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THE GAZETTE.

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Use of Opium by Chinese. British View of the Question.

A public meeting was convened on Thursday night, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and at the instigation of certain benevolent persons who call themselves a "Society for the Suppression of Opium-Smuggling." The objects of the Society appear to be two-fold: to prevent opium-smuggling in China in the first instance, and the consumption of opium in that country in the second; both of these objects to be accomplished in some way or other by the action of the British Government. When it is considered that the opium trade with China is of the estimated yearly value of £5,000,000; that the Chinese, far more than British merchants, are the smugglers; that the Chinese Government attempted by a kind of *coup d'etat* to end the traffic in 1837, and incurred in consequence a war with this country, and a loss of £4,200,000 for opium destroyed, and for the war expenses which they forced the British Government to incur; and that to the Chinese opium is as much a necessary or luxury of life as tobacco is to millions of people in this country, we may form some estimate of the very uphill work which these estimable persons have undertaken in agitating for a discontinuance of the traffic on the part either of British or Chinese merchants. Doubtless the use of opium by the Chinese is demoralising and pernicious; but may not the same be said of the tobacco and gin used by the people of this country? If Lord Shaftesbury and his friends could by any unhappy chance be allowed to legislate in the matters of eating, drinking, or smoking, and to prescribe to their countrymen what personal indulgences they should avoid, where would they stop? First of all, as they condemn the use of opium among the Chinese, they would of necessity, and for consistency's sake, be compelled to raise their voices against the cigars of the upper and middle classes, and the pipes of the poor. Having deprived the British Government of the four or five millions of revenue derived from this source, they would, if their principles were good for anything, and if they were sincere in applying them, endeavor to stop the consumption of gin, whisky, and rum, and perhaps of brandy. This reform would deprive the Chancellor of the Exchequer of another large slice of the national resources. Encouraged by their example and their success, the excellent vegetarians would, as a matter of course, try their hands at the reformation of what they call our barbarous habit of eating "dead flesh," and would do their best to place the sheepwalks of the Highlands, of the South Downs, of Devon, and of Wales, under the plough, and to convert the New Smithfield, in Copenhagen fields, into a potato market. Lord Shaftesbury and his friends may say that all this is absurd. We agree with them that it is so; but it is not a whit more absurd than their attempt to interfere by British legislation with the opium-smoking or opium-eating of the Chinese. If the Chinese Government is powerless to stop the traffic among its own people, and if the Chinese have indulged themselves in the habit till it has become a positive necessity of their existence, what call have Lord Shaftesbury and his supporters to interfere? It is really a pity that so much energy and such an excellent organisation should be wasted in such impracticable and wrong-headed benevolence as this. Common sense tells us that this country has no other business with the Chinese but to trade with them; and that the best way for Governments to deal with trade is to leave it to itself—unless, like the slave trade, it be inhuman and immoral. This cannot be said of the opium trade; or, if it can, the same denunciation will apply to scores if not hundreds of trades which good, humane, and Christian men have carried on, unchallenged by the world, and with advantage to themselves. Moreover, if it be not the trade, but the smuggling, which is to be "put down," why not make a beginning nearer home than China? There is extensive smuggling through Gibraltar, and there is smuggling still more extensive across the Pyrenees into Spain. The plain truth is, that an agitation like this is simply preposterous. We deplore that the Chinese eat opium; we also deplore that some Englishmen drink too much gin and some Scotchmen too much whisky; but, if a remedy is to be found for any of these evils, we must look for it elsewhere than in the mode recommended by Lord Shaftesbury and the Society with which he has connected himself.—*Illustrated London News*, Jan. 17.

Northern Mexico.

We have had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman, who has recently travelled extensively through the northern States of Mexico. He represents the condition of the people as miserable in the extreme. Five years ago he passed through the same States, on his way to California, from Texas. Then the city of Durango contained eighteen thousand inhabitants, and the haciendas along the route were well stocked with cattle. Now desolation reigns all around. The haciendas are in ruin, and the population of Durango has decreased to about eight thousand, and that of the neighboring cities in like proportion. The Apaches ride up to the very gates of Durango now, and menace its terror-stricken inhabitants. Being so far removed from the centre of government, the people of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Chihuahua are left to get along as best they can, though taxed to the uttermost farthing. Under all administrations, the people suffer alike. Very little difference can be found between the rule of a Santa Ana or a Comonfort. They are equally oppressed by priests and foes, and the extortions of every new government equal, if they do not exceed, those of the government which it succeeded. It is very little consequence whether the administration be based upon the principles laid down in the plan of Ayutla, or in those of any of the multifarious *pronunciamientos* which form such a prominent feature in Mexican history. It is quite natural, under these circumstances, that the people of these States should be anxious for some change, from which substantial benefits may be derived. From the parent government they can never expect anything. They are too remote, and there never has been, and probably there never will be, a government sufficiently strong in the city of Mexico to afford them the protection which their exposed situation requires. It is quite natural, under these circumstances, that they should be led to draw a comparison between their own condition and that of their neighbors across the line. Among themselves they find poverty, misery, discord, depopulation, and decay—on the other side prosperity, happiness, peace, and progress. Our informant states, from the observations which he made, that it is his opinion that the people of the northern States of Mexico would be willing to-day to unite themselves with the arms of any power competent to protect them from attacks from without, and in the possession of what they have. In fact, he says that feelings of nationality have completely been withered in the hearts of this people, and there is good reason for it. The Mexican Government acts towards them more as a spiteful step-mother than as a fostering parent. They have no reason to be proud of their nationality. It has been their ruin, and they feel it.—*S. F. Herald*.

Shakespeare as a Man.

It is a nobler thing that such a man as Shakespeare was created than to be familiar with the shelves of whole libraries of dusty tomes. The advent of a soul so richly gifted, of a nature so intensely ideal and so richly passionate, is an era in the history of man. No poet ever reached a height so lofty, described so grandly, speculated so daringly, or felt so deeply; and none ever seemed so little conscious of an effect. His grandest thoughts flow so naturally, that it is easy to see that they are familiar and accustomed to his mind; and his gaiety and mirth are equally characteristic of himself. Hamlet and Mercutio, Macbeth and Romeo, Prospero and Benedict, are all Shakespeare in his different moods; and the wit, the idealist, soldier and sage, each and all bear the impress of having originated from the same mind. There is probably less known of Shakespeare personally than of any man of mark in English history. He lived in an age of heroes, and he was a foremost man among them. His contemporaries bowed before his spirit, and the most colossal minds of all Europe have acknowledged their sovereignty. And yet we have a better knowledge of men who died a thousand years ago, before printing perpetuated tradition, when chroniclers were few, than of this wondrous man. There is not, we have reason to believe, a single letter of his writing preserved, and scarcely a contemporary anecdote. There are portraits, not one of which can be proved to be authentic; a bust which seems genuine but cannot be warranted. This man, the real spiritual king of England, is in his individuality as much a myth as Homer. But this we do know, a man there lived whose intellectual and moral nature was a microcosm which embraced the ideal of humanity, and that he left behind a hundred representatives of his own mind, none like each other, but all like himself, of whom every passing speculation or reasoning is best illustrated, and in whom every emotion finds its noblest and most genuine utterance.

In Morgan county, Ill., lately, 509 acres of land were sold for \$15,000.

Chinese Implements of War.

A gentleman writing from China, under a recent date, says the San Francisco Herald, gives the following description of Chinese implements of war, which may not prove entirely uninteresting at this time when there is a strong probability of our having a protracted war with the people ourselves: War being the order of the day in China, a sketch of their implements, I presume, will be acceptable.

THE REGULAR CANNON. Of these they have some very large as well as smaller. These are placed on frames, capable of elevation or depression, and fired with a match. They appear nearest like our war instruments of any thing I have seen them use of their own make.

SECOND RATE CANNON. These, called by foreigners "jingalls," are carried each one by two men, and are eight or ten feet long, with a ball from one ounce to one pound weight, and fired with a match by one of the carriers off the other's shoulder.

SMALL ARMS OR GUNS. These are rather of the musket kind, smooth bored, and discharged with a match-lock as the others. No fire-locks, caps, or such modern improvements here. These are very crude in appearance, loaded without a ramrod, the powder dropped in and ball on top of it, and of course discharged with little precision.

BOWS AND ARROWS. These, the most primitive instruments of warfare thousands of years ago, are still used here as the principal part of their armory in hostile combat. The bows are made of bamboo, spliced with horn, the strings of sinews, and the arrows of light wood, feathered and steeled.

SHORT GUNS WITH LONG BARRELS. The short gun is loaded in the hand, let into the long barrel, which being on a pivot, directs the course, and is fired with a match. We have nothing like this.

SPEARS AND SWORDS. Spears, with one, two or three prongs, placed on long poles or bamboos, are much used by them. Also swords, for closer combat, some with two edges, some in pairs. A sword in each hand they much admire and desire.

BAMBOO GUNS. We have nothing like these, even in child play. They are simply a thick, strong bamboo, bound with rattan, loaded with powder and some kind of combustible, with touch-hole at the lower end. They are about three feet long, and only capable of one discharge, and then, I presume, of little execution.

STINK POT AND FIRE BALLS. These are generally used in boarding a vessel. This species of warfare, I presume, is carried on on the pole-cat principle; adding fire-balls to a strong smell, thereby scorching the feet as well as the nose, and causing the opponent to make himself scarce.

THEIR DEFENCE. They have a bamboo hat to ward off the sword and spear, and a bamboo shield for their arm and body, from two to three feet in diameter.

STRATAGEM. They are much more inclined to stratagem than to open, fair field fighting. They often endeavor to fire a fleet by floating down a fire-raft among them. By flourishing their flags they endeavor to intimidate. But their great stratagem consists in catching the chaps at unawares, condemning them with little or no trial, tying their hands behind them, and cutting off their heads with a broad, heavy knife, made for the purpose. The mandarins are best pleased with this kind of warfare, provided they be the judges and the masters of the ceremony.

But upon the whole a Chinese army and battle, taking their appearance, equipage, maneuvering, fighting and running, altogether, compared with modern warriors and warfare among American and European nations, are superlatively ridiculous; and in these respects, having great room for improvement, much may be expected in the new government anticipated.

Experiments have been made at the Government practice range, Woolwich, in the presence of the select committee of Royal Artillery officers, in order to test the resistance of timber encased with four-inch iron plates, the combined substances being exactly equal to that of the floating batteries. The result proved that these vessels would not be able to endure a heavy cannonade of 68-pounders. A target composed of timber and iron plates, and weighing thirty tons, was subjected in the first place to fourteen rounds of 68 pounders, fired from a distance of 600 yards. This cannonade splintered the timber, and ten rounds were then fired at a distance of 400 yards. The result was entirely destructive to the timber-work, and the iron plates made by the new rolling process were splintered and broken. The last shot fired went completely through the target, timber and iron included. The iron plates made by hammer were found the most cohesive and enduring.

The American Shot in Paris.

There is a law in France which enables a Frenchman to make a declaration that any foreigner owes him a sum of money. Forthwith the American or English debtor is arrested and taken to the *maison d'arrete* in the *Rue de Clichy*, or *Clichy Prison* as it is called. At the last accounts there were thirty or forty of these persons, mostly English and American. One of them, Mr. Charles Morrell, of Boston, who had taken out patents for the Goodyear India Rubber discoveries, had been unjustly imprisoned and was to be discharged from prison on the morning of the 30th of December. Unfortunately for him, he was standing in one of the windows which overlooked the courtyard of the prison. A sentinel on duty in the yard ordered him to leave the window. Whether Mr. M. did not understand the order, or conceived that the French sentinel had no right to give it, is not known, but the sentinel at once levelled his musket and shot the American dead. Mr. M. leaves a wife and two children. We do not know when we have read a more melancholy narrative, and it is one which will arouse every feeling of those Americans who read it. There ought to be some new law enacted, or some new clause introduced into our treaty with France in reference to imprisoning Americans in Paris without a trial or examination for debt, and certainly there ought to be some reparation made for this murder of an American by a French soldier. If it had been an Englishman, there would have been something done about it before this time.—*Exchange paper*.

Effects of the New Coinage Law.

Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpences are, says the Albany Journal, taken now by Postmasters and other Government officials for 20, 10, and 5 cents, respectively, but are not again paid out by them. But, of course, not many find their way into their hands, at that rate.

Brokers in New York advertise that they will buy Spanish quarters at twenty-two cents and shillings at eleven. They are worth that amount to sell to jewellers and silver-platers, or for export—the silver being purer than that of American coin.

Several Railroad Companies and some of the New York Ferry Companies have directed their employes to take them at the reduced valuation only, and not to pay them out.

The probability is that the new law will drive Spanish currency out of circulation, not by sending the coins to the Mint to be converted into Federal money, but by sending them to foreign countries and into the crucibles of the silver-smiths.

The New York Times (Feb. 5th) says the currency reform was started in that city last week:

"The post-office, the ferry companies, the city railroads, and several large manufacturing establishments in and about the city, have already decided to accept and pay the Spanish coinage either not at all, or at less than its nominal value. This circle of proscription will necessarily widen. Every man, once experiencing the loss and inconvenience of passing it in the more frequent and daily business of life, must refuse to take it, thus rendering it offensive to others, and so on indefinitely. In the end, the foreign merchant must absorb the whole of it, and ship it away; and the pillars of Hercules become antiquarian curiosities."

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move or breathe, he will be doing something for himself, or his neighbor, or for posterity. Almost to the last hours of his life, Washington was at work. So were Franklin, and Adams, and Young, and Howard, and Newton. The vigor of their lives was not decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the old man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the spring of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the garb of gloom. There are scores of grey headed men we should prefer in any important enterprise, to those young gentlemen who fear and tremble at approaching shadows, and turn pale at a lion in their path, a harsh word or a frown.

Of the rapidity with which some portions of the machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton operate, we may form an idea from the fact that the very finest thread which is used in making lace is passed through the strong flame of a lamp, which burns off the fibres without burning the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great that it cannot be perceived there is any motion at all, the line of thread passing off a wheel through the flame, looking as if it were perfectly at rest.

The African Slave Trade.

The Herald and Tribune are discussing the African slave trade with Cuba and Brazil, and neither paper has the slightest idea of what they are writing about.

The only way in which a northern man can engage in the slave trade is by buying or building a vessel, and sending her to Havana. If she is a very fast sailer, she will command a high price, and the owner or owners will make a large profit—probably get double what the vessel cost in the first instance. There are several large houses in Havana and other parts of Cuba who are regularly engaged in the slave trade. These have their agents on the coast of Africa at particular points. Havana houses buy or charter two classes of vessels. One class is old brigs, barks and schooners, that carry large cargoes. This class of vessels take cargoes of rum, ammunition, looking glasses, hardware, iron, beads, and other assorted cargoes, to the agents or traders on the coast. These vessels are never molested or suspected. They deliver their cargoes and return. The other class are the clippers that are to bring home the slaves. When these clippers are sold in Havana, the following is the operation: Old Gomez, or some other slave trader, says: "I will give you \$20,000 for the brig, deliverable at the Cape de Verdes islands or some other Portuguese port near the coast of Africa, and there the register is to be changed." Two captains and two crews are then shipped in Havana, one set American and the other Portuguese. The money for the vessel is paid, and she sails for the Cape de Verdes, all ready for a run of slaves. At the Cape de Verdes a Portuguese register is taken out. As soon as the clipper brig has information conveyed to her, in reference to the place on the coast of Africa where the slaves are ready, she proceeds thither, and if all is right she anchors. Up to this moment she is an American vessel, with an American register, under American colors, and with an American crew, and if boarded by a British vessel of war, they could make nothing else out of her. But, in the twinkling of an eye all this is changed. In one hour she has 500 slaves on board. She then becomes a Portuguese, (for it is not death for Portuguese to be engaged in the slave trade,) has a Portuguese register, captain and crew, and that flag is hoisted. The American captain secretes his American register, which he has to forward to the United States to cancel the bonds given for \$10,000, when the register is given out, that it shall be returned if the vessel is sold.

Up goes the anchor, and "catch me if you can" is the watchword aboard the clipper. If the British catch her, the American captain and crew are only passengers, and cannot be harmed. If she escapes and gets safe into Cuba, a quarter of a million is made by the slave dealer who owns her. The American captain and crew get high wages for their share in the transaction, and the American owner gets a round profit on the sale of his vessel. The Havana slave dealer makes the mass of the profit, and if succeeds in "running" safely one cargo out of six, he is making a splendid business.

We don't believe there is a merchant in the United States that can send for a cargo of slaves. We don't believe there is any one who can make the necessary combinations.

We once owned a Baltimore clipper brig called the "Wyoming," which vessel our captain sold in Havana for a good round sum, and sent us the money. We were very much astonished one beautiful July morning to find the "Wyoming" at anchor off the Battery, with the British brig-of-war "Buzzard" alongside of her, and her register standing in the name of "Joseph A. Scoville." The captain had very foolishly cut his throat a few days previous, and left us without a letter explaining the full details of the voyaging of the "Wyoming." However, we satisfied Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, then United States District Attorney, that we had never been in the slave trade, and he let us alone. The "Wyoming" was sold, and the British officers pocketed the proceeds.

Some years after we happened to be in Havana, and the worthy slave dealer undertook to put us through a course of sprouts for not delivering the Wyoming on the coast of Africa, as our captain and agent, who cut his throat, had promised to do, and did try to do, when his Christian operations were put a stop to by the appearance of the British brig-of-war Buzzard, who altered the voyage to New York.

We were not engaged in the slave trade, and we have the charity to believe that there are no other Americans engaged in the same beautiful business. The Wyoming cost us \$7,500, and we sold her for \$20,000. That is all that we made, and under the most favorable circumstances we don't believe any more is ever made on American vessels sold for the African slave trade.—*Scoville's Gazette*.

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, MARCH 26, 1857.

The Vine.

The vine we know can be raised here with but little or no trouble, and that with careful pruning it will bear abundant fruit. Has it been profitable? No. And why not. Simply because its cultivation has never been pursued as a matter of business and profit. Now what does the vine give us. First, grapes; second, raisins; third, wine; and fourthly, brandy. The first requires packing carefully, and an immediate market is always ready in San Francisco. The second requires the right sort of vines, a vine that produces that variety of grapes containing a large quantity of the saccharine principle. Then they need to be timely and carefully plucked, properly dried, and neatly packed in boxes. The raisin trade could, without doubt, be made very profitable. When properly dried and packed they must command good prices and secure remunerative profits. Wine and brandy—it would be useless for us here to say that both can be manufactured. We know it. Of course, to be profitable, either one must be made a business. Select some one thing, and then follow it. Cultivate your vines for their fruit, or for the making of raisins, wine, or brandy, but select one of these for your business attentions, and then steadily pursue it. Look at Mr. Longworth. He commenced the cultivation of the vine on the banks of the Ohio river, and afterwards gave his exclusive attention to making wine. He has succeeded equal to his most sanguine expectations, and his "Sparkling Catawba" now commands the highest market price for new wines, and he is altogether unable to fill orders, the demand being greater than he can supply. People know that his wine is pure, and no manufactured or drugged article, and can drink it with a clear conscience. So here. We do not doubt that this county alone could raise wine enough to supply the State with a good article at a low price; and with the advantage of time to give it body and tone, a superior quality could doubtless be produced, rivaling in delicate aroma its European progenitors. Our climate is just calculated for the full development of the vine culture in all its branches. There is Chile, in South America, which has pretty much the same climate, and yet they are altogether ahead of us in the successful and profitable cultivation of the vine. This should not be so. Shall we ever get awake here, or sleep on in the same drowsy, dull, stupid method which has been the characteristic of the blessed and ever to be remembered pueblo of Santa Barbara.

On the 10th of the present month a party of expeditionists left for an exploring tour to the region of the newly reported gold discoveries. They travelled in a N. by E. direction and crossed the first and second ranges of mountains to the foot of the third. They report no indications of gold in the first range. The second range looks more favorable, being apparently composed of granite, slate and quartz. The third range looked the most favorable for gold, the mountains and foot hills consisting of the red earth with gravel that is a general characteristic of the Nevada range. They made no prospects, making simply a preliminary reconnaissance to see how the country looked. About forty men, however, were engaged prospecting in different localities, and almost invariably found specimens of fine gold. Water can be easily obtained. The party returned here via San Buenaventura.

The heavy earthquake which we had on the 9th of January last has done us considerable benefit, although this statement would seem an anomaly. Water is now running in places where before the occurrence it was entirely absent. New springs have been created and the discharge of water increased in others which were previously running.

We acknowledge the receipt of various Congressional and Legislative documents from the Hons. J. B. Weller, J. M. Covarrubias and W. J. Graves.

A creditor of Adams & Co. asks of the Town Talk the following information:

Can you inform me what is the condition of the Adams & Co. fund, and when its victims of misplaced confidence are likely to receive any of those dividends which were ordered to be distributed among the creditors some few months ago?

The editor says in reply: Can't tell anything about it. All hands are perfectly quiet just now. The attorneys are doing well on their fees, the receiver and his bankers appear to be in no hurry, and the immaculate guardian of the people's rights appears to be on good terms with all of them.

From what we know of Adams & Co's affairs in this State, we think there is no hope whatever of the recovery of any of the funds which they had on hand in San Francisco at the time of the failure. Sonora set the best example of any town that we know of at the time of the general bankruptcy of this firm. The bank was taken possession of by the people, who appointed their own teller and paid out all the funds to each depositor in turn as long as the money and gold dust lasted. That was the best they could have done. When the money was all paid out they knew when they lifted the bottom-dollar, and did not live afterward in suspense.

An Exchange says: "In 1842, 1,460,000 squirrel skins were exported from Russia to China, in exchange for tea. Most of these skins came from Siberia, and were the quarry of the exiles' traps." We don't know the exact difference between a Siberian and a California squirrel, but the above suggests to us that a market can surely be found for the skins of our ground-squirrels, either in China or France. The only method of ascertaining whether they could be made profitable or not, would be to send a venture and try. We should suppose a good "trapper" ought to secure about 5,000 skins per year. At present they are one of the greatest pests that our farmers have to contend with.

We have had dry weather during the week past. The 19th and 20th were cloudy, with appearances of rain. The 21st and 22d clear, with cold, dry wind from the westward; grass is wilting from lack of moisture. 23d and 24th, clear; cool in the evening, with light clouds in the west. 25th, clear, with a few light clouds. Solar eclipse this P. M. It was a partial obscuration only, and lasted about two hours. "Every body" is wishing for rain. We must have more rain if our stock animals are to live, or our crops arrive at maturity.

An Exchange says: "Prof. John B. Trask has recently introduced into the State some berries of the Sandwich Island coffee tree, which, it is thought, will flourish to perfection in the lower portion of California." We mentioned coffee last week as among the productions of the vegetable world which we thought might be successfully cultivated here. It seems that our views have been concurred in, though somewhat sooner than we anticipated.

Latest from the South.

By the arrival of the steamer Senator this morning, on her return trip to San Francisco, we have the San Diego Herald and Los Angeles Star of the 14th and 21st insts. respectively.

The Herald says: The 11th and 12th insts. were the hottest days ever experienced in San Diego. They had a hot blast from the Colorado Desert.

The Mormons at San Bernardino and Salt Lake are in a "general row." Several speeches had been made in San Diego by those espousing different sides of the question at issue.

The death of Mrs. Eliza A. Ames, wife of the editor of the Herald, is announced.

The Star announces the death of Capt. L. D. Vinsinhaler, who resided in San Gabriel mission.

Lieut. Jackson, of the First U. S. Dragoons, at Fort Tejon, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a Colt's revolver.

Extensive quartz and placer gold mines have been discovered on White river.

Crops, thus far, look favorable throughout the county. Considerable barley has been sown and some wheat. Much more land would have been cultivated but for fears of drought. Rain is greatly desired. A total failure of the hay crop is considered inevitable. The vineyards look well. The heat has on some days been intense, the thermometer frequently indicating a temperature as high as 85 degrees.

The steamer Senator made a very quick trip down this time. She left San Francisco on the morning of the 20th, and arrived here in the afternoon of the 21st, stopping on the way at Monterey and San Luis Obispo.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco.—Latest dates to March 20th:

The Herald of the 15th inst. says: A crisis is approaching in our municipal affairs. The schools have been brought to a stand still—the firemen are without means to continue their organization, and the prisoners are without food, except that which will be temporarily provided for them by a subscription raised yesterday by the members of the Grand Jury.

The city has near 300 law suits pending, involving property to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The type and good will of the True Californian newspaper has been sold at auction for \$1600.

Judge Norton has decided that Scannel is *de facto* Sheriff of San Francisco county, until an order from the County Judge allows a successor to enter upon the duties of the office. The question of who is the Sheriff *de jure* remains to be decided by proceedings of a different character than those before the convention of Judges.

J. K. Johnston, who was under indictment for stealing bank-checks, has escaped from the charge of the Sheriff. While going through the streets in search of bail, a dog made a snap at a little girl, and the Sheriff stooped down to see if she was bitten. It was only for a few seconds, but when he raised up, lo! his prisoner had vanished, and the officer could not even trace the way he went.

The Town Talk of the 15th inst. says: The civil suit instituted by Wells, Fargo & Co. against Isaac Ferris Waldron, to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently taken from them, was yesterday discontinued by the plaintiffs at their own cost.

There was a desperate fight at the Ocean House, near San Francisco, on the 5th inst. The Herald relates the following account of the circumstances that led to it:

Mr. Thos. Lloyd, of this city, had a young sister arrive here from the East about a month ago. She is not yet sixteen years old, though fully developed into womanhood. On the passage she became acquainted with a man named Eoff, and a woman with him, who is represented as being somewhat respectable. Since Miss Lloyd's arrival here she has been frequently out riding with Eoff and his woman, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her brother. She visited the Race Course with them often, and appears to have become infatuated with the pleasure and costly style of dress which the other woman enjoyed. Her brother, seeing that his advice was not heeded, tried to induce her to return to the East, and offered her money enough to carry her to New York in the most comfortable manner; but she refused. Early on Thursday morning she told him that she was going out, and would be gone all day, which she intended to spend with a friend of her brother's. After Mr. Lloyd had been at his store about two hours he was sent for by his landlady, and told that there was something wrong, as his sister had packed up all her valuable things, and tried to get a woman of the house to help her get the package out of a back way, through the window. Mr. Lloyd immediately ordered a horse and buggy, and drove out to the Ocean House in search of his sister. Going into the house, he saw her coming down stairs with Eoff behind her. Lloyd mounted the stairs and took hold of his sister, when Eoff struck him two violent blows in the face. Lloyd then drew his revolver, and would have shot Eoff had not his sister been in the way; as it was, the pistol went off without doing any damage. Eoff tried to pull out a pistol also, but now wrenched Lloyd's from him, and knocked him backwards down stairs; and following him to the bottom, commenced hammering him with the barrel of the pistol. Eoff beat Lloyd till he was tired. Lloyd was so badly beaten that he fainted and fell from his buggy on the way home; he thinks one of the wheels ran over him. A physician was sent for, and found that a blood vessel in the head had burst. He was in great danger for some time, but is now better. Both parties preferred charges of assault and battery against each other.

The case came up before the Recorder on the 12th inst. After the examination of Eoff and Lloyd, Miss Anne Lloyd was then sworn. The Herald says:

She is a very pretty girl—rather short, but well developed. She has childish looks, and does not appear to be over sixteen years of age, nor even fifteen, on hearing her converse. She evidently swore just as her feelings were—decidedly against her brother, and in favor of the other parties. This was evident from the fact that she stated things to her own discredit, without even waiting to be asked about them, so anxious was she to make it appear that her conduct was a matter of choice. She said she did not know where she was taken after the affray. At one house the woman refused to receive her on account of the police. A woman asked her to go up the river, and a young man promised her a new velvet dress. Here she ceased, and the judge called her to his side and spoke to her kindly, trying to induce her to go home with her brothers; but she began to cry, said she would never go home, and begged his Honor not to make her go home with Thomas. She stated that he had on many occasions abused her, and

various other things which it would do no good to mention. She was then told that her brother George was in town, and would take care of her; but she had the same objection to him. George then came and told her to go along with him, but she begged bitterly that his Honor would not allow him to take her. Her confessions about herself, given gratuitously, here became sorrowful to listen to, as her youth made her an object of pity rather than aversion. Her brother George now came up where she was standing, near the Judge, and told her to go with him, but she still refusing, he took hold of her forcibly, and saying, "You are my sister," lifted her up and carried her into the side-room. This created an awful sensation, and a rush was made towards the door to see the end of the matter. Judge Coon, however, nor Chief Curtis, made any motion to prevent this extraordinary proceeding, as they felt very justly that the reason for this breach of decorum was sufficiently well founded.

The proceedings have been laid before the Grand Jury.

The Alta of the 20th inst. says: Last evening a fire broke out in the basement of the Rev. Dr. Scott's church, on Bush street, between Sansome and Montgomery. It commenced in the southeast corner, beneath the stairs, and burned through the floor, and up the staircase to the roof, from whence it was just bursting forth as the firemen arrived upon the ground. By almost superhuman efforts the fire was prevented from spreading upon the roof. The damage, however, was not less than \$10,000. The greater part of the splendid cushions and upholstery work was destroyed. The ceilings are so saturated with water that the plastering will probably fall in. Fortunately the organ escaped both flood and flames, and is believed to be entirely uninjured.

About 40 feet of pier No. 1, which projects into the bay from Mission street, caved in on the 13th inst., precipitating a large quantity of lumber, and four men, into the water. One person had his leg broken thereby. The piles had become insecure from being bored by worms.

One hundred merino sheep, imported from Sydney, were sold at auction at prices ranging from \$28 to \$54 a head.

The Daily Globe of the 20th inst. gives the following as the state of the market:

The flour and wheat market is on the decline, giving a heavy loss to present holders. Sales are only made for daily consumption. Wheat is still arriving freely, summing up 2,500 sacks for the previous twenty-four hours. The sales have been as follows: Flour—Small jobbing sales at \$11.50@13, according to quality. Wheat—3½ to 3 7-8. Barley—400 bags at 2½c. Oats—170 bags at 3½c; 150 do. inferior at 3c. Potatoes—Sales of 400 bags at 2@2½c. Sugar—Sales of 150 bbis. crushed at 18½c, cash, and do. at 19c, 30 days.

Sacramento.—Dates to March 19th.

March 9. Assembly—An Act to grant to certain parties the right to lay a railroad track along certain streets in the city of San Francisco, rules suspended, bill considered engrossed, and passed.

March 11. Ordered to be engrossed the bill appropriating \$5000 for the immediate relief of the State Prison.

March 12. Senate—In the High Court of Impeachment, Dr. Bates, late State Treasurer, when called upon to plead, refused to do so for the reason that he was not State Treasurer at the time the articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and also assigned as an answer that he was under indictment by the Grand Jury of Sacramento for felony, and he should not jeopardize himself by answering. Lieutenant-Governor Anderson passed the following sentence:

Whereas the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, on the 12th of March, 1857, found Henry Bates, Treasurer of State, guilty of the charges preferred against him in the articles of impeachment, and whereas said Bates resigned his office after his impeachment by the Assembly, therefore it is adjudged and decreed by the Senate that said Henry Bates be forthwith disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or profit under the statutes of California. The vote stood thirty in favor of the sentence.

Commenting upon this decision, the Sacramento Age says:

This decree is not only fearful, but it is curious. Before it was rendered, did any Senator suppose, think or imagine that the people of California would ever again elect Henry Bates to an office, or that he would be any more disgraced by the decree than he is by being under the charge of having been engaged in robbing the State? The whole substance and effect of this trial has been the making up of the grandest farce performed in the Union during the present era.

In the Assembly, a bill was passed dividing the State into Congressional districts. An exchange paper says that the counties south of and including Sacramento county, will probably compose the first or Southern District, and those north of it the second, or Northern District.

March 14. Assembly—Senate amendments to Assembly bill appropriating \$5000 for the relief of the State Prison were concurred in. [Warrants to be issued to the lessee, provided there is cash actually in the treasury to pay the same.]

March 16. A committee consisting of

Patrieh, McKune, McDonald, Underwood and Watkins were appointed to undertake the discovery of the \$124,000 carried off by Rowe, Bates & Co. The committee have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and imprison for contempt.

March 17. Senate—Act to provide for the construction of a canal from San Joaquin River to Kern Lake, etc., after some discussion, in which it was stated that the right to build such a canal was vested in other parties until 1859, was finally passed—ayes 20, noes 10.

March 19. Message from the Assembly received stating that they concurred in the Senate resolution for the establishment of weekly mails between San Francisco and San Diego.

The Alta of the 20th inst. says:

In accordance with the wishes of Hon. Edward McGowan, the Legislature passed a bill permitting him to obtain a change of venue. The Judge of the Fourth District Court has granted his request, and the indictment stands against him to be tried in the Napa District. And yet the Honorable Edward is walking about the streets of Sacramento, and hob-nobbing with his friends at the Magnolia, as though he were not laboring under any legal difficulties. What will be the next move in this case? Will the Court at Napa inform him when it is prepared to try him, and respectfully request his presence, or will his friends in the Legislature pass another bill, releasing him from any further legal liabilities?

The \$9,000 of gold dust belonging to the State, remarks the Sacramento Union, at the time of the resignation of the late State Treasurer, and which should have been in the vaults, has never "turned up," and has not been accounted for. The apology given for its abstraction was that it had been sent to the mint for coinage, and that the mint receipt would be forthcoming. It has, however, not been produced, and the only inference to be drawn at this time is, that the money has been used for private purposes.

A late number of the Sacramento Age says:

The State Treasury investigating committee reported, to-day, that the \$9,000 in dust supposed to have been sent for coinage, had been delivered to Wells, Fargo & Co., who advanced in cash its full value.

Interior weather during the past two weeks has been clear and pleasant; the roads are becoming settled and dry, and stages once more make regular trips.

The Oroville North Californian says of the crops in its vicinity: We are informed that the abundant rains of the past winter have been very propitious for the farmers. At Hamilton and vicinity the amount of land under tillage is unprecedentedly large this year. The barley and wheat, with the exception of a few fields that were injured by the frosts, are looking uncommonly fine. Large crops of grains and grass may be confidently anticipated.

The Sonora Democrat says: The weather this week has been as pleasant as the heart could wish—warm, balmy and spring-like. There is an abundance of water for all the purposes of mining, and we may soon be able to report that the miners are doing well. The late rains have done considerable damage, but it will soon be repaired, if the weather continues fair.

A piece of gold valued at three hundred dollars was picked up in the northern part of Sonora, by a lady.

The Sacramento Age says: Considerable numbers of locusts are gradually approaching the surface of the ground in some parts of the city.

[We saw a large one in Montecito valley a few days ago. A host of such would soon depopulate almost any country.]

The Crescent City Herald says: A large panther was killed by Mr. Clark a few days since, about four miles from town. It measured over seven feet in length. Being fond of pork, he had been feeding on Mr. Valentine's hogs for some time, but coming once too often, he was treed and shot by Mr. Clark.

The Sierra Democrat mentions a quartz boulder found at Minnesota, by the Juniata Company, from which three thousand dollars has already been extracted, and it is believed that it will yield four thousand more. It weighed 162 pounds, and is probably the richest boulder ever found in California. Near its centre was found a solid mass of gold weighing over two pounds, and in numerous places small disintegrated veins of gold were found running entirely through it. Its surface was smooth and oval, bearing evidences of having been submerged.

At the Rough and Ready Quartz Mill, in Plumas county, they have rock that pays from \$900 to \$1300 a ton.

OREGON.

The papers are almost wholly given up to political affairs, the Convention for the nomination of a Congressional delegate being the great topic.

Iron ore has been discovered on the Tualatin river, which is said to be of superior quality.

UTAH.

In April last, a Mr. G. S. Lauman, with several others, visited Walker's river, a stream lying some sixty or seventy miles south of Carson river, and running in the same general direction. Mr. L., in giving an account of their explorations to the Pla-

cerville American, states that the Indians on the river, who were quite numerous, informed them that four white men had visited there the year before, and been killed by the savages, after having found gold. Boiling springs were found in great numbers, trout abounded in the streams, and game was plentiful. At the head of the east fork of Walker's river they found a valley fifteen miles long and eight wide, with plenty of grass and timber. They found plenty of dirt that paid from five to seven cents to the pan, and Mr. L. thinks a party strong enough to protect themselves against the Indians might make good wages there.

NEW MEXICO.

The San Francisco Herald publishes the following extracts from a private letter recently received from the Gadsden Purchase: Aravaca rancho, lately purchased by a company of Americans, contains silver, gold, copper and lead mines. Ten veins of silver have been discovered near the Ceno Colorado, the richest yielding \$100 to 100 pounds of ore. They have no means of smelting and refining. There are now in possession and working: Santa Rita mines, 24 veins; La Aravaca mines, 25 veins; Ceno Colorado mines, 10 veins; and San Cayetan mines, 2 veins—total, 61 veins. These have not yet been prospected sufficiently to determine their richness. The territory is in a bad condition. The Apaches continue to traverse it in bands of 50 to 150, and steal annually 5,000 head of stock. The late civil war has destroyed the grain and produce of the country, and prices rule very high. By the arrival of the Jeannet, the Arizona mining company received some \$12,000 worth of goods and machinery, which will assist their operations. The Gila river copper mines promise to yield well.

A letter from the neighborhood of Fort Yuma says that the advance of Henry A. Crabb's party were at that place, Col. R. N. Wood in command. They had a hard time from want of water on the desert—moving in large parties. They number about 150 men, and declare their intention of settling in the Gadsden Purchase to work the mines.

MEXICO.

A correspondent of the Alta, writing from Manzanillo, says:

Since I commenced writing I learn that an extraordinary (that's what they call an express in this country) had arrived from Guaymas, stating that Gen. Noriega had called at La Paz, Lower California, and made a demand for troops to bring with him to Guaymas, that the General in command (Blancarte, I believe,) had refused, and wrote to Gov. Pesqueira signifying his fealty to the new order of things in Sonora. It is generally understood now that Generals Yanez, Noriega, and the central government will endeavor to restore to Gandara his rights and possessions in Sonora. Therefore my next letter may treat of war.

The Town Talk is in receipt of the Mexican Extraordinary to February 21st, from which paper we have the following news:

Fears were entertained in the city of Mexico of a flood. A mail twice a week had been commenced between Hermosillo and Guaymas. Osollos, the leader of the San Luis rebellion, had been pardoned. Gen. Parodi arrived at Queretaro on the 12th. President Comonfort has been seriously ill. All prisoners for political offences have been liberated. Gen. Franconis had been imprisoned by the government; cause unknown. Don Jose Maria Artega has been nominated comandante of the State of Queretaro. The robbers on the road to Acapulco continue their depredations. The reactionists at San Nicolas Peralta, under the leadership of Falcon, were defeated on the 5th. The small pox continues at Acapulco. The island of Carmen has been incorporated into the State of Yucatan. Mr. Walsh has received his *exequatur* as U. S. Consul at Monterey. The first shipment of rails for the Guadalupe Railroad, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Extensive gold mines have been discovered in Chihuahua, near the line of Coahuila. Blancarte was at Guadalajara on the 10th, but had not pronounced. The mail communication between Tepic and Guadalajara has been broken up by Blancarte.

By the way of New Orleans we have news from Tampico to the 16th of January. The revolutionary forces under Garza—an old partisan of Santa Anna—were rapidly approaching the town, and the inhabitants were in the greatest alarm, as the invader had evinced an intention of giving up the place to be plundered by the soldiery. Our countrymen, it seems, are greatly in need of the protection of a vessel of war.

Nicaragua.

The Wide West publishes the following latest news from this quarter in brief:

From Nicaragua we have the usual one-sided accounts, manufactured by the purser of the steamer bringing the intelligence. Walker is still at Rivas, and the allied forces have taken possession of Virgin Bay and San Jorge, two points which were in the hands of the filibusters at the date of previous intelligence. The river boats and fortifications were still in possession of the allies, and although there was a rumor of an attempt at retaking them having been made, it does not appear to be well founded.

CUBA.

A letter received by the Alta, direct from Havana, confirms the report of the death of

Dr. Kane, the celebrated explorer. The Doctor died on the 19th of February. On the following day there was a large procession of Americans and Spanish citizens, who escorted the remains to the steamer "Catawba," which was waiting to receive them. The procession was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Havana.

Much cordiality of feeling appears to exist between Concha, the present Captain-General of Cuba, and the American population resident on the island.

EASTERN STATES.

Latest dates from New York to Feb. 20th, and from New Orleans to Feb. 18th.

The New York Herald and Tribune of February 8th contains the following weather items:

The icy fetters that have so long held in bondage the bays and rivers are losing their hold, under the combined influence of rain and southerly winds. The telegraph informs us that at Troy the Hudson burst from its long imprisonment, and swept like a flood towards the ocean. The docks at Troy were covered with water to the depth of six feet. The Schuylkill is a freshet. At Norristown the railroad track is covered six feet. The occupants of the mills along the river are moving their goods and machinery from the lower stories, as much damage is anticipated. The ice had moved at Manayunk, but is still tight opposite the city of Philadelphia. At Washington a great portion of the woodwork of the Long Bridge, between Washington and the Virginia side of the Potomac, was swept away by ice, and carried down the river. The Washington end and the masonry in the middle remain firm. There is much ice still gorged above the bridge. No communication has been had with Alexandria, and consequently no connection with the South. But little ice remained in the Ohio at last accounts, and in a few days the river will be in fine condition for navigation. The Delaware is open—at least sufficiently so to enable the lines of steamers between Philadelphia and New York to resume their regular trips. The bridge at Narrowsburg, on the Erie Railroad, which was temporarily repaired, was again washed away last night, and it will take two weeks to repair it. The most serious damage occurred to the city of Albany, a large portion of which was submerged for three days.—News from the west brings us details of heavy rains, large land slides, and the rapid rise of the Mississippi and other streams.

The inquiry into the Burdell murder was closed on the 14th of February after a session of fourteen days, during all which time New York was agitated by intense excitement. The jury returned a verdict against John J. Eckell and Mrs. Cunningham as principals, and young Snodgrass as accessory. The case is now before the Grand Jury. It is said that some new and startling developments have been made before this body, and that the Police are on the track of other suspected parties.

Senator Broderick gave a levee at the Governor's room on Tuesday. His political friends have tendered him a public dinner, but he declines it on the plea of urgent public business. The examination of Col. Fabens and other alleged filibusters is still progressing, having continued for nearly three weeks. From Washington we have the following: The N. Y. Tribune of the 19th ult. says: It is believed to-night by Members of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports from Wheatland, that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan will be composed of Mr. Cass as Secretary of State, Mr. Cobb of Georgia as Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War, ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucy as Attorney-General, Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania as Postmaster-General, and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi as Secretary of the Interior.

A bill has passed to its third reading in the House of Representatives, appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary of California, near Honey Lake—the said road to connect with and form an extension of the road authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass. The sum of \$200,000 is also appropriated for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of Gila river; and \$50,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Independence, New Mexico, to the Colorado river.

The bill increasing the pay of officers of the army, which now awaits the signature of the President, will increase the Lieut.-General Scott's salary, \$1,828, making his yearly compensation \$10,620. The bill increases each of the Brigade-Generals' salaries \$1,100; the Colonels' salaries \$800; the Lieut. Colonels' \$650; the Majors' \$550; the Captains' \$400; and the Lieutenants' \$300, making their salaries, respectively, \$7,500, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,200, \$1,800, and \$1,600. The average increase is \$500 to each officer. or, in all, \$525,000. An old law provides that any increase of the pay of the army shall relatively affect that of the Marine Corps.

The Senate has passed a bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California. Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to introduce bills authorizing the construction of Northern, Southern and Central Pacific

Railroads, and securing the right of pre-emption in California lands.

CHINA.

The clipper bark Hurricane, which arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst., brought dates from Hong Kong to the 17th of January, seven weeks later than previous advices.

CANTON. On the 14th of December all the foreign factories were set on fire by the Chinese, and were entirely consumed. These factories were the business houses of the Americans, English, French, etc.

The American commander, Com. Armstrong, has left Canton, and gone to Whampoa, where he is engaged in repairing the damages to his fleet which resulted in the engagement with the "Barrier forts." He has written a dispatch to Yeh, wherein he says:

"So long as the Imperial Commissioner does not commit any act of violence against our flag or citizens, we shall rest on our arms."

This looks like a desire for a peaceful reconciliation on the part of the Commodore. The English have taken another fort, and burned down a village. The British postal steamer "Thistle," running from Whampoa to Canton, has been captured by the Chinese and destroyed. All the English on board were murdered.

HONG KONG. Apprehensions of a massacre were entertained at last dates by the people of Hong Kong.

An attempt was made on the 15th of January to poison the European residents by mixing arsenic in the bread, but the large quantity caused vomiting so that no deaths resulted.

SHANGHAI. Dates from Shanghai are to the 3d of January. In that city all seems to be quiet, and no evidences of ill feeling on the part of the native population are recorded.

THE REBELLION. On the 4th of November the Chinkeang rebels attacked the Imperial forces lying at Newkin, a walled town, about four or five leagues from Tanyang, and after a fight of three hours drove them from their camps with considerable loss.

Dates from Fachau to 28th November have been received from Shanghai, and we learn that there has been open rebellion in the prefecture of Yengping, that the district city of Shunchang had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and that several officers, the prefect himself being among the number, had been killed.

The Sacramento Age noticed some fine specimens of the pine-apple for sale recently in that city, and remarks—"Why are they not cultivated in Sacramento Valley?" If that fruit will come to maturity in the above valley, it surely ought to thrive here. No doubt they would, but who ever thought of raising pine-apples in Santa Barbara.

We are indebted to the Noisy Carrier, San Francisco, for files of the New York Herald and Tribune.

After a temporary suspension, the artesian well operators have again resumed work. A depth of 90 feet has been attained.

The will of Joshua Sears, who died in Boston on the 6th of February, bequeathed \$75,000 to his brothers and their children, \$15,000 to his native town of Yarmouth for public schools, and \$8000 to the Seamen's Friend Society—the balance, exceeding a million and a half, he leaves in trust to his son, now three years old.

New Advertisements.

Aviso.

"ESTADO DE MANUEL A. R. DE POLL"
POR las presentes se notifica a todas las personas que tengan asuntos pendientes en contra de la testamentaria de Don Manuel A. R. de Poll se presenten con ellos a la Señora Doña Encarnacion de Poli, (administradora de dicha testamentaria), en la mision de San Buenaventura, ó al que suscribe en la ciudad de Santa Barbara. Los reclamados se recibirán durante el termino de diez meses contados de la fecha del presente.
Santa Barbara, Marzo 24 de 1857.
ENCARNACION S. DE POLI,
P.P. ANTO. MA. DE LA GUERRA.

Notice.

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

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.

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.

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.

Ox hides bought as usual as cheap as possible.
N. B.—No adulterated liquors sold by F. J. M.
Santa Barbara, State street, No. 1, Nov. 27, 1856.

Regular Dispatch Line

SAN PEDRO PACKETS,

TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite:

CLIPPER SCHOONER, Captain F. Morton;
L. LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hillier;
A. 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.
N. PIERCE,
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. 1-33

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

Persons having unsettled business will apply to either of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the said copartnership.
LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

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

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 ty ALLEN CULLUMBER.

Important to Farmers

—AND—
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 the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grain taken in payment for grinding.
M. A. R. de POLL,
San Buenaventura, May 8th.

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.

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 the market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.

Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month.—Hay and Barley always on hand.
LOUIS LEFEBRE.
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855.

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.

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido elocostumbre de cortar leña, de matar rezes 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 transgrradir sobre esta isla será perseguido según la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MARE, 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.
M. Pleasant, January 4th, 1857.
P. H. STICKNEY.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the irons 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.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

HAWX HURST & SON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Woodenware 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 lm

Wool! Wool!

THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR WOOL, by

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
41 2m 95 Battery, corner Clay st, San Francisco.

R. E. RAIMOND,

105 Front street, San Francisco,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce, &c. From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15-1f

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

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

SMITH & WINCHELL'S

COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

SAN JOSE,
Received from the State Fair of 1856
THE FIRST PREMIUM.

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

I have arrangements with other Nurserymen and Gardeners for a supply of such minor Fruits and Trees as may be necessary to keep a complete assortment of everything in this line.
The list below comprises a portion of what I now offer at very low rates.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIG—White Smyrna.

CURRANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastolf.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Seal 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,
33 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

Pacific Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their Express, in charge of S. G. WILDER, regular Messenger on the route, to

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
MONTEREY,
SAN FRANCISCO, and

ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,
AND

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

TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.

Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.

BURTON, BLAKE & HINCHMAN,
Agents,
Steamboat Landing,
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855.

Notice.

ON AND AFTER this date the Office of the PACIFIC EXPRESS will be at the store of WM. 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,
Agents Pacific Express.

THOMAS DENNIS,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA. 29

R. E. RAIMOND

GENERAL SHIPPING
AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

105 Front street, near Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO. 15-1f

MORRIS MINER,

(SUCCESSOR TO I. J. SPARKS),
Wholesale and retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

133 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

A Serenade.

Vake, lady, vake! the moon are high,
The twinklin' stars are blamin'!

The Horse.

The eminent lecturer, O. P. Spoodles, Esq., in a recent discourse gave his "anjence" the following "wery expressive" description of the above interesting "animale":

"The horse is a quadruped with four legs, two behind and two before. He has a tail that grows up to the hind part of his body, that nature has furnished him with to drive the flies away."

A self-sufficient humbug, who took up the business of a physician with a deep knowledge of the healing art, was once called to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy.

"I think he's a gone fellow!" "No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowful wife, "do not say that!"

"Yes," exclaimed Bolus, lifting up his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time, "yes, I do say so; there ain't no hope, not a mite; he's got an attack of 'nihil fit' in his lost frontis."

"Where?" cried the startled wife. "In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see his whole planetary system is deranged; firstly, his vox populi is pressing on his ad valorem; secondly, his catarrhal cutaneous has swelled considerably, if not more; thirdly and lastly, his solar ribs are in a concussed state, and he ain't got any money, consequently he is bound to die."

A rich Frenchman, M. Millaud, who has recently purchased the Paris Presse, had an idea of buying the London Times. He wrote to the proprietor on the subject, and received the following reply:

"Monsieur: Anchor in the Thames with three ships loaded with gold, and then it may not be impossible for us to enter upon the discussion of the preliminaries."

A miser having heard a very eloquent charity sermon, exclaimed: "This sermon so strongly proves the duty of alms, that I have almost a mind to beg."

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

The effects of coffee upon the human system are said, by a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, to consist in making the brain more active, soothing the body generally, making the change and waste of matter much slower than usual, and the demand for food, in consequence, much less.

Dr. Kane narrates that it was no easy matter to acquire the art of driving dogs in the Arctic regions, for the whip used for the purpose is six yards long, and has a handle of which the length is no more than sixteen inches, and it is necessary to be able to strike with this instrument any one dog out of a team of twelve.

At a wedding recently, near Rochester, N. Y., a party of tin-pan serenaders paid a visit, and were invited in, when the bride gracefully proffered the wine and cake with her own hands.

A desperately enamored young man shot himself, in Boston, because a pair of blue eyes, a head of brown hair, and a set of pretty habiliments from the mantuamakers, refused to put on a plain ring of his purchasing and allow him to pay for their board and lodging during the rest of their natural existence.

The Syrian correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that M. Place, the French Consul at Mosul, has discovered what he believes to be the veritable remains of the tower of Babel!

People know little who identify exclusively the education of a child with the school to which it is sent. Home, after all, must be the centre of education, both for the heart and for the head; for if the lessons learned out of doors be not confirmed by parental authority, and a pure morality distilled by daily example, it is immaterial what youth learns elsewhere.

"You see, cap'n, first my father died, and then my mother married agin, and then my mother died and my father married agin, and some how or other I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home nor no nothin'!"

"Mr. Speaker," said a distinguished orator in a western legislature, "I have been accused of vacillation in my political principles! Me vascillate!—me, who first drew the breath of life beneath the gigantic foliage of the forest oak!—who was cradled in an earthquake and suckled in the Mississippi—me, whose playthings in childhood were the bear and the alligator, and who, in maturer years, delighted to grapple with the furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from its mountain home, and to sport with the tornado and the double engine steamboats! Me vascillate! Mr. Speaker, the idea is preposterous!"

A German paper asserts that prussic acid only causes the suspension of life at first, and that one who takes it can be restored to animation by pouring the acetate of potash, and salt dissolved in water, on the head and spine. It is said this treatment has been successfully tried.

One of the largest gas-holders in the world has just been completed in Philadelphia. It is 160 feet in diameter, weighing 625,000 pounds, and will contain 1,800,000 cubic feet of gas, which accumulates on moonlight nights when the lamps are not lit.

Some editor at the East, of doubtful character for veracity, undertakes to fasten this upon some citizen of "our young State." A California "lover" writes to his sweet heart thus: "Leaven yerres is rether long to kort a gal but ile have you yit cate."

The Emperor of Russia has at last taken away one of the great distinctions between his nation and the world, by adopting the new style of calendar time. Heretofore the Russian almanacs have kept the old, and disagreed by fifteen days with all the other calendars.

The reason why women's teeth decay earlier than men's is not because of the friction of the tongue on them. It is the sweetness of the lips.

On the 13th of June there were 25,555 Post Offices in the United States, and the mail routes measure 235,642 miles.

Official Directory.

State Government. J. Neely Johnson, Governor. Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor. D. W. Douglass, Secretary of State.

United States District Courts. For the Northern District of California. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Judge; John A. Monroe, clerk; James Y. McDuffie, marshal.

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. Hester; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M. Greener; 6th, Alonso S. Monson; 7th, E. W. McKinstry; 8th, J. M. Peters; 9th, W. P. Danglerfield; 10th, William T. Barbour; 11th, John M. Howell; 12th, Edward Norton; 13th, E. Burke; 14th, Niles Searles; 15th, J. S. Pitzer.

County Officers. Charles Fernald, County Judge. Charles E. Hase, District Attorney. Russell Heath, Sheriff; Harry F. Swain, Deputy Sheriff. George D. Fisher, County Clerk. Raymond Carrillo, Treasurer. Nicholas A. Den, Assessor. Ebenezer Meyer, Surveyor. W. J. Deane, Public Administrator. Wm. A. Streeter, Coroner. John Kays, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Justices of the Peace—1st district, Cayetano Arenas; 2d, Chateannuff; 3d district, V. W. Hearne; 4th, de la Palma y Mesa; 5th, Guillermo Hartnell, Augustin Jansen.

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

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

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

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

Board of Supervisors. Meet first Monday of February, May, August, and November of each year.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for the following named Papers:

- Sacramento Union; Daily Times, Sacramento; San Joaquin Republican, Stockton; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Sonoma News; Columbia Gazette; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill; Shasta Courier; Mariposa Gazette; Yreka Union; Trinity Journal; Iowa Hill News; Iowa Ledger; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma County Journal; California Farmer; California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; San Bernardino Gazette; San Diego Herald; Humboldt Times; The Pacific, San Francisco; Oriental, Chinese and English, San Francisco; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon Territory; Pacific Christian Advocate, Oregon Territory; Religion 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.; Polygraph, Honolulu, S. I.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.; Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico; Hongkong Register.

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

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

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

All so disposed are invited to call on him and leave their orders. GILES H. GRAY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW NO. 1 LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING, San Francisco.

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

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter Publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Farmer's Guide TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

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

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

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

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

First Premium Again.

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

DAGUERROTYPES 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, and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

I would say to 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 Ambrotos, 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. 32ft

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. STORY, BRO. & CO.

Have for sale at 27 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 "Hollander" Adams' Paint, Whitewash, Sluice, Counter, Patent Sash, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel Boot Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters, Artist Tube Colors and Materials.

VALENTINE'S—ex "Florence Nightingale." Direct Importation from London.—The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble & Bone's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes. Japan and Japanese' Gold Size. Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass. 3mis

To Druggists.

THE "FLOWER OF THE WEST."

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

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

A liberal discount to the trade. To be had at C. J. A. LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Long Wharf, San Francisco. Agents wanted all over this State and 1 Ore 19 3m

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF

Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, 11 No. 127 Sansome street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

REMOVAL. JANSON BOND & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Have removed their Stock to 95 Battery, corner of Clay street,

WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends. They have in store and constantly arriving—India, Dwigth, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills; Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;

Lacosta, Ameskeas's and other Blea. Drills, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings; Thordike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings; Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Drills; Keystone, Jewett City, and Ontonara Stripes; Merrimac, Cocheco, Genestoga and Allen's Prints; Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do; Cotton Duck, various brands, 800 to 10; Methuenon, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks; Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans; Gingham, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods; Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens; Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts and Overalls;

White, Blue & Scarlet Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans, And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND, 1-43 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.

All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works. Bags kept open to the latest moment. United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

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

Railroad House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 300 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.

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

Cloths! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trimmings and Billiard Cloths!

I BEG leave to inform the public in general that I keep constantly on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' trimmings, Billiard Cloths, Velvets and Vestings of all descriptions. Importing all these articles only from the most prominent European factories, I am able to satisfy all reasonable demands. I am willing to sell in quantities to suit, and soliciting orders I guarantee they will be executed faithfully and with despatch. A. L. BLUMENTHAL, 142 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearny streets, San Francisco. 13-3m

Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 1-1 ft

E. S. COOPER, M. D., SURGEON,

Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic Infirmary, MISSION STREET,

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

All Surgical Operations Free to patients presenting themselves at the Clinics, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 1/2 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