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THE GAZETTE.

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Castles in the Air.

Castle-building, or building castles in the
air, is one of the favorite employments of us
all. Though most of us reject the fantasy,
we indulge in it, and in its occupation con-
sists much of our purest bliss.

Farewell, my castle, raised so high!
Farewell, ye towers of beauty!
From your enchantment I must fly
To sober paths of duty.
Ah! many an hour could I employ,
These lovely bowers adorning,
Till every airy hall of joy
Should seem a star of morning.
But go, vain dreams depart!
Though fondly loved, I feel it,
That while you soothe the heart,
From bitter things you steal it.
When rose the storm of grief and care
On life's uncertain billow,
I sought my castles in the air,
And found a ready pillow.
Here joys to come were always shown,
The present grief dispelling;
For future we is all unknown
In my aerial dwelling.
The lesson thus was lost,
For which the storm was given—
To show the tempest tost
A refuge sure in heaven!

Here hope, though cheated o'er and o'er,
I thought would dwell secure;
And deemed of all her various store,
This the best and surest.
While fancy strove, with magic glass,
To raise the scene ideal,
Still whispered Hope—“Though this may
The rest will surely be real.”
Thus many a daring theme
Was forming and undoing,
But still a brighter dream
Arose upon the ruin.

Thus in the fields of wild romance,
I tarried for a season;
But still, at every chance and chance,
I heard the voice of reason:
“O! at some holier, happier shrine,
Devote thy thoughts so ranging,
Whose base is truth and love divine,
Its fabric never changing.
Thy hopes through youth and age,
If thou wilt hither guide them,
Though tempests rise and rage,
Securely shall abide them.”

I raised my eyes from all beneath,
And Hope stood in the portal;
She held an amaranthine wreath,
And promised life immortal!
I felt the scene before my view
Was more than idle seeming,
And wished and strove to bid adieu
To all my days of dreaming.
Then go, vain dreams, depart!
Though fondly loved, I feel it,
That while you soothe the heart,
From bitter things you steal it.

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE REPORT. The report of the General Land Office is of more than usual length, covering a period of five quarters, ending 30th Sept., 1856, and giving various subjects of its jurisdiction, and all the operations of the land system, of the United States lands sold and disposed of, during the period covered by the report. There were sold for cash 10,062,107.19 acres of the public lands; and located with military bounty land warrants 9,336,540 acres; selected and reported under swamp grants 6,036,874.39; and appropriated by the railroad grants of May, June and August, 1856, (as estimated,) 13,755,550 acres, making a grand aggregate (including other internal improvement selections) of 41,116,396.58 acres of the public domain disposed of during the five quarters ending 30th September, 1856. This is a large increase over the quantity disposed of during the five quarters preceding. While the sales for cash have greatly fallen off, the disposed of Congressional grants and locations of land warrants has more than proportionally increased. The tables accompanying the report showing the sales, locations, swamp selections, &c., are very full.

Lands to no considerable extent have been proclaimed and offered at public sale during the year 1856, the present policy of the office being to secure them to the actual settlers under the pre-emption laws, rather than to favor speculation therein, by precipitating public sales of large quantities beyond the means of settlers to purchase. With the view of making this the permanent policy of the office, the report recommends a slight modification of the pre-emption laws. Other amendments for the equitable adjustment of conflicting settlements upon unsurveyed lands are recommended.

The surveys during the year ending 30th September, 1856, of which plats have been returned and approved, amount to 16,873,699 acres, of which 9,991,884 acres are on the Pacific coast. Extensive surveys have been made which have not yet been reported. The surveys of 1855 and those reported in 1856 amount to 41,118,443 acres, of which 17,573,354 acres are in California and the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and Utah.

Marriage is designated as a “bridal” state, as it puts a curb upon most people.

What the Asiatics Have Done.

The following passage is quoted from Doctor Draper's “Human Physiology,” soon to be issued by a New York publishing house:

In Europe the career of improvement is in the society; in Asia, it is in the individual—the unknown, starving, illiterate, but strong-willed soldier of to-day, is the pasha, the emperor, the caliph to-morrow. The castles of India form but a trifling exception to the fact that, in the midst of a universal despotism, the prime democratic element is concealed, for the career is open to talent. Through this, Asia has asserted her superiority again and again. Europe has never produced a great lawgiver. Asia has produced many. Generations of three hundred millions of men have followed the maxims of Confucius for more than two thousand years; three hundred millions are the followers of Mohammed. The faiths which govern the daily life of two-thirds of the human race may well be an awful spectacle to us—the more awful because we know that they are a delusion. The only approach to these great results in the Western continent is in the supremacy of the Italian Church. But Rome owed the origin of her system to the Asiatic missionaries; nor was it the complete work of the hand of one man—it was the offspring of centuries, the joint issue of a long line of illustrious sacerdotal kings.

In military life the highest qualities shine forth. If the talent for command and the capacity of a statesman are to be measured by the grandeur of undertakings and their success, it still remains for Europe to produce a soldier the equal of Jenghis Khan, and a king like Tamerlane. These great captains held almost all Asia in their iron grasp. The opinions we commonly hold respecting these illustrious men have come to us through perverted channels. Such prodigious successes as theirs imply the highest intellectual powers. Their true character appears when we compare them with their European contemporaries. At the same time that Charles VII. of France was mystifying his people with the imposture of Joan of Arc, and Henry VI. of England, was engaged in the burning of necromancers who had attempted his life by melting an enchanted wax image before the fire, Ulug Beg, the grandson of Tamerlane, was determining with precision the latitude of Samarcand, his capital, with a mural quadrant of 180 feet radius, and making a catalogue of the stars from his own observations, which more than two hundred years subsequently was printed at the university of Oxford!

If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at an hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from his bed in the morning was the invention of the East, as were also clepsydras and sun dials. The prayer for his daily bread, which he has said from his infancy, first rose from the side of a Syrian mountain. The linens and cottons with which he clothes himself, though they may be fine, are inferior to those which have been made from time immemorial in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries from China. He could buy a better razor than that with which he shaves himself in the old city of Damascus, where steel was first invented. The coffee he expects at breakfast was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of Upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A school boy can tell the meaning of the Sanscrit words “sachara canda.” If his tastes are light, and he prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were first pointed out by the industrious Chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer, in which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacquered in Japan. There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by the fowl whose ancestors were domesticated by the Malacans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—a modern Shanghai. If there are preserves and fruits on his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia first gave him the cherry, the peach, the plum. If in any of these delicate preparations he detects the flavor of the alcohol, let it remind him that that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be for his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restriction on the use of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet of Mecca had accomplished the same object; and what is more to the purpose, has compelled to this day, all Asia and Africa to obey it. We gratify our taste for personal ornament in the way the Orientals have taught us, with pearls, rubies, sapphires, diamonds. Of public amusements it is the same; the most magnificent fireworks are at this day to be seen in India and China. And

as regards the pastimes of private life, Europe has produced no invention which can rival the game of chess. We have no hydraulic constructions as great as the Chinese canal; no fortifications as extensive as the Chinese wall. We have no artesian wells that can at all approach in depth some of theirs; we have not yet resorted to the practice of obtaining coal gas from the interior of the earth; they have borings for that purpose more than 3000 feet deep.

Similar observations may be made if we examine the Asiatic contributions to science. While the learned of Europe were forbidding as a heresy, the doctrine of a globular figure of the earth, the Caliph Al Maimon was measuring the length of a degree along the shore of the Red Sea. He and his successors repeatedly determined the obliquity of the ecliptic. A Saracen constructed the first table of signs, another explained the nature of twilight, and showed the importance of allowing for atmospheric refraction in astronomical observations. Algebra itself was invented and brought into Europe by the Mohammedans, who gave it the name it bears. The same may be said of chemistry. It is needless to pursue these statements, for whoever will take the trouble to look into the history of any branch of science existing in the 17th century, will find how deep are its obligations to Asia. I shall, therefore, add but one fact more: the invention of the figures of Arithmetic, which in reality gave birth to that science, and laid knowledge and commerce equally under obligations. For its simplicity, beauty, and universality, this invention alone is enough to command the gratitude of the human race. The manner of using the cipher, and placing the figures, is one of the happiest suggestions of the genius of man.

The Late Banking Swindle.

We copy the following severe but just remarks from the San Francisco Sun:

No little dissatisfaction has been caused in this community by the late outrageous proceedings of the banks and bankers of this most choicely honest and moral city of San Francisco. Our readers will not fail to remember that at a time when the operations of the Branch Mint were suspended for the want of some necessary materials, our banking firms came out in a card, asking the people to advocate the striking off of private coin, promising to receive such coin as legal tender. In accordance with this request, Messrs. Humbert, Wass, Mollitor & Co., Kellogg & Co., and others, went largely into the operation, and even laid out considerable sums in extending and completing their facilities to supply the demand for coin. That was the cry, coin! coin! and ten dollar pieces being the most desirable for commerce, an enormous amount of them was stricken off. Since then the Branch Mint has been in full blast, and has produced quite enough of the desideratum to meet all the demands of commerce, and now for the first time the bankers discover that the private coinage of Kellogg & Co., Wass, Mollitor & Co., and other assayers, is short in the required weight.

Their partial scales, which ever tend backward, never tipped until their private ends were answered, and the scales on the banker's eyes, unlike those on the eyes of St. Paul, never fall off so as to give them a view of their own iniquity, but perversely magnify the short comings of others, while they as obdurately blind the consciences of the bankers, if they really possess those regulators. The following facts will give the trusting public some idea of the moribund consciences of some of our bankers. On the 16th December, a China merchant, for the firm of Mankee & Co., presented a check for \$650 on Davidson & Co., which was honored by the payment of the sum, all in ten dollar pieces of the private coinage of Wass, Mollitor & Co. At the same time the question was asked him, for mere form, whether it would make any difference to him to be paid in small coin? The merchant replied, none whatever; although he noticed that previous to that time, he had always had his checks cashed in the coinage of the United States. On the 17th, the day following, he presented another check, also for \$650, on the same house, and was again paid in like manner as before. On the 26th December, the same merchant presented a check on Drexel, Sather & Church, and was again paid in private coin. But mark the sequel. On Friday last, our Chinese friend having learned the new reform movement of the banks, repaired to Davidson & Co. and to Drexel, Sather & Church, with the view of returning the coin so recently obtained from them, but was coldly met with the assurance that those banks did not do business in that way, and that they would not consent to receive the money paid out by themselves only a few days previous as legal tender and at par value with the U. S. coinage, except by actual weight. These data teach us the humiliating fact that as early as the 16th of last month our bankers

had determined on the course they made public only a few days since. It shows conclusively that even at that time they had secretly commenced the work of purging their vaults of private coinage, passing off on the unsuspecting public, for full value, what they had already determined to depreciate and to refuse without a heavy discount. It is the most unmistakable evidence of a powerful monied league to cheat the people, for it can be called by no other term. It is, however, our pleasant duty to mention one instance of quite different character, and it is that of Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co., who have nobly and righteously acted in this matter, paying out the coin at the same rates they are willing to receive it back again, and vice versa. It has often occurred to us that the flood of five franc pieces and British rupees, with which our money market is burdened, is entirely owing to the same spirit of banking speculation, and the active enterprise of several of our foreign houses, so noted as money lenders, and agents for foreign capitalists. To the same source may also be attributed the elegant Prussian quarter operation, some time ago, although in that instance the fraud was so glaringly apparent, that but little comparative injury was effected. Transactions like the above are far worthier of money shavers on the streets, than of men who pretend to the, elsewhere, honorable business of bankers; albeit their banking is in itself unconstitutional, and at open variance with the direct requirements of that instrument. The heaviest blow will fall on the interior towns and mining localities, whither, we learn, a great proportion of this depreciated private coin has been sent.

Every succeeding year but adds to the already long catalogue of iniquities committed by California banks and bankers, and but shows the more clearly the wonderful gullibility of the masses.

STRYCHNINE. This drug, which has lately become so notorious for destroying the lives of human beings—as in the case of the infamous Dr. Palmer, recently executed in England—is a most deadly organic poison. A dog has been killed with the sixth part of a grain of it, and a human being with less. When introduced into the stomach it acts with fearful energy, causing lockjaw immediately, violent spasms, and death in a few minutes. It is odorless, but so intensely bitter as to be perceptible to taste even when one part is diluted in a million parts of water. The composition strychnia is carbon forty-four, hydrogen twenty-four, oxygen four, nitrogen two equivalents. It is colorless, and forms crystallizable salts. It is an alkaline base, and extracted principally from the *strychnos nux vomica*. The tree from which it is obtained is of moderate size, and grows in several parts of the East Indies and the Island of Ceylon. Its fruits are large orange-colored berries, the pulp of which is the favorite of many birds. The seed contains the deadly poison. They are flat and round, about an inch in diameter, and grey in color. These seeds were used as medicine and as a poison by the Hindoos, long before they were known in Europe. Many of the natives of Hindostan often use it as people use opium. They commence with taking the eighth of a nut every day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat it directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but if they neglect this precaution, spasms are the result. The bark of the tree is also poisonous, and from its resemblance to Augustura or Cusparia bark, a tonic medicine imported from South America, caused a deal of alarm and excitement in Germany, in the early part of this century, by being mixed with that bark. No sure antidote has yet been discovered for this poison, but some chemists have attained to great skill in detecting it when administered as a poison.

A Paris astronomer has just published the result of twenty years' observations upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first quarter it rained (during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculations) 761 days; from the first quarter to the full moon it rained 845 days; from the full to the last quarter it rained 671 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 696 days. So that during the moon's increase there were 1609 rainy days, and during her decrease only 1457—a difference of 152 days. This difference was more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from the statement is that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

Sea-weeds and succulent plants may be rapidly dried by placing them between some folds of dry linen or blotting paper, and applying a hot iron. They are by this method prepared almost instantaneously, and lose not the slightest trace of their original color.

The Mississippi River.

The Mississippi river is the greatest stream in the world. Its total length is 4,000 miles. On looking over a volume recently issued, entitled “Loid's Steamboat and Railroad Directory,” we find the following instructive article on the waste of the waters of the Mississippi. It says:

No experience will enable a person to anticipate with any degree of certainty the elevation of the flood in any given year. In some seasons the waters do not rise above their channels; in others, the entire lower valley of the Mississippi is submerged. Embankments called levees have been raised from five to ten feet high, on both sides of the stream, extending many miles above and below New Orleans. By this means the river is restrained within its proper limits, except at the greatest freshets, when the waters sometimes break over everything, causing great destruction to property, and sometimes loss of life. The average height of the flood from the Delta to the junction of the Missouri is above sixteen feet. At the mouth of the latter river it is twenty-five feet. Below the entrance of the Ohio river the rise is often fifty-five feet.

At Natchez it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New Orleans about twelve feet. What goes with the water? It is known that the difference between high and low water mark, as high up as White river, is about thirty-six feet, and the current at high water runs near seven miles per hour, and opposite to New Orleans the difference between high and low water mark is only twelve feet, and the current little over three miles to the hour, the width and depth of the river being the same; from which we calculate that nearly six times as much water passes the mouth of White river as by New Orleans. What goes with the excess? The only solution ever offered, is that it escapes by the bayous Plaquemine, Lafourche and Iberville, but when we calculate the width, depth and current of these bayous, they fall vastly short of affording a sufficient escapement. The true explanation can, we think, be given.

At low water, throughout the whole extent, we see a land structure exposed, underlying the bank, or that the alluvial structure on which the plantations are, is a structure of deposit, made by the river above its low water mark, which opposite to the mouth of White river, is thirty feet thick. As you descend, the river diminishes in volume as the difference between high and low water mark diminishes and nearly corresponds to it, and wherever the bottom is exposed it shows throughout the whole extent that the bottom is pure coarse sand; exhibiting at many places the ocean shingle, through the superimposed weight giving lateral pressure to hurry the subterranean current. If the reader has ever stood upon a Mississippi sand bar in a hard rain, or seen water poured from a bucket on the sand bar, he has seen that neither can be done in sufficient quantity to produce any current or accumulation on the surface. The river is, therefore, from the time it comes below the limestone strata of Missouri and Kentucky, wasting itself through its own bottom.

If the Mississippi river had to pursue its course, like the Ohio, over rocky strata, walled in by rock and impervious clay banks, the high water mark in New Orleans would reach one hundred feet above its present limits; but running over coarse sand, walled in by a deposit made of sand, ancient deluvial detritus and vegetable mould, no more water reaches the ocean than the excess over the amount that permeates the surrounding structure and passes off in the process of percolation or transpiration in a subterranean descent to the ocean. The river, without any other restraint from rock or clay in the bottom or bank, is left free to the government of no other law than the law of hydrostatics. The washing or wasting of the banks cannot be prevented, though the caving or sliding of large portions at one time may be easily guarded against.

The Smithsonian Institution's already rich collection of specimens in numerous branches of natural history has latterly been augmented by the exploration in the interior of the Continent, conducted by Capt. T. J. Pope in Texas, and D. F. V. Hayden on the Upper Missouri. These able and industrious riflers of the forest, prairie, lake and river—these gleaners of earth and air—have laid our naturalists and the public under deep obligations for the range, variety and number of these specimens. The last arrived are those from the Northwest. They comprise about six hundred different birds, three or four pairs of beasts of all the kinds found in the region, and thirty-three boxes of fossil remains and geological gatherings. These valuable and interesting specimens are now being opened from the packages in which they were transported, with a view to their classification.

No less than 5,000 applications were made to the Patent Office last year for patents.

THE GAZETTE.

C. H. RANDALL, Editor.

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

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

Arrest and Escape of John Powers.

The Sheriff of this county having received a warrant from Los Angeles for the arrest of John Powers, proceeded to execute his commands on the 6th inst. No difficulty was experienced in the arrest of the person accused, but after being taken into custody, Powers desired to consult an attorney in relation to the matter, which was accorded him. Upon arriving at the office of his counsel, Mr. Liés, Powers made a deposition before him, stating in substance that he was illegally confined, that he had been absent from Los Angeles county since the month of September last, and that there now being great excitement in said county, his life would be in imminent danger if he should be taken there at the present time. His counsel upon the above deposition being made, requested that a writ of *habeas corpus* might issue to test the legality of his detention. While the above statements were progressing, Mr. Liés requested that the accused should be left temporarily under his charge, stating that he would be personally responsible for the safe keeping of Mr. Powers. This, after some reluctance, was eventually acceded to on the part of the Sheriff, trusting in the good faith of the statements made by Mr. Liés.

In the course of the evening, however, Powers succeeded in making his escape, and thus the matter stands, the Sheriff accusing Mr. Liés, and Liés in turn accusing Powers, of violated promises.

It is generally conceded that Powers is at this moment concealed somewhere in town. No good citizen should so far commit himself as to harbor a fugitive from justice, making himself thereby liable to heavy penalties and punishment if detected in the act.

Whatever may be the guilt of Powers, we hope that eventually justice will be meted in his case, through due course of law and without any unwarrantable excitement.

Upon a final hearing of the case, Judge Fernald decided that Powers was legally held in custody, and a reference to our advertising columns will show that Mr. Liés offers a reward of \$250 for his apprehension.

It is with reluctance we state that the steamer Sea Bird on her last down-trip failed to send ashore the letter-mails for this city. On her return, after the lapse of three days, we are very graciously permitted, we suppose, to be placed in possession of our individual correspondence—the delay causing much inconvenience and annoyance. Such gross negligence on the part of the appointed mail agent, merits severe censure, and some proper person should be appointed to the office who would be capable of understanding one of its most ordinary duties.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first three numbers of a new paper published in San Francisco under the designation of the Weekly Gleaner. It is a weekly periodical, devoted to such religious and literary information that, in the opinion of the editor, shall be best calculated to promote the material and moral welfare of the Jewish race. Each number is embellished with an interesting engraving, and its typographical appearance is very neat.

Mr. Holliday, who has been engaged in recent public land surveys in the vicinity of the Mohave river, has shown us several singular specimens of petrified bone, picked up on the Desert. In one instance, what was the "marrow" is petrified, the surrounding bone still retaining its original properties. The vagaries of Nature are as wonderful as they are unceasing.

Hutchings' California Magazine for February is at hand. It is embellished with the usual variety of excellent wood cuts and contains that peculiar variety of interesting contents that stamp it a genuine California production.

S. G. Wilder, Esq., Pacific Express Messenger, has our thanks for his considerate and varied supply of latest newspapers.

Latest News from San Buenaventura.

We stated last week that two men belonging to the Los Angeles robber gang had been taken in San Buenaventura. Further advices inform us that but one man was taken, and we herewith present the following particulars relative to the affair, together with other late information from the above quarter.

After learning the condition of affairs in Los Angeles, the citizens of San Buenaventura organized themselves into a patrolling company, in order to apprehend, if possible, any passing fugitives from below. Late in the evening of the 3rd inst., while some fifteen men were stationed on guard, two men on horseback were seen approaching the town. As they drew near, one of the men leaped from his horse and ran into an adjacent field; the other was secured. Chase was simultaneously given after the person who had left his horse, but he succeeded in making an effectual escape. The person secured was placed in close custody until the next morning, when he confessed that he was one of the men that overtook the person belonging to Barton's party who was endeavoring to make his escape on a mule, and killed him. Also, that he was a member of the party that killed a man in San Juan, and then robbed his store of some \$140. He was kept under guard until 9 o'clock and then hung. During the night succeeding this eventful day some persons went to the dwelling of a Mr. Berreyessa, took him in custody, and hung him in an outbuilding belonging to the old Mission. Subscription was raised the next day to defray his burial expenses, and for the relief of his widow. There was a report in San Buenaventura on the morning of the 4th inst., that three men had been hung at Las Posas.

The name of the person who was first executed is Jesus Espinosa, and we are indebted to the Los Angeles Star Extra for the following account of the confession made by him to Rev. Father Serrano, prior to his execution:

I, Jose Jesus Espinosa, fully convinced that after a few hours I shall have ceased to exist, and shall appear before the presence of God, to give a strict account of all the actions of my life, most truthfully say—that we, the thieves and murderers, are but ten persons, namely:

Antonio Maria Vares, or Chinc; Andres Fontes, Juan Cotabo, Juan Flores, Santos, Santiago Silvas, Leonardo Lopez, and the remaining one which I only know as the "Arillero," and who I confess is innocent, as he joined us after we had committed all the crimes.

I also affirm, that our organization dates back one month, or little less, in which time we have committed four murders, near but not in San Juan. We have stolen from three stores in San Juan, taking away goods and money, which with that taken from the murdered persons, I think might exceed \$120, and about ten horses.

This is the truth, which I sign with a cross before my name, as I cannot write.

† JOSE JESUS ESPINOSA.

We are informed by G. D. Fisher, Esq., who has just returned from a trip to San Buenaventura, that the name of the man who escaped is Leonardo Lopez, a Sonorian. A party of men started in pursuit of him on the morning of the 10th inst., having been furnished with a description of his appearance and apparel by Espinosa.

The indefatigable Jerry Sullivan will continue his "old tricks." We were inundated by a perfect shower of newspaperial favors on steamer day, dispensed from his munificent hand. On the arrival of the last mail steamer in San Francisco, the Sacramento steamers had left, but Jerry, admitting of no delay, chartered the magnificent steamer Surprise, and sent the whole boat, expresses and all, to the northward the same evening, on the real go-ahead principle. Deeds like this show the enterprising man.

MARINE. Arrived, Feb. 8th, steamer Sea Bird, Fauntleroy, from San Francisco, with U. S. Mails. Sailed same day for Southern ports.

Schooner Julius Pringle, Garcia, sailed for Southern ports Feb. 11th.

Feb. 11th, steamer Sea Bird, Fauntleroy, arrived from San Pedro. Sailed same day for San Francisco.

Schr. S. D. Bailey, Hiller, from San Pedro.

We are indebted to the Hons. J. M. Covarrubias and W. J. Graves for copies of the Annual Message of the Governor of this State. Also to Hons. J. B. Weller, George Vail and P. T. Herbert for Congressional documents.

Our "Artesian" is now 62 feet in depth. Slowly, but surely, the good work progresses.

Notes of the Week.

Our "notes" this week must be somewhat limited. The weather has been cool, with dry westerly winds. On the evening of the 5th inst., a social gathering took place, agreeably to the polite invitations extended by Messrs. Holliday and Hutton. The assembled guests participated in the mazy dance, the pleasures of the well furnished tables, and drank numerous toasts to the health, happiness and prosperity of sojourners and visitors in the city generally. For a few days past, the town has been excited somewhat beyond its usual decorum by flaming placards announcing that the wonderful professor, De la Riviere, pupil to the renowned Fakir of "Ava," or some similar Eastern locality, would have the honor to astonish and delight the citizens of this place by his wonderful feats in the "black art" line, et cetera. We dispatched a special reporter to the levee of the Professor, who will doubtless report the proceedings at his earliest convenience. This event, together with the escape of Powers, has formed the staple of general conversation during the period which has passed since the issue of our previous number.

WEDNESDAY, 11.59 P. M.—Our "Special" has just "arrove" from the performances, having been put through by pony express. Rushing to his "easy chair," evidently in an excited condition of mind, after the lapse of a few moments, he handed us the following report:

The performances this evening at Ortega Hall were attended by a large and very fashionable audience. Long before the hour announced, the doors of this magnificent Temple of the Muses were besieged by an anxious crowd, eager to witness the beautiful and classic performance of Monsieur Riviere, the wonderful magician from the East. This is the same gentleman who performed at the Court of Humboldt, and such was the jealousy of the Wizzard at that Court; that he induced the King to have Monsieur's nose cut off and several other inhuman cruelties inflicted, and had it not been for the intercession of a beautiful female who was deeply attached to Monsieur this awful punishment would have been carried into effect.

Monsieur R. made a very neat address at the rising of the curtain, in which he gracefully alluded to the beauties of the drama; he rejoiced to appear before so intelligent an audience, being much surprised to find one in Santa Barbara, inasmuch as he was informed that the inhabitants of this locality were all Mugginses. (Great applause.) In conclusion, he said that if they only knew how, they might perform as well as himself. At the close of this neat address a shower of bouquets came from the Dress Circle, which was crowded with the beauty of the city. Mons. R. retired, blushing deeply, and evidently much affected.

The first "optical delusion" was, making rice pudding out of a billet of wood. Several of the little folks tried the pudding, and pronounced it excellent. The "Gente del Pais" were much astonished at this trick, and we heard such remarks as "Diablo," "Demonio," &c.

Then came the burning of a magnificent pocket handkerchief, (we saw the handkerchief burned, and we know there was no other like it in the room,) Mons. R. afterward returning it whole to the owner. This trick was really incomprehensible to us.

After this, an intermission took place of five minutes, during which time the audience were delighted with the performance of Mons. Guillaume, the leader of the orchestra. His fantasia from the opera of the "Pasajero de Arcansas," was loudly applauded, and the "Jenie pone la oyo," was beautifully executed and encored. Señor Carraco performed a solo on the trombone very creditably.

Mons. R. again appeared, and performed some wonderful tricks of legerdemain; among the most noticeable of which was changing a "gin cocktail" into a "stone fence." Some person in the pit (evidently intoxicated) here said that he saw a red head under the table, which evidently could not have been the case, as Mons. R., after the performances were over, showed us politely through the stage, and it was quite apparent to us that he had no confederate. As the person who perpetrated this foul slander has property, Mons. R. intends commencing a suit for damages. We hope he may get them.

The proceedings closed with a ballet performed by the "Ginsling Family," from Canton. Their "exaltaciones," were truly

graceful, and, as one gentleman from the Green Isle remarked, "illigant."

We cannot close this notice without congratulating the management on having procured the services of Señor Lenea as interpreter. By this auxiliary, our Spanish friends were enabled to understand and appreciate what was said and done.

We have to return our sincere thanks to the proprietors of the "Hall" for the refreshments furnished us and other courtesies shown the press.

We understand that the performances are to be repeated this evening, with an entire change of scenery, dress, &c., &c. Go, one! Go, all!

The Latest News from all Quarters.

Late news from China, via San Francisco, informs us that the Americans and English at Canton have got into a general row with the Chinese. Many forts had been captured and the guns destroyed.

The miners and settlers on Fremont's claim of Las Mariposas refuse to acknowledge any order from him altogether. They contend that the claim is improperly located, not being in accordance with the terms of the grant.

The Legislature is now instituting inquiries into the conduct of the State Treasurer, who has transferred \$124,000 from the State Treasury, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the July interest on the State Bonds. The only security he exhibits for the amount is a penal bond of the Pacific Express Company in the sum of \$124,000, to be paid to the Treasurer in default of the payment of the July interest. It is pretty well understood that the transfer was made for the purposes of speculation, and inquiries into the manner of conducting business in the State Treasurer's office exhibit a degree of misconduct to which the present Legislature seem determined to put an end. This, however, will not affect the payment of the July interest, which will be promptly met. It is very probable that the Treasurer will be impeached.—*Alta*.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors have refused to pay the price demanded by the Gas Company for lighting the streets and City Hall, and the gas has been shut off in consequence. The streets are in darkness, and when the Supervisors meet in the evening, each member brings his candle.—*Id.*

Ex Governor Peter H. Burnett, of San Jose, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Heydenfeldt. He has accepted.—*Sac. Age*.

A writ of mandamus has been served on the State Treasurer, by the holders of bonds, to restrain him from paying any monies belonging to the State.—*Id.*

Deseret papers to the 3d December have been received. Jedediah M. Grant, a leading man among the Mormons, died December 1st. The last hand cart company of the season arrived on the 30th November, having suffered considerably from storms and cold weather. The Legislature was to assemble early last month.

The Shasta Republican says: All of California, lying north of Shasta and east of the Coast Range of Mountains, is now covered with an unbroken sheet of snow. On the Trinity Mountains, where the trail from Shasta to Weaverville crosses, there is now about five feet of snow. On the Salmon and Scott Mountains it is eight and ten feet deep. Trinity, Scott and Shasta River Valleys are all covered with several feet of snow. Travel has not altogether ceased across the mountains to the northward, but it has become quite perilous. Few venture upon the trails except express messengers, and others compelled by necessity to come south.

The latest news from Nicaragua is that the Costa Ricans have taken Greytown and all the steamers running on the San Juan river. Walker is considered to be in rather a tight fix.

Latest dates from New York and New Orleans, Jan. 5th.

The United States Supreme Court have come to a decision upon the important questions presented in the case of Dred Scott, recently argued before that tribunal. Judges Taney, of Maryland; Daniel, of Virginia; Wayne, of Georgia; Catron, of Tennessee; Nelson, of New York; and Grier, of Pennsylvania, hold that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the territories, and that the Missouri compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore of no effect. Judges McLean, of Ohio, and Curtis, of Massachusetts, hold that Congress has power over the question of slavery in the territories. The decision will be formally announced in a few days by Chief Justice Taney.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The House Committee on Post Offices have come to the conclusion to recommend that contracts for carrying the mails in ocean steamers shall hereafter be given to the lowest responsible bidders.—*Id.*

The course of Mr. Dubois, the Dutch Minister, who refused to testify in the case of Herbert, has met the disapprobation of his government, and he has therefore been transferred to another post.—*Id.*

Louis Baker, the hero of the Stanwix

Hall tragedy, has been released from imprisonment, bail in five thousand dollars having been previously given in his behalf. Patrick McLaughlin and James Turner were included in the order of release, but they are held in custody to answer another charge.—*Id.*

Mr. Mallory has been re-elected by the Florida Legislature to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.—*Id.*

The trial of Huntingdon, which has occupied the Court of Sessions for a period of thirteen days, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday by the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and Judge Capron, without unnecessary delay, sentenced the culprit to four years and ten months confinement in Sing Sing prison—the longest term allowed by law.—*Id.*

The telegraph informs us of the conviction, in Boston, of William S. Tuckerman, the defaulting treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts, whose aggregate peculations are believed to have reached the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.—*Id.*

Hereafter, on the arrival of the New York mails at Panama, a steamer will be immediately dispatched from the latter port with the mails for Punta Arenas, La Union, Acapulco, and San Jose de Guatemala. The postage to these points for single letters is twenty cents, prepaid.—*Id.*

The United States steam frigate Wabash had arrived at Havana from Aspinwall, with all well on board. Her fine proportions and heavy armament had excited the admiration and astonishment of all beholders.—*Id.*

Col. Thomas F. Hunt, Assistant Quarter Master General United States Army, died at his residence in this city on the 22d December, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.—*N. O. True Delta*.

The country press throughout the South, with the aid of a few telegraphic operators, have been making strenuous efforts to get up a negro insurrection, but we are happy to inform our readers on the Pacific that they have been entirely unsuccessful, and the fears of these alarmists have been unwarranted by the result, and that the thousand and one stories circulated in regard to the rebellion of the servile population of the South have been greatly exaggerated, or altogether unfounded.—*Id.*

Walker has received large additions to his forces during the past two weeks. The steamship Texas left this port on the 27th December for San Juan, with two hundred and fifty recruits for Gen. Walker.—*Id.*

Kansas was remarkably quiet at last accounts, and the sale of the Delaware Reserved lands had been concluded.—*Id.*

The Medical department of the Louisville University, including the library, museum and laboratory, was destroyed by fire on the 31st December.—*Id.*

There is no news from Mexico. On the 26th ult., according to official returns, the sales of church property had amounted to \$17,276,833.

We have one day's later news from Europe. The only important feature is the formal declaration of war by England against Persia. Large forces had been dispatched by sea and land to prosecute the war.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Our correspondent at Madrid states that Gen. Concha had been removed from the governorship of Cuba, and that Gen. Urbistondo, Minister of War, would probably receive the appointment.—*Id.*

The Arctic discovery ship Resolute, so generously tendered by our government to that of Great Britain as a token of the sincere and friendly feelings existing between the two people, had arrived at Portsmouth, England. She was received with a "royal salute," an honor seldom rendered to any vessel. Great preparations were made at Portsmouth to receive the officers of the Resolute in a manner worthy of the British nation and worthy of the gift they brought.—*Id.*

A movement is on foot in Canada to secure the passage of an act in Parliament by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Central Railroad is said to be progressing finely beyond Bolivar, Tenn., in the direction of Jackson. The bridge across the Hatchie river, a fine, substantial structure, has been finished, and the tracklaying commenced on the other side. The grading is completed nearly all the way to Jackson.—*N. O. Delta*.

The Scottish people are about to erect, in the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, a monument to Sir William Wallace, whose name will be ever honored by his countrymen, and by the admirers of courage and patriotism all the world over.

The Isthmus papers publish a protest from Santa Anna, dated at his residence, the village of Turbaco, near Carthagena. In this document he protests against the sale, by government order, of certain properties in Mexico, belonging to him—against the decree of President Comonfort, placing property belonging to him at the disposal of the Supreme Court of Mexico, to satisfy charges made against him (Santa Anna) and tried by said Court, at Comonfort's command; and against the assertion by Comonfort that he paid him (Santa Anna) a part of the purchase of Mesilla. He says that the money received by him was in liquidation of a sacred debt fully recognized by the general treasury of the Republic.

Legislative Proceedings.

We condense the following account of legislative affairs from the Sacramento Union, Senate.

JAN. 16, 1857. Committee reported a bill as correctly engrossed to further extend the act concerning corporations. The bill authorized the incorporation of benevolent societies, and permitted women, married or unmarried, to become incorporators; provided, married women shall not have power to render their husbands liable in any respect without their consent.

Mr. Crosby, (Amer., Siskiyou,) in his remarks upon the above bill, said that he had no objection to the charity of women, but there was a proper field and a proper manner for the exertions of married women, and he did not wish to see them out of their proper sphere. They were the helpmeets of their husbands, and their proper field was at home. Whenever you make them "Mrs. President," or "Mrs. Secretary," you place them in a false position. They should stay at home and nurse their babies—remain in their own clothes, and not put on Bloomers—dispensing their charities at the back doors or the front doors, but doing it modestly and properly. He was for keeping married women from becoming incorporators. Notwithstanding these very sensible remarks, the bill passed.

Mr. Taliaferro moved that the Senate adjourn to meet four days hence, on Tuesday next. He did not design to attend the collations, but business called him to San Francisco.

Mr. Coffroth (Amer., Tuolumne) hoped the Senate would do no such thing. He did not know that it was incumbent on that body to bow to the beck and nod of two persons who happen to have been elected United States Senators, and related an anecdote of a legislative body, which had adjourned over on account of its being Ascension Day, while every member went to a horse-race. The object of this visit was the empty purpose of eating pork and beans and drinking bad sherry wine at the mansions of the two Senators. He spoke of the effect that such an announcement would have upon the people. He hoped the Senate would not stultify itself—would not be derelict to the loud-mouthed professions of reform which had been constantly heard, for the purpose of drinking Gwin's champagne or munching Broderick's "lady-fingers."

JAN. 19th and 20th. No quorum present and no business transacted.

Assembly.

JAN. 16th. Mr. Hall made a report respecting the affairs of the State Treasury. In connection with this subject, Mr. Clark (Amer., Sacramento) said that he had been definitely informed that the money paid the Pacific Express Company, for paying the July interest on the State bonds, amounting to \$124,000, had not been in the State Treasury for months past—that it had been used by the above company for the purpose of buying up gold dust and carrying on extensive speculations. The State Treasurer has hesitated to pay the honest debts of the State, while he was paying this out to the Pacific Express Co., who have been and are using it for their own private profit and speculation. He considered this to be a part of that very system of fraud and swindling by which the State has been so nearly ruined—a part of that system by which scrip-brokers have enriched themselves, by which the honest laborers of the State have been deprived of half their pay, and by which immense sums have been pocketed from the State Treasury. He should like to know what call there was for the payment of this money to any express or banking house four or five months before the interest on our debt became due, and demanded a thorough investigation of the whole proceedings.

Mr. Watkins (Dem., Calaveras) spoke to the same effect as Mr. Hall. He thought that the State Treasurer had palpably violated the law. He would ask, what is the ability of a State Treasurer who, instead of getting a premium for the use of a sum of money for five or six months, actually pays out an exchange?—see our funds dwindling away without profit to any one, except stock jobbers and scrip-brokers? The Treasurer had no legal authority to do as he had done, and he would like to see the whole matter investigated.

A resolution appointing a committee of inquiry having been offered, Mr. Catlin (Amer., Sacramento) would like to amend it by embracing other transactions of like character. For instance, to inquire into the reason why Palmer, Cook & Co. have not returned or accounted for the \$69,000 in cash, which they had from the general fund, and which has been in their possession for more than a year. Also, why it was that the State Treasurer did not institute a suit against this company, or attempt in some way to recover the money? This business of speculating with the funds of the State has been carried on for a long time. He would make no charge of complicity or partnership in this affair, though he would confess that he thought it rather singular that the clerk of the State Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Rowe, happens to be the President of the very company who have been enjoying the use of, and who are responsible for the payment of these funds. Gentlemen might make their own inferences. For five months this express company will have the use of this money, which will bring them \$20,000. He would pro-

duce men that would be willing to pay that amount in hard cash for its use. But these bankers enjoy it for nothing. Not only this, but the Treasurer actually gives them three per cent. "for the privilege of taking charge of it!" There was some purpose in sending out this money so long before it was necessary, and he hoped that it would be thoroughly looked into.

The resolution, amended according to the suggestions of Mr. Catlin, was passed, with instructions to report at an early day.

The chair having received a communication from the California Steam Navigation Company, tendering a free passage to the members of the Legislature to San Francisco on the occasion of the collation offered by the recently elected Senators, Messrs. Gwin and Broderick, and a motion being made that the thanks of the Assembly be given to said company for their invitation, a discussion ensued relative to the propriety of so doing, inasmuch as the company would very naturally expect from them at a future time a *quid pro quo* for past courtesies rendered.

Mr. Irwin (Dem., Placer) plainly stated that when he travelled he paid for it—that the company could possess no claim upon him for the reason that they had franked him to any place, so that when a bill should come up for freight, &c., he could and would vote with a clear conscience, whether for or against.

Mr. Catlin (Amer., Sacramento) said that he did not think that the journals of the House ought to be encumbered with invitations to sailing or dancing parties. If they wish to invite us let them send their invitations individually in the ordinary way. The whole matter was thrown out.

Mr. Covarrubias offered the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas, the Senators and members of the Assembly have been invited by the Senators elect, David C. Broderick and Wm. M. Gwin, to partake of a collation on Monday next, in the city of San Francisco;" Resolved, that this House adjourn to Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

Mr. Stafford (Dem., Placer) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Watkins (Dem., Calaveras) objected to the resolution. He thought that time enough had been spent in paying respect and homage to our Senators.

The preamble having been objected to

Mr. Clark (Amer., Sacramento) said that he was fully satisfied that the resolution would never have been offered but for the invitation which has been extended to the House from the Honorable Messrs. Gwin and Broderick. He hoped, therefore, that those who accepted of the invitation would have the honesty to come forward and acknowledge that they desire the passage of the resolution, in order that they may go down to San Francisco and feast at the expense of these newly elected Senators. It was clear that this was the only motive. The resolution was not concurred in.

JAN. 20th. The House refused to grant leave of absence to parties who, it was presumed, were only off on a tour for their own pleasure.

On a bill being read authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Sacramento river to Washington, Mr. Catlin (Am., of Sacramento,) moved that the bill be printed, stating that bills were being put through by placing them into the hands of Committees and passing them into laws without a proper knowledge of their contents. That thirty to forty bills had already been before the House, and he had endeavored, through the news papers, to keep up some sort of an acquaintance with their proceedings. Oftentimes he was asked for information relative to the proceedings of the House and found himself totally unable to give any answer. The reason was, that bills were not printed. They go to the Committees, and afterward are read through in a hurried manner, at a time when members are apt to be otherwise engaged. If they were printed and laid on each member's desk, they would all know what was going on. He hoped that the Legislature hereafter would see the necessity of having most if not all of their bills printed. He was sure that otherwise they would be entirely unable to tell what was the state of their business. Of the 30 or 40 bills already introduced, he ventured to state not half a dozen members knew what they were, on what subject they legislate, or anything about them.

The Los Angeles Star gives the following list of the names of those persons who have already been executed:

Juan Catabo, alias Juan Sauripa, alias Juan Silva; Francisco, alias Guerro Ardiello; Jose Santos, Diego Navarra, Pedro Lopez, Juan Valenzuela, Jesus Espinosa, Juan Berreyessa, and three others, names unknown.

Besides these, Juan Flores, the captain of the gang, is in custody, awaiting execution; making in all twelve persons, whose lives had been devoted to robbery and murder.

WHEREAS, JOHN POWERS, a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff of Santa Barbara, effected his escape while in consultation with me as counsel. I hereby promise to pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery into the hands of said Sheriff.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

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

VENTA PUBLICA Para Satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1856.

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

Names. Nombres.	Description of Property. Descripción de la Propiedad.	Value thereof. Valor de estos.	Personal Property. Propiedad Personal.	Total Tax. Impuesta Total.
Arellanes, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	\$165	\$500	\$10 81
Ayala, Juan	"	150		2 43 3-4
Ayala, Juan Pablo	"	210	250	7 47 1-2
Belardo, Juan	"	165		2 68
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	1-2 rancho Lompoc and Santa Inez	7,100	500	123 50
Carrillo, heirs of Manuela	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	200	
	1-4 rancho Lompoc and Jonata	4,550		78 81 1-2
Cuirol, Miguel	Lot in Santa Barbara	600		9 75
Demelchior, heirs of Franco.	"	75		131 3-4
Dominguez, Jose Maria	"	50	2	84 1-2
Elwell and Lorenzana, ex-cutors of C. Lorenzana,	Lot in San Buenaventura	550	915	23 80 3-4
Estrada, Jose Antonio	Rancho Las Flores	1,000	100	17 87 1-2
Garcia, Mariano	"	140	3	2 32 1-2
Garcia, Luisa Dominguez	"	75	25	1 62 1-2
Guerra, Jose Antonio de la	Rancho Los Alamos	7,400	2,700	190 12 1-2
Hartnell, heirs of W. E.	Lot in Santa Barbara	1,600		97 50
Hill, Vicente	Rancho Todos Santos	6,000		27 46 1-4
Lewis, William	Vineyard of San Jose	1,500	190	5 93 1-4
Lopez, Mariano Romero de	Lot in Santa Barbara	310	50	5 85
Lopez, Mariano	2 lots in Santa Barbara	220		3 37 1-2
Lorenzana, Felipe	1-2 rancho San Miguel	2,650	1000	60 45
Lugo, Trinidad	Lot in Santa Barbara	70		1 21 3-4
Martin, Thomas	1-2 rancho Jonata	1	90	1 48
Murray, John	1-2 lots in Santa Barbara	50	100	2 43 3-4
Olivas, Juan	Tract near Santa Barbara	500		2 12 1-2
Olivas, Luis	Lot in Santa Barbara	165		2 68 1-4
Ornat, Joaquin	1-7 Rancho Santa Clara	1000	950	31 68 3-4
Ortega, Jose Dolores heirs of	1-2 lot in Santa Barbara	350		5 68 3-4
Ortega, Pedro	"	500	500	16 25
Palacios, Leonor	Lot in Santa Barbara	150		2 43 3-4
Palmer, Joseph	1-2 rancho Jonata	4,000		65 00
Peralta, Pablo	1-2 ex-Mission Santa Ines,	425	978	22 80
Pico, Andres	Lot in San Buenaventura	3,050		96 68 3-4
	1-4 Lompoc and Mission Viejo	1,500		2 43 3-4
	1-4 rancho Jonata	1,000		42 25
Pierre, Eugene	1-2 ex-Mission Santa Ynes	150		3 57 1-2
Rodriguez, heirs of Ygnacio	Lot in San Buenaventura	2,600		2 76 1-4
Romero, Juan	1-2 rancho Conejo	200	20	3 96 1-2
Romero, Pedro	"	200	70	17 55
Ruiz, Juan	"	200	44	58 50
Sanchez, Santiago	"	150	930	1 78 3-4
Santa Barbara, City of	City Lands	3,600		113 92 1-2
Soto, Felix	4 lots in Santa Barbara	500	17,300	55 25
Thompson, A. B.	2 lots in Santa Barbara	5,000		195 00
Thompson, A. B. (Guardian)	Island Santa Rosa	100		32 50
Unknown Owners	Rancho of Siquoc	3,400		45 73 1-4
	Rancho Santa Pabla	12,000		3 25
	Rancho San Pedro	2,000		
Valdez, Ramon	Lot in San Buenaventura	1,000	1,818	
Wilson, John	5 lots in Santa Barbara	200		

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

Value. Valor.	Tax. Impuesta.	Value. Valor.	Tax. Impuesta.
Benvenuto, \$400	\$6 50	Martinez, Luis	200
Botiller, M. O. de	88	Mayen, Antonio	200
Bustamante, Pablo	88	Moore, Thomas	350
Calderon, Manuel	100	Parkinson, George	250
Carrillo, Jose	150	Pico, Francisco	600
Carrillo, Luis	430	Rochine, Jose Maria	500
Cordero, Vicente	600	Sanchez, Jose S.	750
Crabb, S. S.	125	Servin, Froelano	12 18 3-4
Davila & Co.	3,000	Smith, Theodore	70
Escalari, Graciano	100	Thompson, Dixey	2,500
Fimbras, Soledad	100	Tryce, James A.	100
Geyre, William	60	Tuit, Peter	770
Gonzales, Miguel	40	Williams, Albert J.	100
Hartnell, estate of W. E.	3,500		
Haskell, John	50	Delinquents of the year 1855:	
Hoar, E. S.	100	Arata, Gregorio	17 25
Lopez, Jose Maria	100	Post, G. B. & Co.	34 50
Lopez, Teodoro	150	Santa Barbara, January 16th, 1857.	
Lugo, Jose de Gracia	100	RUSSEL HEATH,	
Martinez, Leandro	100	Sheriff.	

New Advertisements.

Great Excitement!
EXTRAORDINARY NEWS!!

JOHN KAYS & CO.,

WISHING to make a change in their business have determined to sell off their new and splendid stock of Goods at unprecedented low prices; in fact, as low as San Francisco wholesale prices, and many articles much less. As proof of the above we give a list of prices of a few of our articles:
Good all-wool Blankets, per pair, \$2.25
Supr " " " \$3.50 to 5.50
Blue Drill, per yard, .12
Flannel, " .25
" Super, " .37 1/2 to .50
Calico, " .10
" extra, " .12 1/2
Brown Sheet, per yard, .10
Fine all-wool Merino, per yard, .75
Men's Pants, per pair, 1.00 to 4.00
" Boots, " 3.00 to 5.00
" Shoes, " 1.00 to 1.50
Ladies' " " 1.00 to 1.50
Sungar, per arroba, (25lbs.) 2.75
Coffee—best quality—6lbs. for 1.00
Starch, (4 1/2 lb) .12 1/2
Good Spurs, per pair, 2.00
Lanterns, each, 1.00
And many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the same low rate of prices.
JOHN KAYS & CO.,
State street.
N. B.—Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. 39 tf

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

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

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

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of JOSE DOLORES ORTEGA, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with vouchers within ten months after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of Eugene Lids, in the city of Santa Barbara.
Santa Barbara, 26th January, 1857.
IGNACIO ORTEGA,
Ex'r of Jose Dolores Ortega.

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

New Advertisements.

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

All carefully selected and of the best quality, which he will sell at a moderate profit.
Besides the above, there will be found in his store a good assortment of articles required by Housekeepers, and also for Agriculturists and Rancheros.
F. J. M. hopes to merit the continued confidence of the public by not only selling goods of the best quality at a moderate rate, but by persevering in the same fair and honorable manner which he flatters himself has heretofore characterized his dealings with the public. Any article guaranteed by him, which should not be as represented, will be taken back and the money refunded.
Or his goods may be used 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

OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite:
CLIPPER schooners
LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;
JULIUS FRIGLE, Captain Garcia;
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hiller;
N. P. ARNO, Captain Hughes
Which will run regular hereafter: as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.
For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.
Proprietor of the Line, N. PIERCE,
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

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.
Mt. Pleasant, January 4th, 1857.
P. H. STOCKNEY.

R. E. RAIMOND,

105 Front street, San Francisco,
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
Merchant, Dealer in Furs, Hides, Produce &c.
From his long experience in the Southern Coast business he is able to offer great facilities to Merchants, Rancheros and others in disposing of Produce, &c., as also the purchasing of Goods. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 15 tf
THOMAS DENNIS, Agent, Santa Barbara.
All business entrusted to him will be attended to (without extra charge) with fidelity and dispatch.

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex steamer Senator and schr. J. S. D. Bailey, among which may be found the following:
Cooking Stoves,
Different patterns;
5,000 yds. Calicoes;
4,000 yds. Shirtings,
Bleached and brown;
Woolen Blankets;
A large assortment of men's ready-made
Clothing;

Carpeting;
Groceries;
Liquors, &c.

We feel confident in asserting that our prices are lower than those of any other store on the Pacific coast.
The proof of this assertion may be had by calling at our store on State street.
JOHN KAYS & CO.

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

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

Important to Farmers

DEALERS IN GRAIN!!!!

SAN BUENAVENTURA MILL!!!!

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

Rancho for Sale.

FOR SALE—The fine farm on the San Buenaventura road, known as the Twelve Mile Ranch, together with the fine House situated thereon, out houses, kitchen, and two large hen houses. Also, ploughs, farming utensils of all kinds, and a new wagon, with a span of good horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, two hundred hens.
The above farm is situated in the Carpinteria, and consists of 160 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.
To any person desiring a home, this is a most desirable residence, and offers an opportunity for a good investment.
The above property will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is about going into other business.
For terms of sale apply to
HENRY J. DALLY,
or to VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Orens's Building, State street.

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

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

Public Notice.

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

Aviso Publico.

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

Pacific Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will 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. 1-1 tf

Notice.

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

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. 15-4f

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

THE GAZETTE.

A Case.

Everybody is familiar with the famous case of Bullum vs. Boatman, reported at length in "the Books," in which bull (an Irish one) of course, went aboard a ferry boat made fast with hay, and chewing up the rope, set the craft adrift and the whole concern floated off down stream—the owner of the boat bringing an action against the proprietor of the bull for damages for its loss, and the owner of the horned "critter" a cross action against the boatman for carrying off the bull.

A knotty case has arisen, in this region. A few nights since, the donkeys, that are well known to our citizens, especially the juvenile portion—and which are possessed of the "freedom of the city" by courtesy, being as hungry, and finding provender as scarce as provisions in the winter of '52, went prospecting, "seeking what they might devour," when, after ruminating some time, they came across a clothes-line, (not the Clothes-Line Telegraph); now, as "Jack" never "crosses the Line" at sea without running a saw—having a regular sea-saw in introducing the green-horns, bound "around the Horn," to Old Neptune; so Jack, on land, strikes a bee line for a good thing. An old donkey who "knew the ropes," and was like unto Fremont's mule, "only more so," or the famous animal of the renowned Squire of Don Quijote, espied the prize, and blowing his horn, he and his followers commenced the attack, and in a short time lined their "innards" with a coating of petti—(we had almost said it, but we won't) and divers unmentionable garments. They not only cleaned the clothes-line of all the clean clothes, but literally "took the rag off the bush," sweeping everything, "rod, hook and line," roping in the whole concern.

Now arises a question for our learned disciples of Themis to settle. The quandary is whether the clothes so safely locked up in the peripatetic hair trunk, safely covered up as they are, can be recovered by an action of replevin—or whether the proper form of action is that of Trespass—breaking the Plaintiff's close, or rather closing in on his clothes-line. Our men "learned in the law" are trying their best to digest this knotty point, and in the meantime the jackasses are trying their best to digest the dry goods.

We asked the opinion of the learned disciple of Confucius, who fills the double office of Chinese Translator to the Citizen office, and the getter-up of linen, but he shook his head like a regular Mandarin, and remarked—"Jack-ass eaty Melican shirt—belly good—belly good!"—Sierra Chit—

LANGUAGE OF FINANCE. Finance has a language of its own. Its thieves are not thieves, but defaulters. Having more notes afloat than means to pay them, is being short of currency; the world calls it poverty and insolvency. Pawning is hypotheication, shinning and borrowing is financing. Swindling is over-operating; taking men's and women's money to keep safely, and squandering it, or losing it in speculation, is suspending. Loaning out other people's money is accommodation. Paying out doubtful issues in redeeming their own, is retiring circulation. Embezzlement is extending liabilities. Stealing state or government bonds is an over-issue; and managing a bank well is contriving to make somebody, not interested, furnish means to keep the bank upon. Finance has a smooth business name for almost every act relating to money—its safe-keeping, disbursement and prompt payment; the reverse of which in a private individual, is called by harsh Saxon names, such as found in bills of indictment and penal statutes. The votaries of finance never steal; they overdraw. They are never poor, though often "very close." They never refuse to pay honest debts; they suspend. The commercial history of this country for the past twenty-five years is a history of financing—not only or chiefly bankers, nor even by brokers; but by a class of adventurers, who have seized upon these capacities to shroud designs of plunder under technical names.

An anecdote is told of Finney, the revivalist, and a canal, to the following effect:

He was "holding forth" in Rochester, and in walking along the canal one day, came across a boatman, who was swearing furiously. Marching up, he confronted him, and rather abruptly asked:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting man innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat Johnny Sands.

"No, sir, you are not," continued Finney. "You are going to hell faster than a canal boat can carry you."

The boatman looked at him with astonishment for a minute, and then returned the question:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"No, sir, you are going right into the canal!"

And suiting the action to the word, he took Finney in his arms and tossed him into the murky waters, where he would have drowned, had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

The man who "couldn't stand it any longer," has taken a seat and is now comfortable.

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," as the boy said when he could not recite his lesson.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

A new Mormon dance, says the Sacramento Union, has been lately introduced in Carson Valley, which tickles the fancy of the Gentiles much, and is all the rage. It is so arranged that each gentleman can have two ladies for his partners, and is denominated the "Mormon Cotillion, or Heaven upon Earth."

Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory and pearls, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from a human censor. Fancy again the fun of tucking themselves up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of the summer air, nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to eating your bed-clothes.

Ka-nosh, the Corn Creek Chief, says the Deseret News, has a good house and household furniture, outbuildings, horses, cattle, wagons, seventy bushels of wheat threshed and stored, and plenty of vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, which the worms destroyed. Ka-nosh's rapid advancement in the scale of civilization is due, in addition to his own inherent energy, intelligence and anxiety to improve, to the pacific policy so wisely advocated by the Hon. G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and so ably counseled and carried out by his Excellency Brigham Young, Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent; and it proves the efficacy of the patience and good example exercised by the whites, accompanied with timely encouragement, good usage and reasonable assistance.

A call upon the "Authors, Editors and Publishers of Boston and vicinity," to meet at the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Society, and consult upon the question of raising \$100,000 for the "Aid of Freedom in Kansas," resulted in—nothing. What more insane project could be formed than the raising of \$100,000 by "Authors, Editors, etc.," for any thing?

The Illinois Central Railroad Co. have realized enough from the grant of public land by Congress to build their road, and still have \$20,000,000 worth remaining. The road cost \$25,000,000.

We like fat people—good, jolly, laughing, broad-visaged fat people. We love fat women, fat boys, fat babies, fat purses, a fat job, fat every thing. Fatness is a big sign of health. Fat men are never treacherous, fat women are not sharp-tongued, fat boys are not mischievous, fat babies are always good; in fine, fat people are the kindest and therefore the most popular. Commend us to fat people.

What is an old bachelor like? "A knife without a fork—a bottle without a cork," as the old song says. Franklin hits it better—"The odd half of a pair of shears." Ye gods! what a comparison; and adds, "fit only to scrap a trencher." Worse and worse. In England they tax bachelors. Wery proper. Wise government.

A girl who became tired of single blessedness thus wrote to her intended: "Dear Bill, come rite off if you're comin' at all. Edward Kelderman is insisint' that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I can't hold out much longer."

There is now residing at Drytown, Amador county, a mechanic who was once employed six months by Brigham Young to make baby cradles! A positive fact, and not to be wondered at, considering the size of Brigham's family. He has now seventy-five wives. Making cradles at Salt Lake is a splendid business.

A little boy, while writhing under the age, was told to rise up and take a powder which had been prepared for him. "Powder, powder!" said he, raising himself on one elbow, and putting on a smile, "mother, I ain't a gun."

A Quaker, overhearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering and needing his assistance, dryly observed to him, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

A quiet exposition of truth has a better effect than a violent attack on error. Truth extirpates error as grass extirpates weeds, by working its way into their place and leaving them no room to grow.

The public debt of the United States amounts to \$30,963,000, all of which might be paid within the present year without embarrassing the public service.

A California paper says: "We have the best authority for stating that the sudden return of Lola Montez from Australia to California was caused by her knowledge of the fact that James Buchanan is a bachelor."

No one has more enemies in the world than an upright and sensible man, disposed to take things for what they are, and not for what they are not.

The first Protestant colony in the new world was planted under the auspices of the French admiral Caligni, upon an island in the bay of Rio Janeiro, in 1555.

Among the prominent benevolent objects of the day we perceive the call for the formation of a society for the amelioration of the condition of women with snoring husbands.

A man who is furnished with arguments from the mint, will convince his antagonist much sooner than one who draws them from reason and philosophy.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

100,000 FRUIT TREES,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIG—White Smyrna.

CURRIANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.

RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Fastolfe.

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

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,

Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT, 32 3m

99 Davis street, San Francisco.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

MRS. A. S. HALEY,

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

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

Our motto—We strive to please. 34 1m

34 1m

Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Etc.,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

PORTE MONNAIES; Playing Cards; Horn Dressing Combs;

Shell Dressing Combs;

India Rubber Combs;

Ladies' Back Combs;

Pocket Cutlery;

Scissors;

Bowie Knives;

Whalebones;

Perfumery;

Razors and Razor Strops;

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes;

Indian Beads;

Letter Paper;

Pass Books;

Shot Pouches;

Percussion Caps;

Gold and Silver Laces;

Gold and Silver Stars;

Gold Scales;

Gold Bags;

Gauntlets;

Buck Gloves;

Elastic Belts;

Dress Buttons;

LACER, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.

Ladies' Collars, Habits and Cuffs;

White Goods;

Linen Cambrics;

Linen Lawns;

Tartanons;

Ladies' Corsets;

Hosiery;

Woolen Yarn;

Woolen Coats;

Knitting Cotton;

Zephyr Wool;

Sewing Cotton;

Marshall's Thread;

Bonnet Ribbons;

Taffeta and Satin Ribbons;

Velvet Ribbons;

Bonnet Silks and Satins;

Artificial Flowers;

Feathers;

Plain and Figured Cap Nets;

Blonde Laces and Edgings;

Lace Mitts and Gloves;

Silk and Lisle Gloves;

Cravats and Handkerchiefs;

Neck Ties;

Sewing Silk;

Embroidery and Saddlers' Silk.

.....ALSO.....

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

JONES, TOBIN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers,

N. E. corner Sansome and Sacramento sts,

18-2m San Francisco.

City Hotel.

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

The Rooms are well furnished and convenient.

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

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

LOUIS LEFEBRE, 1-3 tf

Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON or about the 4th instant, from the Montecito, a light bay, medium sized, California Horse, branded with the letters of Juan Sanchez and N. A. Den—white hind feet, and a small white spot in the forehead, had shoes on fore feet when last seen.

Any person giving information concerning, or delivering said horse at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

Notice.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, Potrero Rancho, Carpantera, on the 21st ult., a white HORSE, without any brand. The owner can have the horse by proving property and paying charges. Apply to C. J. PALMATRE, on the rancho, or at the store of M. Miner, in this city. 33 tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

To Druggists.
THE
"FLOWER OF THE WEST."
WE have just received a large invoice of this invaluable remedy. For Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague and Isthmus Fever it is a sure, certain and permanent cure.

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

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 Oregon.

First Premium Again.

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

DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES,

again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

We have purchased the patent right of cutting Ambrotypes for this State, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size.

I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogs," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

STORY, BRO. & CO.

Have for sale at 107 Clay street, San Francisco,

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in cases and blubs;

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 and carriage painters;

Tieman's Putty, in bladders;

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

BRUSHES—ex "Hollander."

Adams' O. K. and ex Paint, Whitewash, Sluice,

Counter, Patent Scrub, Napoleon, Horse and Hotel

Boat Brushes; also, Lyon's Tool and Feather Dusters,

Artist Brushes, Colors and Mixers.

VALIN ISHES—ex "Florence Nightingale."

Direct Importation from London—

The attention of Coach Painters is called to Noble

and Hoare's celebrated English Hard Drying, Wearing

body and Elastic Carriage Varnishes.

Japan and Japaners' Gold Size.

Plain and Ornamental, Stained and Enamelled Glass

3m

3m

E. S. COOPER, M. D.,

SURGEON,

Office at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopaedic

Infirmary,

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical Operations Free to patients presenting themselves at the Clinics, on Wednesdays

and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the City and Pacific Coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary

on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 30-3m

L. P. FISHER'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

IRON BUILDING,

Opposite Pacific Express Office, up stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

solicited for the following named Papers:

Sacramento Union;

Daily Times, Sacramento;

San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;

Marysville Herald;

Nevada Journal;

Sonora Herald;

Columbia Gazette;

Mountain Democrat, Placerville;

Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;

Shasta Courier;

Mariposa Gazette;

Yreka Union;