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THE GAZETTE.

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Mother Goose in Trochaeus.

Listen to the song of childhood,
To dear Mother Goose's edda,
Edna of old Johnny Pringle.
Little pig had Johnny Pringle—
Piggy such as Lamb once sung of,
Sang in prose, not in trochaeus—
Lamb named Charles, who had a tender
Liking for a tender piglet,
Piglet roasted, sweet and tender,
With a delicate brown crisp on.
Such a pig had Johnny Pringle,
Only quite alive and kicking,
Kicking in his pleasant pigpen.
Very little was this piglet,
And of course was not a big pig.
One day as he played all thoughtless,
In precisely half a minute,
Half a minute by the town clock,
He was dead—as Julius Caesar.

Johnny Pringle quite heart-broken
By the sudden, sad bereavement,
Sat and cried beside the pig-pen,
Home of the departed piglet.
Betty, little Johnny's sister,
Smitten with a pang of sorrow,
Laid her down at once and died there.
Thus we have the trifling story
Of those one, two, three unhappy
Persons—Johnny, Betty, piggy—
Johnny's, Betty's piggy wiggy—
From the old pathetic edda
Of dear Mother Goose—how charming
Had she only sung trochaeus!

Old Friends and Old Times.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Thinking of old times,
Hopes ne'er to be;
Speaking of old friends,
Far o'er the sea;
Distance can change not
Dear ones like you;
Fortune estrange not
Hearts that are true!
Thus in the twilight,
Fond thoughts will stray
Back to the old homes—
Homes far away!
Oh! 'mid the old friends
I no more see,
Is there a kind thought
Ever for me?
If there's but one hope,
One wish, though vain,
If there's but one sigh,
I'll not complain.
Thus in the twilight,
Tears oft will stray,
Thinking of old friends—
Friends far away.

Home and Woman.

If ever there has been a more touching and eloquent eulogium upon the charms of home, and its dearest treasure, woman, than is contained in the following extract, it has not been our fortune to meet it:

"Our homes, what is their corner-stone but the virtue of woman? And on what does the social well-being rest but on our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and parental love, the corner-stones of Church and State—more sacred than either—more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble and our academies decay—let every public edifice, our halls of justice, and our capitals of State be leveled with the dust—but spare our homes. Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all the world; high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being—seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a peculiar name—this is home, and here is the birth place of every virtuous impulse; of every sacred thought. Here the Church and State must come for their origin and support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there gives us faith in an infinite goodness—the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birthright gave us? One mother is worth a thousand friends—one sister dearer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth, under the light of smiles, who date back to the same season of innocence and hope, in whose veins run the same blood, do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the tie that binds us? Boldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide; but those who continue to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave, wholly unlike any we choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection."

The total coinage of Great Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Holland and Belgium, for the last seven years, amounted to the grand total of one billion ninety-seven million five hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

Earthquakes and Internal Heats.

We make the following extracts from a letter of E. Merriam, on the subject of earthquakes, published in the National Intelligencer:

During the great earthquake at Chantibun, Siam, May 13, 1848, which was felt at the same moment in Valparaiso, South America, and throughout the province of Tuscany, in Europe, hairs, resembling human hairs, came out of the earth in the twinkling of an eye, during the earthquake—in the fields, in the highways, in the bazaars, in the market-places.

On the 5th of February, of the same year, during an earthquake at Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, grubs, like cabbage-grubs, fell from the snow-clouds, and great flocks of robins followed the cloud and fed upon the grubs. These birds had never before been seen in that cold climate in winter.

On the first day of next month it will be precisely one hundred years since the great earthquake at Lisbon, which destroyed sixty thousand people in six minutes; that earthquake was felt on all the then discovered continents of the globe. The great earthquake at Caracas, on the 25th of March, 1812, destroyed ten thousand persons in two minutes. Both these earthquakes happened during religious festivals, as have also several other great earthquakes of which I have records.

With regard to the heat of the interior of the earth, I have some facts that have a bearing. The multitude of volcanoes found in various parts of the earth, except within the interior of the continent of Africa, come from ever-burning fires; but there are places beneath the earth's crust where heat is not only absent, but its opposite is present. In a paper addressed to me in 1845, by E. W. Newton, Esq., of Kanawha, Virginia, he says:

"In answer to the inquiries contained in your letter, which has been placed in our hands by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, we remark: There has been no misrepresentation in the newspapers in relation to the depth of the salt wells. Several of them are 1200 to 1610 feet. Mr. C. Reynolds assures us that his well is sixteen hundred and fifty feet deep. There is abundant evidence that there is no increase of temperature in the depth reached in any of the wells:

"First. The water that is driven or forced up from all the wells is very cold. At one of the depth of 1500 feet, and which is tubed 700 feet, so as to exclude all the water, fresh or salt, to that depth—and it is quite certain that all the water comes from the depth of 1500 feet, for at that depth the stream of salt water was struck—the water is also cold as the very coldest spring water, such as gushes out from the base of our mountains.

"Second. The workmen at the furnaces, in warm weather, are in the habit of filling jugs with river water, and immersing in the cisterns of salt water as it is thrown up. The water in the jugs soon becomes not quite so cold as ice water, but as cold as the coldest spring water.

"Third. The gas which comes from the lowest depths of the wells with the water, if not, according to the supposition expressed in your letter, from beneath the water, is as cold as a northern blast in winter. To be exposed to a moderate stream of this gas, in tubing the wells, is extremely disagreeable to the workmen. In the hottest days in summer it chills them through in a short time. These facts every body here considers conclusive that the temperature does not increase in proportion to the depth below the surface of the earth."

There was a fear expressed when the great reservoirs of gas were first reached at Kanawha that it might be ignited by lightning, and an explosion the result; hence the remark referred to in my letter that the gas came from beneath the water. Nature has protected the gas from fire resulting from meteors of the clouds by placing it under water. On Green river, Kentucky, however, passengers in steamboats become alarmed during low stages of water when the boat disturbs the sediment on the rock bottom of the river, during which carbonated hydrogen escapes in such abundance as to so fill the air as to ignite from the fire in the furnaces under the boilers, if the furnace doors are left open.

At Kanawha the gas is conducted under the salt furnaces, and is burnt as fuel in salt boiling, the cinders I have specimens of in my pocket having all the appearance of roots and fibres of vegetables. Underneath that surface is a natural manufactory of bituminous coal. The gas is condensed and forms petroleum, and the petroleum crystallizes and forms coal. This is the way in which all the mineral coal is produced, and not, as is erroneously supposed, to have resulted from vegetation. I have explored the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky to the extent of fifteen miles, and found all the dry apartments, avenues, &c., are of the same uniform, unvarying temperature of fifty-nine

degrees of Fahrenheit throughout the year. These two localities I rely upon to sustain me in the conclusion that the increase of temperature in descending beneath the earth's crust is not universal. I am familiar with the temperatures and chemical condition of almost all the deep salt wells in the United States.

In connection with this, I must mention fire as a companion of other phenomena of Nature. On ascending the white-face peak of the Adirondacks, a few years since, for the meteorological observation, I was stopped when half-way up the mountain by the smoke of a forest fire near by, which had overtaken me. I descended. The fire soon reached the mountain, and before I left the vicinity this majestic height was wrapped in one vast mantle of flame—a magnificent covering. Every thing that was combustible was consumed, and even the thin covering of earth which supported vegetation on the vast rock surface was calcined. There was nothing of vegetable life left. Five years after, I again descended the same mountain, and its whole surface was alive with a thick growth of blue-berry bushes, yielding such an abundance of delicious fruit that people came there to gather it for the Montreal market. The germ was in the fire, or in the granite rock, from seed planted by God on the third day of the creative epoch and before the sun was placed in the firmament.

THE MEMORABLE DAYS OF '49. Few persons, excepting those who have been candidates for office, says the Shasta Courier, know how important it is to have been here in 1849. The editor of the New York Tribune advises every one, if possible, to be born in New York State: and we have no doubt to be born there is a good thing, a very good thing, "*bonum ovum*," but that is not so important in California as to have been here in 1849. Misery loves company; and those who share together the heat and burden of the day, partners in misfortune or sufferings, generally feel a certain love and affection for each other that never can be realized by men under prosperous circumstances. The '49er feels that he knows things that one who has reached the shores since that time never can understand—that he has rights which became vested before less fortunate brethren saw the land, and that all the rights which the latter hold are subject to his, and that they only hold by sufferance.

This period is an era—a great starting point—a sort of base line from which all our experience should date. The weather in the winter of that ever-memorable year is the subject of universal comment; and although it may blow and rain like it did when the windows of Heaven were opened, and hail small millstones, still a '49er will say, "Oh, this is right bad weather, but it is nothing compared with that of '49." Every thing sinks into unimportance when compared with that incomparable year of our Lord.

We have a friend who came here in '50, who says he was forced in self-defence, whilst electioneering for the important office of Constable, in a certain township, to commence all his speeches with "Fellow citizens, since the days of '49," and that he became so accustomed to relating scenes and incidents of those days, that he even now fancies sometimes that he really was an actor therein.

It must be confessed, that not to have come to California in '49 was a bad thing, a devilish bad thing—*malum ovum*.

HOW ARCTIC EXPLORERS PASS THEIR TIME. The steward on board the Advance, the vessel abandoned by Dr. Kane, gives his experience of life in the Arctic regions after this fashion:

Life on shipboard was regular and orderly. There was a time for every thing, and every thing in its place. Capt. Kane and the officers were untiring in the discharge of the duties of their posts, and the men appeared contented and happy. The ship was abundantly provisioned, and the diet was wholesome and various. At seven bells, or about half-past seven in the morning, all hands turned out. Breakfast was taken at eight. The duties of the ship were then performed; the decks were cleansed, and things were put in order for the day. Sledge parties were then apportioned, for the sake of exercise, and short trips were made in different directions, for two or three miles. By the time the parties had all returned to the ship it was nearly noon. At four bells—two o'clock—dinner was served. After this there was nothing to do except to read, talk, laugh, if there was anything to laugh at, keep warm and be jolly. Another meal presently followed, and at 9 to 10 o'clock at night the ship and all in it were silent; the lights, except those above deck, were extinguished, and the watches were set. This, with very slight variations, was the regular routine on board the ship during the whole period of nearly two years.

The Chemistry of Water.

In this admirable fluid, so clear, so bright, so grateful to the system, so healthful to the temperate, so necessary to all—the delight of Grecian song—the charm of the Eastern paradise—of this fluid, lauded with justice, by the physiologist—chemistry tells us that three-fourths of our apparently solid bodies consist, and that it forms nearly as large a proportion of all living vegetables during the height and vigor of their growth. In this fluid, looked upon as elementary till nearly our own time, modern research has taught us to see the result of a subtle union between the oxygen and another gas, to which the name of hydrogen (water-former) has been given. Kindle this latter gas in the air, and it burns with a pale flame. Hold a cold bell glass over the flame, and its under surface will become bedewed with moisture, and drops of water will trickle down its sides. Collect this water and submit it to a current of electricity; the liquid will disappear, and in its stead the two gasses, oxygen and hydrogen will remain. These experiments prove—first, that while burning in the air, the hydrogen unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and forms water; and, second, that the water thus formed consists of those two gaseous constituents only, compressed and bound together by some incomprehensible connexion, which it makes us no wiser to call chemical combination.

It is indeed, incomprehensible how water, the enemy of fire, should itself consist of two gasses, the one of which burns most readily, while the other is the great natural supporter of living fire. And it is equally strange that oxygen, so indispensable to animal life, should form eight-ninths, by weight, of a liquid in which few terrestrial animals can live for more than two or three seconds of time. By no known theory of physical or mechanical union, can we unsatisfactorily explain how properties so new should be the result of such chemical combinations.

The chemical study of this water, in its relations to animal and vegetable life, presents new points of interest. The most important of its chemical properties are so familiar to us, that we rarely think of them, and certainly do not sufficiently prize them. Pure water has neither taste, nor smell, nor pungency. It is neither sour like vinegar, nor sweet like sugar, nor alkaline like soda. It irritates no nerve of sensation, even the most delicate; nor is the tenderest part of the animal frame disturbed by contact with this universal fluid. It is thus fitted to penetrate unfelt into the subtlest tissues, and without causing the slightest jar to flow along the finest, most sensitive, and most hair-like vessels. It soothes and assuages; wherever it comes, lessening inflammation—lulling pain—diluting unhealthy fluids within the body—and washing morbid humors and waste materials from the sickly and changing frame.

Again, as a cooling agent, water is equally invaluable. In a dry and thirsty land, we feel and acknowledge the pleasure of bathing our heated bodies in the sea or the running stream. But we are less sensible how it watches over us, as it were, every passing moment, dispelling each rising heat, and removing from the body every excess of warmth which might disturb the equable working of its many parts. Do we eat inflammatory food, or drink over stimulating fluids, the excess of bodily warmth produced converts a portion of water into vapor, and the lungs throw it off into the air. Do we, by hard labor, or other unusual exertion, exalt the temperature of the body, the same water again takes up the superfluous heat; and bathing with perspiration on both skin and lungs, restrains within due bounds the growing inflammation.

But more widely useful still, in relation to vegetable and animal life, is the property which water possesses of dissolving and rendering fluid a host of usually solid bodies. Put sugar or salt into water, it disappears and becomes fluid and penetrative like the water itself. The salt sea contains within its bosom many substances so dissolved: the fluids that circulate through our veins are chiefly water.

There are now four great architectural works in progress at Washington—the Washington monument, the patent office, the treasury building and the post office edifice. There are besides under construction the aqueduct, the armory, and some immense work-shops at the navy yard, all of which are carried on by federal funds, and give direct employment to at least ten thousand persons, forming one-fifth of the entire population of the place.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS. Leigh Hunt says: God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair and madness; and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species."

Continual Formation of Gold.

The Columbia Gazette publishes the following letter from Mr. L. C. Gunn, in which the writer puts forth a theory in relation to the continual formation of gold, and invites scientific investigation:

In accordance with your request, I am willing to commit my theory to writing, and let it stand the test of scientific investigation. The idea of volcanic fire burning quartz and melting gold, and this melted gold being ejected upon the surrounding country by volcanic eruption, and hardening into lumps as it came in contact with the cold soil, was broached by some pretenders to wisdom, at the commencement of mining operations in California. It was caught up without reflection—men in those days having no time to examine theories—and it has been, up to the present time, the popular explanation of the existence of coarse gold as found in our hills and gulches.

Another class of men, few in number, have held an entirely different theory. They have contended that gold grows; that it is continually forming. To explain how this can be, they have assumed that pure gold is in fact a compound substance, although the investigations of chemistry have not yet been able to detect its constituents.

These last, in my opinion, have approximated much nearer the truth than the others. Not that pure gold is a compound substance, but coarse gold is continually forming. A correct explanation of the various phenomena seems to be this: Gold as originally created, was in atoms, or indivisible particles. These atoms were commingled with all the other simple elementary atoms, out of which our earth is formed. In some portions of the globe the gold atoms may be entirely wanting; or, as is most probable, their proportion to that of other atoms is small. In what are termed gold bearing countries the proportion of gold atoms is very great. The aggregation of these invisible atoms, which is continually going on, forms visible and coarse gold.

But what causes this aggregation? I answer, 1st. By the rains, internal gasses, land-slides, and other causes, particles of the soil are set in motion, and, in this motion, some of the gold atoms, diffused through a mass of other atoms, come in contact with each other, and by what chemists term the attraction of aggregation, they may be united so as to form visible particles of gold, which may be separated from the soil by washing, by smelting or by electricity.

2nd. Under the contact of atoms of various metals, acted upon by different gasses of acids, the process of galvanism is continually carried on all through the earth's crust. Now, by this process of galvanism, the atoms of gold, and the larger particles which may have been formed by the attraction of aggregation, are separated from the other substances constituting soil or rock, and, by means of silver or some other amalgamating agent, they are united together, forming coarse or lump gold. All unassayed gold, we believe, contains silver or other metal in greater or less proportion; which corroborates the view just taken. The aggregation then is mainly the result of electricity; and, inasmuch as the galvanic process is continually going on, the formation of visible gold must continue until all the atomic gold has been exhausted.

3rd. At times a current of electricity may be so powerful as to produce intense heat, and thus combine the smelting process along with the other separating power of electricity. This may explain the different degrees of purity of coarse gold. I state this as something not impossible, although as yet we have not the same evidence of it that exists of the gradual and constant formation of visible gold by the separating power of electricity.

This article being requested for the columns of a newspaper, I have avoided all technical expressions, and endeavored to give the theory in language understood by all. Whether this particular theory be correct or not, it is hoped the subject will attract more attention than heretofore, and that California—the land of gold, and affording such a field for investigation—will, through her own men of science, explode the false theories which have led to so much false practice in mining, and to so much consequent loss of money, time and labor. In another number I will state some facts which have led to my present conclusions, and I would ask the sceptical to suspend judgment until they have seen the evidence.

Sheridan being on a visit at a friend's in the country, an elderly maiden set her heart on being his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the bad weather. Soon afterwards, however, the lady surprised him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," said she, "it has cleared up, I see." "Why, yes," he answered, "it has cleared up enough—for one—but not for two."

There is beauty enough on earth to make a home for angels.

THE GAZETTE.

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

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856.

In another column will be found a report of the doings of the new Board of Common School Trustees of the Second District of this county, and all who are proximately or remotely interested in the future prosperity and general thrift of this region will be gratified to learn that, at last, some provision has been made for instructing its youth more largely in the English language. Those of our readers who are not conversant with the condition of affairs here, and who are not aware that hitherto nearly all the instruction which has been imparted in the schools, both public and private, has been through the medium of the Spanish tongue, and that the children of American parents, settled in this county, have had but few opportunities for gaining a knowledge of even the elementary branches of knowledge, cannot share, to any great extent, in the satisfaction which must generally prevail here among those more immediately interested. The action of the Board of Trustees secures ample opportunity to all who are desirous that their children in this district should be instructed either in English or Spanish. It is not easy to account for the manifest opposition which has before prevailed to all instruction in the English idiom. It may be that parents have thought that it was better for their children to be well grounded in a knowledge of the Spanish, before suffering them to turn their attention to the acquisition of English. It may be that this undisguised aversion has been the legitimate offspring of native prejudice against the dialect of the people who wrested this soil from the dominion of a weak and effete government; or that it has had its origin in vague and undefined fears lest the influence of their religious faith might be weakened in proportion as their progeny became versed in the English; or, accustomed to the sonorous and mellifluous Castilian, they may have entertained an innate dread of familiarity with the comparatively harsh and rough Anglo-Saxon. However the case may be, it is thought that the late action of the Trustees has done something towards introducing additional facilities for the beneficial training of the youth of this district. The services of two gentlemen of ability have been secured, as we are informed, for this district of the county—one of whom, a polished English scholar, has had some years of experience as a teacher in the older States and Europe; the other, a graduate of the *école polytechnique* of Paris, is fully qualified to lead pupils from the simplest to the most abstruse branches of science which are usually taught in schools.

We learn from H. B. Blake, Esq., who returned on Monday last from Point Conception, that the gale of the 15th instant was quite severe at that place. Several of the windows of the Lighthouse building were blown in, besides doing some other slight injury. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the night of the 1st February. The building will be under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Parkinson, keeper, and Messrs. Scollan and Meecham, assistant keepers.

Messrs. Greene, Heath & Allen, of San Francisco, have received a large quantity of tobacco seed, from Virginia, which they will distribute among farmers and planters, free of expense. An opportunity is afforded to the land-holders here of testing the capacity of their unmeasured acres, which they may do well to embrace.

Our thanks are again tendered to Captain Morton, the ever-obliging, skillful and deservedly popular commander of the schooner *Laura Bevan*, for favors extended to our "Marine Reporter."

By the arrival of the schooner *Laura Bevan* we are in receipt of a file of the San Francisco Herald to the 19th January. We publish the most important items of news.

The Court of Sessions will convene on Monday next.

The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

Proceedings of the School Commissioners.
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1856.

Present—Messrs. Hill, de la Palma y Mesa, and Huse.

In conformity to the notices published, the Board proceeded to the office of the County Clerk, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining candidates who might desire to become teachers of the District School of this district.

G. D. Fisher, Esq., the County Superintendent of Common Schools, was present, and aided in the examination of the following persons, who presented themselves as candidates: Mr. Baillis, Owen Connolly, Victor Mondran, and Pablo Carracela.

Pablo Carracela, after having been partially examined as to his attainments and capacity to impart knowledge, presented a certificate granted to him by the former board of this district, in virtue whereof he claimed the right of remaining as its teacher until the expiration of the term of one year from the date of his appointment. His certificate was granted on the 21st day of March, 1855. The further examination of this gentleman was suspended on the expression of an opinion by several of the examiners that it had proceeded sufficiently far.

The candidates were informed that they might learn the decision of the board on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The board then took a recess until 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 o'clock, P. M. All the members were present.

After having considered the acquirements of the various candidates who were this afternoon subjected to an examination, it was resolved that certificates of approbation and recommendation as teachers of the District School of the Second District of the county of Santa Barbara, be granted to Owen Connolly and Victor Mondran, and that they be appointed to be teachers in the said school, commencing on the first day of February, proximo, and to continue for the term of one year, unless their certificates shall be sooner revoked.

Ordered, That the monthly salary of the male teachers of the District School of this District be seventy-five dollars to each, which shall commence on the 1st day of February, proximo.

Ordered, That the certificate of Pablo Carracela as teacher of the District School, which was granted to him by the former board of School Commissioners, be revoked; this revocation to take effect on Wednesday, January 30th, instant.

A memorial, signed by the parents of twenty-five children who reside at the Montecito, praying that an English school should be established in that locality, was presented and considered.

The memorial was laid on the table for the present, until the condition of the school funds of this district can be ascertained.

An account of \$100, presented by Pablo Carracela, was ordered to be returned to him for correction.

An account of Geronimo Gaucheron & Co., in the sum of \$10, for stationery supplied to the school in this district, was laid upon the table.

Ordered, That a communication be sent to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Amat, at Los Angeles, requesting permission to make use of the unoccupied Presidio Church edifice as a school-house.

The board then adjourned.

The jury in the case of Charles Cora, indicted for the murder of Gen. Richardson, after deliberating forty-one hours, and being unable to agree, was discharged. The Herald is informed upon good authority that they stood four for conviction of murder, six for manslaughter, and two for acquittal. Cora was remanded to prison to await a new trial.

PAPER MILL. Messrs. Taylor and Post have commenced erecting quite an extensive establishment, about ten miles from Santa Barbara, in Marin county, designed for a paper mill. It is located on Daniel's Creek, which we are informed is a durable stream, having a sufficient supply of water at all seasons to propel machinery for a large manufacturing business. Messrs. Taylor and Post are experienced paper manufacturers, from Norwich, Connecticut, and the machinery for the mill now erecting, was shipped from that place in November last. They intend making all kinds of paper, and expect to find an ample market in this country for more than they will be able to furnish. We think this enterprise must prove profitable if properly managed. The price of all kinds of paper in California, and particularly book and newspaper, is usually very high. Paper can be manufactured here as well as anywhere else. We have the material in abundance, at cheap rates, from which it is produced. It is true wages for labor are yet exorbitant, when compared with rates prevailing elsewhere; but the cheapness of the raw material, and the high price which paper always commands in this market, we think more than counterbalances this disadvantage.—*Alta*.

Dr. Brandreth, of vegetable pill notoriety, is prosecuting extensive researches near the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., for a vein of silver, which tradition says exists in that vicinity, and it is said he has already obtained some exceedingly rich specimens. Silver was found there during the war with Great Britain, in 1813.

Later from Oregon.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived at San Francisco on the 17th inst., with two weeks later intelligence from Oregon.

ATTACK ON FORT WALLA-WALLA. According to the last accounts received from Oregon, Lieutenant Colonel Kelley, with a large force of volunteers, was marching upon Fort Walla-Walla, which had been captured some time previously by the Indians, and had encamped at Fort Henrietta. The *Columbia* brings us the news of the defeat of the Indians at that point, with great slaughter, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th of December. The following abstract of a volunteer's journal is copied from the Statesman:

9th. Indians made their appearance in the morning on the battle ground, but not half so thick as the day before. Kept a continuous firing all day, but doing little execution, as the boys were getting pretty good at dodging. Wasco boys took the hill, and after two hours sharp shooting, routed the Indians from their trenches, &c., that they had dug, leaving guns, knives, and blankets. At the same time the Indians were seen driving off their stock up the river.

10th. A few Indians presented themselves on the hill; filled up some of our trenches and dug new ones of their own. Wasco boys on the hill and Linn boys along the brush; fought on the hill for an hour or two, when the Indians began to retreat. Major Chinn ordered a charge, when Linn and Wasco pitched in and ran the devils past their upper camp—three Indians killed. As we were coming back they fired a few times at us, but no one was hurt during the day on our side. At dusk the enemy all disappeared.

11th, 9 o'clock. Three hundred and fifty men, under Col. Kelley, mounted on horseback and pursued the enemy. Followed about forty miles; found considerable stock, but not one Indian. All left in the direction of Snake river; supposed to have crossed over to the other side of Snake river. From the appearance in the Indian camp, eight or ten miles above Whitman's station, there must have been fifteen hundred or two thousand Indians. There were one hundred and thirty lodges; some were twenty-five and forty feet long, and others only large enough to contain six persons.

13th, 5 P. M. Col. Kelley and company returned; brought with them thirty or forty Indian horses; saw quite a number of cattle and horses as they were passing up the valley, but on account of the fog could not find them as they returned; found a valuable cache deposited by a settler. Houses nearly all burned; grain, etc., destroyed by the Indians.

It is supposed generally that in the four days' battle we killed about sixty Indians, and wounded probably about the same number.

There were five whites killed and nineteen wounded.

Last week, says the Oregon Times, we gave the news of the burning of the Capitol. Later intelligence from Salem seems to justify the conclusion that this fire was the work of an incendiary. The fire was first seen at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. When first discovered by Dr. Wilson, who lives near, the fire was issuing out of the unfinished part of the northeast corner. Several persons arrived in time to notice that those portions of the building which were finished, and occupied by the Assembly with stoves, were all dark at the time, while the unfinished portion accessible to incendiaries was in flames.

It seems that all the rumors in relation to the massacre of Gov. Stevens and party in the Indian country are without foundation. According to the Oregonian, Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, had arrived at the camp of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and made a speech to the regiment, in which he avowed his determination to urge a continuance of the war until every hostile Indian is subdued, and a lasting peace acquired, so that treaty stipulations would in all time be observed.

THE INDIAN WAR IN SOUTHERN OREGON. The Crescent City Herald, of January 16th, says: About New Year's day a small party of whites discovered a band of Indians on Applegate creek, some twenty-five or thirty miles from Jacksonville. Pretending to be miners on a prospecting tour, they managed to remain on the creek, unsuspected by the Indians, until they could send word to the nearest settlements. As soon as information of the whereabouts was received in the valley, about one hundred and fifty of the troops, and many citizen volunteers, took up the line of march for Applegate on the 2d of January, carrying one of the mountain howitzers along. When about two miles from Jacksonville, Mr. Martin Angel and John McLaughlin passed ahead of a troop of thirty soldiers, and within a distance of only four hundred yards of them were shot at by the Indians. Mr. Angel's horse took fright, and while cantering off the trail the Indians succeeded, with several more shots, in killing horse and rider, and then stripping them, taking Mr. Angel's two revolvers and rifle. Mr. Henry H. Hutchins, our informant, learned that on the same morning Mr. Hull was out hunting with his son, when the latter was killed by the Indians, and it is thought this was done by the same scout which killed Angel.

Late in the afternoon of the 5th the howitzer was got ready, fired, and the shot

fell directly upon one of the cabins, killing three Indians. Several more shots were fired before night, but without effect. During the night the Indians, judging discretion to be the better part of valor, broke through the guards of the whites and escaped. We learn with great regret that in this untoward affair Dr. Wm. Myers was killed, and several others wounded.

The disappointment of the public in hearing of the inglorious issue of this movement is the more acutely felt as from the previous successes on Butte creek it was confidently expected that the troops at length had concluded to go at it with a will. The escape of the Indians remains to many inexplicable. Five weeks earlier from four to five hundred troops withdrew from before one hundred and fifty Indians at the "Big Meadows;" now thirty-three Indians elude the vigilance of eight times their number of whites. We are too remote from the scene of action to judge correctly of the merits of the case, but this much we might infer from the past—that it takes a long time to whip two hundred hostile Indians.

On Wednesday last the brig *Nonsuch*, from Humboldt Bay, arrived off our harbor and landed fifty soldiers, under command of Capt. Jones, formerly stationed at Humboldt and on the Klamath. The brig had also ammunition and provisions on board, but finding the sea too rough to discharge them, she stood off, and has consequently to call again. We are informed that Lieut. Garber, with thirty men of Captain Jones' company, is now stationed at Witchipeck, on the Klamath.

From the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the clipper bark *Yankee*, Capt. Smith, twenty days from Honolulu, the San Francisco Herald has files of Sandwich Island papers to the 29th December—three weeks later than previous advices.

The King had appointed the 1st of January to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. The King had also approved of Daniel C. Bigelow, appointed by the Commissioner of the United States to act as Consul at Lahaina, in place of George M. Chase, deceased, until the pleasure of the President should be known.

The inhabitants of the thriving town of Hilo are in great apprehension lest the stream of lava from the recent eruption should overwhelm them. A correspondent writes that the lava approaching Hilo "progresses like that issuing from Vesuvius under similar circumstances—that is to say a wall of cooled lava is formed at the ends and sides of the stream, which on moderate slopes remains for some time stationary, or nearly so, and when the pressure arising from the flow of molten lava behind it becomes too great, the wall is burst, and the lava runs out like molten iron from a furnace when it is drawn. This being exposed to the atmosphere soon cools, and in a little time, by the operation being repeated, another wall of cooled lava is formed as before." The writer advises to tap the side walls of the stream, so as to divert it from its course on the town of Hilo.

One Month Later from China.

Notwithstanding the wholesale slaughter of the rebels who besieged Canton last winter, they appear to be at work again. The Friend of China says: Our local provincial reporter tells us that the turbulent spirits of Sun tukh, Poon ye, and Heang shan have determined on taking possession of the island of Lintin, and there keep the standard of rebellion flying until they have succeeded in the subjugation of Canton. It appears that large numbers of suspicious junks have been seen near Lintin, and we have no doubt but if left to fight the battle out without foreign interference, the Mandarins will go to the wall. So determined are these people to avenge the blood shed in Canton this year, that any wanton movement on our part will surely result in something more dreadful than colonists anticipate. From Canton we learn that the city gates are all closed again, and as a precautionary measure against internal enemies, a fresh registration is being made, tallies of a different description from those hitherto worn being delivered to all on the books.

Important from Japan.

The following important announcement is from the Friend of China:

H. B. M. steamer *Tartar* left Nagasaki Japan, on the 17th of October, and reached Hongkong on the 22d of the same month. The day after the British convention with Japan was ratified at Nagasaki, Admiral Sterling was asked by the Commissioner to give his advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it is said, with nine vessels at Simoda, were breaking the peace in the most outrageous manner. The Admiral is reported to have recommended concession to the American demands, provided they were in any way reasonable. An American gentleman writes on this subject:

"I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda in anticipation of receiving supplies, agreeably to the late treaty. Report is, they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause, not to furnish them with any supplies. The Americans were not to be trifled with; they took what they wanted, and paid in dollars at their fair weight; the one-third the value, as fixed on by the treaty, they would have no knowledge of."

"It is said that guns had been fired, and some Japanese killed."

Married.

In this city, January 20th, by the Rt. Rev. Jose de Jesus Gonzalez, Mr. ELZEY B. WILLIAMS, of Princess Anne county, Va., and MARIA DEL REFUGIO ORTIZ, of this city.
[Norfolk Herald please copy.]

Notice to Mariners.

Light House at Point Conception—Western Entrance, Santa Barbara Channel, California. A Revolving White Light, 1st order of Fresnel, showing a Flash every half minute throughout the entire horizon.
The house is situated near the extremity, and on the highest part of Point Conception, elevated about 220 feet above the sea. It consists of a brick dwelling plastered, of one story and a half, with a low tower also of brick and plastered, rising from the center. The light is elevated about 250 feet above mean sea level, and will be visible in a favorable state of the atmosphere, from a height of fifteen feet above the water, at a distance of 26 statute or 22 nautical miles.

The latitude and Longitude of the Light, as given by the Coast Survey, are:

Lat. 34° 28' 47" N.

Long. 120° 25' 33" W.

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

West end, San Miguel Island, S. 12° E. 24 miles.

West end, Santa Cruz Island, S. 67° E. 39 miles.

The light will be exhibited for the first time, on the night of the 1st of February, 1856, and thereafter every night from sunset to sunrise, until further notice.

By order of the Light House Board,

HARTMAN BACHE,

Maj. Topogr. Engrs. Br. Maj.

Office 12th Light House District,
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27th, 1855.

New Advertisements.

Testamentary Sale.

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

4 tame Oxen;

3 tame Mules;

1 wild Mule;

7 tame Horses;

3 do. Mares;

1 Jack; 4 Heifers;

Yokes, Harnesses, Saddles, &c.

By order of the Probate Court of the County of Santa Barbara.

CLEMENCIA ARRELLANES,

January 31st.

[2t]

Executrix.

Notice.

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

Shaving done as usual for the present.

Yours, out and injured,

ja31 * DAVID B. STREETER.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—

A large Invoice just received.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

FARMING UTENSILS—

A full assortment now on hand and for sale by

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and half lbs—

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

10 BBLs. SUGAR CURED HAMS—

Just received, and for sale by

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

500 TCS. BACON—

Just received and for sale by

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

500 QR. SACKS FLOUR—

Martinez and Golden Gate Mills.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—

In chests, half chests, and caddies.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

ja24 State street.

Notice.

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

The surplus of money above five thousand dollars invested in the above business did not come from any fund belonging to my husband.

MELCEDES MURRAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of December, 1855.

ja24 3t D. F. NEWSOM, County Clerk.

F. J. Maguire

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH

Groceries,

Provisions, and

Liquors.

Also, to his assortment of

Hardware,

Crockery,

Bridles,

Headstalls,

Spurs,

Men's Clothing,

Tobacco,

Cigars,

Cigarritos,

&c., &c.,

All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges.

Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. d27 tf

American House.

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

ja3 tf W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

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

NAMES OF TAX-PAYERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	IMPROVEMENTS.	TOTAL TAX.
Arrellanes, Felipe	Tract near Santa Barbara.	\$ 50	\$ 6.90
Arrellanes, Francisco	Lot in city of Santa Barbara	200	7.19
Arrellanes, Jose	Lot in city of Santa Barbara	200	7.76
Arrellanes, Jose Antonio	Tract near Santa Barbara	50	2.87 1/2
Arrellanes, Ma. Ignacia	Lot in city of Santa Barbara	500	10.92 1/2
Ayala, Gerbasio	2 lots in city of Santa Barbara	200	4.60
Ayala, Jose Ma.		50	3.56 1/2
Ayala, Juan Pablo	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	5.29
Canisares, Candelaria	Lot in Santa Barbara	300	3.79 1/2
Carrillo, Concepcion Pico de	1 lot in Santa Barbara	100	2.01 1/4
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	Undivided half of Lompoc and Mission Vieja	200	51.98
Carrillo, Heirs of Man'la	2 lots in Santa Barbara	100	1.15
Casares, Juan	1 lot in Santa Barbara	100	33.92 1/2
Cavasco, Tomas	2 lots in Santa Barbara	80	57.12
Cordero, Francisco	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1/2
Cordero, Jose Antonio	1 lot in Santa Barbara	550	31.51
Cordero, Ma. Antonio	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	5.47
Cordero, Heirs of Miguel	1 lot in Santa Barbara	500	13.80
Cota, Manuel	1 lot in Santa Barbara	75	17.02
Columber, Allen	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	4.37
Cuesta, Ramon de la	1 lot in Santa Barbara	150	13.80
Dominguez, Isabel Romero	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	5.17 1/2
Dominguez, Nemesio	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1/2
Flores, Antonio	Lot in San Buenaventura	200	2.30
Gannon, Thomas	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1/2
Garcia, Eugenio	Lot in Santa Barbara	20	57.12
Garcia, Vicente	1 lot in Santa Barbara	75	8.05
Gonzales, Francisco	1 lot in Santa Barbara	300	3.91
Gonzales, Manuel	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	6.9
Guerra, Jose Antonio de la	Tract known as Los Alamos	100	104.65
Garcia, Jose	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	57.12
Hartnell, Heirs of William	Rancho of Todos Santos	200	4.60
Lefever, Louis	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.41 1/2
Leiva, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	300	5.29
Lopez, Gregorio	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.87 1/2
Lopez, Mariano	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	5.17 1/2
Lorenzana, Crisanto	Lot in San Buenaventura	1000	126.50
Lorenzana, Jose	3 lots in Santa Barbara	50	37.95
Lorenzana, Heirs of Jacinto	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.30
Lorenzana, Ma. del Carmen	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.30
Lugo, Dorothea	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	3.91
Lugo, Eugenio	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.87 1/2
Lugo, Trinidad		300	5.75
McCallery, James		250	14.37 1/2
McDonahue, Henry	Lot in San Buenaventura	300	7.18 3/4
Morales, Manuel	4 squares in Santa Barbara	300	22.54
Nidever, George	1 lot in Santa Barbara	50	2.18 1/2
Olivas, Dolores		100	3.45
Olivas, Juan	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1/2
Olivas, Luis	Lot in Montecito, 5 acres	500	12.65
Olivera, Mariano	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	40.82 1/2
Ormat, Joaquin	1 lot in Santa Clara	1500	48.30
Ortega, Anto. Ma.	1 lot in Santa Barbara	500	6.32 1/2
Ortega, Dolores Leiva	1 lot in Santa Barbara	500	17.82 1/2
Ortega, Heirs of Jose Dolores	1 lot in Santa Barbara	26.83	
Owners unknown	3 and 1/2 lots of rancho St. Paula	300	42.92 1/2
Palmer, Joseph C.	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	113.52 3/4
Pico, Andres	1 lot in Santa Barbara	150	1.89 3/4
Pico, Juan de Mata	Lot in Montecito	10	13.66 1/4
Pico, Francisco	Ex Mission of San Buenaventura	1000	120.75
Poli, Manuel R. de	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.01 1/4
Quintana, Felipe	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.01 1/4
Ruiz, Heirs of Jose Pedro	1 lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1/2
Rodriguez, Bernarda de	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	57.12
Romero, Jose	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	6.90
Romero, Jose Antonio	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	32.31
Romero, Joaquin	Lot in Santa Barbara	25	37.34
Ruiz, Baltazar	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	57.12
Ruiz, Juan de la Cruz	Lot in Santa Barbara	250	3.45
Ruiz, Pedro	Lot in Santa Barbara	1.15	
Ruiz, Simon	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	468.05
Streeter, William	4 lots in Santa Barbara	31.05	
Thompson, A. B.	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	23.97 3/4
Thompson, A. B. (guardian)	1 lot in Santa Barbara	150	7.17
Todd, John	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	30.47 1/2
Valencia, Miguel	Lot in Santa Clara	300	4.60
Valencia, Pablo	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.49 1/2
Valenzuela, Jose Ma.	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	8.62 1/2
Valenzuela, Salvador	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	8.62 1/2
Van Riper, Garey	Lot in Santa Barbara	230	3.45
Villa, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.49 1/2
Villa, Heirs of Joaquina	Rancho of Tequippia	500	8.62 1/2
Villava, Roman	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	8.62 1/2
Wilson, John	5 lots in Santa Barbara	2.30	

The following is a list of Delinquent Tax Payers, who were assessed on Personal Property, and delinquents of 1854:—

TAX.	TAX.
Arata, Gregorio.....\$17 25	Kemberley, Martin.....5 75
Ardisson, Esteban.....5 75	Landini, Antonio.....2 30
Arrellanes, Valentin.....1 15	Liloburn, Charles.....1 15
Beebe, J. W.....1 15	Lopez, Bernardino.....2 41 1/2
Breeze, Perry.....2 30	Lopez, Jose Ma.....57 1/2
Brezolara, Francisco.....5 75	Lorenzana, Manuel.....1 15
Carrillo, Jose.....2 30	Lugo, Bernardino.....1 15
Cordero, Miguel.....2 07	Lugo, Joaquina.....5 75
Cordero, Vicente.....2 07	Miranda, Jose Ma.....1 15
Davila, Domingo.....24 72 1/2	Ortega, Jose Manuel.....4 60
Dominguez, Jose Ma.....3 45	Ortega, Pacifico.....12 07 1/2
Echevaria, Bernardo.....2 30	Parkinson, George.....1 15
Estrada, Jesus.....57 1/2	Post, G. B. & Co.....34 50
Estorga, Vicente.....1 15	Ruiz, Jose Antonio.....4 02
Glenn, R. G.....10 35	Regine, Antonio.....5 75
Gutierrez, Jose.....1 72 1/2	Ruiz, Jose.....4 02
Hartnell, Heirs of William.....28 75	Sanchez, Jose S.....3 35
Hartnell, Tereza (widow).....33 35	Sanchez, Juan, Jr.....19 65
Hearne, Valentine W.....2 30	Sanchez, Santiago.....9 20
Hernandez, Olayo.....2 30	Streeter, D. B.....2 30
Hickey, M. B.....2 30	Valenzuela, Clodoveo.....2 01 1/4
Iguerra, Manuel.....1 84	Valenzuela, Joaquin.....1 15
Juarez, Victor.....3 45	

Santa Barbara, January 28th, 1855. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff. ja31 td

VENTA PUBLICA

Para satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1855.

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

NOMBRES.	DESCRIPCION DE LA PROPIEDAD.	MEJORAS.	IMPUESTA TOTAL.
Arrellanes, Felipe	Rancho cerca de Santa Barbara	\$ 50	\$ 6.90
Arrellanes, Francisco	Solar en Santa Barbara	200	7.19
Arrellanes, Jose	Solar en Santa Barbara	200	7.76
Arrellanes, Jose Antonio	Rancho cerca de Santa Barbara	50	2.87 1/2
Arrellanes, Ma. Ignacia	Solar en Santa Barbara	500	10.92 1/2
Ayala, Gerbasio	2 solares en Santa Barbara	200	4.60
Ayala, Jose Ma.		50	3.56 1/2
Ayala, Juan Pablo	Solar en Santa Barbara	200	5.29
Canisares, Candelaria	Solar en Santa Barbara	300	3.79 1/2
Carrillo, Concepcion Pico de	1 solar en Santa Barbara	100	2.01 1/4
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	La mitad indivisa de Lompoc y de Mission Vieja	200	51.98
Carrillo, herederos de Man'la	3 solares en Santa Barbara	100	1.15
Casares, Juan	2 solares en Santa Barbara	800	33.92 1/2
Cavasco, Tomas	1 solar en Santa Barbara	10	57.12
Cordero, Francisco	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1/2
Cordero, Jose Antonio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	550	31.51
Cordero, Ma. Antonio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	5.47
Cordero, Heirs of Miguel	1 solar en Santa Barbara	500	13.80
Cota, Manuel	1 solar en Santa Barbara	75	17.02
Columber, Allen	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	4.37
Cuesta, Ramon de la	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	13.80
Dominguez, Isabel Romero	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	5.17 1/2
Dominguez, Jose	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1/2
Dominguez, Nemesio	Rancho de Najalayegua	150	5.17 1/2
Flores, Antonio	Solar en San Buenaventura	200	2.30
Gannon, Thomas	1 solar en Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1/2
Garcia, Eugenio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	20	57.12
Garcia, Vicente	1 solar en Santa Barbara	75	8.05
Gonzales, Francisco	1 solar en Santa Barbara	300	3.91
Gonzales, Manuel	1 solar en Santa Barbara	50	6.9
Guerra, Jose Antonio de la	Rancho de Los Alamos	100	104.65
Garcia, Jose	1 solar en Santa Barbara	50	57.12
Hartnell, Herederos de G'mo	Rancho de Todos Santos	200	4.60
Lefever, Louis	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	2.41 1/2
Leiva, Francisco	1 solar en Santa Barbara	300	5.29
Lopez, Gregorio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.87 1/2
Lopez, Mariano	Solar en San Buenaventura	200	5.17 1/2
Lorenzana, Crisanto	3 solares en Santa Barbara	1000	126.50
Lorenzana, Jose	1 solar en Santa Barbara	50	37.95
Lorenzana, herederos de Jo'to	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.30
Lorenzana, Ma. del Carmen	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	2.30
Lugo, Dorothea	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	3.91
Lugo, Eugenio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.87 1/2
Lugo, Trinidad		300	5.75
McCallery, James		250	14.37 1/2
McDonahue, Henry	Solar en San Buenaventura	300	7.18 3/4
Morales, Manuel	4 cuadras en Santa Barbara	300	22.54
Nidever, Jorge	1 solar en Santa Barbara	50	2.18 1/2
Olivas, Dolores		100	3.45
Olivas, Juan	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1/2
Olivas, Luis	Solar en Montecito, 5 acres	500	12.65
Olivera, Mariano	1 solar en Santa Barbara	500	40.82 1/2
Ormat, Joaquin	1 lot in Santa Clara	1500	48.30
Ortega, Antonio Ma.	1 lot in Santa Barbara	500	6.32 1/2
Ortega, Dolores Leiva	1 lot in Santa Barbara	500	17.82 1/2
Ortega, herederos de Jo'e D'ies	1 lot in Santa Barbara	26.83	
Dueños desconocidos	3 y 1/2 don't nos del rancho Sta Paula	300	42.92 1/2
Palmer, Jose C.	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	113.52 3/4
Pico, Andres	1 lot in Santa Barbara	150	1.89 3/4
Pico, Juan de Mata	Lot in Montecito	10	13.66 1/4
Pico, Francisco	Ex Mission of San Buenaventura	1000	120.75
Poli, Manuel R. de	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.01 1/4
Quintana, Felipe	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.01 1/4
Ruiz, Heirs of Jose Pedro	1 lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1/2
Rodriguez, Bernarda de	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	57.12
Romero, Jose	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	6.90
Romero, Jose Antonio	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	32.31
Romero, Joaquin	Lot in Santa Barbara	25	37.34
Ruiz, Baltazar	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	57.12
Ruiz, Juan de la Cruz	Lot in Santa Barbara	250	3.45
Ruiz, Pedro	Lot in Santa Barbara	1.15	
Ruiz, Simon	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	468.05
Streeter, Guillermo	4 solares en Santa Barbara	31.05	
Thompson, A. B.	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	23.97 3/4
Thompson, A. B. (tutor)	1 lot in Santa Barbara	150	7.17
Todd, Juan	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	30.47 1/2
Valencia, Miguel	Lot in Santa Clara	300	4.60
Valencia, Pablo	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.49 1/2
Valenzuela, Jose Ma.	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	8.62 1/2
Valenzuela, Salvador	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	8.62 1/2
Van Riper, Garey	Lot in Santa Barbara	230	3.45
Villa, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.49 1/2
Villa, Heirs of Joaquina	Rancho de Tequippia	500	8.62 1/2
Villava, Roman	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	8.62 1/2
Wilson, Juan	5 solares en Santa Barbara	2.30	

La siguiente es una lista de los pagadores de contribuciones impuestas sobre bienes remanentes que no han pagado, y los delinquentes del año 1854:—

IMPUESTA.	IMPUESTA.
Arata, Gregorio.....\$17 25	Kemberley, Martin.....5 75
Ardisson, Esteban.....5 75	Landini, Antonio.....2 30
Arrellanes, Valentin.....1 15	Liloburn, Carlos.....1 15
Beebe, J. W.....1 15	Lopez, Bernardino.....2 41 1/2
Breeze, Perry.....2 30	Lopez, Jose Ma.....57 1/2
Brezolara, Francisco.....5 75	Lorenzana, Manuel.....1 15
Carrillo, Jose.....2 30	Lugo, Bernardino.....1 15
Cordero, Miguel.....2 07	Lugo, Joaquina.....5 75
Cordero, Vicente.....2 07	Miranda, Jose Ma.....1 15
Davila, Domingo.....24 72 1/2	Ortega, Jose Manuel.....4 60
Dominguez, Jose Ma.....3 45	Ortega, Pacifico.....12 07 1/2
Echevaria, Bernardo.....2 30	Parkinson, Jorge.....1 15
Estrada, Jesus.....57 1/2	Post, G. B. & Co.....34 50
Estorga, Vicente.....1 15	Ruiz, Jose Antonio.....4 02
Glenn, R. G.....10 35	Regine, Antonio.....5 75
Gutierrez, Jose.....1 72 1/2	Ruiz, Jose.....4 02
Hartnell, Heirs of William.....28 75	Sanchez, Jose S.....3 35
Hartnell, Tereza (viuda).....33 35	Sanchez, Juan, menor.....12 65
Hearne, Valentine W.....2 30	Sanchez, Santiago.....9 20
Hernandez, Olayo.....2 30	Streeter, D. B.....2 30
Hickey, M. B.....2 30	Valenzuela, Clodoveo.....2 01 1/4
Iguerra, Manuel.....1 84	Valenzuela, Joaquin.....1 15
Juarez, Victor.....3 45	

Santa Barbara, 28 de Enero de 1855. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff. ja31 td

Advertisements.

Pacific Express Company.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will despatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
MONTEREY,
SAN FRANCISCO, and
ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,

OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE
COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.

TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.
Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.

WILL DESPATCH AN EXPRESS from the city of Santa Barbara by the U. S. Mail Steamship SENATOR, Capt. Burns, to all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and Europe, in charge of regular and experienced Messengers.

LETTERS, PARCELS, PACKAGES, & TREASURE received and conveyed to destination with safety and despatch. Collections made, Orders and Commissions filled, and all business pertaining to an Express and Forwarding business attended to with promptness and care.

Sight bills of exchange procured on all the principal cities of the Atlantic States, Oregon and Europe.
F. J. MAGUIRE, Agent.
Santa Barbara, August 1, 1855. au2

Gilbert & Hedges'
SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS,
IN CONNECTION WITH

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

HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.

Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasure received, forwarded, and INSURED at all our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, and we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All we ask is a trial.

GILBERT & HEDGES.
F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. of tf

For Santa Barbara,
SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE
POWHATTAN

Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, and for good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Tulare County, to the Government Reserve in the Tulare, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Uvas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines and to any of the above mentioned places, than Sacramento or any other port.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to
SANJURJO & CO.,
au30 tf 171 Sansome st, San Francisco.

City Hotel.
House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.

The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.

Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month. Hay and Barley always on hand.

LOUIS LEFEBRE.
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

Fine Virginia Tobaccos.
EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored.

El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound. The above brands of Jones & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by

SAM'L H. PRITCHARD,
Agent for Manufacturers.
d27 3m

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

SAM'L H. PRITCHARD,
d27 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

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

MORRIS MINER,
(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS.)
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ja3 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

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

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

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

HEDGES & PICKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,
COMMISSION BUYERS,
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,
ja14 tf SAN FRANCISCO.

R. E. RAIMOND & CO.,<

THE GAZETTE.

The Difference.

We knew two friends as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took a paper, and his life
Was happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him as it should.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbor him,
We'll bet a cent the accident
Would not have happened him.

A contributor of the Stockton Argus furnishes some amusing sketches of Stockton in early times, from which we extract:

OUR PILOT. There were few river pilots in those days—steamboats, of course, none. Anxious to reach Stockton in the craft which brought us from the New York dock, and our captain being ignorant of the windings of the San Joaquin, we secured in San Francisco the services of an individual who, in his own language, "had been there, and known a heap" about the river. He turned out, however, as the sequel will show, to have been a Missouri ox-driver, who, being on a grand spree in San Francisco, until his "pile" had melted away, had the ingenuity to secure his passage free by engaging in the above capacity. Missouri was intent upon playing his part though, for as we entered the narrow channel of the river, seeing his time for action had arrived, he placed himself near the man at the wheel, when the captain surrendered to him the command of the vessel and went below. He evidently now felt the weight of the responsibility resting upon him. After standing awhile on tip-toe, looking over the bow, he walked up to the man at the wheel, and tapping him familiarly on the shoulder, he whispered, "Say, mister, I reckon you'd better come haw a leetle." Then, running to the other side, he quickly changed his notion. "Gee," cried Missouri, "gee, gee, gee! J—s to J—s, we're sot!" Then turning to the man at the wheel, with hands upward in a phrenzy of despair, he continued, "Darn your pooter, if you'd only guided when you first hearn me holler, we'd never stuck nary time." "Shiver my mizzen," said Jack, holding on to the wheel, amazed, "if our skipper ain't shipped a native California pilot, and he ought to know I don't speak a word of their language." And sure enough, we were hard aground; our vessel never got any nearer Stockton—in the language of Missouri—nary time.

It is customary in many of our city churches for the congregation to join in singing the last hymn. On Sunday last, a gentleman accompanied by his little girl of some five years of age, strayed into one of the aforesaid churches, and his fine voice materially assisted the choir in getting through "Winchester." Just before the benediction, the little girl, observing the fine effect produced by her parent on the occupants of the surrounding pews, cried out, in an audible voice, "Papa, please sing 'Villikins and his Dinah'." It is needless to add that the benediction was unheeded.

A good joke was played by the telegraphic operators in one of the eastern towns, recently, in sending to the hotels and depots about town for a trunk marked L. E. Fant. After a close search by the baggage masters, clerks, &c., all came to the conclusion that the Elephant always takes his trunk with him.

The British crown contains jewels valued at more than half a million of dollars—and would purchase stove-pipe hats for our Presidents, at five dollars each, allowing a new one every six months, till the year 34855, which is sometime ahead.

"My brudders," said a wagish colored man to a crowd, "in all infiction, in all ob yer troubles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy?" "Whar? whar?" shouted several. "In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

A showman exhibiting a picture, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, there is Daniel in the den of lions. These are the lions, and that is Daniel, whom you will easily distinguish from the lions, by his having a blue umbrella under his arm."

A POPULOUS CABIN. An exchange paper says: "It is only twenty-two years since the first log cabin was built in Burlington Iowa, and now it contains ten thousand inhabitants."

A Yankee recently married a wife, eat five pumpkin pies, licked a negro, swapped knives, went to church, and tore his trousers—all in the same day!

Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, speaking of yellow fever, says: "The fever has a certain course to run. Keep the patient from dying, and he'll get well."

A "warm meal" in New Mexico consists of two crackers dipped in peppercorn. Simple but not calculated to become popular.

Remember that the human constitution is one that cannot be amended by a two-thirds vote!

"You're a queer chicken," as the hen said when she hatched out a duck."

Courtship in the Mountains.

The editor of the El Dorado American has been favored by some mischievous fair one residing at Cold Springs, in that county, with the loving correspondence of a Baptist divine, who has been very tender upon her for some time past. It will be seen by the following extracts that he is not only a preacher, but a poet, and opens the subject with a very delicate question, thus:

"Sweet Mary Shall I love you Dear
Pray think this matter over well
For you must before I leave hear
An answer to this question tell."

It is clearly evident that he discovered poetry to be too sentimental or heart-touching, for first acquaintance, so breaks short off to sober prose, by which he declares the strength of his love by a beautiful simile:

"You may think it a very foolish thing for me to write to you, when you are so close by. But it is the best I Can Do at Present. It would afford me great Pleasure to visit you, and I have been thinking I would for Some time past, but it Seems the time has not come yet. I hope you will not be offended at my taking the liberty to write these few lines, for I Do assure you that I Love as Hard as a Mule Can kick, and I intend to give you the Pleasure of giving Me the mitten or your Hand Just which you May See proper."

Our hero is unquestionably of very determined character, and now declares certain things to a great certainty:

"You need have no apprehensions upon this point, for my mind is made up, I'll marry you if I can get you. that is as Seren as Day Brake. So you May make up your mind what You will Do, that you may be able to answer a fair question. for I have a question that is a question that I must ask you if it kills me wright Stone Dead."

Has a slight suspicion that his love may laugh at him; declares his bashfulness in going up to her, and throws himself upon her compassion in case of a blunder:

"You needn't laugh for I am in Ernest Now, I tell you what, I expect I am one of the most Bashful fellows you ever Saw, it appears to me that it would nearly take my life to go up to you and Speak to you. But I have got it to Do and I will Do it if it kills me twice. I expect that I shall make a terrible Blunder of it at first, but you must look over it as well as you Can. I believe you are a Pretty good hand to Tawk, that will be greatly in my favor. and I Do hope you will try to help tawk on that ocaion, if you will, I will Do all the Tawking Some other time."

Thinks perhaps he is getting too familiar, but wants to say something dreadfully. Speaks of his worldly stores, and what he will do if he can:

"Now I am a writing away here rather too fermillier I am afraid, But I want to Say Something to you So Bad I Dont know what to Do. it may be that you can Do much better than to have me, well if you can my advice to you is to Do the very best you can. I am a Pore man. I have a Small ranch and two yoke of oxen Down below, thats all I have in this country. I own Some Land in Texas, but that is So far off I wount Say nothing about it. If you have me you must have me for love and not for money. All I'll have you for love and call you Honey. "O, that is if I can get you. Plague take that letter if."

Begins to feel better; speaks of the sweetness of his "gal," and what would constitute his greatest happiness upon certain conditions, and if not so certain, then what he would do:

"Now Dear Mary Bless your Sole forever. I Do Love You Shureanough I think you are the Sweetest Gal I Ever saw in my life. I would think myself hieyly honored if I could but kneel at your feet and Declare unto you My Pashion. O, it would be the Sweetest moments of my life that is if you Said the write thing, I should want the Earth to open its mouth and Swallow me up, no Down. I Should feel like taking a trip off Somewhere a bug hunting."

Hopes the matter will be thought over and prays to have it "neatly bound," and seems quite sure of one thing, but declines giving his name:

"I Hope you will think this matter over and I Pray you do as good a part by me as you can. have it all made up and Done up and Neatly Bound for I Shall call on you Shure as Gun is iron before long to know my Doome. I hope you will keep the matter as secret as possible, I Do not wish any one to know any thing about it but me and you, not yet awhile. I cannot give you my Name for fear it might fall in other hands, but the author of this was the author of this:

You are Shurely very Clever
And very Fair and lovely too
I wonder if you will Ever
Consent for me to marry you."

A WALKING BIBLE. Father Shehane, an old universalist preacher in Alabama, is called by the people "the Walking bible." In a country court it was discovered on a certain occasion that there was no bible in the court house to swear the jurors upon. The judge, casting his eyes on the venerable preacher, said, "there's Shehane; he has the bible in his head; they can lay their hands on him and that will answer every purpose."

"Really, ladies and gentlemen," says the auctioneer, "I'm giving these things away!" "Are you?" says an honest old lady, "well, I'll thank you for that silver pitcher you have in your hand!"

San Francisco Advertisements.

Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!
(OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. my24 3m

New Feature!!

J. W. SULLIVAN'S

GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY.

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

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country Booksellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the Public, that independent of his general Newspaper Business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by every steamer, all the Standard Books, Magazines, and Reviews of Europe and America, together with all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and Publications of the day. 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 postage.

U.S. 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. [all]

Railroad House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. 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 TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.

The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached.

Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

HALEY & THOMPSON.

Railroad House.

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

PERFECT LIKENESS.

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. my31 7k

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. Dr. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhoea, or Local Weakness. There is not in the catalogue of human maladies one more to be deprecated than this, as well because of present distress, as the ultimate results. The organs of the system under its influence is either impaired or entirely destroyed, and a class of symptoms superinduced that unfit man for the performance of any of the ordinary duties of life. The injuries done to the physical part of man are truly lamentable, but trifling when compared to those of the censorious, the great nervous centre; and to the nervous system generally.

This disease, which is so often consequent upon that solitary vice—self-abuse, involves pathological conditions beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated, but which are well understood by the regular practitioner. Among the symptoms most conspicuous are the following: Love of solitude, aversion to business and society, distressing timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, inability to reason correctly, low spirits and lassitude, dullness of apprehension and misanthropy. These being functional derangements, are often the harbingers of horrid organic lesions of the brain, which produces fatuity, dementia, and death.

For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapkay has established his Institute, where all may rely with perfect confidence upon that skill which long experience and thorough devotion to his profession has given. Those who suffer should call without delay, and use the means by which they may recuperate and live. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. n15 1f

RHEUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician. These diseases are treated by Dr. C. in the most scientific and agreeable mode. He particularly invites to his establishment those suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, who have heretofore failed to obtain relief.

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

Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Call and consult: consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Armory Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. n15 1f

San Francisco Advertisements.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

ARMORY HALL BUILDING,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children, would most respectfully inform the public of California that he has opened an Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genital Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilitic Ulcers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, and all the hereditary consequences of self-abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, and during the Hungarian war and campaigns, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury—charges moderate—treats his patients in a correct and honorable way—has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

Spermatorrhoea, or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Labor and Study, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Involuntary Discharges, Pains in the Side, Affections of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, unknown to others, and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. San Francisco, California. n15 1f

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Powerful! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM, (Self-disinfecting Agent), a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Glandular, and Cutaneous Ulcers, Feculent Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhoeal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the diseases can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment. This principle, which is now universally recognized, was received even before the day of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1766, and its multiplied benefits ever since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuits of this branch of the medical science that Dr. Czapkay fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, cancerous, and cutaneous disorders, stands unrivalled by any agent in the Pharmacopoeia.

The effect of this agent after coition is immediate, and removes the possibility of a contraction of disease. If, however, the disease has been contracted, it is useful in neutralizing the poisonous secretions, which, by absorption, would have produced the most horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis. It has been administered by the Doctor in many thousands of cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subserve the purpose for which it was administered. Price \$5. Full directions are attached to each package. In cases where the Prophylacticum is used as a curative, Dr. L. J. Czapkay will furnish (GRATIS) a prescription for Blood Purification.

All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination. n15 1f

TO THE LADIES OF CALIFORNIA.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, invites the attention of the sick and afflicted females laboring under any of the various forms of diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, womb, blood, kidneys, and all diseases peculiar to their sex. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourselves from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances do not allow to have an increase in their families, should call at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Medical Institute, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's office is so arranged that he can be consulted with the utmost delicacy and privacy, and without the least out of the fear of molestation. If desired, Dr. C. will visit the ladies at their residences.

The attention of the reader is called to the following: A lady of high standing in society, and great respectability, published a card in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, September 14th, 1851, which is as follows:

"MR. DR. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapkay, for the successful cure of herself and child. The latter, having been afflicted by a severe attack of 'Cholera Infantum,' was given up as incurable by some of the most celebrated physicians, when she called on Dr. Czapkay, of whom she heard very favorable report, and who, after a short period, restored the child to perfect health. Encouraged by this extraordinary result, she sought advice herself for the scrofulous malady with which she had been afflicted for eight years, and which withstood the treatment of the best physicians in Europe and America. But Dr. Czapkay has succeeded in affording her permanent relief, so that she can now enjoy life, which, since eight years, she was so long denied. She therefore desires to do to herself, and to all sick and afflicted, to recommend Dr. Czapkay as one of the most skillful physicians within the United States.

Mrs. CAROLINE GRAY,
Cor. Walnut and 7th sts, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Glaser, Notary Public, 126, 7th st." n15 1f

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

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

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in a manner as to appear almost miraculous, every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish to the world, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance know where they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon. In continuance of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on venereal diseases, &c. Upon all of these considerations, Dr. Young has confidence in introducing himself to the public, knowing that they will sustain well earned merit. The following are a few of the many testimonials which have appeared in the public journals the last few years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How important then, it is—for every one, having the least cause to suspect any trouble in that way, to attend to it immediately; even one single occurrence should be sufficient to cause doubt, and much more so if the person had ever indulged in the soul killing habit. The treatment pursued by the justly celebrated Dr. J. C. Young, in cases of seminal weakness, impotency, sterility, nervous debility and paralysis, [the last is the most dangerous, and when it once occurs, incurable,] is not surpassed by any in the country. It is the same as that followed by him for years under the guidance of the world renowned Record of Paris, and Acton of London. Dr. Young's office is at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, where he can be consulted on that and all other private diseases, with the utmost confidence and secrecy. Dr. Young will warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or make no charge. N. B. Letters enclosing \$10 will receive prompt attention; the doctor's time being so much taken up that he cannot attend to letters unless paid for it. my24

THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Private Medical Companion.

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

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

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

Corner of Montgomery and California streets, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, San Francisco, where Dr. Young can be consulted on all the diseases of which the above work treats, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays included. my24

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. Young at first. He will forfeit any sum if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, sooner or later will destroy or afflict, such as ulcers, tumors, nodes, lumps, pimples on the face and body, pains in the bones and joints, wakeness, trembling, copper colored sores, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, sore in the nose and ears, loss of hair, weak eyes, itching humors, &c., &c. Many persons, after being relieved of all external appearances of private disease, suppose themselves cured, but after a few months find they are troubled with various symptoms which they never had before, and which they find it impossible to relieve.

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

Recent cases cured in from two to five days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge.

Dr. J. C. YOUNG,

Office corner California and Montgomery sts, up stairs, my24

WHY WILL YE DIE? Ye that are afflicted,

when there is help so near at hand. The celebrated Dr. Young, the only regularly educated physician now advertising in California, is daily making new discoveries in the healing art, and so proficient has he become, that there is no fear of failure in any case. The doctor treats all diseases of a private nature, and if the cure is not performed no pay will be required. Dr. Young would caution the afflicted against the alluring advertisements of certain mushrooms calling themselves physicians, who, on account of the eminent success of the Doctor have opened places to entrap the unwary—men without education, whose only object is the fee, which by false representations they are enabled to obtain from their victims. The only way you can be sure of honorable treatment and permanent cure is to call upon Dr. Young, at his office, corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and you will become a public benefactor by assisting the Doctor in his endeavors to suppress quackery in California. All letters containing the consultation fee will be promptly attended to. Address

J. C. YOUNG,
Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. my24