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Explorations in Africa.

North of the Cape of Good Hope, Lake Ngami has recently added something to our knowledge, and its discoverer, Dr. Livingstone, is now astonishing the lovers of heroic perseverance and perfect maps by his details of a walk of 2000 miles from St. Paul de Loando on the Atlantic to Quillimane on the Indian Ocean.

Dr. Livingstone is nearly forty years of age. His face is furrowed by hardships and thirty fevers, and black with exposure to a burning sun. His left arm is crushed and nearly helpless from the too cordial embrace of an African lion, and sixteen years among savages have given him an African accent and great hesitancy in speaking English. Passing through all privations with the heart of a true hero, not as sacrifices but as victories, he reached St. Paul de Loando in May, 1854, after a foot journey of a thousand miles from his mission among the Bechuanas. He remained at St. Loando until the close of the year, when he set out for the unknown East. In March he arrived at Quillimane, where he was taken up by a British man-of-war. On the way he traced the Leambye down to the Zambeze, thus denominating the existence in the centre of this unknown land of a river some two thousand miles long.

This immense stream, whose discovery is the great fruit of the journey, is in itself an enigma without a parallel. But a small portion of its waters reach the sea coast. Like the Abyssinian Nile, it falls through a basaltic cleft, near the middle of its course, which reduces its breadth from 1000 to 20 yards. Above these falls it spreads out periodically into a great sea, filling hundreds of lateral channels; below it is a tranquil stream of a totally different character. Its mouths seem to be closing. The southernmost was navigable when the Portuguese first arrived in that country, 300 years ago, but it has long since ceased to be practicable. The Quillimane mouth has of late years been impassable, even for a canoe, from July to February, and for 200 or 300 miles up, the river navigation is never at tempted in the dry season. And in this very month of July, when the lower portion of the river, after its April freshets, has shrunk to a mere rivulet, above the falls the river spreads out like a sea over hundreds of square miles. This, with frequent cataracts, and the hostility of the natives, would seem to be an effectual bar to the high hopes of fat trade and filibustering in which English merchants and journals are now indulging.

During this unprecedented march, alone and among savages, to whom a white face was a miracle, Dr. Livingstone was compelled to struggle through indescribable hardships. The hostility of the natives he conquered by his intimate knowledge of their character and the Bechuana tongue, to which theirs is related. He waded rivers and slept in the sponge and ooze of marshes, being often so drenched as to be compelled to turn his armpit into a watch pocket. His cattle were destroyed by the terrible tse-tse fly, and he was too poor to purchase a canoe. Lions were numerous, being worshipped by many of the tribes as the receptacles of the departed souls of their chiefs; dangerous, too, as his crushed arm testifies. However, he thinks the fear of African wild beasts greater in England than in Africa. Many of his documents were lost while crossing a river in which he came near losing his life also, but he has memoranda of the latitudes and longitudes of a multitude of cities, towns, rivers and mountains, which will go far to fill up the "unknown region" in our atlases.

Toward the interior he found the country more fertile and more populous. The natives worshipped idols, believed in transmigrated existence after death, and performed religious ceremonies in groves and woods. They were less ferocious and suspicious than the sea board tribes, and had a tradition of the deluge and more settled governments. Some of them practiced inoculation, and used quinine, and all were eager for trade, being entirely dependent on English calico for clothing, a small piece of which would purchase a slave. Their language was sweet and expressive. Although their women, on the whole, were not well treated, a man having as many wives as he chose, they were complete mistresses of their own houses and gardens which the husband dare not enter in his wife's absence. They were fond of show and glitter, and as much as \$150 had been given for an English rifle.

On the arid plateau of the interior water melons supplied the place of water for some months of the year, as they do on the Plains of Hungary in summer. A Quaker tribe on the river Zanga, never fight, never have consumption, scrofula, hydrophobia, cholera, small pox or measles. These advantages, however, are counterbalanced by the necessity of assiduous devotion to trade and raising children to make good their loss from the frequent inroads of their fighting neighbors.

Dr. Livingstone's discoveries, in their character and their commercial value, have been declared to be superior to any since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama. But greater than any commercial value is the lesson which they teach—that all obstacles yield to a resolute man.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CENTRAL AMERICA. The population of all the free states of Central America, which are now the theatre of events of such interest, does not exceed that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. That of Guatemala is estimated at 600,000. Its capital is the city of the same name, situated thirty miles from the Pacific, and 4,950 feet above its level, with about 50,000 inhabitants. The only seaport of this state, on the Pacific, is the little roadstead of San Jose. A high surf makes it dangerous to land. San Salvador has about 280,000. Its former capital was destroyed by an earthquake in April, 1854, and the present seat of government is Santa Tecla, twelve miles distant from the old city. Nicaragua has about 256,000, and its capital, Leon, 30,000. Costa Rica is not half so populous, not much exceeding 100,000. Punta Arenas on the Gulf of Nicoya, is its only port to foreign commerce. Its capital is San Jose; Cartago, its former capital, which had about 25,000 inhabitants, having been entirely destroyed by an earthquake in September, 1841.

The population of Honduras is about 230,000. Its capital is Comayagua. The area of all these states together is about 150,400 square miles. They extend in length about 1,000 miles; in breadth from 90 to 259.

Guatemala is the largest in area as well as population. San Salvador is the smallest in territorial extent.

The business of baking crackers and ship-bread by steam and machinery is carried on to a large extent in Philadelphia. There are five establishments, employing about two hundred hands, and consuming some 1500 barrels of flour per week, 6000 pounds of sugar, and 20,000 pounds of butter and lard. The process through which the flour passes before being transformed to bread is as follows: The flour, after receiving its due proportion of water, is placed in a cylinder, shaped like a cork-screw, which, revolving rapidly, mixes and kneads it in a very brief period. The dough is then passed through heavy rollers, which presses it into a sheet, after which smaller rollers are employed, so as to reduce the dough to the thickness required for the biscuit. The sheets are then taken to the cutting machine, which rapidly transforms it into biscuit ready for the oven. In the bakery of Messrs. Ricketts & Watson a patent revolving oven is used. This oven is 45 feet in length, and by the time the revolving plate passes through the oven the bread is nicely baked. This oven will bake in ten hours one hundred and twenty barrels of bread. In addition to this oven, there are twelve flue ones for the baking of hand-made bread. The other steam bakeries in the city are the ordinary flue ovens. The entire business will reach over \$500,000 per annum.—*Ledger.*

PUBLIC ROADS. The Surveyor General recommends in his report that the laying out and supervision of roads and highways be hereafter given to the different County Surveyors. We think this a good suggestion, and if carried out, it would be likely to insure the proper location of our roads with reference to grade, inequalities of surface, soil, material, &c., instead of leaving it to be governed by the interests and caprice of private individuals, or mere chance, as has hitherto been the case. In laying out a road it is of quite as much importance to reduce the grade as to shorten the distance, though the pioneer generally directs his attention to the former, to the neglect of the latter. A highway may also sometimes be advantageously diverted considerably from a direct course, for the purpose of securing a more favorable soil, as continuing it on gravel, slate, or the like—avoiding marsh, deep sand, &c.—*Alta.*

The mortal remains of the immortal Franklin rest in a cemetery in Philadelphia. A Chicago editor, who was recently in Philadelphia, complains bitterly that, notwithstanding very diligent inquiries, he could not find the grave. The Philadelphia Bulletin admits that a stranger has considerable difficulty in finding it.

A Family Picture.

There is as much philosophy as good humor in the following sketch, from the Manchester, (N. H.) Mirror. It is worth a dozen of the "Doesticks" papers, and deserves an extensive notoriety. It is from the pen of G. Q. Colton:

MR. EDITOR: I propose to draw a picture of "our family" for your readers, and I promise it shall be as truthful as the majority of biographical portraits, drawn by interested parties.

Our family is only remarkable for numbers, there being ten sons and two daughters. We were raised among the green hills of Vermont. By the aid of coarse fare and the absence of doctors, all the children, with the exception of one infant, lived till the youngest had reached the age of thirty-six years. Only two have since died, as also our sainted mother. The limited means of our father only enabled him to furnish us a common school education; but we were trained to habits of industry and most rigid integrity. With these endowments—the best that could be given—we were thrown upon our own resources for success in life. After the age of fifteen or sixteen, each was consulted as to the choice of business or profession he desired to adopt. With a father's blessing and a mother's prayers, we went forth to seek our fortune. Let us see the result.

I have one brother, a Justice of the Peace, "with fair round belly and good capon lined," though he never read Blackstone. I have another brother, a clergyman and chaplain in the United States Navy, who, having traveled through all parts of the world, has lost his sectarianism, and because he has transferred his religion from his head (or face) to his heart, is thought by some to have lost it. He has been a Governor of California, was appointed a Historiographer of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, and filled several other important offices under Government. He had the honor of instituting the first trial by jury in California, building the first school house, publishing the first newspaper, and making the first public announcement of the discovery of gold. His poems and literary productions are his best memorials. He died four years since.

I have another brother, a clergyman, who is a theological book-worm, and points out to others the way to Heaven with mathematical accuracy, but stays behind himself to pick up the stragglers.

I have another brother, a cloth-dresser, who, if not a gentleman himself, has been mainly instrumental in making gentlemen of others.

I have another brother, a book-binder, whose art has been consulted in the selection of many a library.

I have another brother, a slave-holder, who regards slavery as an evil and liberty a blessing, but holds his slaves for their good.

I have another brother, a farmer, who thinks his duties performed when he reads the Tribune, and votes for liberty and the Maine law.

I have another brother, a tanner, currier and shoemaker, who has been so long tinkering the understandings of other people, that he has become quite a philosopher himself. Is this the reason why all shoemakers are proverbially philosophers?

I have a sister who has around her nine representatives of her obedience to one of the Divine commands; and another sister, who, not having any children of her own to provide for, has assumed the care of a whole brood ready provided.

And then there is your humble correspondent—the titman, as he was for a time called—who was once a doctor (in embryo), but having thrown "physic to the dogs," is now living by his wits. In a throw of the dice (of fortune) he once came down a Judge in California, and after dispensing (or having dispensed with) justice for a time, came home with his pockets filled with the "dust," and "salted" it down in Syracuse, believing that salt would save him from poverty. He is now managing, by hook and by crook, and in an honorable way, to add to his pile.

We have over us all our venerable father, now in the ninety-second year of his age, to whom we all look with the highest reverence and filial affection. He can walk six miles a day with great ease, and his memory is so strong that he can repeat a large portion of the Bible; also whole sermons, and more than seven hundred stanzas of Watts' psalms and hymns. We believe that to the early religious training we received from him, aided by the strong common sense of our mother, united to habits of economy and industry which he inculcated, we owe whatever success we have attained in life. We are all "well to do" in the world, and some have become wealthy. We are all temperance men if not teetotallers. We are all professors of religion, if not Christians—though we take widely different roads on the heavenly way. I am reminded of a good

Methodist preacher, when addressing a congregation of different denominations:—"Brethren, it is true we don't hitch horses very well here, but we are comforted with the reflection that we shall be able to do so when we arrive in the stables of eternal salvation."

There is one reflection to be drawn from the above picture. Wealth acquired by gift is no blessing, but often a curse. If our father had been wealthy and had given each of us ten thousand dollars, some of us would have grown up in idleness and dissipation, and ended in poverty and crime.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK. It is not strange that Christians should have been found in the universal use of names of days of the week, first employed in honor of pagan deities—as the following interesting items of history show:

In the museum of Berlin, remarks a writer, in the hall devoted to northern antiquities, they have the representation of the idols from which the names of the days of our week are derived. From the idol of the Sun comes Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course around the world. The idol of the Moon, from which comes Monday, is habited in a short coat, like a man, but holding the moon in his hands. Tuesday, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular Gods of the Germans, and is represented by his garment of skin according to their peculiar manner of clothing. The third day of the week dedicated to his worship, Wednesday, from whence Wednesday, who was a valiant prince among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory. Thor, from whence Thursday, is seated on a bed with twelve stars overhead, holding a hammer in the right hand. Frigg, from whence we have Friday, represented with a drawn sword in his right hand and bow in his left. He was the giver of peace and plenty. Seater, from whom is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness; he is thin-visaged, long haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruits and flowers.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS—OCEAN PALACES. The capitalists of California have resolved to build the swiftest and grandest line of mail steamers that ever floated upon the ocean. The plans and drawings are in the hands of contractors, and it is expected that the work will be urged with vigor, under the supervision of Capt. H. Randall, who is here to act for the California company. The first two steamers will be 440 feet in length, by 55 feet beam, with saloons, dining cabins, and accommodations in the same magnificent proportions. The state rooms for families will be three times the size of the best in the British Mail steamers, and with this enlarged convenience of space and ventilation, the uneasy jar and movement will be as nothing in comparison with ordinary steamers.

The most peculiar merit and novelty of these steamers will be found in the introduction of double sets of wheels. This is Captain Randall's specialty, and the power and philosophy of this feature in sea steamers has been minutely discussed among the ablest engineers and steamship builders of this city, and thus far all the lights brought to bear upon it have been in its favor. If as successful as some of our master-spirits in that line are sanguine they will be, these four wheeled cars of Neptune will make a new era in ocean navigation, and the ten year old State of California will have reason to be proud of the enterprise that made her the bold pioneer in this brilliant achievement.—*New York News.*

It is calculated that fully 20,000 canary and other singing birds are annually sold in New York. This trade is almost entirely in the hands of Germans. The importers make their purchases in Europe about the 1st of August, from the peasants in the vicinity of the Hartz mountains, who raise, as a pastime, their stock of canaries, linnets, finches, black birds, thrushes, and other song birds. Males are sold in the mountains for \$1 to \$1 25 each. The importers have recently returned with a portion of their stocks, and it is estimated that 12,000 birds are now in that city for sale.

A London paper states that the British Queen has commissioned William Simpson, artist of the Crimean war, to paint for her private gallery a picture of the reception on board the ship Resolute, presented her by the Americans. It will be a very graceful memorial of a most noble act of international courtesy. The picture, which will include portraits of the various members of the royal family, and of Capt. Hartstein and the American Consul, will be engraved, and will unquestionably prove popular on both sides of the Atlantic.

Tulare Valley Canal.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the construction of canals and reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in Tulare Valley. It grants the privilege to certain parties named, and their associates, the right to construct and put in operation a canal from Tulare lake to the waters of the San Joaquin river, and also a canal from the Tulare lake to Buena Vista and Kern lakes, said canals to be of sufficient width and depth to afford a convenient passage for boats of eighty tons burden. The said canals, or some one of them, are to be commenced within one year, and all to be completed and put in operation within five years from the passage of the act, and when completed are declared navigable.

In consideration of the building of these canals, the bill recites that the grantees are to receive, as a remuneration, two hundred feet along each side, the entire distance, and are to have one-half the entire swamp and overflowed lands reclaimed by them in the following district between the San Joaquin river, at a point known as the King's river slough, and Tulare lake, and also the swamp and overflowed lands bordering on Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern lakes, and between the said lakes and up to the lines dividing the said swamp and overflowed lands from the land belonging to the United States.

If not completed within the stipulated time, the charter and works forfeit to the State. The word "reclamation" is to be construed to mean that when the lands described above are so drained and leveled as to make them susceptible of cultivation. We hardly know what to think of this scheme, but are inclined to believe that it will at least be beneficial to the San Joaquin country. Whether there is, or would be sufficient commerce to make a canal a matter of profit as an investment, even for the term of thirty years, we are not able to say; but presume that the projectors intend to rely upon what they can make out of the lands, as a return for their outlay.—*Town Talk.*

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. The British New Quarterly Review thus speaks of the President:

Physically he is a large, powerfully built man; indeed, neither physically, morally, nor politically, is there anything little about him. He is above six feet high, large limbed and of fair complexion, and, although past sixty years of age, still shows that he was in earlier days what the other sex, who must be allowed to decide in such matters, call a handsome man. He has the habit (that historians attribute to Alexander the Great) of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye, as if to prove, what was undoubtedly the case during his mission in this country, that he could see a vast deal more with half an eye than all our ministers when they opened theirs to the fullest extent, as they had to do more than once, if all the tales be true during the course of their "transactions of business" with Mr. Buchanan. He is hale and vigorous, a Presbyterian, with more indulgence for those of other creeds than is sometimes found in persons of that persuasion; kind-hearted, generous, and charitable, as many instances reported by those who know him will prove; much beloved by relations and dependents; distinguished for great prudence and sagacity in making his decisions, and for firmness in their execution when taken.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. We find in our exchanges, from all parts of the Atlantic States, numerous communications from gentlemen who have engaged in the experimental culture of the Chinese sugar cane, and all unite in speaking very highly of the plant. The probability at present is, that it will shortly supersede the common cane altogether. This cane has already been introduced into California, and it is said to grow well, and afford strong encouragement to our farmers to engage extensively in its cultivation. Judge Daniels, of San Jose, has received from the U. S. Patent Office a package of the seed, which he will be happy to furnish gratis, to all who feel disposed to give it a trial. The Judge has also on hand a variety of other choice seeds, from the same source, which will be distributed in like manner to all who desire to test them.—*San Jose Tribune.*

A recently published description of the English Parliament clock includes the following items: Its dials are twenty-two feet in diameter, and are the largest in the world with a minute hand. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, and strike only for seven and a half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts will take two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are of cast iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing from fourteen to fifteen tons. The weight of the hammer is four cwt.

THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857.

Asphaltum.

This substance is beginning to be extensively used in California, and as its properties and the valuable purposes to which it is susceptible of being applied become more thoroughly known, the demand for it must constantly increase. Its fitness for walls, roofs and floors, where these are intended to be impervious to water, is beginning to be appreciated in this country. When mixed with the proper quantity of sand or gravel, it is found to answer admirably for pavements. These pavements are cheaper, cleaner and more durable than any others which have been hitherto laid in this State, nor is it probable that any substance can be used as a substitute that combines so many useful qualities. This country abounds in asphaltum. There is probably enough here to load all the ships of the world and supply all Christendom for generations to come. We desire to see this mine of wealth more largely opened. To dig it up will give employment to laborers, and to transport to San Francisco and to other points the quantity of it which can be profitably used, and which they really need, will require many vessels and greatly increase the business of the Southern coast.

In some of the Western States a species of oil, termed the Breckenridge oil, is extracted from coal, which is said to burn with a clear, soft light, and to be equal to the best sperm oil for combustion. We see no good reason why oil cannot be in the same manner distilled from asphaltum. This contains essentially the same properties that are contained in bituminous coal. The advantage, if there be any, is on the side of asphaltum, since this has in its composition a larger proportion of carbon, which is the basis of combustible substances. Already asphaltum has been successfully used for generating gas in San Francisco, and from gas to oil there is apparently but a single step. Asphaltum is in fact solidified petroleum, or mineral oil. In becoming solid, some of its elements may be somewhat modified, but they are not altered in any considerable degree. In many places along the coast, where veins of asphaltum are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, this mineral oil bubbles out in considerable quantities, and for many miles may be seen floating upon the ocean. It is very combustible.

In the Birman Empire, in one district, more than four hundred thousand hogheads of petroleum are annually produced and burned in lamps instead of oil. Mixed with earth or ashes it is used as fuel. In the scarcity of coal on this coast, and the increasing scarcity of oil, these beds of asphaltum may become available and be found to possess a value for practical purposes almost incalculable.

We are decidedly in favor of both the propositions embraced in the report of the Committee on Agriculture sent us by the Hon. Mr. Miles, who was chairman of that body. The first requires "that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to procure the establishment of an Agricultural Department at Washington, exclusively devoted to the interests of Agriculture." The second—"and that they endeavor to procure a donation to the State of California of one hundred thousand acres of public land for the endowment of an Agricultural College." The above sentiments in the form of resolutions, were unanimously passed by the Senate and Assembly, with a further resolve "that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Agreeably to announcement, a meeting of those citizens interested in the artesian well enterprise, was held on the 20th inst., whereby it was resolved to issue two hundred shares of \$5 each, amounting to \$1000, to raise funds for the further prosecution of the work.

We are indebted to the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Noisy Carriers Co. of San Francisco, for late steamer papers.

Nicaragua.

The San Francisco Town Talk says:

By the Golden Age we have considerable and quite important news from Nicaragua. The way in which it comes to us is suspicious, but, as it is favorable to Walker and the Americans, we are (knowing the bitter prejudices of the Panamanians against the Americans) disposed to give some credit to their statements. Our space compels us to condense these accounts as much as possible.

At latest dates President Walker and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition. On the 16th Gen. Walker, with 400 men, made an attack on St. Jorge. The enemy thinking that Rivas was left without protection, General Chamorro, with 1000 men, made an attack on that place, which was defended by Gen. Henningsen with a strong force. General Walker, after considerable fighting, succeeded in getting into the plaza of St. Jorge, killing a considerable number of the enemy. As soon as he found the enemy, under Chamorro, had gone to attack Rivas, he withdrew his men and marched to attack the enemy in the rear. The howitzers of Gen. Henningsen, on the Rivas side, and Gen. Walker's riflemen and 6-pounders, in his rear, succeeded in cutting the Chamorro force nearly to pieces. The enemy, by their own account, lost 327 and over 300 wounded, and Walker's force two killed and twenty-one wounded.

The steamship Texas brought down 130 men and landed them at Greytown, on the 23d March, to reinforce Col. Lockridge, who then had a force of 400 effective men, with whom he intended to open the route through to the Pacific side.

Ex-President Rivas, who is the head and front of the revolutionary party of Nicaragua, has been assassinated by his own people.

By another source it is stated that Walker was in actual possession of St. Jorge, having had nine men killed and twenty-three wounded. Hearing the cannonading he hastened back, thus taking the enemy by surprise, flank and rear, and thus it was so many of them were killed and wounded. Walker has nine hundred fighting men for active service in the field, five hundred capable of garrison defense, and several hundred capable of bearing arms in the most closely contested defense.

The news from this quarter is thus somewhat piquantly summed up by the Sacramento Age.

The mail steamer brought no reliable news from Nicaragua. The paper published at Panama and a correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin send word to California, by every steamer, of the "deplorable situation of Walker," and the Nicaraguan steamer always brings "favorable accounts." At all events, we may be certain that little activity prevails in the "hostile armies," neither does the fact that Spanish America must be gradually absorbed by the Anglo-American, perceptibly diminish. It is worthy of remark, however, that since the Presidential election the filibuster spirit is less boisterous than heretofore. We hear of fewer "recruits" taking their enthusiastic departure, and there is a great falling off in the shipment of "supplies" to the stubborn little adventurer down between the seas. Rather than run the risk of publishing misstatements, we prefer waiting on "manifest destiny" and the next steamer for further and more important advices.

The somewhat celebrated John Powers arrived on the Senator on her last down trip, on his way to Los Angeles, in company with his counsel in San Francisco, Col. James. The S. F. Bulletin publishes the following, which will explain the cause of his reappearance here:

The notorious Jack Powers, who was arrested by our Chief of Police for burglary in Los Angeles county, was taken before Judge Burnett, of the Supreme Court, at Sacramento, on habeas corpus, and a motion made to discharge him from custody. It will be recollected that Powers was taken before Judge Freelon, of this county, and an attempt made to have him discharged, but Judge Freelon refused to discharge, though he released him on bail. Powers was then taken before Judge Burnett, in hopes that he would consent to discharge him.

Judge Burnett yesterday ordered the Sheriff of the county of Sacramento to take the said John Powers into his custody forthwith; and, without delay, deliver him into the custody of the Chief of Police of San Francisco, who had made the arrest, to be by him taken before the Hon. W. G. Dryden, County Judge of Los Angeles, in obedience to the warrant under which he had been arrested, and the law in such case made and provided.

Last evening the Sheriff of Sacramento, having Powers in charge, came down on the evening boat, and in accordance with the order of Judge Burnett, delivered his prisoner over to Mr. Curtis, the Chief of Police.

Plenty of rain and fine growing crops are reported in that portion of California from San Francisco nearly to San Luis Obispo. Vegetation is said to be much further advanced in growth than in this place and vicinity.

The Hons. J. M. Covarrubias and B. H. Miles have favored us with various Legislative pamphlets and documents.

Latest News from all Quarters.

By the arrival of the steamer Senator on the 21st inst., we have dates from San Francisco to the 20th inst., and from New York, Boston and New Orleans to March 20th.

CALIFORNIA.

The Alta publishes the following news summary:

Our summary of news for the last two weeks will be found even more devoid of interest to the distant reader than usual. No political action or legislative movement worthy of note has taken place during this time; we have no example of popular tumult or excitement, scarcely a casualty of magnitude, or a startling crime to record. This is a very unusual state of things, and seems to indicate that San Francisco is becoming a quiet, orderly sort of place, and life in California much the same uniform and routine sort of existence it is elsewhere. Except in the southern portion of the State, where they have suffered from the want of rain, the weather has been highly favorable to the business of mining, as well as to the growth of the incoming crop, which now promises to be extensive and prolific beyond precedent.

In regard to mining operations, more gold will be taken out of our placers during the four or five months ending with April, than has ever been gathered during the like period before. Not only will a larger aggregate amount be extracted, but we believe we may assert there will be better wages realized to the hand, taking the mining community as a whole, than ever before.

Our State Treasurer, who, at the issuing of our last steamer edition was in custody, having been surrendered by one of his original bondsmen, shortly after procured other securities, and was again suffered to go at large.

A resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 27th inst. having passed the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, the probabilities are that the session will then be brought to a close.

The recent election for charter officers in Sacramento resulted in the choice of almost the entire Democratic ticket by large majorities. There were two other parties in the field.

The Bolton & Barron claim has been confirmed in the U. S. District Court. The Herald defines the claim as follows: "The land, of which confirmation is hereby given, is situated in the county of San Francisco, and is bounded as follows: On the north by what was formerly known as 'Yerba Buena,' on the northwest by the lands of the Presidio of San Francisco, as they were known at the date of the grant; on the west by the lands of Don Francisco Haro; on the south by part of the Rancho of the Sanchez; and on the east by the Bay of San Francisco; containing three (3) square leagues, more or less. Within said boundaries are exempt from the said decree the curate's house and the church of Dolores, and also all lands that had been granted to individuals prior to the date of this grant to San Juan, the grantor to the present claimants."

The bill introduced into the Assembly for admitting the testimony of Indians, Negroes and Asiatics, in judicial proceedings where whites are concerned, has been defeated by a strong negative vote.

A bill providing for the payment of the State debt has passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 2. It requires to be submitted to a vote of the people.

The testimony in the impeachment case of Comptroller Whitman has been closed and the same submitted for decision. A conviction is hardly looked for, since the attendance of Willis, his former clerk, has not been secured.

A small steamer has been launched at Stockton, the first ever launched at that place.

A quartz boulder has been found at Minnetoska valued at \$3,000.

A party have made a trip up the San Joaquin, some 300 miles above Stockton, in the little steamer Gypsy.

About 6,000 ounces of gold dust are sent to this city weekly from the town of Shasta.

Gold dust to the amount of \$75,000 was lately taken from a claim at Sucker creek, in one day. [This is the same creek from which a 100 pound lump of gold was taken, together with many other lumps of less weight but of much value. The diggings are in Klamath county.]

The inhabitants likely to be benefitted by the various wagon routes over the Sierra have in contemplation to build roads connecting their several sections with the terminus of the great national wagon road at Honey Lake Valley.

A fire broke out in Oroville on the 6th April, which destroyed the theatre and other property to the amount of \$50,000.

Preparations are being made to open a lead of bituminous coal, supposed to be extensive, on the road leading from Red Bluffs to Yreka; valuable deposits have also been found within a few miles of Oroville.

The brig Quoddy Belle was struck with lightning on her late trip to Humboldt, a very unusual incident on this coast.

A tannery has been erected at Union Humboldt Bay, and is likely to do well.

Three men, named Lake, Johnson, and Ringgold were hung by the citizens of Bangor, Butte county, on the 2d April, for

having been engaged in the commission of various crimes in that vicinity.

Twenty-eight persons were killed and ten badly maimed by mining accidents during the month of March.

Jose Maria Egare was hung by some Americans, about ten days ago, on the San Joaquin, for horse stealing.

Our market is now supplied with delicious strawberries, raised across the Bay at Oakland. We have also new potatoes, green peas and cucumbers, in great abundance.

J. W. Holt, absconding Sheriff of Klamath county, was arrested in this city on the 4th inst., on a charge of aiding a prisoner, charged with murder, to escape. The prisoner, Michael Donnelly, murdered a man at Salmon Falls; he was given into the hands of Holt, the Sheriff, who took him to an adjoining county, and upon a representation that Donnelly was insane, obtained an order from the County Judge to convey him to the Insane Asylum at Stockton. Instead of doing so, the Sheriff brought his prisoner to Sacramento, and suffered him to escape. Donnelly has since gone to Australia. Holt was arrested, and every effort has been made by counsel to obtain his release on habeas corpus, but without success. He has since been remanded and sent back to Klamath county.

Mr. S. B. King, a constable in the 2d district, was knocked down with a slung shot, by Edward Murphy, on the 9th inst., while serving a writ of replevin on the latter. His skull is fractured, and fears are entertained that his injuries will prove fatal.

Eliza Monro, who killed her infant child some weeks ago by chopping its head off, was tried and acquitted on the 14th ultimo. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. She will be removed to the Stockton Asylum.

The case of the People against Thomas S. King, editor of the Evening Bulletin, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon Frederick A. Cohen, was called for trial before Judge Freelon, of the County Court on the 15th inst. The prosecution asked for a further continuance of the case on the ground that their witnesses were not present. The case had been twice previously postponed, to accommodate the prosecution in getting their witnesses into court, but they were not forthcoming. The prosecution asked for a *not. pros.*, which was granted by the Court against the wishes of Mr. King's counsel, who preferred that a trial should be had—and so ended the case.

The mercury has got "high" very early this season in Mariposa county. It has already touched 86°.

The patent French brick machines will be worked to-day, (April 20th,) from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Market street stores, opposite the Oriental Hotel. These machines are well worth visiting, as they make an entirely new style of brick, which is now extensively used in Paris, and are far superior to the brick now in use here. They are made with a rapidity and precision truly astonishing. In addition to brick of different sizes, they turn out clay pipe of from two to eight inches in diameter. Altogether, these machines are a great curiosity, and will, no doubt, eventually be extensively used throughout California.

OREGON.

The late winter has been more stormy and the snow deeper than ever before known, yet it is said the ice has not been so thick as during some former seasons. It is generally thought the inhabitants will vote to adopt a State form of government, and a constitution prohibitory of slavery. The press of the Territory is warmly engaged in the discussion of these and kindred topics.

There continued to be much dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, in various parts of the Territory, and many of those gathered on the Reservations were longing to return to their former haunts and habits.

The roads in all parts of the country were bad, owing to the late stormy weather.

The steamer Clinton had gone up the Willamette, as far as Eugene City, in Lane county; a much higher point than any boat had previously reached.

New river diggings, thought to be rich and extensive, have been discovered at Flora Creek and the forks of the Coquille, about thirty miles from Coos Bay, W. T.

UTAH.

From Carson Valley we have the following:

The inhabitants of this region are in a peaceful and prosperous condition. The mines are yielding fair wages, and the farmers are putting in a large extent of grain. The grass and vegetation is forward, the cattle being fat enough for market. The prospect is, that a large crop of grain will be raised this season, adding to butter and cattle, which have hitherto been the principal exports, and that of flour also.

There was a recent fall of snow on the mountains, to the depth of six feet.

Some score or two of Latter Day Saints were lately re-baptised, in the hope of recuperating their spiritual energies, which had become inert and carnalized by too constant intercourse with the Gentile race.

Mr. Thompson, the expressman, has continued to make regular trips, twice a month, to the Valley, all winter.

A report was prevalent in the Valley to the effect that a serious dissension had arisen among the Saints at Salt Lake City.

It is said that Brigham Young has been compelled to flee the city to save himself from the fury of his flock. The difficulty had its origin in matters relating to the administration of the church property, we believe.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our latest intelligence from the Islands reaches March 12th.

The bark Yankee, on her last trip, carried an immense mail to Honolulu. She also took down a quantity of ice, which sold for 40 cents per pound.

The spring fleet of whalers having begun to come in, trade had slightly improved.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with due ceremonies—the natives joining the foreign residents in its observance. A very severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at Hawaii, on the 24th Feb. The discharged Coolies having given the authorities at Honolulu much annoyance, stringent measures had been adopted for keeping them in order. The salt water worm has ravaged the wharf piles to almost as great an extent, at Honolulu, as in this city, and there is constant apprehension of these structures tumbling down.

The travel between California and the Islands, both for business and pleasure, is largely on the increase.

The arrival of the schooner Liholihi, with 100 tons of guano from Jervis and New Nantucket Islands had caused quite an excitement at Honolulu. The event was also regarded with much interest in this city, as it will also, doubtless, be in the East. Indeed, this discovery will prove of great importance to our commercial and shipping interests, if the deposit is at all so extensive, or the material of such a superior quality as represented; and that it is so we have every reason to believe.

NEW MEXICO.

The Sacramento Age says: By a private letter received at this office from the Gadsden Purchase, we learn that the copper mines are proving very rich, but owing to the warm weather, which has just set in, active labor will be suspended. The heat is great during four or five months of the year, and it is almost impossible for persons late from more northern latitudes, to vigorously follow any pursuit. Our correspondent states that he is in the midst of Mexicans and Indians whose society is not altogether agreeable; and he is convinced that their presence will not be necessary in the future development of the immense resources of the territory. He speaks well of the country, and is of the opinion that it can be easily made one of our most productive and important possessions.

MEXICO.

The San Francisco Chronicle contains the following latest news from this Republic, received from a correspondent who writes from Acapulco, April 5th:

The news from Mexico might be of greater importance, but as it is no greater than it is set down, spread it to the four quarters "for the benefit of whom it may concern."

The Archbishop, in the Cathedral, denounced the new Constitution of Mexico, on Sunday the 15th ult. The clergy generally have followed in the wake. The Government have taken notice of the opposition, and will chastise the Archbishop and others who have raised their voices against the laws of the land.

Gen. Noriega has been appointed Commandante General of the State of Sonora.

Gen. Viduarri suddenly left his post at San Luis, with all the forces of the Government under his command. On leaving he was to be succeeded by Gen. Morell.

Gen. Gandara has been ordered before a Court Martial, to give an account of his stewardship while Commandante of Sonora.

A decree has been issued, ordering all claims to lands in Lower California or to the Islands adjacent that were not presented to and recognized as genuine by the Supreme Government within six months after the publication of this decree in the Capital of that territory, should, by such neglect, be declared null and void and of no value, and that all lands not recognized in said time in Lower California, should revert to the nation as public domain.

Active preparations are making at the Gulf Ports to give the filibusters a warm reception. I suppose the reception has reference to Crabbe's party.

A section of the First Battalion of the National Guard, under command of Col. Ordez, has been ordered to Tehuantepec.

Mr. Edward Connor, formerly of the Alta, but more recently of the True California, has assumed the responsibility of the editorial department of the Extraordinary in the absence of its former editor and proprietor, who has left for the States to procure an office.

EASTERN STATES.

The Senate, during executive or secret session, on the 12th of March, after an exciting debate, adopted resolutions having the effect of rejecting the treaty negotiated between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, for the settlement of Central American affairs.

The Mexican treaty has been rejected by the Secretary of State, and it is understood that our Minister at Mexico has been advised to await instructions before entering into further negotiations.

Telegraphic dispatches from Washington announce the basis of a new treaty with Mexico. It embraces the acquisition of So-

nora and Sinaloa, with the command of the Gulf of California on the one side, in consideration of a sum of money as an equivalent on the other. Mr. Buchanan, it is said, has made known his views on the subject, and the matter will be considered by the Cabinet in a few days.

Lord Napier, the British Minister, had arrived, and had an interview with the President. He made a short address on presenting his credentials, couched in more amicable terms than were ever used before by any British Minister to this country. The President responded in a kindred strain.

Geary, Governor of Kansas, had resigned and gone to Washington, with a huge story to tell about the causes which led to the important event of his departure from office and the territory. He states the Pierce administration is responsible for all the disturbances, and that not half of the atrocities committed have as yet been exposed, and he declares that from the day he entered the Territory 50 men were under oath to assassinate him.

New appointments had been made by the new President and Cabinet. A dispatch from Washington to New York on the 19th, states that strong efforts were being made for the appointment of a Southern man as Governor of Kansas. The Cabinet has under consideration the affairs of that Territory.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided the Dred Scott case on the 6th of March. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court. The following are the main points decided: 1st. Negroes, whether slaves or free, are not citizens of the United States, under the Constitution. 2d. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent Constitutional force or legal effect subsequent to the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship on Negroes. 3d. The provisions of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, so far as it undertook to exclude Negro slavery from, or to communicate freedom and citizenship to Negroes, exceeded the power of Congress, and was void and of no legal effect.

A frightful accident had happened on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Altoona station an emigrant train standing on the track was run into by a heavy freight train, crowding the rear car into the one before it, and causing the death of 10 of the passengers and mutilating 10 or 12 others.

On the 18th ult., a train of passenger cars on the Salem and New Albany, Indiana, Railroad were precipitated from a bridge into a creek 15 feet below and several persons were killed and wounded.

On the 12th ult., a railroad accident occurred in Canada, killing over 70 persons.

A great excitement had been brought about in New York society by the marriage of a rich merchant's daughter with her father's coachman. John G. Baker is the old gentleman's name, Petronilla, his daughter, and the coachman, Dean.

Abner Pratt has been appointed Consul for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; J. P. Anderson, Governor of Washington Territory, and Jas. V. Nesneith, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington and Oregon.

All the testimony before the Coroner in the Burdell murder case at New York had been taken, and the persons first accused fully committed for trial.

George E. Vose, confidential clerk in a produce store of Boston, has absconded, after embezzling \$10,000 of his employer's funds.

A joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature reported in favor of appropriating \$100,000 to aid Free State settlers in Kansas.

The emigration to Kansas is so great that two extra passenger trains have been placed on the railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City.

The 3,000 ton steamer for Charles Morgan & Son's California line is completed, and will be launched as soon as the engine is ready.

The gubernatorial election in New Hampshire resulted in the election of Haile, Republican.

Henry S. Magran is re-elected State Treasurer by the Pennsylvania legislature.

Col. Lee, who lately killed Mr. Hume, in Washington, has been indicted for murder.

The Mississippi and Niagara frigates have been ordered to assist in laying down the ocean sub-marine telegraph.

The State Survey of the Okefenokee Swamp, in Georgia, is resulting in important developments. It seems that the most erroneous opinions have been entertained of this hitherto undeveloped region, which covers nearly one-fourth of the area of the State. It does not appear to be swamp after all; and the expedition, so far from being impeded by water, have suffered severely for a want of it, being compelled to sink three wells on the route.

An atrocious murder was committed in New York, on the 18th ult., a negro killing a prostitute.

The bark Adriatic, of Belfast, Maine, which ran down the Lyonnais and sunk her, has been seized in a French port, and the captain (Sherman) arrested.

Dr. Kane's obsequies were celebrated at Philadelphia on the 12th ult.

Ex-President Pierce was presented on the 9th of March with a splendid service of silver plate, the gift of citizens of Savannah. Mr. Toombs made the presentation speech.

EUROPE.

The Russian organ at Brussels announces a positive settlement of the Persian war by negotiation, at Paris. England is to have Consuls in all the Persian towns where Russia has such officials. She has, moreover, obtained a permanent foothold at Karak and Ormus. Busbir is to be abandoned by the British and Herat evacuated by the Russians.

The English Ministry had earnestly defended, in and out of Parliament, British and American conduct in the China difficulty. In the House of Lords, Lord Deabys motion censuring the Chinese was defeated by a majority of 36 out of 256 votes. A similar motion had created a two days' debate in the House of Commons, but no vote had been taken at the last accounts. Lord Palmerston thought it would be useless to send out another Franklin expedition.

The action of the United States Senate on the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, called forth much comment in the press.

In Spain active preparations for the invasion of Mexico were going forward. The invading forces are set down at 10,000 men. A renewal of the quarrel would seem to be threatened.

St. Johns, N. F., March 6th. The advice brought by the last English mail, to the effect that the English government had entered into a convention with France to transfer to that power the Newfoundland fisheries, created intense excitement here. A general meeting of all classes was called. On the day of the meeting, all the stores, shops and places of business were closed. The British flag everywhere was half-mast, union down, and in some places the black flag was hoisted. The result of the meeting was a determination that the wrong to our people shall not be perpetrated. The Legislature and commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen, and delegates are to proceed to England to protest against the measure.

Mr. Roswell L. Colt, of Paterson, New Jersey, states in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, that he has ordered from Scotland the spawn of the trout, carp, and salmon, with the view of propagating them in the waters of New Jersey. He suggests that the Patent Office should import for distribution the spawn of the red mullet of Europe, as well as that of the sardines, for breeding in the middle and Southern States.

We see by the Maysville Eagle that a company has been organized, with its point of operation at Maysville, Ky., for the purpose of manufacturing lubricating oils, burning fluid, and paraffine, from canal coal. They have a capital of over \$100,000, have purchased a Virginia coal-mine, and have their buildings and machinery nearly completed for commencing operations.

By a late arrival from Fort Tejon we learn that the earthquakes are yet in active operation in that section of the country. The earth seems to be in an almost incessant state of agitation and the residents are living in constant alarm.

The weather is the same that we have had of late—dry. For about a week the heavens were overcast with portentous clouds,—but those clouds "which lowered o'er our house are in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," or somewhere else.

Mr. L. A. Wood has just opened a saddle and harness shop in this place, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. See advertisement.

MARINE. Arrived—April 21, schooner Ann G. Doyle, Phillips, from Santa Cruz island. Sailed on the 22d for the same island.

April 21, steamer Senator, Seely, from San Francisco.

April 22, schr. Julius Pringle, Hiller, from southern ports.

New Advertisements.

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

SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS
made to order at short notice.
L. A. WOOD.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 29 and 31 Davis Street,
Between Clay and Washington streets, San Francisco, California.

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

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

First class storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust by strict attention to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors. 49 3m
NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.

New Advertisements.

Election Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1857, for the following City Officers:
Mayor;
Five members of the Common Council;
City Treasurer;
City Attorney;
City Assessor;
City Marshal.
The Election to be conducted according to the law regulating elections.
The following persons have been appointed officers of said election:
Inspector—Esteban Ortega.
Judges—Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Joaquin de la Guerra.
The polls to be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., in the Billiard Room of Esteban Ortega, and remain open until sunset.
By order of the Common Council.
E. S. DEAN, Secretary.

Aviso.

UNA ELECCION tendra lugar el primer LUNES Mayo de 1857, para elegir los oficiales siguientes:
Un Mayor;
Cinco Miembros del Consejo Común;
Un Tesorero;
Un Procurador;
Un Avalador;
Un Mariscal.
La Eleccion sera conducido en conformidad segun la ley que arregle elecciones.
Las personas siguientes han sido nombradas oficiales de la eleccion.
Inspector—Esteban Ortega.
Jueces—Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, Joaquin de la Guerra.
La urna, estara abierta a las ocho de la mañana, y no se cerrara al ponerse el sol.
Por orden del Consejo.
49 2 E. S. DEAN, Secretario.

F. J. MAGUIRE

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS,
&c., &c., &c.

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.
Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros.
F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back and the money refunded.
Or hides bought as usual as cheap as possible.
N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M.
Santa Barbara, State street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

United States of America.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss. Justice's Court, Santa Barbara County. 2nd Township.
THE People of the State of California, to Lorenzo Quintana—Greeting:
You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the Second Township of the county of Santa Barbara, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer under the complaint of Isidro Obiols, who sues you to recover the sum of one hundred and five dollars with interest, in which sum he, the said Obiols, says you are indebted to him, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.
To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE, [SEAL] Justice of the Peace of said Township.

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

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

Witness my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1857.
48-64* VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Justice of the Peace.

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

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

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss. Casimir Bielawski, of Santa Barbara, in said State, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in a certain suit now commenced, or about to be commenced, in the Second Judicial District of said State, against Lawrence Modrinjak, defendant therein. That this defendant has good reasons to believe that the defendant is now within the limits of this State. That this defendant has made due diligence to discover his present residence, but has not been able to do so.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, A. D. 1857.
[L. S.] E. S. BENSON, Notary Public.

On reading and filing the within affidavit, Ordered, that the summons in this suit be served by publication once a week for thirty days, in the Santa Barbara Gazette.
Chambers, Santa Barbara, April 7th, 1857.
J. CARRILLO, Juez.

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

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

Advertisements.

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

Direct from Santa Cruz.
FOR SALE—100 M feet Redwood Lumber, consisting of inch boards and scantling, of assorted sizes.
Also, 150 M Redwood Shingles. Apply to
BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
20 tf Steamboat Landing.

Santa Cruz Lumber!!
JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER.
For sale in lots to suit.
100,000 ft. to arrive.
Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857. THOMAS DENNIS. 38-4f

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LEWIS T. BURTON and HARVEY B. BLAKE, under the style of Lewis T. Burton and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Persons having unsettled business will apply to either of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.
LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered a Copartnership, under the name and style of BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN. Their place of business will be at the Steamboat Landing at Santa Barbara.
LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE,
AUGUSTUS F. HINCHMAN.
Santa Barbara, October 1st, 1856. 20

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

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

Aviso Publico.
POR CUANTO personas han tenido el estomago de cortar leña, de matar reyes y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla sera proseguido segun la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-14 tf

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

Regular Dispatch Line
OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners
LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hiller;
ARNO, Captain Hughes.
Which will run regular hereafter—above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.
For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be receipted for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

Strayed or Stolen.
ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the letters of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Denwhite hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead; had shoes on fore feet when last seen.
Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

Aviso.
"ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLI"
POR las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan negocios pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poli se presenten con ellos a la Señora Doña Encarnacion de Poli, (administradora de dicha testamentaria), en la ciudad de San Buenaventura, a tal que suscriba en la ciudad de San Buenaventura, los reclamos se recibiran durante el termino de diez meses contados de la fecha del presente.
Santa Barbara, Marzo 24 de 1857
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
45 P. P. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

Notice.
ESTATE OF MANUEL A. R. DE POLI.
BY these presents all persons who have claims against the estate of Manuel A. R. de Poli are notified to present them to Señora Doña Encarnacion de Poli, (Administratrix of said estate), in the Mission of San Buenaventura, or to the undersigned at the city of Santa Barbara. All claims must be presented within ten months from this date, or before forever barred.
Santa Barbara, March 24th, 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
45 By ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, District Court, San Luis Obispo County. 2d Judicial District.
Ernest Romie vs. His Creditors.
In the matter of the Petition of the said Ernest Romie, for the benefit of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors:
Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said insolvent to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court House of the county of San Luis Obispo, town of San Luis Obispo, on the first day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they can, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his debts &c.
And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent for claims set forth in his schedule thereunto annexed, are stayed, and that the same, with the oath, and other papers connected therewith, be filed in the Clerk's office of said county.
By order of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of the aforesaid District Court.
In witness whereof, I herunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the said Court this 25th day of March, A. D. 1857.
D. F. NEWSOM, District Clerk.
JAMES WHITE, San Luis Obispo, Att'y for Pet.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET,
San Francisco.

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

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

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

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.
All Orders should mention by what boat or Express Company the goods are required to be sent.
ATWILL & CO.,
49-5m 172 Washington street, San Francisco.

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HAWKHURST & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Woodware Establishment
From No. 112 Front street, San Francisco,
... TO ...
No. 39 Sacramento Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Late Vigilance Committee Rooms;
Where they offer for sale all articles of
WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
At less than the general market price.
Call and examine, if you do not want to buy. 41 1m

Wool! Wool!
THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR WOOL, by
JANSON, BOND & CO.,
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R. E. RAIMOND,
105 Front street, San Francisco,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c. From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15-4f

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

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

HAVING become the Agent for the above Nursery, and having made arrangements for a constant supply of Trees from the same, I now invite all persons who contemplate planting an Orchard, Garden, or a Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for all to come personally, then delegate some friend or business agent to examine for you, or order directly from me a sample lot of such trees as are wanted.
I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees, as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.
The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,
Of all the various kinds, consisting in part of the following:
APPLE—From one to three years old, from four to ten feet high, of fine, symmetrical form, well branched, and of all the choice varieties.
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ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,
Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.
Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT,
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Hotel International,
Jackson street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS magnificent mansion has been leased for a term of years by
MRS. A. S. HALEY,
and is now undergoing a thorough repair, when it will be furnished entire with new Furniture, and opened to the public on Christmas day, with the best Table and most cleanly house on the Pacific.
Board, with Lodging, from \$2 to \$3 a day.
Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

THOMAS DENNIS,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA. 29

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GENERAL SHIPPING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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SAN FRANCISCO. 15-4f

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

THE GAZETTE.

The Very Last Case of Confidence.

A young man residing a few miles from Albany came to this city on Thursday to purchase a ticket to California. Having purchased the ticket, he went to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, intending to return home the same evening. He stepped to the ticket-office and purchased a passage ticket for Albany, and so did, at the same time, a genteelly dressed gentleman, with a business air, whom a few minutes before he had observed talking in the depot with some young ladies.

This man, so genteelly dressed and with the business air, was very affable; he looked and smiled, and smiled and looked again, and said to the young man from the country:

"You are going to Albany, sir, I see."

"I am," replied countryman.

"Oh, then we will be company together," added the genteelly dressed man with the business air. "I like company; 'tis wearisome to ride alone such a distance without any one to chat with;—it is to me, at any rate. Come, we had better take a seat in the cars."

And they took a seat in the cars. And then the genteelly dressed man, with business air, pulled out some papers from his pocket, and made it known that he was a merchant from Buffalo; had come to New York to make his Spring purchases; had made satisfactory bargains, and was returning home,—merely mentioned the fact in the most casual manner,—was very agreeable.

In a few minutes more and the cars would start. The genteelly dressed man with the business air, and the young countryman, were very agreeably conversing, when suddenly and in great haste another man, with a very business air, entered the car, and looked as though just from a neighboring counting room; he wore a brown sack coat and had writing pen at top his ear. He looked hurriedly about a moment, and then catching the eye of the countryman's friend, addressed him. They shook hands—were glad to meet. "By the bye," said the first business man, "I have been at your counting room twice—looking for you—wanted to pay that little bill."

"Yes," replied the second business man, "I heard you was looking for me,—the clerk said you had just gone down to the depot, so I thought I'd call and see you. About that little bill, let me see. [Looks over his memorandum book.] Ah, yes, here it is—\$45."

"Very well," replies the first business man. "I will pay you now."

He then puts his hand in his pocket and pulls out a capacious wallet—just such a one as business men carry—and takes from it a lot of bank bills. Among them are several one hundreds;—seems a little puzzled;—inquires of second business man, "Can you change a hundred?"

Second business man replies in the negative, but thinks the Conductor can, and goes in search of that official.

While he is absent first business man asks countryman whether he can change a hundred.

Countryman thinks not, but takes out his wallet and displays seven ten dollar bills. Business man in an indifferent and confidential way says: "Just lend me fifty till the Conductor comes."

Countryman, unsuspecting, hands over five of ten spots.

Business man counts them over, deliberately, eyes the two ten spots he hasn't got, and says, "Here, take this hundred dollar bill, and let me have those other two tens, until the Conductor comes; 'tis a good city bill."

Countryman receives the city bill, and passes over his remaining "tens."

Neither the second business man nor the Conductor appear.

Countryman, a little suspicious, wonders what's the matter, and looks out of the window to "see if they are coming." He looks a minute, but doesn't see them. Then turns round to speak to his new made acquaintance, genteelly dressed, and with the business air; but he isn't there. He has mized.

Countryman, very suspicious and slightly excited, looks at his hundred dollar bill; 'tis on the City Trust Company, and ain't worth a cent. Rushes out of the car in search of the genteelly dressed man with the business air, but can't find him "no whar." Looks behind the cotton bales, climbs over and among the freight, and while stuck fast between two boxes, the train moves off.

In despair he rushes to the Chief of Police, and tells his sad story; describes his depot friend as "a genteelly dressed man, with a business air; about 35 years of age; quite stout; a rim of whiskers all about his face; dark brown hair, and very genteel looking." The other man, who went after the conductor, but didn't come back, was "taller."

The description is taken down; Chief promises to try, and the duped countryman leaves—having saved a dollar and four cents, which he had "in another pocket"—to lodge at "Savery's," and call again in the morning.

Moral—(To countrymen)—Never lend your money, especially to sharpers, however "genteel," on bad security.—N. Y. Times.

Under acts of the last Congress, 13,750,000 acres of land were granted to railroads.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

Books may be sent in the mail, prepaid, for one cent an ounce; provided they do not weigh over 400 pounds, a distance of 300 miles, and over that distance two cents an ounce. Newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., to one address, and weighing at least eight ounces, half a cent an ounce. Every circular, business card, advertisement, transient newspaper, or other printed matter, one cent a sheet—not to weigh over three ounces. Postmasters are not required, even as a matter of courtesy, to deliver papers or packages to clubs, unless they come regularly addressed by mail.

Western Judges have queer ideas, if we may believe all we hear, of "court rulings." For instance, here is a yarn concerning one Judge Scott, who formerly dealt out the law and the "pints there-off" somewhere in Ohio. He very often gave utterance to sentiments of a character so unusual with the judiciary that they might be said to be extra judicial. Of that class was a reproach which he administered one morning to certain noisy suitors and lawyers who attended at the Judge's special levee. The old gentleman, amidst the din and confusion, raised his specks and looked around his court room with an awful frown. After striking the table with his gavel and procuring silence, his auditory were electrified to hear him say: "Gentlemen! gentlemen! you must keep less noise here! you must! I've sent half a dozen people to the penitentiary, and haven't heard a word of the evidence! This thing must be stopped!"

A year ago, says the Louisville Journal, an exchange said: "A pile of Breckenridge coal as large as a whale contains more oil than a whale." This statement was ridiculed. It is now proved to be true.

"I love the silent watches of the night," as the nocturnal thief said when he robbed the jeweller's shop.

The Hartford, Conn., Courant entered upon its 94th year on the 1st of January, and is the oldest newspaper in the United States.

A female at the East, in writing to her husband, in this State, begins her letter thus: "Oh, tell me not that absence conquers love! No, no! the longer you stay away the better I like you!"

The Koran has a maxim all may endorse: "A man's true wealth hereafter, is the good he does in this world to his fellow men."

A newspaper recently spoke of "Mr. Broderick, the screw-inventor, from California." The editor, whose chirography must have been rather hard, had written "new senator."

It is a singular fact that duels and suicides are unknown among the Turks. They believe in predestination, and are rigidly opposed to the idea of hastening death by arsenic or gunpowder.

"The locomotive ran off the track and the engineer lost his hat; but no other harm was done, except 20 passengers were killed and 47 wounded!"

Whatever we know to be right, that we should do, even though our conduct should meet with reproach and ridicule.

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and to have every lady rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

Bill Swilling was sent to jail for habitual drunkenness. One of his old cronies was asked, "Why don't you bail him out?" "Bale him out!" he replied; "why, man, you couldn't pump him out."

They have a new way of hatching chickens in the West, by which a single maternal fowl is made to do the duty of a hundred. They fill a barrel with eggs, and place a hen on the bung-hole.

There is only one greater nuisance than a trombone player who performs "after tea," and that is a trombone player who performs "before breakfast."

We are told that extremes never last long; but it would be well if it could be said that extreme poverty did not last long.

The mammoth steamship now building in England is 230 feet longer than Noah's Ark was, and 310 feet longer than the largest steamship now afloat.

There are about 60,000 Indians in California, according to official estimates, 10,000 of whom are located upon the different reserves.

"Did you present your account to the defendant?" inquired a lawyer of his client. "I did, sir." "What did he say, sir?" "He told me to go to the devil, sir." "Well, and what did you do after that?" "Why, then I came to you."

In all delicate cases where blame is due you will generally find the following law acted upon, viz: The poor man accused—the rich man excused.

The State of Maine can now boast of owning a fleet of merchant vessels valued at \$50,000,000, and greater than the commercial marine of any European power, Great Britain alone excepted.

There is a work advertised called "Every Man a Lawyer." What a state of society.

The term "newspaper carrier" is modernized thus: "Gentlemanly disseminator of the earliest intelligence."

Three American steamboats are now navigating the rivers La Plata and Parana, in South America.

Official Directory.

State Government.

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

United States District Courts.

For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDuffie, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June and December of each year. Special terms at the option of the judge.

For the Southern District of California. I. S. K. Ogier, Judge; C. Sims, clerk; R. Hanter, marshal. Regular terms, first Monday in June at Monterey; first Monday in December at Los Angeles. Special terms at the option of the judge.

United States Circuit Court.

For the District of California. M. H. McAllister, Judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk. Regular term, first Monday in July of each year. Special terms at any time after thirty days notice.

Supreme Court.

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

U. S. Land Office.

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

Customs Department.

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

District Judges.

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

County Officers.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT COURT—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regular terms, in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May, August, and November of each year. In San Luis Obispo, first Monday of March, June and September.
COURT OF SESSIONS—Charles Fernald, Presiding Judge; Valentine W. Hearne and Anto. de la Palma y Mesa, Associates. Regular terms, first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.

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

PROBATE COURT—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regular terms, fourth Monday of each month during the year.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Meet first Monday of February, May, August, and November of each year.

County Officers—San Luis Obispo.

R. Pacheco, County Judge.
Walter Murray, District Attorney.
David F. Newson, County Clerk.
Francisco de la Torre, Sheriff.
Henry M. Osgood, Coroner.
W. J. Graves, Treasurer.
David P. Mallagh, Surveyor.
John Wilson, Assessor.
John Wilson, Julian Estrada, Supervisors.
John Wilson, Superintendent Common Schools.

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Nevada Journal;
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Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Sierra Citizen;
Yreka Union;
Trinity Journal;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
California Miner, Marysville;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angeles Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Humboldt Times;
The Pacific, San Francisco;
Oregonian, Chinese and English, San Francisco;
Oregonian, Portland, Oregon Territory;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory;
Religious Expositor, Oregon Territory;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Table Rock Sentinel, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound;
Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, P. Sound, W. T.;
Polyesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register.
I have also on file the following newspapers:
California American, Sacramento;
Democratic State Journal, Sacramento;
Sierra Citizen;
Sierra Democrat;
San Jose Tribune;
Stockton Argus;
Marysville Express;
Old Mountaineer, Quincy;
Mariposa Democrat;
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Also—San Francisco papers and the principal Atlantic papers.

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L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal large circulating journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any section of the Union of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
All so disposed are invited to call on him and leave their orders.

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

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The Farmer's Guide

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

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

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

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

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WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
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Have for sale at 107 Clay Street, San Francisco, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and bbls; Spirits Turpentine, in cases;
Atlantic Lead, in assorted packages;
French and German Window Glass—ass't'd sizes;
French and English heavy Plate Glass—12x18 to 30x44. Ex "Brewster" and "Fair Wind";
Tienman's Oil Colors, assorted cans;
Tienman's Water Colors, assorted cans;
Tienman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters;
Tienman's Putty, in bladders;
Tilden & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.
BRUSHES—ex "Hollander,"
Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Duster, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

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First Premium Again.

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

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

We have purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size. I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

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

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

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Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

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Have removed their Stock to

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WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.

They have in store and constantly arriving—
India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Browns; Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown; Sheetings;
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings; Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims; Keystone, Jewett City, and Octora stripes; Merrimac, Cocheco, Conestoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do; Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10; Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.

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30-3m