

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. II.—NO. 38.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 90.

## THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY  
KEEP & HUBBARD.

R. HUBBARD.

W. B. KEEP.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For One Year, \$5; for Six Months, \$3; invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1.50. A liberal discount will be made to monthly advertisers.

### Oh! Would that I'd been Born a Boy.

BY BELLE THORN.

Oh! would that I'd been born a boy,  
How happy I would be;  
I'd be the envy of the men,  
The girls should worship me.

I'd wear a very graceful hat,  
Not a stove pipe affair;  
And from beneath its brim should flow  
Rich waves of dark brown hair.

I wouldn't be a top, you know,  
For fops I do despise;  
But dress with style and taste enough,  
To please the ladies eyes.

When'er I felt in "melting mood,"  
To Laura Keane's I'd go;  
For oh! blest thought of Liberty,  
I shouldn't need a beau.

I'd have a night key—that I would,  
And I'd go out and in;  
Without a dozen folks to ask,  
"Why, Belle, where have you been?"

I wouldn't drink, or chew or swear;  
I wouldn't—yes I would,  
I'd smoke cigars, provided I  
Could always get them good.

I'd have a dozen pretty girls,  
For "consins"—nothing more,  
And then I'd have a dear brunette,  
A darling I'd adore.

A darling melting black-eyed love,  
A teasing hugging elf,  
With yielding charms and round white arms;  
A dear—just like myself.

I'd never slander women, no!  
I'd never kiss and tell,  
And there's some fellows in this town,  
Oh!—wouldn't I thrash 'em well!

### A New Submarine Invention.

Maj. Sears has invented a machine called the Nautilus, which will, it is thought, entirely supersede the old and cumbersome appliances in submarine operations. It has been tried and found to answer admirably. The N. Y. Courier gives the following description of it:

The apparatus is a combination of a reservoir, charged with condensed air by a steam air pump, stationed at the surface, and connected by a flexible hose with the Nautilus, which is in the water. The apparatus may be in various forms; the present is an inverted truncated cone with a spherical top. It is about ten feet in diameter at the largest part, and eight feet in height. It is made entirely of boiler iron, of great thickness. It is independent of suspension, and floats at the will of the operator. There are chambers on both sides of the machine, into which water is admitted when it is desired to sink the machine. By opening a valve at the top, connected with the hose from the reservoir, air is admitted of sufficient density to counterbalance the density of the water outside. The requisite density is determined by proper gauges placed in the side of the operating chamber.

In order to lift weights, a bar with swivel-hook is passed across the bottom. Affixing this hook to a stone or other weight, the water-valves are opened, and condensed air from the reservoir is admitted to the chambers. This expulsion of water exercises a lifting power exactly equal to the weight of the water expelled. As soon as the object is lifted from the bottom, movement in any direction may be made to deposit the weight, and water again is admitted.

The connection with the air reservoir being always closed, except when air is being admitted, the air previously admitted is allowed to escape by a valve arranged for the purpose. The water being again admitted, as stated, causes the apparatus to sink, and the weight to be deposited. The perfect command which the operator has over the movements of the Nautilus permits the deposit to be made with the greatest nicety.

As steam cannot be carried under water, air of the same density, it is found, may be used as a motive power below the surface, and applied to the working of rock drills, sawing of piles, &c., by a small engine inside the operating chamber, to which the condensed air is carried by a hose in the same manner as steam is carried from the steam boiler to the cylinder. By an arrangement of a chamber upon the side of the Nautilus, holes may be bored in the timbers of a sunken ship, in which eye bolts may be subsequently placed—to which camels or pontoons may be attached, which being subsequently filled with powerfully condensed air from the reservoir, will raise the vessel. The lifting force is incredible.

The Nautilus is also available in laying masonry under water. The amount of masonry laid by the ordinary diving-bell averages

four hundred and fifty cubic feet per day. There may be laid with the Nautilus thirty-five hundred cubic feet a day, at a cost of thirty-five dollars, which is considerably less than the ordinary cost of masonry laid out of water.

By the aid of the Nautilus the topography of the bottom of bays and rivers can be ascertained with ease, the heaviest masonry for sea walls and fortifications laid without difficulty, and sunken vessels of large tonnage may speedily be brought to the surface.

The Nautilus itself costs about four thousand dollars, but for the engine and other appliances all complete, six or seven thousand dollars will be required.

The New York Tribune has the following account of a recent trial made of the new invention:

On Thursday we went to Glen Cove to witness the operations of the Nautilus—not the famous little navigator of the southern seas, of whose pearly bark and purple sails so much has been said and sung, but a great iron diving machine, used for exploring the beds of rivers, laying the foundations of huge sea walls and breakwaters, and for a variety of other submarine operations, which has been very happily named after the little shell fish. This wonderful machine, like the Nautilus, is so constructed that it may be raised to the surface or lowered to the bottom of the water at the will of the operator within. Unlike the antiquated diving bell, it may be held in suspension in mid-water by its own specific gravity, and moved to and fro, from right to left, forward or backward, according to the requirements of the work in progress. Expensive hoisting tackle, and the labor of lifting the bell out of the water, are entirely dispensed with; it quietly does its own work, lifting and lowering immense masses under water, with no other assistance from the outward world than a plentiful supply of compressed air to keep its lungs in play. Such were a few of the capabilities of this wonderful machine, as stated last winter before the New York Geographical Society. At the invitation of Major Sears, the talented inventor, a large company of ladies and gentlemen—among them many eminent in the scientific world—of this city, yesterday took the steamboat Champion, at Peck slip, for a pleasant trip to Glen Cove, to witness the practical operations of the diving machine.

If the day had been made expressly for the occasion the weather could not have been more propitious, and the company seemed to enjoy the excursion with a keen relish. On the way to the Cove, Major Sears, by means of working models, explained to the assemblage the leading features of his invention, and its adaptability to every variety of submarine operations. We condense his remarks into the following statement:

"The Nautilus is entirely independent of suspension, thus obviating the difficulty inherent in all submarine machines which have heretofore attained to any practical value. It may, therefore, be used in the current or sea-way without danger. It is entirely under the control of the operator within. The preponderance of air or water within certain chambers in the machine, which is controlled by the operator inside, causes it to rise or sink to any point at pleasure. The preponderance of air, and consequent expulsion of water while below, will cause it to exert a lifting force equal to the amount of water thrown out. By this means stones or other weights may be lifted clear of the bottom, and either brought to the surface or carried to any point which may be desired, and there deposited. The operators walking on the bottom move the machine and suspended mass, or in current-way, cables placed for the purpose, afford every facility of movement. The time required to lift a weight of five tons is but one minute. Going down on a rock, drills worked by compressed air perform the same operations as in the quarry. By an arrangement in the side, eyebolts may be placed in the sides of sunken vessels, to which camels being applied, the vessel may be returned at once to the surface, the air-pumps connected with the machine throwing air sufficient to lift a 2000 ton ship in two hours, or 100,000 cubic feet of air per hour. The Nautilus, by its power of locomotion on the bottom, is admirably adapted to pearl and coral as well as sponge fishing; for, being in contact with the objects below, as fast as they are gathered they may be sent off through the bottom of the machine attached to buoys charged with air to the surface, where they are taken on board the attending vessel. With this machine the beds of auriferous rivers may be thoroughly explored, as digging can be performed, and the sand washed either below or on the surface. The Nautilus can descend to sunken vessels containing treasure, and by blasting with light charges, or by cutting, remove the decks until the position of the object sought for has been ascertained. If the

vessel should have become filled with sand, it may be removed with ease. Work for engineering may be carried on under water during the whole twenty-four hours, as, by an arrangement for illuminating the water, operations by night are more efficient even than by day. But its greatest value consists in its adaptability for cutting off piles, laying the foundations of piers, sea-walls for fortifications, and all kinds of submarine masonry. Under the present system, the cost of submarine masonry averages 162 cents a cubic foot; these machines can perform ten times the amount of work possible with the old diving bell in a given time, and at a cost of from one to two cents a cubic foot."

Arrived at Glen Cove we saw the Nautilus floating in the water, and anchored at four points, with a sweep of several hundred feet in every direction. The machine is made of stout boiler iron, and much resembles a vast tea-kettle without spout or handle, its interior illuminated through little glass plates in the roof. It is about twelve feet in diameter and eight feet deep, and its interior is divided into one large centre apartment for the operators and others, and several smaller chambers for air or water, according to the degree of buoyancy required.

After the inventor had made a descent, a company of gentlemen, detailed by the Navy Department at Washington to inspect the operations of the Nautilus, descended. After hooking on a stone of five tons at the bottom of the cove, the machine returned to the surface with its burden, in four minutes and a half, blowing and spouting like a veritable sea monster. Then, by the agency of cables which were rove through blocks on the outside of the machine, and passed through holes in the bottom, the operators within moved it along some twenty or thirty feet through the water, and then descended and deposited the stone on the bottom, occupying altogether, for the operation, from the time of the first descent to the second ascent, but 9 minutes and 30 seconds.

The machine is supplied with compressed air from a large metal reservoir on a vessel in attendance. This reservoir is kept constantly full by means of a small steam forcing pump, and connects with the machine by a tube of india rubber, lined with coiled wire and cased in Russian duck. Passengers to the realms of Neptune step from the boat upon a small iron platform, which extends around the top of the machine, and then through a hole in the top, down a ladder, into the interior of the kettle. It is rather oppressive at first. As a dozen persons crowd into the little chamber, vague ideas of suffocation will present themselves, and long before the cover is let down you experience a sensation of oppression on the lungs. The cover is let down and screwed securely, the operator opens a valve and admits the condensed air, which rushes in with a noise like the blowing off of steam, and forthwith the tympanums of the ears seem caving in under the pressure. This sensation may be overcome by making efforts to swallow. By admitting a little water into the side chambers, we descend to the bottom in a second—a distance of twenty-two feet—without being conscious of the fact. It is almost as light there as in the world above, and the pressure on the ears having subsided, all begin to feel rather jolly. A bottle of champagne is produced, the engineer steps out upon the sand; shells are gathered and distributed, the health of the saline deity is drank with honors, the bottom closed again, a little more air and a good deal of pressure on the ears, and presto! we are in the upper world once more.

Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen made the descent, and professed themselves much pleased with their experience. The operations are quite safe, and entirely under the control of the engineer; to us it seems scarcely possible that any fatal casualty could occur with ordinary care. After an excellent collation, the guests called Ex-Lt. Gov. Geo. W. Patterson to the chair, and appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported resolutions highly approving of the Nautilus, and according to it all that its inventor claims for it. Speeches were made by Mr. Patterson, Capt. Comstock, Capt. Howard, and others, in which the utmost confidence was expressed in the utility of the machine, and the vast importance of the invention.

DANISH PANDEMONIUM. In the Edda, or Sacred Book of the ancient Danes, the eternal punishment of the wicked is thus described:

There is an abode remote from the sun, the gates of which face the north; poison rains there through a thousand openings; this place is all composed of the carcasses of serpents; there run certain torrents, in which are plunged the purjurers, assassins, and those who seduce unmarried women; a black dragon flies incessantly round, and devours the bodies of the wretches who are there imprisoned.

### Egyptian Canal.

The Mahmoudieh canal, in Egypt, was built in the year 1819, by Mehemet Ali, connecting Alexandria with the Nile. The length of the canal is 60 miles, with a depth of 18 feet and a width of 90. It was navigable only during the overflow of the Nile, and for eight months was dry. It is stated that 150,000 men, impressed into the service by the Viceroy, completed the work in a year, though tens of thousands of the laborers perished from excessive toil, insufficient provisions and accommodations, and a pestilential air. Being neglected for a long period, the canal partially filled up again, and made the navigation impracticable. Seeing this, Said Pasha resolved to throw out the earth which had fallen in, and restore it to its original use. Purposing to do the work in a month, if possible, he inquired of his engineer the number of men necessary to accomplish it, who gave 67,000. Every village and locality were required to furnish their proper contingents, to whom a certain portion of the new excavation was assigned, with the assurance the quicker it was done the sooner they might return. As the time of harvest was approaching, and the cleaning of the canal must be finished by the end of April, officers, overseers and laborers understood the importance of haste; and when the forces deployed along the line of the canal, they were found to number 150,000 instead of 67,000. As soon as a party reached its "claim," hoes, shovels, pick-axes and baskets were found awaiting them. One used the hoe or shovel, another filled the basket, and three bore it away and emptied out its contents. A great number were up to their waists in water, and at night the ground was their bed, the heavens their curtains, and the stars the guardians which watched over them. The labor went on in the midst of joyful shouts, the workmen vieing with each other to see who could first execute the task assigned them, and putting forth all their strength to the sound of music,—for every province and every village had brought their eminent performers, such as are called for on great occasions, as the birth of a child, the rite of circumcision, marriage and the feast days of the Moslem *santons*, or saints; for the Mohammedan calendar is as rich in the names and days of such as the Catholic. When the engineers and officers passed by in inspecting the works, they saluted them in the Arabic form: "God preserve your days!" Near by markets were located at suitable intervals, at which the laborers procured onions, nuts, dates, figs, cheese, eggs, &c., while every morning fresh bread was distributed by the government. Thus these Egyptian peasants, called *fellahs*, converted the period of their hard toil into a long festivity.

Through the precautions taken by the authorities and the good spirits of the workmen, there was not a single case of mortality in this immense multitude of 150,000 men, whilst the instances of sickness were not more than five in a thousand. Thus, with little expense to the government, (for such labor is unpaid,) this important canal was cleaned out, deepened and enlarged through sixty miles long, between April 10th and May 3d. A government and people capable of so much well-directed energy are able to construct the proposed ship canal from sea to sea, and any other works which public utility may require.—*Cor. Boston Trav.*

### Our Mother.

"I find the marks of my shortest steps beside those of my beloved mother, which were measured by my own," says Alexander Dumas, and so conjures up one of the sweetest images in the world. He was revisiting the home of his infancy; he was retracing the paths around it in which he once walked; and strange flowers could not efface, and rank grass could not conceal, and cruel plows could not obliterate, "shortest footsteps," and his mother's beside them, "measured by his own."

And who needs to be told whose footsteps they were that thus kept time with the feeble patter of childhood's little feet? It was no mother behind whom *Ascanius* "walked with equal steps" in Virgil's line, but a strong, stern man, who could have borne him and not been burdened; folded him in his arms from all danger and not have been wearied; everything, indeed, he could have done for him, but just what he needed most—could not sympathize with him; he could not be a child again. Ah! a rare art is that, for indeed it is an art, to set back the great old clock of time, and be a boy once more! Man's imagination can easily see the child a man; but how hard it is for it to see the man a child; and he who has learned to glide back into that rosy time, when he did not know that thorns were under the roses, or that clouds would ever return after the rain; when he thought a tear would stain a cheek no more than a drop of rain on a flower; when he fancied that life had no disguise and hope no blight

at all, has come as anybody can to discovering the north-west passage to Paradise.

And perhaps for this reason that it is so much easier for a mother to enter the kingdom of Heaven than it is for the rest of the world. She fancies she is leading the children, when, after all, the children are leading her: and they kept her indeed where the river is the narrowest, and the air is the clearest; and the beckoning of a radiant hand is so plainly seen from the other side, that it is no wonder she so often lets go her clasp upon the little fingers she is holding and goes over to the neighbors, and the children follow like lambs to the fold, for we think it ought somewhere to be written, "Where the mother is, there will the children be also."—*Christian Advocate.*

### A Brief History of China.

China is the most populous and ancient empire in the world; it is 1,390 miles long and 1,000 miles wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Peking, with 1,100,000 inhabitants; next Nanking, 1,000,000, and Canton 1,000,000. China produces tea, 50,000,000 pounds of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessities of life are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, \$200,000,000; army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius, the great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C.

The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories," below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now the annual average of United States' ships visiting Canton is thirty-two. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor varies from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to \$20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

THE PIONEER. There is no inhabited portion of the Republic which has not had a hero, a guide, a pioneer. There is, or has been, some one entitled to praise for having cut down the first tree, founded the first school or church, erected the first mill, established the first trading post, introduced improvement in art and manufactures, and devised the best plans for the success of labor and enterprise. The man who toils to accomplish a purpose which, upon its development, benefits many, is a worthy man, one to whom the community is ever indebted. The man who voluntarily leaves a comfortable abode to make a new home for himself and others, where ages of solitude have slumbered, is indeed heroic, is a benefactor upon whom the thick shroud of forgetfulness should not hastily fall. Those who earliest traverse the regions now bounded by the limits of noble and flourishing States, are not the fit recipients of reproach and neglect. Those who compose the advance guard of civilization are not the ones who should receive no reward, no mark of honor. It is not those who strike the first blow in the battle of moral advancement that should have a common soldier's grave and its slight respect. The grand and imperishable mansions of the kindly dead are resting places none too good for them. The pyramids, casting their aged shadows far over the desert sands, are monuments none too high to bear, deep chiseled in their rocky sides, the names of pioneers in any cause embracing truth and industry. Were it not for the men who are continually going forward, there could be no physical and intellectual expansion. Were it not for the pioneer in discovery, emigration, and in all the pursuits of active life, there would be nothing new, nothing bold, eccentric and adventurous. The greatest qualities born in our race would waste their vigor on the couches of indolence, and our march toward perfection be as slow and silent as the waters of a sluggish stream.—*Sac. Age.*

JUST SENTIMENT. A noble heart will disdain to subsist, like a drone, upon the honey gathered by others' labor—like a leech, to filch its food out of the public granary—or, like a shark, to prey on the lesser fry, but will one way or another earn his subsistence.

THE RULE. No man is wise or safe but he who is honest and virtuous.



# THE GAZETTE.

C. H. RANDALL, Editor.

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. H. JOHNSON  
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN  
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

## SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

### What We Want.

In the last number of our paper, we gave a brief account of "what has been done" by our representatives who are now assembled for legislative purposes. This week we here-with present a brief statement of what the people want, enumerating those that are of an immediate and urgent character.

#### 1. Equal taxation.

Some plan should be devised for raising revenue from capitalists and from mineral lands, from neither of which sources are taxes now contributed. Each individual member of this State should share equally in its burdens, according to his means and property; and yet, strange as it may appear, and unjust as it is in reality, while our owners of real estate have for the most part borne the expenses of government, the capitalists, with thousands of dollars at interest, or laid out in investments that give them a handsome remuneration, do not contribute a farthing for this purpose, are never troubled by the tax-collector, send their children to our public schools, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the other class.

Again, the taxes as now levied, are altogether unequal in different sections of the State. "It is a well known fact, that the counties in which agriculture or commerce forms the principal pursuit of the people, are obliged to defray the bulk of the expenses of the State." The mining districts do not contribute to the support of the government in proportion to their wealth. For example: the assessor of Placer county estimates that the produce of the mines in that district for the last year was \$6,000,000,—that lumber was manufactured to the value of \$2,500,000,—that the value of tunnels constructed was \$1,330,560, and 400 miles of canals made, valued at \$400,000, making in all a total of \$10,230,560. Now if a tax of only one-half per cent. had been levied upon the above wealth of that county, we should have \$51,152, exclusive of the amount now paid into the State treasury from this county alone.

Besides, it is a matter of notoriety that "fully two-thirds of the capital employed in large mining operations is foreign capital." Tax it. Capitalists must be reached, and must be made to contribute their quota to the liquidation of the expenses of the State.

The sovereignty of the mineral lands unquestionably rests in the State,—this is the opinion at least of our Supreme Court,—and there can be no reason why this species of property should not be made to share the burden of taxation, by a proper revenue law. Such a law is greatly needed. Its first results would be a reduction and an equal distribution of the State tax. Its want is severely felt in this and all agricultural districts, and we trust that our representatives will not fail to give the subject their earliest and attentive consideration.

2. A law requiring every legal voter to show his poll-tax receipt if challenged.

The Constitution settles all controversy in regard to the qualifications of a voter. But the Legislature has the power to prescribe the character of the evidence by which the fact that a man is "a citizen of the United States," and that he has been "six months" in the State and "thirty days" in the county may be proved. That proof now is, the oath of the party challenged. Under the above power, instead of an oath, the Legislature can enact a law that a legal voter, in order to prove that he is a citizen of the United States, shall show a collector's receipt that he has paid his poll-tax into the State treasury. We doubt not that such a plan, besides preventing frauds in our elections, would add largely to our income. Those who felt some interest in the affairs of State would pay their tax and vote, like good citizens, and those who did not, would stay at home and shuffle off their poll tax if they could. No good citizen should refuse to pay a reasonable poll-tax toward defraying the expenses of that government which protects him in person and property.

Such an act could also be made to operate

as a registry law. Legislature might provide that a record should be kept of the name, residence and place of voting of all persons who paid their poll-tax, and such record could also be made public if desired by being published at least ten days previous to each election.

3. A modification of the Attachment law. As it now is, this law only affords means for fraud and oppression. It should be so modified that after an attachment has once been made, all the assets on said attached property should accrue for the mutual benefit of all the creditors, in proportion to the amount of their legal claims.

4. A definition of the period during which the Legislature shall hold its session. An act of this character is greatly needed. By making a defined period, much useless discussion and dissension would be avoided. What was thought necessary and of public utility, would be canvassed and acted upon, and the session close at the end of the specified term, keeping none of its members in suspense or wasting their time in useless debate.

5. A law limiting the income of the office-holder, and compelling him under heavy penalties and proper safeguards, to pay all fees received beyond the amount of his salary, into the State or County Treasury.

This sufficiently explains itself, and we think will meet with the favorable endorsement of all honest men.

6. A bill providing that the mere forming or expression of an opinion by a juror in any specified case, shall not be a ground of challenge, unless he had a settled conviction which would affect his verdict.

We all know the numberless little quibbles that are brought forward by lawyers and sustained by too many of our courts, to outrule a good and competent person from the service of a juror. The mere expression of an opinion, or the reading of a newspaper account concerning transactions by implicated parties, have proved sufficient heretofore to proscribe good and sensible men from serving as above stated; and thus it is that the personal character of most of our California juries has been below par; it being the practice to secure ignorant, shiftless men for that important trust, and the bulk of our decisions and endless litigations will show that they were in fact all they professed to be—mere ignoramuses.

Let us have a reform in this respect, and keep pace with the spirit of the age which demands a change, such as we have here recommended.

### Notes of the Week.

The "weather" has been somewhat variable during the past week. The morning of the 29th ult., was ushered in by a hot, sultry wind from the eastward. Warm and pleasant days to the 2d inst., when clouds gathered about the summits of the neighboring mountains, and eventually over the whole visible horizon, foretelling rain, and have thus continued to the present, without, however, dispensing their gracious and much wished for showers. Rain is much needed throughout the country. Several slight shocks of earthquakes have been felt, but we can truly say they were no great shakes. Our time has been occupied during the week partly at the "Springs" and partly in town. At the former place, the "palo colorado" is in bloom. This is the only name that we know for this shrubby tree, which seems to be generally diffused throughout the State. The "manzanita" is also in blossom. This also is common throughout California. The young leaves are expanding on the sycamore trees. We found the common "plantain" growing in the ravine, a well known plant to our Eastern friends. We much enjoyed several quiet observations of the airy flights of a quite diminutive species of the humming bird family. Their speck of gorgeous plumage of golden green and yellow, with a dash of fiery crimson, shone like a priceless brilliant. Perched on a topmost twig, they would discourse tiny music, and then dart off and chase one another through interminable gyratic flights, seemingly "as happy as the day was long." Lizards were running about the "sunny sides" of the woods. Our California lizards are a very harmless, inoffensive animal. While leisurely at ease on some rock exposed to the warm rays of the sun, you will hear a rustling of the leaves, and then this "saurian reptile," with glittering little eyes, and that indispensable caudal appendage, a "tail," will present himself, take a survey of your honorable self, arrive at no definite conclusion as to

who you are or what your intentions, rapidly run to a nearer proximity, take another survey, and then come yet closer, until they can be almost touched with the hand. They have a very "peculiar way" of giving their whole body a sudden up and down jerk, while making their inspections, that is certainly laughable. Whenever a stray fly or bug flits by in a near proximity to them, they dart out their tongues and snap them into their mouths in a twinkling. We knew a miner who made a real pet of one of these agile little animals, feeding and caressing him quite endearingly, and whenever he changed localities, ("moved his traps,") he would be sure to take particular care in the transportation of his little darling. As to the frogs, we can vouch for the fact that when darkness had gathered round, and an extra log had been placed on the glowing fire; when C. would strike up that favorite old melody of the "Arkansaw Traveler" on his violin, the way the amphibia would chime in, on the *base* chorus, and keep mellifluous time in croaking melody, could not be excelled. Of the "insec" family, we noted the dragon-fly, or "spinner," as Eastern youths designate them. Their home is by the "running brook," and throughout the United States they are of divers colors. We have seen them in a dress of blue, black, green and brown. Lastly, in this altitudinous locality of the "Springs," we were shown the real "Yerba Buena," a plant that is thought to be possessed of excellent medicinal virtues by our Spanish citizens. It is a low, running plant, and the taste of the leaves is somewhat like the "penny-royal," another plant used for medicinal purposes in the East.—On our return, we called upon Señor J. M. Dominguez, to take a look at the celebrated vine-tree, which "spreads itself" near his residence. It is truly an extraordinary vine. One single stem rises from the ground to the height of about five feet, and their branches extend in every direction over a very large area, being supported from the ground by poles. It had recently been trimmed, and looked in fine order. We have been informed that the fruit product of this one vine last season could not have been much less than 2000 lbs., the proprietor selling \$100 worth, besides those appropriated for family uses. At the ground the trunk of this vine-tree was 1 foot 11 inches in circumference, and at the height of some 5 feet, 2 feet and 2 inches in circumference, by measurement.—In town, affairs are progressing about the usual way. One person was arrested for drawing a large "cheese knife," with supposed intent to commit bodily injury upon another person with whom he was having an altercation. After being placed under arrest by our energetic Deputy Sheriff, he was being quietly marched to the lock-up, giving his "parole d'honneur" that he would make no attempt to escape; but the rash man being seized with the impulse of the moment, impelled himself in quite a contrary direction, thinking, doubtless, that "if 'twere done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly." Quick pursuit followed as a matter of course, and the individual was eventually found concealed under a horse-trough. His head, which being thought, perhaps, of minor importance to the other part of his body, was left exposed to public view. He was secured, confined, and has been sentenced by Judge Palma y Mesa to 30 days' imprisonment and the costs of court. An accomplice implicated in the above affair received corresponding punishment.—While busily engaged in our office, some person entered, and we overheard occasional remarks as follows: Night—out late—going home—corner of fence—man sitting down—cloak—big pistol—dangerous—villains—ruffians—bad times—look out, &c., &c. Fine subject for a new novel, but as we did not hear of any thing "going off," conclude that nobody is hurt.—Our citizens learn with regret the many recent murderous affrays which our Los Angeles friends have been subject to of late, and sympathize with the public in the loss of men who died bravely doing their duty. The villains who have rendered themselves notorious by their bloody deeds, deserve and should have no mercy shown them. The lawless gangs should be exterminated if that city desires prosperity, and it is their bounden duty to do this; and we shall be happy to chronicle the highly desirable event. We were yesterday informed that the Los Angeles were in general pursuit of the ruffians, and had captured and summarily executed a number of them.—A gentleman of this city, who has devoted much of his time of late to the ex-

termination of ground squirrels, informs us that the following method was found to be the most efficacious in killing them: Small balls of corn meal, sweetened with loaf sugar, are punctured with the end of a stick dipped in a strong solution of strychnine, the hole closed up, and the balls left near the squirrel holes. They are swallowed by the animal and death soon ensues.—The teacher of our city school, Mr. Connelly, informs us that he has some seventy pupils under his charge. This shows a healthy state of feeling in regard to the desirable acquisition of knowledge, and we are glad to learn that the institution is in such a flourishing condition.—Work has recommenced on the "artesian." A depth of 22 feet is now attained, where is found a hard cement of small stones mixed with clay.—Peach trees are in blossom.

### Latest from Los Angeles.

By express from Los Angeles, we are placed in possession of the Star of the 31st ult. The following prisoners have been recognized among the robbers at San Juan, who took part in the murder of Sheriff Barton and his party: Pancho Daniel, captain of the gang, killed Barton; Juan Flores, (captain after Daniel was wounded,) killed Baker; James Silvas, alias Cotaro, killed Little; Antonio Maria Bariles, alias Chino, Juan Gonzales, Benito, Faustino Garcia, Dolores Ruis and Lorenzo Ruis. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the terrible catastrophe which happened to Sheriff Barton and his party, parties of men were sent off in the direction where the robbers were supposed to be, and the citizens held a general meeting and organized themselves into four different companies. Dr. Griffin was invested with the command of the entire force of the city, co-operating with the Mayor and City Marshal. Before daybreak on the 30th, the town was surrounded, every avenue of escape strictly guarded, and a search was commenced of every house north and east of the Plaza. About 40 prisoners, the result of the examination, were taken and lodged in the city jail. On the 31st, a company of U. S. troops from Fort Tejon, numbering 44 men, under the command of Lieut. Magruder, arrived and encamped in the upper part of the city. Miguel Blanco has been arrested and confined. He has confessed his participation in the Twist robbery, and the names of the entire party. Miguel Soto is dead. He was shot in the thigh, when he left his horse and took refuge in a marsh, covering his body up with mud and weeds. The weeds were set on fire, which exposed the robber, when he was shot through the heart. Juan Valenzuela, Pedro Lopez and Diego Navarro are also dead, all members of the robber gang. They were tried and sentenced to be hung. The ropes broke in the course of the execution, when they were led out and shot. The citizens of San Diego and the whole lower country, are all prepared and on the alert for the apprehension of any suspicious persons.

We are informed that five of the robbers were chased to the top of a hill in the San Juan mountains, and being hardly pressed, they all spurred their horses over a precipice some 30 or 40 feet high, whereby three men and their horses were disabled. The men were immediately shot. The other two succeeded in making their escape. Two men belonging to the gang have been taken in San Buenaventura. Juan Flores, mentioned above, has been taken. These are stirring times, and every good citizen, if he can be of any service in the apprehension of any member of the murderous gang, should do his duty.

Further advices from Los Angeles to the 4th inst. inform us that Pancho Daniel, above alluded to, stole at Cahuenga, about 10 miles from Los Angeles, the horses of Mr. La Cara, and that there is reason to believe that he will endeavor to make his escape in this direction. Juan Flores, Jesus Espinosa and Leonardo Lopez had been captured, but made their escape. Flores and Espinosa have since been recaptured, and are now in custody.

We are glad to perceive that our citizens take a proper interest in the appearance and condition of this city. The encumbrances which have so long encroached upon State street are being removed. The narrow places will thereby be widened, and the crooked places made straight. This improvement has been long needed, the above street constituting the main thoroughfare to the beach.

Arrived on the 3rd inst., schooner Harrison, Miller, with 100 M. ft. Santa Cruz lumber.

### The Latest News from all Quarters.

Government instructions contemplate the acquisition of a depot at Panama with guarantees of full security to the lives and property of American citizens, transient and stationary, and protection to railroad transit. Compensation is to be made for this object, but the terms are not indicated, and are dependent upon the turns negotiations may assume. If the arrangement be perfected as is now anticipated, ample indemnity for the losses by the riot is to be reserved by the United States from the purchase money agreed upon, the claims being submitted to a commission mutually acceptable.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Magallon, the first Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, has been notified of his appointment as Minister to Mexico. He will retain charge of the Embassy until Tasara, the newly-appointed Envoy, arrives.—*Id.*

The Message of John Ross, President of the Cherokee Nation, is received. The affairs of the Nation are represented in a prosperous condition, civilization progressing steadily, and religion and education received with marked attention. He represents the urgent necessity for providing for the payment of the national debt and an increase of the school funds, and recommends as a means of accomplishing these objects a retrocession of the neutral land. Respecting the complaints against persons connected with the American Board of Missions of tampering with the slaves, he says slavery, being recognised by the laws of the nation, is entitled to protection, and the agitation and disturbance of it by the citizens of the United States is wholly unwarrantable.—*Id.*

On the 18th of December, the thermometer indicated the following ranges of temperature at sundry places, viz: New Bedford, 4 deg. below zero; Bangor, 15 deg. below zero; Calais, 17 deg. below zero; Albany, 7 deg. below zero. On the 19th of December, at Montreal, 22 deg. below zero; Woodstock, N. B., 30 deg. below zero.—*Id.*

The Committee on Territories, in response to a numerous signed petition from the people of Minnesota, have agreed to report a bill authorising them to form a constitution for a State Government. No action was taken in relation to the proposed new Territory of Arizona.—*Id.*

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has affirmed the decision of Judge Manly that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, according to the laws of that State! By this decision, the Universalists of North Carolina are virtually outlawed, as no member of that religious denomination can collect his debts, swear to an assault, or testify before the courts in any case, even if his wife or child should be insulted!—*Id.*

It is understood that Utah will press her claims this session for admission into the Union as a State. Slavery already exists in the Territory, and the constitution adopted, and upon which the application is made, says nothing against that institution. Neither does it allude to that other "peculiar institution" of polygamy.—*Id.*

The Governor of Florida, in his Message, recommends several changes in the constitution of the State, among the rest a return to annual sessions of the Legislature, and urges the rapid prosecution of the works of internal improvement already authorized. As to the "Indian hostilities" in which the State has been engaged during the past twelve months, little has been accomplished, with the exception of giving protection to the frontier. The cost of these operations, up to the 10th of February next, is estimated at \$225,000, which will be increased at the rate of \$110,000 for every six months that it shall be necessary to keep the existing force in the field.

An extensive factory for extracting oil from the seed of cotton is already in operation in Rhode Island, and it is stated that one or two companies are forming in Boston. New Orleans papers of Nov. 28 notice the engagement of the ship St. Petersburg, 800 tons, to take a full cargo of cotton seed to Providence, where the article is to be turned into oil and oil-cake.—N. Y. Times.

Mayor Wood, of New York city, having asked the police captains the names of the target companies in their respective districts, returns have come in showing that there are in the city 527 companies, with which some 26,600 men train. This is a very fair army for an emergency.—*Id.*

Mr. Collins has sent a memorial asking Congress to terminate his mail contract and take his steamers on such terms as will save him from actual loss from his services to the American Marine and Postal affairs.—*Id.*

Both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature disposed of the subject of re-opening the slave trade by allowing the committee to which it was referred to report at a future time.—*Id.*

The Message of Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, is brief, and devoted to the material interest and finances of the State. The total available revenue was \$246,000, and the total indebtedness, \$128,000.—*Id.*

There is little doing at present at the U. S. Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The Niagara, which is now the great object of attraction to all visitors, is being completed in her internal arrangements as fast as possible; her boilers and machinery are in a state of forwardness, and, with the woodwork between decks, will be completed before Spring. The twelve heavy Paixhan guns, for which



carriages are being now prepared upon her decks, are lying near the frigate, and are objects of curiosity to all who have never seen "big guns." There are four, which are nine inches in diameter of bore, ranging in weight from 9,176 to 9,251 pounds; three, ten inches in bore, from 11,937 to 12,085 pounds; and five, eleven inches in bore, weighing from 15,777 to 15,902 pounds. The carriages are so arranged as to allow of full play to each gun, and can be turned instantly in any desired direction. She has three separate engines and boilers, which can be worked singly or together, as occasion requires. Their combined power is about one thousand horse. The shaft of her propeller is 120 feet in length, and the propeller alone weighs 31,000 pounds. It is so arranged as to be easily elevated by machinery clear of the water when it is not needed.—*ib.*

There seems to be no abatement of the Indian troubles on the Texas frontier, but on the contrary the depredations of these savages seem to be on the increase, both as regards frequency of occurrence and the boldness and brutality of the execution of their crimes.—*N. O. Delta.*

During the week previous to the Black Warrior leaving Havana, there had been three arrivals of Coolies or Chinese colonists, numbering in all 700, all sold out under contract to eight years' servitude on the plantations. Since April, 1855, 7,440 of these Coolies have been landed in Cuba, all under the protection and philanthropic auspices of Great Britain.—*ib.*

The jury in the case of Baker, on trial at Albany on the charge of murdering William Poole, being unable to agree, had been discharged. They stood six for manslaughter in the third degree, and six for acquittal.

#### U. S. District Court.

HON. I. S. K. OGIER, JUDGE.

Judgments in the following cases have been rendered by this Court, since 29th Dec. No. 174. Thos M. Robbins. La Calena o Las Positas; ordered that this cause be revived in the name of M. E. Carrillo de Robbins, and other heirs of the said Thomas M. Robbins, deceased, and be confirmed in open Court.

294. Maria Jesus Olivera de Cota, et al. Santa Rosa y Sobrante; confirmed.

471. Maria Juana de Los Angeles. Cuca o El Potrero; confirmed.

99. John Wilson, et al. Saucito, confirmed.

243. Juan M. Sanchez. Potrero Grande; confirmed.

217. T. P. F. Temple, et al. Rancho de la Merced; confirmed.

235. Daniel Sexton. Lands near the Mission of San Gabriel; confirmed.

154. Antonia Ma. Ortega, et al. Nuestra señora del Refugio; confirmed to the extent of six leagues.

159. James Meadows. Lands in Monterey; confirmed.

214. L. Victor Prudhomme, administrator of Tebucio Tapia. Confirmed to the extent of three square leagues.

341. Ma. Anto. Snook. San Bernardino; confirmed according to grant, map, and judicial possession.

312. Heirs of J. B. Alvarado. Rincon del Diablo; confirmed.

President and Trustees of the City of San Diego; argued, submitted and taken under consideration.

369. M. Covarrubias. Order dismissing appeal, vacated and set aside.

28. John Wilson. Islay; appeal in this case dismissed.

14. Ramon Carrillo de Wilson. Suey; confirmed.

98. Ma. Anto. Pico de Castro. Claim submitted without argument and confirmed.

69. Isaac J. Sparks. Claim submitted and confirmed.

No. 257. Frederick Billings, et al.—claiming two square leagues, known by the name of the Island or Peninsula of San Diego. Decision of Commissioners reversed and claim confirmed.

40. Joaquin de la Torre—Order heretofore made in this case granting an appeal to the Supreme Court, be vacated, and the claimant have leave to proceed under the decree of this Court rendered in his favor, as a final decree.

35. Jose de Jesus Vallejo—Same order as in No. 40.

335 and 182. Isaac Williams—Ordered, that these causes be revived in the name of Maria Merced and Francisco, daughters of said Isaac Williams, deceased.

17. Juan Temple—Ordered, that the appellee have leave to proceed under the decree of the Court heretofore rendered in his favor as a final decree.

148. Juan Moreno—Submitted for adjudication and taken under consideration.

42. Francisco Arco—Santa Ysabel; confirmed.

356. Elizabeth F. Randall, et al—Cafia da de la Segunda; argued, submitted and taken under consideration by the Court.

318. M. Antonio Rodriguez de Poli—Mission of San Buenaventura. Ordered, that all further proceedings in this case be conducted in the name of Encarnacion Sanchez de Poli, widow of defendant and appellee aforesaid.

182. Maria Merced Raines and Francisco Williams—Santa Ana del Chino; confirmed to claimants in 182.

340. Andrew Castellero—Island of Santa Cruz; confirmed.

204. Mariano Malarin. Buena Vista; ordered, that the appeal be dismissed, and appellee have leave to proceed under the de-

ree of the Land Commissioners heretofore rendered, as under a final decree.

20. Anastacio Carrillo. Las Cieneguillas; confirmed.

280. Blas A. Escarnilla. San Vicente; argued, submitted and taken under advisement by the Court.

11. Micaela Linares, executor of Victor Linares, deceased. Mission of San Luis Obispo; claim confirmed to the appellee.

148. Juan Moreno. Santa Rosa; confirmed.

156. Joaquin Carrillo, et al. Land in Monterey county; claimants, heirs of Joaquin Gomez, deceased; case argued, submitted and taken under advisement by the Court.

88. Maria Jesus Garcia, et al. Las Nogales; claim confirmed.

203. Luis Vignes. Paube; argued, submitted and taken under advisement by the Court.

90. Juan Sanchez. Santa Clara del Norte; confirmed.

113. Henry Haight. Atascadero; appeal not prosecuted by U. S.

210. Heirs of Joaquin Sota. Confirmed.

26. John Wilson. El Chorro, argued, submitted and taken under consideration.

81. Joaquin Alvarado. Confirmed.

365. Maria Antonia de la Guerra y La-tallade. Cayana; confirmed.

220. Angel Castro. Paicenes; confirmed.

257. Heirs of Wm. Hartnell. Todos Santos; confirmed.

332. Charles M. Weber. Cañada de San Felipe y San Enamas; confirmed.

349. Jose Ma. Covarrubias. Castac; confirmed.

194. Samuel Carpenter. Cota; confirmed.

124. Augustin Olivera. Cayomaco; taken under consideration.

126. Bernardo Yorba. La Sierra; confirmed.—*L. A. Star.*

The Los Angeles Star of the 17th ult., says:

During the week we have had a repetition of crimes and outrages, which are sufficient to show that an organized band of ruffians are located in the neighborhood, and which, to be exterminated, must be acted against by a combination among the citizens generally. The idea of a night patrol has been suggested. It should be at once acted on, and a patrol established. This subject has been repeatedly pressed upon the attention of our community—a great deal of talking has been committed, but beyond that not a single step has been taken to protect the community from those outrages which are of almost nightly occurrence—and, from their boldness, truly alarming. Our City Marshals and officers are active and efficient, but their utmost efforts must be unavailing to break up such a gang and bring its members to justice, without the co-operation of the citizens at large.

A large boulder of quartz has been found in a ravine near Pilot Hill, just beyond Mormon Island, in El Dorado county. Seventy-four pounds of rock were broken from the richest portion of the boulder and brought to this city. By all who had an opportunity to examine it, it was pronounced to be the richest and most beautiful specimen of quartz ever exhibited in this State, to their knowledge. The seventy four pounds, when melted and assayed, yielded \$1760! The entire weight of the boulder is estimated by the finders at from eleven to thirteen hundred pounds, and it is thought the yield will be over \$15,000. The owners of the prize have been for a long while, in company with two others, working the claim with a poor return.—*Sac. Union*

The Court of Sessions met on the 2d inst., and disposed of the following cases:

People vs. Miguel Luna. The defendant in this case was accused before a Justice of the Peace of assault with a deadly weapon. At the trial, the jury found the accused guilty, and the Justice thereupon sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the county jail. Judgment reversed, for the reason that a Justice of the Peace had no jurisdiction in the case, the only mode of prosecution being by indictment.

People vs. Francisco Dominguez. A larceny case, the defendant having appropriated a bullock. Complainant appeared in open Court and acknowledged satisfaction for the injury received. Defendant was thereupon discharged on payment of costs.

Several cases were necessarily postponed, the District Attorney being absent. Court adjourned to ensuing term.

The express messenger who brought up latest dates from Los Angeles, left that city yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and delivered his messages at 7 o'clock this morning. The entire distance is 120 miles, and may well be considered fast traveling for the season.

Our city cotemporaries would do us a favor to forward their Weeklies by mail. The papers that usually reach us are the dailies published at the time of the sailing of the steamer, and we are thus deprived of the previous news.

We are at last favored with rain. Since morning of this day, gentle showers have given their refreshing moisture to the parched earth, and our fervent desires are now being fulfilled. It will give accelerated impetus to all agricultural and horticultural operations.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of the County of Santa Barbara, having levied upon, will sell at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House, city and county of Santa Barbara, California, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the State and County Taxes assessed thereon for the year 1856, together with costs:

#### VENTA PUBLICA

Para Satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1856.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO, Sheriff y Recaudador del Condado de Santa Barbara, habiendo embargado la propiedad siguiente por falta de hallarse pagadas las contribuciones anuales, la vendiera en subasta publica, el dia VIERNES, 20 DE FEBRERO DE 1857, entre los 10 de la mañana y las 4 de la tarde, en frente del Juzgado del Condado de Santa Barbara, o tanto de ella que sera necesaria para pagar las contribuciones del Estado y Condado impuestas en el año 1856, y los gastos contrarios:

Names.	Description of Property.	Value thereof.	Personal Property.	Total Tax.
Nombres.	Descripción de la Propiedad.	Valor de estos.	Propiedad Personal.	Impuesta Total.
Arellanes, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	\$165	\$500	\$10 81
Ayala, Juan	"	150		2 43 3 4
Ayala, Juan Pablo	"	210	250	7 47 1 2
Belardo, Juan	"	165		2 68
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	1 2 rancho Lompoc and			
	Santa Ines	7,100	500	123 50
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	200	
	1 4 rancho Lompoc and			
	Jonata	4,550		78 81 1 2
Cuirol, Miguel	Lot in Santa Barbara	600		9 75
Demelchione, heirs of Franco.	"	75		121 3 4
Dominguez, Jose Maria	"	50	2	841 2
Elwell and Lorenzana, exe-	Lot in San Buenaventura	550	915	23 60 3 4
cutors of C. Lorenzana, exe-	Rancho Las Flores	1,000	100	17 87 1 2
Estrada, Jose Antonio	"	140	3	2 32 1 4
Garcia, Mariano	"	75	25	1 62 1 2
Garcia, Luisa Dominguez	Rancho Los Alamos	7,400	2,700	
Guerra, Jose Antonio de la	Lot in Santa Barbara	1,600		190 12 1 2
	Rancho Todos Santos	6,000		97 50
Hartnell, heirs of W. E.	Vineyard of San Jose	1,500	190	27 46 1 4
Hill, Vicente	"	1,500	265	5 93 1 4
Lewis, William	Lot in Santa Barbara	310	50	5 85
Lopez, Mariano Romero de	2 lots in Santa Barbara	230		3 57 1 2
Lopez, Mariano	1 2 rancho San Miguel	2,650	1000	
Lorenzana, Felipe	Lot in Santa Barbara	70		60 45
Lugo, Trinidad	"	75		1 21 3 4
Martin, Thomas	Lot in Santa Barbara	1	90	1 48
Murray, John	1 2 lots in Santa Barbara	50	100	2 43 3 4
Olivas, Juan	Tract near Santa Barbara	500		8 12 1 2
Olivas, Luis	Lot in Santa Barbara	165		2 68 1 4
Ormat, Joaquin	1 7 Rancho Santa Clara	1000	950	31 68 3 4
Ortega, Jose Dolores heirs of	1 2 lot in Santa Barbara	500		5 68 3 4
Ortega, Pedro	"	500	500	16 25
Palacios, Leonor	Lot in Santa Barbara	150		2 43 3 4
Palmer, Joseph	"			
Peralta, Pablo	1 2 rancho Jonata	4,000		65 00
Pico, Andres	1 2 ex-Mission Santa Ines,	425	978	22 80
	Lot in San Buenaventura	3,050		
	1 4 Lompoc and Mission Viejo	1,500		96 68 3 4
	1 4 rancho Jonata	1,000		2 43 3 4
	1 2 ex-Mission Santa Ynes	150		42 35
Pierre, Eugene	Lot in San Buenaventura	2,600		3 57 1 2
Rodriguez, heirs of Ygnacio	1 2 rancho Conejo	200	20	2 76 1 4
Romero, Jose	"	100	70	3 96 1 2
Romero, Pedro	"	200	44	17 55
Ruiz, Juan	"	100	930	58 50
Sanchez, Santiago	City Lands	110		1 78 3 4
Santa Barbara, City of	"	500	17,300	757 30
Thompson, A. B. (Guardian)	4 lots in Santa Barbara	5,000		
	2 lots in Santa Rosa	100		113 92 1 2
	2 lots in Santa Barbara	3,400		55 25
Unknown Owners	Rancho of Siquoc	12,000		195 00
	Rancho Santa Pabua	2,000		32 50
	Rancho San Pedro	1,000	1,818	45 73 1 4
Valdez, Ramon	Lot in San Buenaventura	200		3 25
Wilson, John	5 lots in Santa Barbara			

The following is a list of Delinquent Tax Payers who were assessed on personal property: La siguiente es una lista de los pagadores de contribuciones impuestas sobre bienes semovientes que no han pagado:

Value.	Tax.	Value.	Tax.
Valor.	Impuesta.	Valor.	Impuesta.
Benvenuto, \$50	\$5 50	Martinez, Luis	200
Botiller, M. O. de	1 43	Mayer, Antonio	3 25
Bustamante, Pablo	85	Mayer, Antonio	3 25
Calderson, Manuel	50	Moor, Thomas	350
Carrillo, Jose	100	Parkinson, George	250
Carrillo, Luis	150	Pico, Francisco	600
Cordero, Vicente	430	Rochine, Jose Maria	500
Crab, S. S.	600	Sanchez, Jose S.	750
Davila & Co.	235	Servin, Proelano	1 35
Escarai, Graciano	3,000	Smith, Theodor	1 33 3 4
Fimbres, Soledad	100	Thompson, Dixey	2,500
Geyre, William	100	Tryce, James A.	100
Gonzales, Miguel	60	Tuit, Peter	770
Hartnell, estate of W. E.	40	Williams, Albert J.	100
Haskell, John	3,500	Delinquents of the year 1855:	
Hour, E. S.	100	Delinquents del año 1855:	
Lopez, Jose Maria	100	Arata, Gregorio	17 25
Lopez, Teodoro	150	Post, G. B. & Co.	34 50
Lugo, Jose de Gracia	100	Santa Barbara, January 16th, 1857.	
Martinez, Leandro	100	RUSSEL HEATH,	
		Sheriff.	

#### New Advertisements.

##### Santa Cruz Lumber!!

JUST RECEIVED, an assorted lot of RED WOOD LUMBER. For sale in lots to suit. ALSO—100,000 ft. to arrive. THOMAS DENNIS. Santa Barbara, Feb. 5, 1857. 39-tf

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of JOSE DOLORES ORTEGA, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with vouchers within ten months after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of Eugene Lics, in the city of Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara, 26th January, 1857. 37-4

IGNACIO ORTEGA, Ex'r of Jose Dolores Ortega.

#### Notice.

ON AND AFTER this date the Office of the PACIFIC EXPRESS will be at the store of Burton, Blake & Hinchman, Steamboat Landing. Letters will be received at the store of WM. HECHT. All persons wishing their letters delivered at the store of Wm. Hecht will please notify the agents, BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN, 30 tf

#### NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex steamer Senator and schr. S. D. Bailey, among which may be found the following:

Cooking Stoves, Different patterns; 5,000 yds. Calicoes; 4,000 yds. Shirtings, Bleached and brown; Woollen Blankets; A large assortment of men's ready-made Clothing; Carpets; Groceries; Liquors, &c. We feel confident in asserting that our prices are lower than those of any other store on the Pacific coast. The proof of this assertion may be had by calling at our store on State street. JOHN KAYS & CO. 23 tf

#### Barley! Barley!

15,000 lbs BARLEY, cleaned by machine, for sale wholesale and retail. ALSO—1,000 lbs American CORN, at the store of F. J. MAGUIRE, No. 1 State street. 30 3m

FOR SALE—From three to four thousand, Grape Vines—well rooted. Apply at this office.

#### New Advertisements.

##### 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. On 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.

#### Regular Dispatch Line

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 s 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

#### Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MALE, branded, with black mane and gray tail; also, a small star in the forehead and a small white spot on the nose, supposed to be seven years old. The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Mt. Pleasant, January 4th, 1857. 35 4

P. H. STICKNEY.

#### 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-tf

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

#### 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, Steamboat Landing. 20 tf

##### SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

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

##### Important to Farmers

##### DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!

##### SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and public generally, that having completed his Mill at San Buenaventura, he is now ready to grind all the Wheat and Corn that may be sent to him, in the best manner, at this shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding. M. A. R. de POLI. San Buenaventura, May 8th. 1-51 tf

##### Rancho for Sale.

FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Ranch, together with the fine House situated thereon, out houses, kitchen, and two large hen houses. Also, ploughs, farming utensils of all kinds, and a new wagon, with a span of good horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, two hundred hens.

The above farm is situated in the Carpinteria, and consists of 160 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.

To any person desiring a home, this is a most desirable residence, and offers an opportunity for a good investment. The above property will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is about going into other business. For terms of sale apply to HENRY J. DALLY, or to VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Orena's Building, State street. 30tf

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

##### 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 costumbre de cortar leña, de matar rees 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 de segun la ley. A. B. THOMPSON. Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-14 tf

##### Pacific Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will despatch by every steamer, their Express, in charge of



# THE GAZETTE.

## "He Heard Suth'in."

Mr. G— is decidedly a man of parts. Of course he is a genius and philosopher. Introduce any question, no matter how abstruse, and Mr. G— is always ready with an explanation. Some things may be mysterious to some people, but G— knows all about them; and besides all this, G— is perfectly aware of what is to happen. For instance, just after our recent earthquake, G— quietly looked around him, as much as to intimate, "did you hear anything drop?" and then coolly remarked—"I told you so;" "just as I expected." What causes these "quakes?" Ask G—, and observe how simple the plain, unvarnished tale:

"Well, gentlemen, I was thinking one day and something struck me all of a sudden. Now what causes earthquakes is this: The inside of the yearth is a solid mass of fire. Now the ground and rocks below, is all the time a meltin' and droppin' down into the flames, and when it goes down in big chunks, why, then it makes a quake and shakes up things all around. Now it struck me that if a person placed his ear down to the ground, he might hear the rocks a tumblin'. So I got down on the ground and listened, and Jerusalem! if I didn't hear sounds jist as plain as could be."

"Sho!" says Arkansas Bill, "you're a foolin'!"

"No," says G—. "I tell you, gentlemen, it's jist as true as Gospel. Now you jist git down and lis'en, and you'll hear it plain—sure!"

"I believe you're only a foolin'," says Bill, "but I'll see, any how."

Bill spreads himself, puts his ear down on the ground, and half a dozen very anxious *hombres* might have been seen gathered about, all looking down upon Bill very intently. After a prolonged, anxious state of suspense—

"Well, Bill, do you hear 'em?" by several voices.

Bill slowly rises to a perpendicular, calmly surveys the anxious, open-mouthed throng, and suddenly exclaims: "Hear?—O-o-o-h-h-h—!" and away Bill rushes at a 240 lick around the opposite corner.

"You see, gentlemen, you see," says G—, extending his long forefinger toward the spot where Bill had vanished, "I told you so." (To the crowd, very mysteriously)—"That man heard suth'in."

A pleasant correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from New Orleans, gives the following incident:

You can buy nothing in New Orleans, (which is the case, I believe, in most southern and western cities), for less than a "pieayune," one-sixteenth of a dollar. Coppers are hardly known, and "nine-pences" (Boston currency) pass indiscriminately for "bits," or one-eighth of a dollar. I was amused at a little incident which I saw on board one of the western boats. A man from the North tried to pass ten coppers upon a "sucker," a native of Illinois, for a dime.

"What be they?" inquired the sucker, turning over the coppers in unfeigned ignorance.

"I calculate they are cents," replied the Northerner. "Can't you read?"

"I reckon not," said the other; "and what's more, old hoss, I don't want to. What is cents, mister?"

"I vow to the judges," said the Northerner, "you are worse than a heathen! Cents is money, sartin! Ten of them are worth one dime. Can't you see it says 'E Pluribus Unum;' that's the Latin for 'Hail Columbia,' and here it's inscribed one cent."

"Look here, stranger," responded the sucker, putting the thumb of his right hand into his ear, and inclining his finger forward, "you may run that saw on a Hoosier, or a Wolverine, but I'm dot rotted if you Yankee me with the contusive stuff."

And he marched off to the social hall to indulge in a drink of corn whisky, in compliment to his own sagacity.

An old fellow with a vermillion face and a cane, was talking to an individual whom he had button-holed on the steps of a hotel the other night, and his remarks were on the peculiar "instinct of insex." Said he, "take moskeeter, for instance; darned if I don't believe that cussed little torment is an intelligent bein'. Did you ever watch him come sneakin' around on the outskirts of your situation, especially as if he knowed you calculated he was goin' to stick you. Well, he is the shrewdest of all insex; see him lite on your hand; by'm by, when you lift 'other to hit the cuss, he ain't agoin' to let you catch him, not by a considerable sight. Ain't that so? I sometimes think moskeeters is sperits of mean, speculatin' hypercrites, darned if I don't; and I believe the town will be invested with 'em a great deal for generations to come, darned if I don't. Let's take somethin'."

When Fortune caresses a man too much, she is apt to make a fool of him.

## All Sorts.

Punch says that a kitten should always be kept where there are children; when they are tired of pulling its tail, they can put it in their father's boots. A box of colors is also a source of great amusement, affording them an opportunity of daubing their faces, and of appearing in illuminated pinafores. It is well to let them know where the preserves and pickles are kept, so that, when going after the jam, they may get a bite at capsicum. On wet days they should be allowed to put peas in the piano, and thump the keys with their drum sticks. Train them to pull gentlemen's whiskers and wipe their hands on ladies' dresses.

A Dutchman, on being called upon to help pay for a lightning rod for the village church, towards the building of which he had liberally subscribed, exclaimed: "I have help to build a house for de Lort, and if he choose to donder on it and knock it down, he must do it at his own risk."

"When are you going to commence the pork business?" asked a person of another who had a sty in his eye. "Explain," said the afflicted one. "Why, I see you have your sty ready. 'True,' was the reply, 'I have got one hog in my eye now.'"

Gamboge, highly interested in a debate, asked a member of the Legislature if he had *spouted*. "No!" replied the indignant honorable, "I get what money I want of the sergeant-at-arms, without resorting to pawn-brokers."

On a steamer stood a dreamer, smoking with an air serene, gently musing and peering records of a distant scene. To the diggings, murmured Wiggins, I'll be off next week, I swear; there—by thunder!—I'll go under, or return a millionaire!

A drunken Scotchman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the roadside, where a pig found him and began to lick his mouth. Sawney roared out, "Wha's kissin me noo? Ye see what it is to be weel liked among the lassies."

WORLDLY WEALTH. There is a burden of care in getting riches, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—Matthew Henry.

A worthy minister, noted for his wit, on being asked what kind of a person the wife of Mr. — was, replied, "I will give you her grammatical character. She is a noun substantive—seen, felt and heard."

A fellow who married a termagant who drove him to separation, and finally to death, just before dying, requested a friend to have the following brief yet pungent inscription upon his tomb: "Slain by a jaw bone!"

"I saw him kiss your cheek." "Tis true." "O, modesty!" "Twas strictly kept: He thought me asleep; at least, I knew, he thought I thought he thought I slept."

BE WHAT YOU ARE. Those who quit their proper character, to assume one which does not belong to them, are for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave, and of that which they assume.

Muscat wine is very hurtful. "Mus" is the Latin for mouse. Only think of a "mouse" and "cat" in full chase through your intestines!

*Doggerel* is a name given to a kind of poetry that can boast of nothing but rhyme. It is supposed to have received this name in the days when dogs wrote poetry.

"Mr. Jenkiss, will it suit you to settle that old account of yours?" "No sir; you are mistaken in the man—I am not one of the old settlers!"

Laziness begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. It creeps over a man so slowly and imperceptibly that he is bound tight before he knows it.

A corset maker out of work thus vented the complaint—"Shame that I should be without bread—I, that have stayed the stomachs of thousands."

It is said that the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar has been found by Mr. Layard at Babylon. The green grass in the stomach settled the question.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

Promise little, that you may perform much; but if you want to perform little, you can promise as much as you like.

RUMSELLERS. They charge their customers as soldiers do guns—to have widows and orphans weep at the discharge.

"This is a sweeping catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broom.

A schoolmaster in Vermont recently recommended to his pupils a fine edition of *Comb on the Head*.

"My wife," said a critic, "is the most even tempered person I ever saw; she's always mad."

No man is so poor but that he can have a liberal spirit, and no man is so rich but he can have a mean one.

Wanted to know—The exact amount that Marmion wanted Chester to charge.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

**100,000 FRUIT TREES,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIG—White Smyrna.

CURRENT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Pastoff.

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

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,

Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

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

TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT, 32 3m 99 Davis street, San Francisco.

**Hotel International,**

Jackson street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

MRS. A. S. HALEY,

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

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

Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

**Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Etc.,**

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ORTE MONNAIES; Playing Cards; Horn Dressing Combs;

Shell Dressing Combs;

India Rubber Combs;

Ladies' Back Combs;

Pocket Cutlery;

Scissors;

Bowie Knives;

Whetstones;

Perfumery;

Razors and Razor Brushes;

Tooth Nail and Hair Brushes;

Indian Beads;

Letter Paper;

Pass Books;

Shot Pouches;

Percussion Caps;

Gold and Silver Laces;

Gold and Silver Stars;

Gold Scales;

Gold Bags;

Gauntlets;

Back Gloves;

Elastic Belts;

Dress Buttons;

**LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.**

Ladies' Collars, Habits and Cuffs;

White Goods;

Linen Cambrics;

Linen Lawns;

Sartanets;

Ladies' Corsets;

Hosiery;

Woolen Yarn;

Woolen Coats;

Knitting Cotton;

Zephyr Wool;

Sewing Cotton;

Marshall's Thread;

Bonnet Ribbons;

Taffeta and Satin Ribbons;

Velvet Ribbons;

Bonnet Silks and Satins;

Artificial Flowers;

Feathers;

Plain and Figured Cap Nets;

Blonde Laces and Edgings;

Lace Mitts and Gloves;

Silk and Lisle Gloves;

Cravats and Handkerchiefs;

Neck Ties;

Sewing Silk;

Embroidery and Saddlers' Silk.

.....ALSO.....

A large and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, Trimmings and Small Wares, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

JONES, TOBIN & CO., Importers and Jobbers, N. E. corner Sansome and Sacramento sts, 18-2m San Francisco.

**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

**Strayed or Stolen.**

ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the initials of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Den—white 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.

**Notice.**

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, Potrero Rancho, Carpinteria, on the 21st ult., a white HORSE, without any brand. The owner can have the horse by proving property and paying charges. Apply to C. J. PALMATREE, on the rancho, or at the store of M. Miner, in this city. 35 tf

## San Francisco Advertisements.

**To Druggists.**  
THE  
"FLOWER OF THE WEST."  
WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague, and Intermittent Fever it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.  
For sale, wholesale and retail, by  
VALENTINE & CO.,  
178 Jackson street, San Francisco.  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.  
To be had at C. & J. A. LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco.  
Agents wanted all over this State and Oregon.

**First Premium Again.**  
R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, has, by the superiority of his  
DAGUERRETYPES 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 the 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 "bogs," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

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

EXPLANATION. The term *Ambrotype*, by which these pictures are designated, is derived from the Greek word *Ambros*, signifying durability, everlasting, &c. 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. 32tf

**PAINTS, OILS,**

WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. STOKY, BRO. & CO.

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";

Tieman's Oil Colors, assorted cans;

Tieman's Water Colors, assorted cans;

Tieman's Dry Colors, for scene & carriage painters;

Tieman's Putty, in bladders;

Tilden & Nephew's, Smith & Stratton's, Kimball's, and other Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Paris White, &c.

BRUSHES—ex "Hollanders."

Adams' O. K. and Paint, Whitewash, Sluice Counter, Patent Sash, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Stuffers, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

VARNISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale."

Direct Importation from London—

The attention of each Painter is called to Noble & Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes.

Japan and Japaners' Gold Size.

Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass—3m

**E. S. COOPER, M. D.,**

**SURGEON,**

Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary,

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths," SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical Operations Free to patients presenting themselves at the Infirmary, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 30-3m

**L. P. FISHER'S**

**ADVERTISING AGENCY,**

IRON BUILDING,

Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for the following named Papers:

Daily Times, Sacramento;

San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;

Marysville Herald;

Nevada Journal;

Sonoma Herald;

Columbia Gazette;

Mountain Democrat, Placerville;

Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;

Shasta Courier;

Mariposa Gazette;

Yreka Union;

Trinity Journal;

Iowa Hill News;

Oleano Ledger;

San Jose Telegraph;

Sonoma County Journal;

California Farmer;

California Mining Journal;

Los Angeles Star;

Santa Barbara Gazette;

San Diego Herald;

Humboldt Times;

The Pacific, San Francisco;

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.;

Polynesian