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THE GAZETTE.

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The Merry Heart.

'Tis well to have a merry heart;
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in the merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say;
Philosophy may lift its head
And had out many a flaw,
But give me the philosopher
That's happy with a straw.

If life but brings us happiness,
It brings, as we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try
With all their heaps of gold;
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth,
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in the merry heart,
A moral beauty, too;
It shows the heart's an honest heart,
That's paid each man his due;
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And make the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud;
The tempest wrath begin;
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within;
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth,
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

A Scene in Real Life.

The editor of the Chicago Times, having been on the north side of that city to see a friend, was prevented from reaching his office in consequence of a steam-tug having passed up the river with a small fleet of vessels in tow, one of which had been cast off and hauled in just west of the bridge, leaving the "draw" still open. While waiting he witnessed the following scene:

The vessel we have mentioned had been moored, or made fast outside of several canal boats; and as we stood looking at the men upon her, one of them approached a female, who had been crouched upon the deck, and addressing her pointed to the shore, then to the bridge, and then down towards the thronged and busy streets of living, moving, head-long Chicago. She rose, picked up a small bundle, from which she drew forth a coin, which she tendered to the hardy sailor. He refused it, whatever it was, and lending her a hand, helped her from the vessel to the dock, and from the dock up to the bridge. By this time a large crowd of persons thronged the north end of where the bridge would be, if it was always a bridge, and in contemplating the new faces, and the representatives of the various classes there assembled, we had almost forgotten the incident we have related. Our attention was called from a vain endeavor to discover some hope of a cessation of tugs going up and down, and schooners and brigs plying in and out, by hearing a most audible sob from some one near us. It was not the sob of childhood, caused by some sudden change from gaiety to grief; it was the sob of some maturer breast, filled with loneliness and despair. It reached other ears than ours.

A lady, dressed in a manner which bespoke a wealth that could gratify taste and elegance, and who, like ourselves, was detained at that place, stood near, accompanied by three children, whose desire to get at the extreme edge of the platform she with difficulty repressed. With a woman's tenderness her heart recognized the stifled ebullition of sorrow, and approaching the person from whom it came, who was none other than the woman we had just seen land from the vessel, she quietly, and in that soft, sweet voice of woman, which none can resist, inquired if she stood in need, or was she ill, or was her sorrow such that she could not be relieved? A portion of the railing near us was vacant, and towards that and almost at our side, these two women came to converse. The stranger was a fair, handsome girl, of about seventeen years; neatly but coarsely dressed, with shoes not only well worn, but heavy and unsuited as much for her sex as for the season. The poor girl, in honest simplicity, and with an earnestness which despair alone could impart, related her history, uninterrupted by a single observation from her companion, but often accompanied by the tears of both. We have not space for it at length, but we will give it, changing its order just enough to enable us to state it briefly.

She said that she was born in Boston; she had no brother or sister now; she remembered that she had a sister, the oldest, whose name was Lizzie; that sister, years ago, against her father's will, had married, and with her husband, having been banished the father's sight, had gone off, and had not been heard of since—no doubt was dead. At the time of her sister's marriage her pa-

rents were wealthy; the pride which drove away Lizzie had brought silent regrets, and after a while came melancholy complainings by the mother sighing for the embrace of her first-born. These soon led to anger and criminations at home and dissipation by the father abroad. Losses came upon them, and at last, gathering the few worldly goods they possessed, they left the proud city of their birth, and settled five years ago upon land purchased of the government in Wisconsin. Her brothers, some older and some younger than herself, one by one, drooped and died; and soon her mother, calling in her agony upon her long-exiled daughter, joined her boys in a happier clime. None were now left but the father and this poor girl. He too was humbled and stricken by the slow but certain disease which lights up the cheek and fires the eye with the brilliancy of health, even when its victim is on the confines of eternity. He would sit and tell to his surviving child the acts of winning love and sacrificing devotion which had made his Lizzie the very object of his life. He would talk of her sweet smiles and her happy disposition until memory would lead him to the hour when he bid her to depart, and not let him see her face again. His decline was rapid, and this lone child saw the first flowers which the warmth of spring had called from the soil of her mother's grave, disturbed, uprooted and thrown aside that his ashes might mingle with those of the mother of his children.

At his death he charged her to pay off, as far as she might be able, the debts incurred to procure the necessities of life. The land which, for want of culture, had not increased in value, was sold, and left her but a few dollars. These she expended in rearing some boards to mark the spot where she had been buried, one after another, her beloved kindred. She had heard of Chicago. She had heard that in this city there were offices where strangers wishing employment could find work. She had on foot traveled many miles, until she reached Milwaukee, and thence by the kindness of a poor sailor, who had seen her day after day on the dock, watching the steamers depart, had inquired and ascertained that she wished to come hither, but had not the money. He brought her to Chicago on his own vessel, and had told her that by crossing the bridge she could find one of those places where situations were given to worthy applicants.

Such was her story. She had mentioned no name except that of father, mother, and the endearing appellations of brother George, Willie, &c. Both of the women were crying bitterly. The fashionably dressed lady turned her face toward the river, that her tears, at such a crowded and unusual place, might not be observed. She requested us to take her two boys—George and Willie, she called them—by the hand, to keep them from danger, and then putting her hand around the neck of the poor, friendless, wandering orphan stranger, said—"You are my own sister. I am Lizzie!"

These two beings, children of the same parents, how different have been their paths, and how deep their sufferings! We have seen them together in "Lizzie's" carriage, driving along Lake street. They are doubtless as happy as their bereavements, relieved only by the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, can permit. But while the suffering of that father and mother may be faintly known from the story of the daughter, what must have been the mental agony of that other daughter, unkindly banished from her mother's side, and driven out into the world without a father's blessing? What must have been her grief when her letters, written from a prosperous city, from the house of her wealthy and kind husband, telling them of her success, and of the birth of her children, were unnoticed and unanswered? She must have felt indeed that the hearts of that father and mother, her sisters and brothers, must have been hardened against her. We will say no more. That scene will live in our memory while we can remember the holy love of father, mother, and kindred.

London is now the greatest city in the world, and far surpasses all the great cities of antiquity. According to Gibbon, the ancient Rome in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; Nineveh is estimated to have had 500,000; and Dr. Medhurst supposes that the population of Pekin is about 2,000,000. The population of London, according to recent statistics, amounts to 2,500,000—414,622 having been added to it during the last ten years. The census shows that it contains 306,722 inhabited, and 16,389 uninhabited houses.

Euclid, the mathematician, being asked by a king whether he could not explain his art to him in a more compendious manner, replied, "there is no royal road to geometry." Other things may be seized by might, or purchased by money; but knowledge is to be gained only by study, and study to be prosecuted in retirement.

In how Cold Weather can Animal Life be Sustained?

While we are waiting for Dr. Kane's official report of his last expedition to the Arctic Ocean, there are some scientific results, the publication of which we may be permitted to anticipate. The first of these is the condition of animal and vegetable life in a high northern latitude.

Dr. Kane's party succeeded in reaching latitude 80 degrees, a higher northern point upon the coast of Greenland than had yet been attained by any previous navigator. He found inhabiting this inhospitable region the Esquimaux Indian, the reindeer, and many varieties of the floral world, principally of the Alpine species. The latter were numerous, diminutive. How far north the human race and animals exist is not known, but Dr. Kane's observations clearly establish the fact that the extreme cold of latitude, 80 degrees, is not the limit to their northern migration.

The habits of the Esquimaux are peculiar. They are essentially a migratory people, and, with sledges drawn by dogs, undertake journeys of hundreds of miles in extent, depending for their subsistence upon such nourishment as chance throws in their way. This little party under Dr. Kane found to be sufficiently abundant to meet their own wants.

During the whole cruise, they were never seriously in want of food, but on one occasion nearing Melville bay. Here, fortunately, a fine fat seal presented itself, stretched at length on the ice. A boat was manned to go in pursuit of it, and Dr. Kane describes the excitement of the chase as so intense that one of the most experienced gunners of the party could hardly command himself sufficiently to fire at it until the boat had neared within a few yards, and it was in the very act of escaping.

The temperature at which the explorations were conducted was between 70 and 80 degrees below zero. So intense was this cold that the alcoholic thermometers failed to indicate accurately the temperature, and even chloroform and the essential oils, which resist low temperatures, became thick and turbid. It was only by a careful observation and comparison of many instruments, that they were enabled to attain to any accuracy in regard to the extent of the cold.

An opportunity has thus been given of testing the ability of the human body to resist a temperature of 70 degrees below zero for several months together. The Doctor and his party were enabled to do this by an immense consumption of animal food, the ordinary daily allowance to each man being six or eight ducks, or an equivalent in several pounds of fat seal.

Shortly after the discovery of the compound nature of the atmosphere by Priestley, Crawford broached the theory that the animal heat of the body is maintained at a uniform temperature of 98 degrees, by means of a liberal consumption of food containing carbon in excess, as animal food, where the cold is severe. The most beautiful and brilliant series of experiments prosecuted by Liebig were those intended to establish this theory, which they do most successfully.

In this connection the experiment of Dr. Kane and his party, in showing the kind and amount of food required to enable the human body to resist the depressing influence of a continued low temperature, for a period of time longer than any other recorded, is of the highest practical value.

We have in physical geography, as the results of this cruise, a newly discovered land, flanked by lofty mountain ranges, a wide and iceless open sea, clearly pointing to an undiscovered region of large extent towards the north pole, and immense glaciers, before which those of Cyr and Chamouni dwindle into insignificance.—N. Y. Evening Post.

YANKEE INVENTION. A very enterprising Yankee has just published a project for the equalization of summer and winter. He says: I intend to lay down in every street, court, lane, place, and alley of Boston, 10,000 miles of iron main, four feet diameter, with 12 inch service pipes entering each house. So far so good. Then I shall commence at the top of the White Mountains to lay a pipe ten feet in diameter into the ground six yards deep, from the said White Mountains to the main in Boston, which will have been constructed as before remarked. This done, I shall build a steam engine, 718,000 horse power, (this way, if you please, I'm afraid some one hears me.) I shall force the freezing atmosphere from the mountains into every house in Boston.—There is no mistake about this; it's bound to go; and when it's finished, I mean to go in, that's flat footed, for a line of pipes to the tropics, to pump hot air into the houses in winter. These little jobs completed, we shall have our cool weather in July, and in January it shall be warm and comfortable; as it ought always to have been. I guess Nature's jig is about up, ain't it?

Letter from John Phoenix.

We take the following from the Sacramento Union:

PHENIXIANA.

The immortal "John Phoenix," as a Hi-bernian might with propriety say, "still lives." While in Oregon last summer, he was written to by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to deliver the poem at their anniversary festival. This letter failed to reach its destination. On his return the other day, the editor of the Farmer handed him a copy of the former letter, to which the prince of humorists returned the following response:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7th, 1856.

Col. J. L. F. WARREN, Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.—My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your very polite and flattering invitation (dated Aug. 25, 1855) to deliver a Poem of my own composition before the Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society, in September last. Though somewhat diffident regarding my powers in the poetical line (feeling in fact very much like the Irishman immortalized by Miller, who, when asked if he could play upon the fiddle, replied that "he presumed he could, though he had never tried.") I shall accept the invitation, and shall endeavor to discharge the duty devolving upon me to the best of my ability. You do me more than justice in supposing that I take a strong interest in the newly developed resources of our glorious State, in an agricultural point of view; and I have in fact, as you may be aware, devoted some little time to the pleasing science of horticulture in my endeavors to show up the greens of California.

I see nothing to regret in the late arrival of your invitation; it gives me sufficient time to prepare, and I doubt not that by the return of last September I shall be able to present to the society a poem that will be among poems what the Niagara is among cataracts, or Oregon among civilized nations.

I already begin to feel a grand agricultural, floral, horticultural, and pomological poetic fervor stealing over me, under the influence of which I have without much effort composed the following admirable lines as a beginning:

Here's to the land of potatoes and carrots,
Whose banks grow wild, rich bacon and parrots;
Where each apple and pear a dollar a piece is,
And a man may devour just as much as he pleases;
(Spoken—If he's the money to pay for them.)
Where the soil is teeming with vegetable treasures,
And a pumpkin ten feet in circumference measures;
Where to root up a turnip, an ox employed is;
By each laborer a very large salary enjoyed is;
(Play on the word celery.)
And kind Colonel Warren with interest watches
The growth of his parsley and marrowfat squashes,
And stirs up the farmers, and gives the rules of action,
And incentives to exertion, and constantly teaches,
How they ought not to let Oregon get ahead of them,
But establish nurseries at once, where they could
raise at very trifling expense, all kinds of grafted
fruit, pears and apples, and cherries and the most
delicious peaches,
&c., &c., &c.

The last line seems a little exuberant; probably it results from the rich nature of the soil, but there is plenty of time to apply the pruning knife. Thanking you heartily for your kindness, and presenting my compliments to the Society, to whom I beg you will communicate my acceptance of their polite invitation,

I remain,

With great respect and esteem,
Your friend and ob't serv't,

GEO. H. DERBY.

INVENTIONS DURING 1855. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Interior that during the year just closed about 2,000 new patents were issued, being the largest number any one year has ever yet shown. Mechanical invention is continually at work producing original machines or adaptations equally as useful. The American mechanics have a high reputation for their skill, and as their knowledge of mechanical principles increases with study, and their invention the more stimulated, they are likely to retain the advantage they have already acquired.

Poets, moralists, and divines, unite in reproaching slander. It is truly "the pestilence walking in darkness;" spreading contagion far and wide, which the most weary traveller cannot avoid. More reputations are hinted away by false friends than are openly destroyed by public enemies. Slander is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It stabs the valuable character you hold so dear, with a wisper, with a rod, with a smile.

Anguish of mind has driven thousands to suicide; anguish of body none. This proves that the health of the mind is of far more consequence to our happiness than the health of the body, although both are deserving of much more attention than either of them receives.—Cotton.

The Rothschild, who lately died at Frankfurt, left fifteen millions of dollars, chiefly to his relatives, but with some liberal bequests to Jewish and Christian charitable institutions.

How England is Warmed.

In noticing Lieutenant Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, an English Review thus illustrates the benefit which the climate of England derives from the Gulf Stream:

Modern ingenuity has suggested a well known method of warming buildings by means of hot water. Now the northwestern parts of Europe are warmed in an exactly similar manner by the Gulf Stream. The torrid zone is the furnace, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico the boilers, the Gulf Stream the conducting pipe, from the Banks of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe is the great hot-air chamber, spread so as to represent a large surface. Here the heat conveyed into the warm air-chamber of mid-ocean is taken up by the prevailing west winds and dispensed over our own and other countries where it is so much required.

Such, in short, is the effect of the Gulf Stream upon our climate that Ireland is clothed in robes of ever-green grass, while in the very same latitude, on the American side of the Atlantic, is the frost-bound coast of Labrador. In 1851 the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, was closed up with ice so late in the season as June, yet the port of Liverpool, two degrees further north, has never been closed by frost in the severest winter. The Laplander cultivates barley in a climate which in every other part of the world is doomed to perpetual sterility. The benefit thus conferred on our country by the Gulf Stream is a remarkable accident to our condition. It obviously depends upon the Gulf Stream of Mexico continuing to be a gulf, which, however, it might easily cease to be. A subsidence of the Isthmus of Panama to the extent of a couple of hundred feet—and such subsidence have taken place in the geological times all over the world—would allow the equatorial current of the Atlantic to pass through into the Pacific, instead of being reflected back to our coasts. Britain would then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous people.

Commenting upon this the Musical World says:

We begin to think we are very good to allow our Gulf of Mexico to officiate as teakettle to those Britishers, and it certainly will be a serious question, whether in case they presume to interfere with "manifest destiny" as regards the island of Cuba, it would not be advisable—especially as we have more "navvies" than soldiers—to cut through the Isthmus of Panama, let the Gulf Stream flow into the Pacific Ocean, and thus freeze and starve them into good behavior.

A WONDERFUL MIRROR. Among the curiosities to be met with in the Paris Exposition, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a magnificently monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion but reversed, the head downwards. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself, not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling, from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so startling, in fact, that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self, you will see it pass clean through the body, and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you at the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in fashioning a mirror of this description, brought it to one of the French kings—if we recollect aright, it was Louis XV.—placed his Majesty on the right spot and bade him draw his sword, and thrust at the figure he saw. The king did so; but seeing the point of a sword directed to his own breast, threw down his weapon and ran away. The practical joke cost the inventor the king's patronage and favor; his Majesty being afterwards so ashamed of his own cowardice, that he would never again look at the mirror or its owner.

A MAN WITHOUT MONEY. A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he call upon an acquaintance, he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared will end with asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—and lord knows that he lives upon air, and if he wants anything from a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

The man who had no music in his sole wore seasoned leather.

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.....JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1856.

How much longer is this city to remain without a Mayor? The last attempt to choose one, on the 12th inst., signally failed, and no steps have since been taken to call another election. In vain have we scrutinized all the public corners of the city to discover an election notice posted up. In vain have we inquired from those who ought to know, when probably the vacant chair of the mayoralty would be filled. Some seem to think that the affairs of the city move along just as well without a Mayor as they heretofore have done with one. Others are of the opinion that it will be a decidedly good plan to have an election called and another attempt made to fill the vacancy, since it is customary for a city to have a Mayor. We protest against the present accephalous condition of this city, and call upon the Common Council to meet and at once order an election. Of what advantage is the Marshal, who draws a monthly salary, while there is no one to punish the offenders whom he arrests? To what end does the Council meet from week to week and pass resolutions and ordinances which must remain a dead letter unless approved and signed? We know not how to account for the apathy which prevails in regard to this matter. It may be that the public is content that the office should remain vacant as it effectually prevents any further issue of scrip. It should, however, be remembered, that all the valid claims against the city must sooner or later be paid.

In other cities a vacancy in the office of Mayor is the signal for political action. Aspirants start forth, court influence, solicit votes, make stump speeches sometimes, battle strenuously with the storm of faction, and cease not from their importunities and earnestness until the day of election is over. Here the political surface is calm and placid, unruffled by a single breath. No man styles himself a candidate. No one suggests delicately that he might suffer himself to be prevailed upon by the urgent solicitations of his fellow-citizens to allow his name to be used by them for that office.

We desire to see this vacancy supplied, that the daily and nightly infractions of wholesome ordinances may be punished; that the wheels of the city government may be again set in motion; and that we may learn, from the messages of the Mayor, something of the present condition of the affairs of this municipality which, just now, are enveloped in impenetrable Cimmerian darkness.

The practice which some persons have of firing that cannon, near the beach, whenever the steamer is expected and has not arrived, has become an intolerable nuisance. For persons to be aroused at midnight or earlier by the firing of this gun, and for them to proceed to the beach with the expectation of seeing the steamer, and then be deceived, is anything but pleasant; and we are unable to discover what pleasure those engaged can take in this mode of deception. If this signal was given when the steamer was really in sight it would be a matter of gratification to the community. We would suggest that the powder burned so foolishly, be given to the Steamship Company, and thus enable it to fire a gun upon the arrival of the steamer at this port, and not, as now, arrive and depart without half of the community being aware of the fact.

We are requested by the keeper of the light house at Point Conception to state that the report in circulation that visitors are not admitted to inspect the building is untrue, and that he will at all times be happy to meet any of those who are desirous of viewing the premises.

On Saturday last the son of Wm. D. Hobson, of this city, about three years of age, was badly scalded by falling into a tub of hot water. It is now thought that he will recover.

The schooner S. D. Bailey, Captain Garcia, arrived at this port from San Pedro on Monday last, and sailed for San Francisco on Tuesday evening.

Probate Court.

Regular Term—Monday, February 25th, 1856, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Present, the Hon. Chas. Fernald, Probate Judge.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Carmen Dominguez, deceased. Ordered, that the dwelling house mentioned in the will be set apart wholly to Maria Ysabel Romero, widow of deceased, as a homestead during her lifetime.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Joaquin Valenzuela, deceased. The final account filed by the executrix in this estate was considered, R. G. Glenn, Esq., having been appointed by the Court to represent the minor heir. The due publication of the notices having been proved, the Court ordered that the account, as presented, be approved, no exceptions having been taken thereto, and it appearing upon its face regular and correct.

An application was made for an order to pay the debts of the estate out of the residue of the moneys arising from the sale of personal property. The application was granted.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Antonio Maria Ortega. The will was presented to the Court by Jose Manuel Ortega, one of the executors named therein. Ordered, that the first day of the next regular term be set for hearing the proof of the same, and that citations be issued to the heirs mentioned therein, and subpoenas to the subscribing witnesses thereto.

In the matter of the last will of Pedro Diabalar, deceased. The citation issued to the executor, in accordance with an order made at the last regular term, was returned, served. The executor showed as a cause why an attachment should not be ordered to issue against him, that he had taken an appeal to the District Court from the order of the Probate Court made on the 28th January last. The Court then ordered that it be entered in the minutes, that, in the opinion of this Court, an appeal does not lie to the District Court from any interlocutory or other order made by this Court, but only on an issue of fact. No issue of fact has been joined in this Court.

A. B. Thompson, guardian of the minor heirs of Francisca Carrillo de Thompson, presented his yearly account, and a petition for an order to sell cattle, the property of his wards. The consideration of the same was continued.

In the matter of the guardianship of Juana, an Indian girl. The letters of guardianship heretofore granted to Thomas Bailie were revoked.

In the matter of the estate of Jose de Jesus Carrillo. A petition of Tomasa Gutierrez de Carrillo, praying that the moneys now on deposit in this Court be set aside for the benefit of herself and child, was presented. The Court observed that letters of administration upon the said estate must first be regularly taken out.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1856.

Present, Supervisors de la Guerra and Ortega.

The minutes of the last session were read, and with reference to two accounts of Andrew Flying, amounting to fifty-eight dollars, ordered to be amended so as to read as follows: Two accounts of Andrew Flying, amounting to fifty-eight dollars, were approved, and one of the same, amounting to \$49, was ordered to be paid out of the general county fund, and one amounting to \$9 was ordered to be paid out of the county jail fund.

A communication was received from Antonio Arellanes, informing the board of his non-acceptance of the office of overseer of public roads for the fourth district. The communication was read and accepted, and the appointment of another to fill the vacancy was deferred to the next session.

The report of the District Attorney on sundry claims referred to him was received, and one account of D. B. Streeter, for \$6, approved in full.

One account of D. B. Streeter, for \$5, was approved in the sum of \$2.50.

One juror's certificate of N. S. Fanning was approved in the sum of \$4.

One juror's certificate of Daniel Flying was approved in \$2.

Two accounts of Geo. D. Fisher, amounting to \$69.10, were approved.

The following jurors' certificates were considered: Eugenio Garcia, approved in \$6; H. B. Blake, approved in \$2.

The board then resolved not to consider jurors' certificates of the District Court. Ordered, that Valentine W. Hearne be appointed a Justice of the Peace of the second township, to fill a vacancy.

The board then adjourned till Tuesday next, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Agricultural State Fair.

Last week, says the San Jose Telegraph, we published the list of premiums which the State Agricultural Society have agreed to award to the best native productions exhibited at the Fair.

In reviewing this list we are led to think that the Committee has displayed admirable judgment in its selections of objects for special encouragement.

What are they? Cotton, Tobacco, Hemp, Sugar Cane and Rice.

Sugar manufactured from California raised Cane; Sewing Silk from California Cocoons, &c.; Basket Willow; California Starch; Paper manufactured in the State; Cured Meats.

Here is a list of productions of the greatest importance to commerce and to the development of the wealth of the State, which have received but a mere trial, a slight degree of attention, from the agriculturists of California, but which it is believed the soil and climate of the State is admirably adapted to produce. It is these the Committee wisely thought it the duty of the Society to encourage. The manufacture of starch, and of paper, abounding as the State does in the materials necessary for their production, would save millions to our people. Besides these the Committee have thought fit to offer premiums for the most complete Herbarium of native California plants and flowers—a most interesting object, rich as California is in these rare and beautiful creations—and for Essays on various interesting subjects; the diseases of domestic animals, and the potato rot; on the reclaiming of the tule lands, and on the treatment of alkaline soils, with its adaptation to grains and fruits.

Indeed, we think the Committee has displayed rare judgment in these selections of subjects for its marked rewards, and too much credit cannot be given to the Recording Secretary, the Rev. Eli Corwin, for the interest he takes in the development of the resources of the State, and the energy he devotes to the welfare of the Society. The exhibition of the State Agricultural Fair at San Jose, in October, will be the most interesting ever held in the State. We advise our friends to be preparing for it.

GOLD SEPARATION. We had the pleasure of witnessing some gold separating processes, says the State Journal, at the Assay office of Messrs. Blake & Co., by Mons. Chevalier and Dusyean, that were exceedingly interesting. The object was to demonstrate by mechanical means and the aid of heat, the richness of many of the mineral compounds in which gold is locked up, and which have been heretofore considered valueless. By these experiments alone it was conclusive that the forementioned operators had succeeded in acquiring an immense stock of scientific knowledge upon the subject, and it was almost irresistibly conclusive that they were about making this knowledge of infinite practical advantage in the promotion of mining interests.

They claim to have discovered processes by which all the compounds observed in quartz leads, such as pyrites, sulphurets, hydrates, carbonates, and carbonates, may be so freely decomposed as to afford a complete disintegration of the gold contained by them; and from the experiments made yesterday, without the aid of chemical acids or solvents, we were satisfied that a great prospect is opening before them.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS. From Mr. Clement Cox, who arrived in this city on Wednesday from the Mohave, says the Los Angeles Star of the 16th inst., we learn that an attack was made by a party of the Mohave Indians, on a portion of Mr. A. P. Green's Surveying company, near the sink of the Mohave and north of the base line. The attack was made on Tuesday of last week on three men, while at work sectionizing, by the names of R. S. Redmond, Hugh McGorrey and John Keff, which resulted in the death of one of the parties (McGorrey) and the wounding of Keff. Mr. Redmond is missing, and is supposed to have been killed by the Indians. The Indians were armed with bows and arrows and knives. No trouble had occurred previously with the Indians, by any of the surveying parties.

There had been no rain on the Desert but once during the winter, and feed was very poor.

A ROGUE AT LARGE. Geo. K. Sexton, who absconded some two months ago, after embezzling some 400 dollars of the funds of the city, says the Los Angeles Star, was arrested by the City Marshal in the Gadsden purchase and brought to this place for trial. His trial came off on Tuesday last, when a plea of illegal arrest was made, and the plea sustained by the Court. The prisoner was accordingly discharged, and is now probably out of reach of the law. Mr. Shelby, with praiseworthy energy and at his own expense, pursued Sexton about 250 miles, captured and brought him back, and now he is turned loose.

BEARS. The San Francisco Chronicle says: Three large grizzly bears, a small white bear, a California panther, two elks, three foxes, and an African cat, colored like a leopard, are on exhibition on the corner of Pacific and Davis streets. Two of the grizzlies are very tame, and have been taught various accomplishments in sitting up, growling, etc. The large bear is said to weigh about one thousand pounds, and to have been used frequently as a pack animal in the mines.

Casualties for a Year.

It is not surprising that in these days of travel, and of peril by land and by sea, the chapter of accidents and casualties for the past year should be long and sad. We have gathered from reliable sources the facts and figures which are appended, although it is highly probable that the number of deaths by fatality of travel is somewhat greater than is here represented.

During the year 1855 the number of railroad accidents in various parts of the country, resulting in loss of life or limb, was 142, by which 116 persons were killed and 530 badly wounded. More than 60 employees of the railroad companies are included in this number of the killed, of which 20 were engineers and 6 conductors.

The steambot accidents have not been so numerous, amounting to 27, but resulting in 176 deaths, an increase of 60 over those caused by rail.

The loss of property occasioned by destructive fires has been enormous, amounting to more than \$13,000,000. This is the estimated loss of about 200 extensive conflagrations; the figures do not embrace the vast amount of property destroyed by almost innumerable smaller fires.

Disastrous as these results seem to be, they are happily far less in magnitude than those of the former year, 1854. During that year the railroad accidents numbered 51 more, while the number of the killed was 79, and of the wounded 50 greater than in the last year.

The steambot accidents of 1854 were 48, diminished in 1855 to 17; the killed were 587, diminished to 176; the wounded 225, diminished to 107.

The number of fires in 1854 was 223, which decreased by 30 in 1855; and the loss of property amounted to \$20,000,000, which was reduced to \$13,000,000 during the last year.

FOUND DEAD. On Friday night, 8th inst., a soldier, named Jerry O'Sullivan, belonging to Co. F. 3d Art'y., stationed at the Mission, was found dead in the Mission Valley, about two miles from town, with his head horribly mutilated. The deceased started from town about eight o'clock with a fowling piece, which was found by his side broken into several pieces. He was discovered about eleven o'clock by a person passing by, with his brains stove in and quite dead, although his body was yet warm. He was about 30 years of age, and is said to have been a peaceable and quiet man. An inquest was held by Coroner Hoffman, on Saturday morning, and on the testimony produced the jury rendered the following verdict: "The deceased Jeremiah O'Sullivan, came to his death by foul means and by the hands of some person or persons unknown." Search has been made but no clue obtained of the perpetrators of the deed. The officers at the Mission have used all the means in their power to discover the assassin, but to no avail, and by an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that they, in conjunction with the County Judge, offer a reward of \$300 for the arrest of the murderer, or such information as will lead to his conviction.—San Diego Herald.

FOLSOM. The town of Folsom has but just commenced to grow, having been retarded in consequence of unfortunate difficulties in obtaining title to the land. The death of the lamented Folsom, in July last, interrupted the plans which he was about carrying into effect, and rendered it impossible to obtain title except from his executors in due course of law. This difficulty was suffered until the inhabitants of the adjacent towns and neighborhoods, impatient of delay, and entertaining some doubt as to the validity of Folsom's title, gathered together on Christmas day, as miners, and under a code of miners' laws, made a simultaneous squat upon the whole town plot, and staked off their claims one hundred feet square each, around the borders of each block. These miners are in actual possession, and, though not engaged in mining, are erecting buildings for mining, or some other purpose, with a zeal and rapidity scarcely equalled even in California.—El Dorado Journal.

DECISION AGAINST THE INDIANA LIQUOR LAW. The New Lexington Guard, extra, reports the case of Benjamin Sebastian, who, found guilty in a magistrate's court of selling intoxicating liquors, appealed to the Scott Circuit Court, Judge Bicknell presiding. The case came up on a writ of habeas corpus, Sebastian's bail having delivered him to the sheriff. His Honor, in his decision, goes the whole figure for free whisky, and winds up by saying: "I, therefore, hold that the Supreme Court, by its recent decisions, has, in effect, annulled the Temperance Act of 1855, and the defendant, being in custody for violating one of the provisions of that act, must be discharged."

GOOD DIGGINGS. Mr. Isaac Bowen, of Marysville, informs the Marysville Herald, that at the Prairie Diggings in Yuba county, about thirteen miles above Marysville, parties composed of three men each, are averaging from \$50 to \$100 a day, and that about five hundred men are engaged in working claims in that locality.

CALIFORNIA. In proportion to her representation, California pays more than three times as much revenue as New York, and fifteen times as much as North Carolina. In amount of postage paid she stands fifth of the States in the Union, and in surplus revenue the fourth.

U. S. District Court.

Hon. I. S. K. OGIER, Judge.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30.

No. 35. The United States vs. Jose de Jesus Vallejo. Claim confirmed.

No. 105. Jose M. Sanchez vs. United States. Claim confirmed.

No. 106. Jose M. Sanchez vs. United States. Claim confirmed.

No. 166. Jose Machado vs. United States. Claim confirmed.

No. 152. Jose D. Ortega vs. United States. Claim confirmed.

No. 48. Apoliana Lorenzana vs. United States. Claim confirmed.

Nos. 191, 193. J. J. Ortega vs. United States. Claims rejected.

United States vs. Ricardo Vejar. Claim confirmed.

February 4.

United States vs. Ignacio Palomares. Claim confirmed.

No. 218. J. J. Warner vs. United States. Claim confirmed to the extent of six leagues within the boundaries described in the grant and map.

February 11.

No. 192. Lorenzo Soto vs. United States. Claim confirmed, according to the grant and map, to the extent of two leagues.

No. 66. Magdalena Estadello vs. United States. Claim confirmed.

February 12.

No. 127. John Roland et al. vs. United States. Claim confirmed to the extent of four square leagues.—Star.

THE RED BLUFF MINERAL WATERS.

Some weeks ago, as the readers of this paper will remember, we chronicled the receipt of a bottle of the water of the lately discovered sulphur springs in Shasta county. The water has since been submitted to Dr. Lanzwert for analysis, who laid the result of his examination before the San Francisco Academy of natural sciences at their last meeting. We condense the report. The far-famed "Blue Lick Springs" of Kentucky are surpassed in every respect by those of Shasta Springs. They surpass any known sulphurous waters in the large proportion of sulphurous water they contain, and their denomination should rather be *Mineral Saline Springs*, confirmed by the presence of the iodine, which, according to the known analysis, is found in none of the other sulphurous waters. After a minute examination of the various specimens of water submitted for analysis, the report says: "Could conveniences for the accommodation of invalids be provided at the springs, many such persons would probably resort to them from this and other States, as the locality is easily reached in two days from San Francisco, by steamer and stage, or by the former alone. If these waters could be carefully bottled at the springs, and thus forwarded, they would be of better and surer sale than that which is sent here in barrels, as the Blue Lick water of Kentucky, which in a short time loses its gas and the most valuable of its properties.—Sac. Union.

We take the following from a late paper, says the Spirit of the Age, from which it appears that some nice young man has forgotten himself on his return to the land of steady habits. He will be apt to return to California, where he can indulge his tastes with less offence to his neighbors. "Mr. Warner, a returned Californian, and Mrs. Leonard, were tarred, feathered, and rode on a rail by the young men of New Marlborough, Mass., on the 29th of December last."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. The Superintendent of the Guadalupe mines, a practical miner, informs the San Jose Telegraph that he has discovered a new and very rich vein of cinnabar at these mines; it is far richer and more extensive than the cinnabar at the New Almaden Mines. The vein has been followed more than two thousand yards. The cinnabar at New Almaden is found in pockets, not in veins.

NEW DIGGINGS. Mr. W. S. Day, of Red Hill, El Dorado County, has shown the editor of the El Dorado Journal, 24 pieces of gold, weighing in the aggregate \$287½, which were taken from the gizzard of a half-grown chicken, raised by Mr. Beeson, and presented by Mrs. B. to the wife of Mr. Day, who, upon dressing the fowl, made the discovery and saved the gold.

DIFFERENCE IN OPINION. "This Legislature we are disposed to look upon as quite respectable. It has shown a commendable disposition to be prudent, to reform abuses and curtail expenses.—S. F. Chron. "Don't believe it, Mr. Chronicle. We shall lay before the public, one of these days, developments that will startle the uninitiated."—State Journal.

The total amount of treasure landed at New York during the year 1855 from California was upwards of forty-one and a half millions of dollars, of which nearly twenty-nine millions went by the mail steamers via Panama, and nearly thirteen millions went by the Nicaragua route.

Bell's Life in London, the highest sporting authority in Great Britain, has decided that Sebastopol was not taken, and that all bets on its capture must be held in abeyance for the present.

THE GAZETTE.

PRENTICE ON LYING. The Louisville Journal says: The editor of the Democrat, in still another paragraph about bloody Monday, makes an assertion and then says "we challenge the editor of the Journal to tell a bigger lie than that."

We have heard of a very pretty anecdote, says the Boston Post, of a lady in Burlington, Vermont. At a meeting of two or three neighbors, a few days since, the conversation happened to turn upon the unpleasant propinquity of a slaughter-house to a certain quarter of the town, whereupon one of the ladies present remarked that the trade of a butcher was certainly a very dirty one, and that it seemed strange to her that men could pursue a calling that must be so offensive to the olfactory.

CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT. The ingenious French milliners have invented a hoop of India rubber, a thin tube in point of fact, which can be blown up or collapsed with great facility, to suit the convenience of the wearer. When a lady wishes to pass through a door, or enter a carriage, or any other narrow place, she touches a spring, which opens a valve and allows the air to escape.

THE REASON WHY. "Sonny, do you love me any?" "O, don't I though!" "What for?" "Because you always bring me candy when you come to see sissy Jane. Now give me some more candy, won't you?"

A NOVEL ANSWER. A few Sabbaths since in a town in the vicinity of this city, a teacher of a Sunday School was engaged in questioning his pupils upon subjects connected with their previous studies in the Bible.

A FLAG OF TRUCE. Young lady—And then, Captain, when a flag of truce is exhibited— "Captain—Why, then, you see, there is a cessation of hostilities—just as if I was going to kiss you, and you held up your handkerchief and called for a truce, I should of course desist!

A HORSE RUNNING OFF WITH A MAYOR. Mayor Wood of New York, went a sleighing recently, when his horse ran off and pitched him upon one of the corporation snow banks, which being less hard than the worthy functionary's cabeza, admitted him into its yielding bosom, whereby he and the city were saved the grief of mourning for a head.

One of the best toasts we have heard of was one given at an abolition celebration in Massachusetts, when Gov. Strong was succeeded in office by Gov. Brooks, by a colored gentleman, and was as follows: "May the mantel-piece of Gov. Strong fall upon the head of his illustrious predecessor."

To a fond mother, whose children were at the time making themselves disagreeable, a gentleman observed—"I have a decided preference for bad children, madam." "How strange; and pray for what reason?" asked she. "Because they are always sent out of the room."

THOUGHTFUL. A hotel keeper in Albany had his clerk arrested for embezzlement. On examination it was found that the clerk merely kept possession of the funds to prevent his employer from "going on a bust." He was discharged.

A colored clergyman in Philadelphia, recently gave notice as follows, from the pulpit: "There will be a four days' meeting every evening this week, except Wednesday afternoon."

The man who imagines himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone east to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

THE PROPER USE OF THE EYES. Certain, the eyes are not to see with—No more than wives were made to be with, Or milk was sent us to drink tea with; Some sages hint they're formed to weep with, Others to cast a look like sheep with; It's my belief they're meant—to sleep with.

FRENCH WOMEN. The French woman's characteristics are generally that she is unexceptionably shod; that she wears inimitable gloves; that she has a toilette of two colors only, with a distracting way of wearing a shawl; that her manners are bewitching, full of small graces and delicately shaped coquetties, but never wanting in the nicest appreciation of external proprieties, to which her flirtations are always subordinate; that she has a marvellous faculty of walking clean through the dirty streets of Paris, and as marvellous a knack of holding up her skirts with one hand over her left hip; that she has a supernatural preservation of youth, and a wilder habit of mistaking her friends's husband for her own.

A French woman cleans her gloves, light boots, ribbons, silks and laces, and at the cost of a few cents, and with surprising success. They pass for new on any inspection but the closest, and are worthy to do so. A French woman never buys a lining for a new gown; she cuts up her old gowns and worn out petticoats instead. She unpicks and stitches up again, turns, irons and renews, until every inch of the stuff has served half a dozen purposes, and there is not an unworn thread in the whole garment.

THE BRITISH LION. In the commencement of the American revolution, when one of the British king's thundering proclamations made its appearance, the subject was mentioned in a company in Philadelphia; a member of Congress who was present, turning to Miss Levingstone, said, "Well, Miss, are you not greatly terrified at the roaring of the British lion?" "Not at all, sir," she replied, "for I have learned from natural history that that beast roars loudest when he is most frightened."

"Bridget, said a lady to her servant Bridget Conley, "who was that man you were talking with so long at the gate last night?" "Sure, no one but me oldest brother, mam," replied Bridget with a flushed cheek. "Your brother? I didn't know you had a brother. What is his name?" "Barney Octoolan, mam." "Indeed! How comes it that his name is not the same as yours?" "Troth, mam," replied Bridget, "he has been married once."

A lady whose kindness to animals amounts almost to a mania, was one day sadly annoyed by a blue bottle fly. Calling her maid, she bade her catch the fly, and without hurting it, put it out of the window. Seeing the maid hesitate to raise the sash, she inquired the cause. "Why, madam, it rains so very hard," answered the mischievous creature. "True," replied the mistress, "put the poor thing in the other room."

A Mrs. Rhodes, of this city, on Thursday last, had four babies at a birth, two boys and two girls. They are all very well indeed, and the mother is much better than could be expected. We have spoken of her as "a Mrs. Rhodes," but we beg her pardon—she is the Mrs. Rhodes. We hope she is a good American, for if the Sag-Night women are breeding at such a rate the condition of affairs is alarming.—Louisville Jour.

Dumas and General G. were dining some days ago at the house of a mutual friend. The conversation turned upon the existence of a God. "Oh," said the General, "I never talk about that, one way or the other." "General," replied Dumas, I have two stag hounds at home who share your sentiments exactly—they never think of it either."

The Lynn News tells a good story of two boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauties of his father's house. "It has got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning that it's going to have a mortgage on it!"

A horse dealer who lately effected a sale, was offered a bottle of porter to confess the animal's failings. The bottle was drank, and then he said the horse had but two faults. When turned loose in the field he was "bad to catch," and he was "of no use when caught."

A wife once kissed her husband, and said she: "My own sweet Will, how dearly I love thee! Whoever knew a lady, good or ill, who did not love her own sweet will!"

The meanest man in the world lives in West Troy. In helping him out of the river one man tore the collar of his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.

It is said that Jenny Lind receives five hundred pounds sterling for each concert in which she sings in the series now in progress in London.

Some slandering bachelor says it is much joy when you first get married; but more javey after a year or two.

The present fashion of pronouncing the word "characterize," sounds very much like "cracked her eyes."

A farmer in Greenbush, N. Y., is said to keep Shanghai chickens in his orchard, for the purpose of frightening the hogs away.

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

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

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

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

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

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of MILL MACHINERY, Of all kinds.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!! 200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description constantly on hand.

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

Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nurseries in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass.

The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch.

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored.

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

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

Notice. ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at No. 149 Lomb 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.

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

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

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

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

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

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, my34 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE!! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

New Feature!! J. W. SULLIVAN'S GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY. For the supply of Cheap Publications, Stationery &c.—Papers, Periodicals, and Books received weekly by the Mail Steamers and exclusive Express, via Nicaragua.

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

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness.

THE attention of the reader is called to the following: A lady of high standing in society, and of great respectability, published a card in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, September 14th, 1851, which is as follows: "A CARD. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapky, for the successful cure of herself and child."

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

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA. DR. L. J. CZAPKAY would ask special 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.

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.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Potent! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM, (Self-disinfecting Agent), a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Gangurenous, and Cancerous Diseases, such as Cancer of the Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapky's Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO THE LADIES OF CALIFORNIA. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, invites the attention of the sick and afflicted females laboring under any of the various forms of diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, womb, blood, kidneys, and all organs connected to their sex. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the State of California.

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

Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Call all consultations, by letter or otherwise, hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Armory Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. n15tf