received from the State Fair of 1856
THE FIRST PREMIUM.

HAVING become the Agent for the above Nursery, and having made arrangements for a constant supply of Trees from the same, I now invite all persons who contemplate planting an Orchard, Garden, or a Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for all to come personally, then delegate some friend or business agent to examine for you, or order directly from me a sample lot of such trees as are wanted.

I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.

The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,
Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following:
APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties.
PEAR—Dwarf and Standard of nearly all of the best varieties.
CHERRY—From four to twelve feet high, very fine and thrifty, including many of the leading varieties.
PLUM—Of the usual varieties; also some of the choicest.
PEACH—One and two years old, of fine growth and of the leading varieties; also in dormant bud, very low.
NECTARINE—One and two years old, of choice varieties.
APRICOT—One and two years old, of choice varieties.
FIG—White Smyrna.
CURRANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.
GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.
RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia, and Easthill.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,
Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT,
32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International,
Jackson street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by
MRS. A. S. HALEY,
and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific.

Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day.
Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL.
JANSON BOND & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Have removed their Stock to
95 Battery, corner of Clay street,
WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.

They have in store and constantly arriving—India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown, Sheetings;

Lacosta, Amoskeag'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, Cocheo, Genesotoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do.; Cotton Duck, various brands from 900 to 10; Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonados and Jeans; Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overall;

White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, and a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-46 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

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

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

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

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

Bags kept open to the latest moment. United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco.

Railroad House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and SUPPER in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.

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

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trimmings and Billiard Cloths!

I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I keep constantly on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' trimmings, Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descriptions. Importing all these articles only from the most prominent European factories, I am able to satisfy all reasonable demands. I am willing to sell in quantities to suit, and soliciting orders I guarantee they will be executed faithfully and with despatch.

A. L. BLUMENTHAL,
142 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearny streets, San Francisco. 13-3m

Hurrah for Vance's
NEW DAQUERREAN 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, soft, 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 in every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

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

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

Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 11-tf

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. 30-3m