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THE GAZETTE.

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Objections to the Present Constitution.

We copy the following objections to the Constitution from the report of the Senate Committee urging upon the Legislature the propriety of passing a bill recommending the people to vote for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution at the next election:

1st. That our Constitution was adopted before the real condition and wants of the country had been fully developed and made known, and consequently must, from the very nature of things, be less complete and beneficial than one which could be prepared with our present experience.

2d. That it imposes no checks upon the enormous sums which the Legislature can allow its favorites in the different counties, under the guise of official services, whereby public offices are made the objects of speculation or profit, rather than the mere performance of public duties.

3d. That it does not restrain a few citizens in the Legislature from selling or otherwise disposing of any or all of the public domain or property of the State, at such time and upon such terms as they may see fit to adopt, without being required in any case whatever to previously advise the people of their intentions, or to give them an opportunity to express their wishes with regard to the disposition of their property.

4th. That it enables the Legislature to create whole counties without allowing them one Representative in the Assembly, and limits the entire legislative representation of the State to a small number of individuals, not exceeding, perhaps, one-half of the number which the public interests and security demand, at the present time, and being comparatively much less than is allowed in every State in the Union, whilst the gross sum now paid to the members of the Legislature need not be at all increased by doubling their numbers.

5th. That it allows officers to be appointed by the Executive who ought to be elected by the people, and allows the Legislature, by a mere majority vote, to create new offices (however unnecessary) and fix the compensation of the incumbents.

6th. That it allows the Legislature to fix the pay of its own members without any limitation to the amount.

7th. That it allows the Legislature to continue in session for such length of time, less than a year, as it sees fit, and at the same compensation during the whole period.

8th. That it allows the Legislature at each session to employ as many officers, clerks, attaches and servants as it chooses, and fix their compensation, whereby such numbers have been employed, and at such rates as to annually cause an expense nearly equaling the whole sum paid to the members of both houses of the Legislature.

9th. That it imposes no checks whatever upon the sums which the Legislature may expend, and order to be expended, under the head of contingencies; whereby, through this and the other powers referred to, the expenses of the government are at least three times greater than there is any actual necessity for.

10th. That it leaves the entire finances of the State under the complete control of the Legislature, without any constitutional check, system or regulation whatever, leaving all the different funds to be thrown into confusion; the moneys in one fund (however sacred the trust) to be borrowed and expended through another fund; and appropriations of property to one fund, for some specified object, to be taken by some other fund, at such price and upon such terms as a majority of a few persons, being the members of the Legislature, may see fit to direct; and in this and other ways leaving the whole finances of the State continually upon a hazard.

11th. That it does not restrain the Legislature from passing purely local and private bills, of no public utility or advantage, whereby its sessions have been uselessly prolonged, the public expenses unnecessarily increased, and the doors of the Legislature thrown open to invite partial, personal and corrupt legislation.

12th. That it does not create a direct responsibility between each individual legislator and those whom he undertakes to represent; making no provision for as many Senatorial and Assembly Districts as there are members of each in the Legislature, whereby each neighborhood or certain number of citizens could have their own separate representatives, and the vote of each citizen would be made to count equally towards making

up the legislative representation of the country.

13th. That its plan for punishing official misconduct in District Judges, and other inferior State officers, only by indictment in the Assembly, and a judgment agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the Senate, is contrary to Democratic principles, enormously expensive, wholly unnecessary, and against public policy.

14th. That its provisions concerning the sacred rights of the people, to have all their cases tried by juries, have proved to be defective, and in consequence the Supreme Court has annulled a long-established law of this State, and decided that the people are not entitled to trial by jury in a very large class of civil cases, which it calls chancery cases; and that all such cases are to be tried only before one man, who is to act as both judge and jury; whereby not only is the right of trial by jury invaded to an extent that is dangerous in this country, but the Supreme Court itself usurps a new power, and assumes the right to pass upon the facts as well as the law, in any cases which it shall please to designate by a particular name.

15th. That its provisions, requiring that "all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation" is not merely useless, but seriously injurious, interfering as it does with the passage of laws of a general nature, to operate differently in different counties, according to their several different wants and necessities.

16th. That it permits each House of the Legislature to determine the elections of its own members, without any qualification of such right; whereby the people can be defeated in their own choice of a representative, and in spite of their own wishes another can be elected in his place whenever a majority of the House to which he is elected may see fit, upon partisan or any other grounds, to exercise this power.

17th. That it prohibits any revision or amendment of a law, without re-passing and re-printing the whole of the revised law or section amended, whereby the public expenses are greatly increased, without any necessity or actual public advantage.

18th. That it bestows upon only one man, and without any restraint or qualification, the monarchical power (more absolutely than is at present vested in the English Crown,) of granting reprieves and pardons to criminals, after they have been duly and lawfully convicted by the unanimous approval of courts and juries.

19th. That it creates a Bureau of Education to be presided over by an independent officer, without making any provisions (in relation to the grandest object of human politics) rendering such an officer necessary, and without limiting the term of his office within reasonable and consistent bounds.

20th. That it requires all laws, decrees, regulations and provisions, which from their nature require "publication," to be published in the Spanish language, whereby a great expense is unnecessarily entailed upon the country, without the power of diminishing it, so as only to comply with what our Spanish population really require in relation to this subject.

21st. That it does not effectually prohibit the Legislature from contracting civil debts or liabilities, without the previous consent of the people who pay them; nor restrain its vile powers of funding liabilities illegally and unjustifiably contracted, and thus forcing debts upon the people which they never assented to, nor were benefited by, nor were under any obligation to pay, either legal or moral.

22d. That it throws difficulties in the way of revising and changing the Constitution, which are unnecessary, impolitic and inconsistent with the principles upon which the government is founded.

That all this enumeration of defects to our Constitution will be agreed to by every one, is not pretended; but when taken in connection with the defects of our judicial system, and other numerous and equally important defects well known to exist, and not here referred to, enough valid objections will be admitted by all to at least fully justify the conclusion to which your Committee have unanimously arrived, that it "is necessary to revise and change the entire Constitution."

The London Times, in an article on Yankee locomotion, says:

Whenever you see him, the Yankee, he is going over the ground as fast as he can. And whatever the motive may be, whether pleasure or profit, it is the same. In Europe he is a pale and breathless sight, always in rapid transition, as if a ghost were pursuing him, insatiably pursuing stages as if his life depended on the sum total at the end of the week. Emigrate—emigrate is the word. Placeards, advertisements, subscription lists invite the settler and promise him a life. Free State settlers for Kansas, Slave State settlers for Kansas, here are your tickets, apply at such an office.

Our Law Makers,

Or, Scenes in Washington, Indiana and Illinois.

We have had hard times here in California with our politicians, our office-seekers and our office-holders. Nevertheless, we think that a perusal of the following will convince any incredulous persons that in comparison with our Eastern neighbors we are holding our own remarkably well.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS. On the 9th of January, in the House of Representatives at Washington, the clerk read an editorial from the New York Times which charged members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Minnesota land bill in the connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart.

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from that city to the Times. If the editor was in possession of the facts he therein charges, he should substantiate them before a committee of this House, that the members who may be guilty of such conduct, should be known to the country. He concluded by offering the following:

Whereas, certain statements have been published, charging members of the House with entering into a corrupt combination, for the purpose of passing and preventing the passage of certain measures now before Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate the said charges, and that the committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary on the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

Paine—I scarcely know whether I ought to say anything or not; I know nothing about any letter nor his journal; I know nothing about any communication made to it; I know not how he obtained the information; I know not whether it is true or false; but I do know that there has been a proposition made in the House by a member of the House, on the subject. (Sensation and cries of "Who is he? Expose him!") I shall not name the gentleman. (Cries of "Down in front; stand out of the aisle, we can't see.") I shall mention no member by name. (A voice, "You ought to do it.") It was with feelings of indignation when I heard the proposition. (Impatient demands of "What was it? Tell it.") The reason why I did not announce it to the House was, that pending the organization of this body when a member rose in his place and stated that a fellow member had directly made an attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker, the only credit he received was to be laughed at; and it was charged that he did not accept the proffered bribe because there was no such profitable place to be had. I say distinctly, there is not a want of truth in the allegation contained in the Times article. A distinct proposition was made to me by a member of this House in regard to the Minnesota land bill, and that fifteen hundred dollars would be given in consideration of a vote for that bill. If the proposed committee shall be raised, and I am called upon as a witness, I shall give my evidence.

The resolution, after further debate, was adopted.

A DEADLOCK IN INDIANA. The Indianapolis Journal of January 15th gives the following report relative to legislative proceedings in Indiana:

The Senate yesterday morning was the scene of a very unusual and interesting contest. For four hours the lobbies were crowded, and the bar of the Senate was overflowed with anxious spectators. The whole interest of the U. S. Senatorial election, and of the entire session, seemed crowded into that brief space. The excitement, though never trespassing the bounds of order, was deep, and stern and menacing language frequent. That our readers may appreciate the position of the parties in the singular scene fully, we will state its origin, and the causes that made it so important. Two seats in the United States Senate will be vacant before the next session of the Legislature. To nullify the infamous conduct of the democratic party two years ago, and prevent a misrepresentation of the State for six years by pro-slavery Senators, the opposition party have resolved that there shall be no election. But three seats in the State Senate were contested. If the republican claimants were refused admission, the parties would be balanced, and the casting vote of the democratic President would give that party a majority, practically. Consequently the decision of the question as to the admission of these three Senators would be, really, a decision of the United States Senatorial election.

At the usual time Mr. Willard took the chair, having been in the Senate chamber

for an hour previous, apparently apprehending that the opposition would resort to some such expedient. At the same time the republicans appointed Mr. Burke, of Wayne, President *pro tem.*, and proceeded to organize. The districts were called and the opposition Senators came forward and were sworn in by Judge Gookins. On the democratic side the districts were called and the Senators of that party were sworn in by Mr. Willard. Neither party would recognize the organization of the other. Mr. Burke, sitting at the side of Mr. Willard, put the question and directed the proceedings of the opposition side, and Mr. Willard did the same for the other portion. Both parties went into the election of officers, and went through with it. Each one had a clerk, and it was ludicrous sometimes to hear them calling their rolls and receiving responses at the same time. Until their fragmentary organizations were perfected, there was no debating or speaking. Each party seemed bent on going straight ahead and breaking down the other. But after the officers were elected they had to talk, and then came charges, explanations and threats. The democratic Senators charged that the opposition were acting unconstitutionally and outrageously. Messrs. Murray, Cravens, Suit and Yaryan proved that there was nothing unconstitutional about it, that no law regulated the organization, and that until within a few years back, the duty of organizing the Senate was imposed upon the former Secretary and upon the Secretary of State, and that the Lieutenant Governor had nothing to do with it but sit on his chair and see it done. The opposition Senators explained the reason of their course, and declared their determination to adhere to it to the last, if they were not given reasonable assurances that no outrage should be perpetrated. Mr. Willard declared that the reports alluded to were false so far as he was concerned, that he had resolved to swear in Messrs. Bobbs and Rice, and had not come to any conclusion as to Mr. Cooper's case. This declaration put another face upon matters, and the republicans, after some further debating, agreed to adjourn and talk the affair over during the recess.

At half-past two o'clock the "two houses" of the Senate met again, and it was evident that a better feeling prevailed. Mr. Willard ordered the Clerk to call the districts, and requested the Senators as called to come up and be sworn by Judge Gookins. The call was finished; Messrs. Bobbs and Rice were sworn in with the rest; Mr. Burke left his seat, and the long agony was over. The opposition now had a reliable majority, and could receive Mr. Cooper at any time. During the whole time there was an eager throng watching from the lobbies, and occasionally their applause was vehement, and we must say, out of place. When Mr. Yaryan declared that if the purpose that he had heard of was to be executed by the democrats, he and all of his side would "eat, sleep and live in the Senate chamber, before they would consent to give way," there came a yell that fairly shook the dome.

As soon as the Senate was organized, Mr. Murray moved the admission of Mr. Cooper. There was a good deal of factious opposition made to this motion, but it carried. Mr. Willard swore in Mr. Cooper, and the republicans had carried their point fully and secured every man.

BIG ROW IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from Springfield, Illinois, January 5th, says:

This morning an outrageous and at the same time an amusing scene occurred in the House of Representatives. It took place in this way: Nearly all the members being present, they proceeded to organize the House, in the usual way, by electing a Speaker, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tempore.* The person chosen for Speaker *pro tem.*, was Mr. Dougherty, of Union; for Clerk, J. C. McConnell; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Tevis Greathouse, of Fayette. The Speaker and Clerk took their seats. At this time Mr. Bridges, the Clerk of the former House, made his appearance and declared himself the presiding officer of the House until it was regularly organized, and protested against the proceedings of the members in electing a Speaker and other officers. The members paid very little attention to him—inasmuch as they had an intimation as to the course he intended pursuing—and went on with the business. The Speaker then directed the Clerk *pro tem.* to call the roll of the House and see how many persons were present. Mr. Bridges again protested, called the Speaker to order, declared himself the presiding officer, and demanded that the members address him. The Speaker several times called Mr. Bridges to order, and Mr. Bridges again called the Speaker to order. Every one began to be somewhat excited in this stage of proceeding. Mr. Arnold, of Chicago, commenced making a speech for the purpose of sustaining Bridges, and here we will proceed *verbatim et literatim*:

Mr. Arnold—Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a few remarks.

Speaker—Does the gentleman recognize me as Speaker?

Arnold—No, sir.

Speaker—Then the gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll.

Bridges—I protest. I have my rights here and intend to maintain them. I am presiding officer of this house and intend to maintain my rights.

Speaker—Order.

Bridges—I call you to order, sir.

Logan—Mr. Speaker, I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms, *pro tem.*, be instructed to take Mr. Bridges out of the House, if he persists in his course.

Bridges—I call you to order, sir.

Logan's motion being seconded, and the question being put and carried, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to show Mr. Bridges the door.

Mr. Greathouse, Sergeant-at-Arms, walked up to Mr. Bridges, and politely informed him that he was directed to show him out. Bridges told him to keep his hands off or he would get hurt. The Sergeant with a bow, laid his hand on the gentleman's shoulder, and Bridges made an effort to put his knuckles into the Sergeant's fat face. Then followed a scene which, as the novel writers say, "beggars description." Bridges battled with all his might, and indeed I must accord to him the credit, if credit is the proper term, of evincing throughout the whole transaction a pluck that was worthy of a better cause. The Sergeant did not appear to have a wish to do any harm to his belligerent adversary, but he was determined he should go out of the House; and out he did go, the before mentioned officer dragging the aforesaid usurper by the collar, the latter kicking and splurging, while several members were at his back, boosting him in the direction of the door, where the offender made his exit. I am gratified to be able to state that no bones were broken and no noses tapped; the principal damage being to Bridges' coat and standing collar and to the Sergeant's embroidered shirt bosom. I apprehend that both gentlemen were somewhat fatigued after the tussle. At any rate they breathed as though they were tired.

Five or six assistant Sergeant-at-Arms were then appointed to keep order, and the House proceeded to business. After the members had been sworn in, the House adjourned until 8 o'clock this afternoon.

This is one of the most disgraceful affairs that ever occurred in our State, and by far the most impudent. Such a thing as the old Clerk organizing the new House of Representatives was never before heard of in this State, and Mr. Bridges himself knew that he had no such authority, for he himself had been appointed, two years ago, Clerk, *pro tempore*, and after the House was organized he was elected Clerk for the session. We think Mr. Arnold is reprehensible for trying to sustain him in his outrageous course.

It is supposed that the object of Bridges and his Black Republican confederates, in pursuing this course, was that they might exclude two Democratic members whose seats are contested, and by this means have a majority when they came to elect a permanent Speaker, but they failed.

Really, after such legislative transactions in our sister States, we shall begin to think that our legislative halls present quite a model of good order in comparison with some others that "we read about."

VIGILANCE AT LOS ANGELES. A few days since we maintained that in great emergencies, occasioned by lawlessness, a community is competent to protect and right itself; that retributive justice is as often administered properly by the people as the criminal courts, and that it is a wrong policy to encumber society with numerous official detectives of wrong. We have been amply sustained in this view by the citizens of Los Angeles. A number of men, most of them escaped convicts, organized a joint stock company for the purpose of plundering and murdering the inhabitants. A Sheriff and others, officers of the law, were sent in pursuit, but the desperadoes killed them. The authorities petitioned the government for aid, in money, to suppress the evil. It was granted, but before it reached Los Angeles the people had quietly assembled, formed armed companies, searched the mountains, captured every one of the offenders, given them a trial, and administered the only proper punishment, that of death. This done, usual occupations were resumed and peace and security reigned. The lounging process of law would have managed differently: the culprits would have been placed in charge of a comrade at San Quentin, where they might stay so long as it suited them and again go forth to murder and to rob. They are out of the way now, and who regrets their fate? Who says they did not receive justice?—*Sac. Age.*

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.

Carpieteria.....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 5, 1857.

Yesterday was the Fourth day of March, a day of some importance in American Annals when it brings to a close the official term of one Government Administration, and installs into office new Representatives. Yesterday, Franklin Pierce, who has been our President for the last four years, took a farewell leave of his high position, and James Buchanan was duly inaugurated to the same office, the most eminent that the people of this country can give to the man of their choice.

With the departure of Franklin Pierce it is proper to review his past administrative career, which, would space permit, we would cheerfully attempt, *in extenso*.

When Mr. Pierce was elected, the common cry was, "Who is Pierce?" and many persons throughout his official term have always denominated him as a sort of "milk and water" President. We believe that notwithstanding all that has been said against the honorable gentleman, we have just reason to congratulate ourselves on the general prosperity and advancement of the United States during his administration. We have been at peace with the world. Commerce and agriculture have thrived. The insidious wiles of a foreign kingdom, together with the plotting schemes of anarchists and freebooters at home, have been checked with a firm hand. Above all, Mr. Pierce has adhered to his avowed maxim defined at his inauguration to office, that he would at all hazards "stand by the Constitution." The Constitution of this Government is the *Magna-Charta* of our political rights, and if our future Presidents firmly adhere to the same motto they will, like their worthy predecessors who adopted the same maxim as the true guide to their political career, deserve well of their countrymen.

With a respectful farewell to the late Representative of the People, we hail the advent of the newly elect, trusting that our faith in the same wise and beneficial policy which has ever governed the Democratic choice of Americans will not be misplaced in James Buchanan.

New Gold Discovery!

Captain Peabody, who arrived in this port on the 3rd inst., relates the following:

On the 1st instant, some men who are temporarily sojourning on Anacapa island, observing what they thought to be good indications of gold in one of the ravines in the island, brought down to the beach a bucketful of the earth and prospected it. The result verified their anticipations, yielding over \$2 in gold dust and about 4 ounces of copper ore. There were twelve pieces of gold, one of the specimens being quite large, and supposed to be worth about \$2. Capt. P. showed us the specimen, and it is the genuine "oro" and no mistake. For the further information of our readers, we will state that the island of Anacapa is composed, definitely speaking, of three islands, all in close proximity to each other, the middle one being the largest. The gold was found on the main or central island, about twelve feet from the sea-beach. On these islands there is neither wood nor fresh water, and they are only frequented for seal oil and abalone shells. We are making arrangements to dispatch a special reporter to the "new diggings," in a chartered steamer, who will keep us posted in regard to the yield of the new gold mines. The truth of the above report can be relied on.

We regret to announce the demise of a very interesting little child, the daughter of H. B. Blake, Esq. While left alone in a room, her clothes accidentally caught fire, and when the discovery was made, were still burning. The left side and arm were blistered from the heat, but at the time her condition was not considered very serious. Although not apparently suffering from severe pain, death eventually ensued.

A monster Sea Otter was shot and captured on Anacapa island a short time since, which measured 6 feet and 7 inches from the nose to the tip of the tail, and 3 feet "amidships." The skin is valued at \$40.

The New Artesian Well.

In reply to our statements last week respecting the discontinuance of this enterprising project, we have received a communication from the Rev. Bishop Amat, which gives more definite information in regard to the temporary suspension of the work. The Reverend gentleman says:

"Knowing the interest you have taken in the artesian well which has been commenced in our city, and convinced of the great benefits which will devise upon our community at large, if it can be continued to a happy termination, I beg leave to inform you that there must be some other 'cause' for discontinuing the work than that mentioned in your last number. If the work was commenced on other people's property, it was not continued long without being assured by the proprietor that the land would be secured and deeded to the Artesian Well Society as soon as it would be empowered to receive the property and possess it; and there was no difficulty whatever in 'coming to terms,' for the same proposed by them were accepted by the proprietor. So, in my humble opinion, there is neither evident carelessness on one side, nor difficulty whatever on the other."

We should infer from what the Bishop says that there was no reason whatever for the suspension of the scheme, and yet the work was stopped for the "cause why" which we before mentioned, at least we heard so. We gave no names last week, but we will here take occasion to say that we have by no means found fault with the Bishop, for the reason that after the well had been bored to a considerable depth, that it was then ascertained to be upon his property. He certainly is not to blame for that, for we understand that he was absent from the city at the time the work was commenced. It was the intention we believe that the well should be bored upon land granted to the Artesian Company by the city, in consideration of the prosecution of the enterprise, and if this is true, there was plainly enough "carelessness and guess-work" in locating it on land which afterward proved to be the property of a private citizen. We do not know what person or persons should be held accountable for the neglect. Whoever he or they are, we think censure is deserved for the reason above given. We are obliged to the Bishop for his explanatory communication, and trust that all things relative to the continuance of the good work have now been satisfactorily arranged, and we hope that it will now be prosecuted to a successful termination.

We have received another communication relative to the above subject, which we are compelled to defer publishing for lack of room.

Our School Funds.

In reply to our enquiries last week upon the above subject, we have received the following communication, which thus far is quite satisfactory. The reason that has been given us for the omission quoted in the State School Fund Report is, that the report from this county was forwarded to the State Superintendent at a somewhat late day:

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Santa Barbara, Feb. 26th, 1857.
EDITOR GAZETTE.—*Sir*: In part answer to an article in to-day's Gazette, headed "Our School Funds," allow me to state that by the last steamer from the north I received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a draft on the Controller of State for the sum of \$1,351 35, being the amount due this county according to apportionment, from the State School Fund for the 2nd half of the year 1856; and that the draft will be forwarded to Sacramento for collection by express in the steamer of to-morrow.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
RAYMUNDO CARRILLO,
Tesoroero del Condado.

DEL NORTE. An Act passed the Assembly converting a new county out of Klamath county, under the designation of "Buchanan." In the Senate, "Del Norte" was substituted for the term Buchanan, for the reason that that phrase was more in consonance with the pleasing and harmonious names generally bestowed thus far upon the counties in this State. This substitute was afterward confirmed by the Assembly, and Crescent City was made the judicial seat of the county.

We like the change adopted. There is no State in the Union that can boast of more euphonic county, town, and river appellations than California; and we should like an adherence to the well established precedents in this respect.

In New York city, on the 18th of December, the thermometer stood at 2 degrees below zero. In Watertown, Mass., same day, the mercury in the thermometer congealed at 37 deg. below zero.

California Ghouls.

Our patrons have read that both the State Treasurer and the State Controller have been publicly impeached for official malfeasance. We believe that, for wholesale swindling and robbery, this State has thus far been without a parallel. From the time that the Territory was hurriedly converted into a State to the present, what a picture of corruption is presented. First we have the conversion of an unconstitutional debt; the Indian war swindling; unconstitutional monopolies; a peripatetic Capitol; the big San Francisco water lot swindle and humbug; the absconding *Honest* Harry Meiggs; the general burst-up of Robinson & Co., Wright, Adams & Co., and Page, Bacon & Co.; the departure of I. C. Woods, a la Meiggs; the A. A. Cohen swindle, and Adams & Co.'s Receivers' swindles generally; the big gift lottery swindles; the ocean steamers' swindles; the Palmer, Cook & Co. swindles, defaults and humbuggery; the State Prison swindles; the Post Office swindles; the private coinage swindle and robbery, *id est genus omnes*; and now we wind up beautifully with the big State Treasury swindle and grab game to the tune of \$124,000. If ever any people have been rode over rough shod by ignorant, brawling, gambling, wicked, corrupt, vile, licentious, depraved, lying, thieving, vicious and dishonest office seekers, office holders, shoulder striking, banking and loafing men and business and political blood suckers, that people are the Californians. Talk about the people governing themselves! Pshaw! They are at this very moment kicked, bullied over, cajoled, wheedled, befogged and behumbled by just such men that we have briefly described above, until "the dear people" can't really say, half the time, whether they are a-foot or on horseback, whether they stand on their head or their heels, but with a sort of stupid wonderment, with open mouths, they hear of all this rottenness and corruption that pervades business and society here, each swindle and default exceeding, if possible, in wickedness and hideousness, its predecessors, until nothing can surprise them, they only exclaiming, "well, what next," and just as readily as before obey the bit, the whip and spur of the hounds that drive them where they will. What an enviable fame have we not achieved thus far! How spotless our reputation! how excellent our character! In business, honesty; in delegated power violating not our most sacred oaths, we stand before the world the model people of a model State—gentle as lambs and harmless as sucking doves.

Agriculture vs. Mining.

On the 4th ultimo a proposed "Act to protect the owners of growing crops and other property in the mining region" was discussed by the Senate. Mr. Coffroth, (Amer., Tuolumne) opposed the bill for the reason that its provisions did not meet with the approval of his mining constituents. He said that in the mines it was not uncommon for men to plow large tracts of mining ground an inch deep or so, put a brush fence around it, costing from \$1 to \$2 per ten rods, or perhaps for a quarter of a mile, and this piece of land they call "cultivated," and are in the habit of requiring miners who may desire to mine within the enclosure to give them bonds in heavy amounts for any damage they may do. That such men could only be considered and were in fact "speculators," and hoped that a bill sustaining them in such deeds could not be sustained. That the best policy was to let the miners remain free, and permit them to make their own laws under the act of '51.

Well said and to the point. We consider the views of Mr. Coffroth to be correct in this matter. He states the truth, and no agriculturist in the mining region should be allowed to have precedent over the mining interest. There is land enough in the State, not mineral ground, that invites cultivation, and we think the miners should be allowed to make their own regulations in the matter as Mr. C. states.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., the cornerstone of a new Catholic Church was laid with the usual religious ceremonies in Montecito, by the Right Rev. T. Amat, Bishop of Monterey, assisted by the Rev. Padres Sorentini and Serrano. Some 200 people were in attendance, and a most impressive and edifying discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Bishop.

The Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers are gorged with ice, and navigation is suspended.

More Annexation.

The Alta received news by the Sierra Nevada, "that a courier from Mexico to Colima had brought the news that the negotiations had been completed between our Minister and President Comonfort for the sale to the United States Government of the States of Sonora, Lower California and a portion of Chihuahua."

So says an exchange,—all of which we consider very premature "news," and in the credence thereof we are inclined to place very little faith. This is "hurrying up the cakes" a little too fast, as we doubt not coming news will testify. Besides, we were under the impression that we had territory enough for the present. For Heaven's sake let Mexico keep what is now her own. We cannot see of what earthly benefit the Mexican States of Sonora, Baja California and part of Chihuahua would be to us if we could have them as a gift, and nobody anticipates that we are to possess them for nothing. Indeed, in the above extract the word "sale" is used. Why should we expend our public funds for more territory when we want every dollar we have to start a Pacific Railroad. We are decidedly opposed to extending the "area of freedom" in this hasty, reckless manner, when it is exceedingly difficult to raise means to develop the abundant resources of the territorial acquisitions that are already ours. Strange that some men are forever, like Oliver Twist, asking for MORE!—men that, like the Ishmaelites, are always wandering about, neglecting the bountiful stores that a generous Providence has already placed in their hands.

Since writing the above we find in the Butte Record of the 18th ult. more explicit news in relation to this new purchase, taken from the San Francisco Town Talk. All that is needed, it seems, is to procure the assent of the President and the Senate. Well, we suppose that no filibuster will proceed to the conquest of Sonora, &c., until this last bargain is either confirmed or rejected. For ourselves, if money must leave the U. S. Treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000, we should prefer to have it applied for the facilitation of land travel, by the construction of a good wagon road or railroad from the Mississippi Valley to California. Haven't we room enough to spread ourselves in now? We pause for a reply. The following is the news referred to:

The Town Talk of Sunday furnishes the important information of the purchase, by our government, of Lower California, Sonora and Chihuahua. The arrangement was made between Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister at Mexico, and President Comonfort, and needs but the assent of the President and Senate of the United States, which it will undoubtedly receive. Comonfort asked thirty five millions for those States, but finally consented to accept fifteen millions, of which three millions are to be set apart for compensation to American citizens who have claims against the Mexican government for damages sustained. Among them are some connected with the Archibald Gracie affair. Mr. Forsyth has taken up the cause of these passengers in good earnest. They have been sent to San Francisco at his own expense. Comonfort is his own treasurer, and will be till the money is paid.

Events are crowding thick and fast upon us. Just as we had penned the above, lo! another "item," that, if true, may put a stop to the whole annexation scheme.

Here it is: The True Californian has been shown a private letter from the Commercial Agent of the United States at La Paz, in Lower California, which states that Gen. Blancarte has pronounced against the government, and is preparing for a descent on Mazatlan. It seems that Gen. Yanez dispatched Gen. Norja to La Paz, with two vessels loaded with provisions and ammunition, with instructions to get 100 men from Blancarte, and to proceed thence to Guaymas, and reinstate Gen. Gandara, who had recently been defeated. But when he reached La Paz, Blancarte seized the vessels and ammunition, and on the 28th of December issued his proclamation. He will proceed immediately to Mazatlan, seize all that he can lay his hand upon, and take up his march for the city of Mexico. He will have the whole strength of the priesthood with him, and we may anticipate another year of anarchy in the unfortunate Republic of Mexico. The news may be relied on as correct, as we have received it from the most authoritative source.

Meanwhile, to keep up the excitement, a writer now in Sonora has sent a lengthy communication to the Sacramento Age, dated at Guaymas, giving a description of the "beautiful country" upon which the American Eagle has been gazing of late with longing, lingering glances. The correspondent is quite enthusiastic:

He says the scenery is picturesque and the soil as fertile as can be. The principal products are corn, rice, wheat, Spanish peas, sugar cane, olives and cotton, two crops of

these being produced each year. A kind of palm grows in abundance, and from it hats are made equal to those of Panama. (How delightful!) The atmospheric temperature ranges from mild to cool and warm. (How very refreshing!) On the Yaki river there are large tracts of excellent agricultural land, which need nothing but American enterprise to make them richer than any on the continent. (You don't say?) Here, and along the river Mayo, the people are desirous of inviting emigration from another race, and are ready to assist in establishing newer and better systems of industry and government. (They are?)

Now, as an offset to the above glowing and encouraging description of Sonora, read the following description of a territory that was formerly a portion of this same Mexican province of Sonora:

The Albany Evening Journal, in mentioning the arrival of Mr. Cook from the Gadsden purchase, and whom it terms the "amateur delegate," gives its opinion of the newly projected territory in this wise:

The "whopper" that Arizona has 10,000 people in it, is equalled only by the pretence that it has mines of gold and hills of gems. It has only thirst, gravel, snakes, centipedes, cactus plants and misery. Appurtenant to these are at the outside, 1,000 Indians, Mexicans and half breeds. A State full of them would fester in any political atmosphere. Such as they now are, Jack Ketch would be their fittest Governor, and the gallows their most saving institution.

We are inclined to think from what we have previously read and heard, that the Journal is nearer the truth than the "other one." It may be the case, however, that it is a "little" prejudiced, specially in the latter assertions. Perhaps it has been *thar*.

Southern California.

From Los Angeles we have the following news from the Star of the 14th and 21st instants:

Juan Flores was hung on the 14th. When on the scaffold he made a few remarks, to the effect that he was ready to die; that he had committed many crimes, and should die without any ill-will against any person, and hoped that none would bear any malice against him. Flores was a young man, about 22 years of age, and of pleasing countenance. There was nothing in his appearance to indicate the formidable bandit which he had proved himself to be.

Some thirty suspected persons who had been arrested and lodged in jail, there having been no preferred charges against them.

Recent rains give an assurance that the numerous herds will no longer suffer hunger, and that pasture will be abundant.

On the 14th the Board of Supervisors convened and made the following appointments: Mr. Elijah Bettis, Sheriff of the county, in the place of Mr. Barton, deceased; Dr. A. Cook, Coroner; Messrs. Peterson and Barker, Constables; and Homer Chase Justice of the Peace at Fort Tejon.

A project has been started for the introduction of pure water into the streets and houses of the city.

The Gadsden Purchase settlers are yet encamped at the Monte, under the command of the Hon. Henry A. Crabb. The Star says:

The object of the company, we have been assured, is peaceful and legitimate, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary. The intention is to colonize the Purchase, and with this view the company are to locate at Teuson, and at once direct their energies to the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the district.

The long projected and much talked of race between Don Pio Pico's Am. horse "Dick Johnson" and the California horse "Bayo Pinto," entered by Don Jose Sepulveda, came off at San Gabriel on Thursday. The race was won easily by the Pinto. Purse, \$3000 a side.

Sheriff Bettis has appointed Mr. Wm. H. Peterson as his Under Sheriff.

At San Bernardino farming operations were proceeding, but the want of rain was much felt. Matters in general proceeding peaceably, as usual.

In the U. S. District Court, Hon. I. S. K. Ogier, Judge, the following cases, land claims, have been disposed of since our last report:

299. Martina Castro—Soquel. Ordered, that appeal be dismissed, and appellee have leave to proceed under the decree of Land Commissioners heretofore rendered in his favor as a final decree.

276. Heirs of Fermina Espinosa de Perez—La Gata or Santa Rita—confirmed.

133. Maria Ygnacio Berdugo—Los Felis—confirmed.

105. Vicente Sanchez, et al—Lomerias Muertos. Leave given to enter decree, "nunc pro tunc," for the December term of 1856.

360. Ceildo Aguilar and Wife—La Cienega—confirmed.

376. Tomas Sanchez, et al—La Cienega—confirmed.

368. Jose M. Covarrubias—Island of Santa Catalina. Case submitted to the Court for final adjudication, on condition that the final decree shall not be entered until the second Monday of December next; and further, that if on or before that time

the appellants should discover evidence, then this cause may, on motion, be reopened.

331. Robert B. Neleigh—Lands on the San Joaquin river. Same stipulations as in 368.

364. Antonio Ygnacio Avila—Sausal Redondo. Case submitted and taken under consideration by the Court.

119. Luis Vignes—Temecula. Ordered, that appeal be dismissed and appellant have leave to proceed under decree of Land Commission heretofore rendered in his favor, as a final decree.

175. Ascensio Mendia and executors of Jose Ameste—Corralitos. Same order as in 119.

123. Augustin Machado, et al—Ballona. Same order as in 175.

70. Vicente Cantua—Rancho Nacional. Same order as in previous case.

211. Francisco Perez Pacheco—San Justo. Submitted and taken under consideration by the Court.

241. Maria A. de la Guerra y Latilade—La Zuca. Ordered, that the decree of this Court, confirming claim of appellee, be filed as of the 25th day of January, 1856.

177. Isabel Yorba—Gudalazca. Ordered, that decree be amended, and same filed as of the 7th of March, 1856.

223. Mariano Soberanes—San Bernardo. Ordered, that appellee have leave to amend.

7. J. B. R. Cooper—Moro Cojo, &c. Leave given to withdraw brief.

1. J. B. R. Cooper—El Sur. Ordered, that appeal be dismissed, and appellee have leave to proceed under decree of Land Commission heretofore rendered in his favor as a final decree.

On motion of Judge Ord, U. S. District Attorney, attorneys for claimants being present, the same order was made in each of the following cases, as in No. 1, to wit:

Nos. 3, 7, 25, 26, 39, 41, 49, 53, 56, 57, 64, 72, 73, 83, 84, 97, 108, 109, 110, 115, 118, 149, 168, 177, 188, 200, 215, 221, 223, 230, 240, 241, 244, 254.

Legislative.

[From the Sacramento Age.]

Feb. 5.—HUNTING EXCURSION. The Assembly, to-day, expressed a desire to see and read the annual reports of Treasurer and Controller, and instructed the Committee on Printing to institute immediate search for the missing documents. It will be as difficult, we opine, to find the reports as it will be to discover any honesty in the public acts of the Treasurer and Controller. However, let the hunt commence.

Feb. 7.—KNOW NOTHING. The Senate passed a bill to-day without ever having it read, and but one man knew its contents. Supposing that bill declared "all State Senators to be, and are hereby, considered a number of rascally fools?" Would it not be funny?—yes, but it might be true, though!

Feb. 8.—HABEAS CORPUS. Rowe has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to carry him off the Prison Brig. The hearing, therefore, was set for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, until which time Mr. R. will sojourn on the Brig.

Feb. 9.—E. A. ROWE IN JAIL. This individual, who is supposed to have \$124,000 of State funds dishonestly in his possession, was brought before the District Court this morning, to testify in the Treasury investigation. He refused to answer, and Judge Monson ordered him to be confined in the Prison Brig until he does answer. On retiring he asked permission to go somewhere without, to make an affidavit. Permission was granted, and the Judge remarked: "Mr. Sheriff, I do not order that man to the street, but to the common jail, where he must be taken forthwith."

Feb. 10.—WHAT DO YOU THINK OF HIM? A. B. McNeil, the man who swindled the State by paying the warrants for the County Treasurer instead of gold, was called on Saturday to testify in the Bates affair. He said he did not want that "warrant business stirred up any more than possible, so he was willing to get rid of all the witnesses he could." He did the job on his own responsibility to make money out of the affair. It was a deliberate piece of rascality equal to the impudence of his testimony. Is he to escape condemnation and be permitted to flourish in this community?

Feb. 12.—LOCKING THE TREASURY. Yesterday, Col. Watkins, Chairman of the Assembly Treasury Investigating Committee, went into the Treasurer's office, after Dr. Bates had tendered his resignation, and demanded the keys. The Treasurer replied: "I don't want to have anything to say to such a man as you." "Oh! you don't? Well I want the keys of this establishment, and you d—n scoundrels must get out of here; I'm going to lock up." He then seized the keys, which happened to be hanging in sight, and proceeded to turn every lock in the office. The ex-Treasurer and friends retired, and after fastening the outside door, the stubborn old representative pocketed the keys and departed.

Feb. 12.—SELF CONVICTION. In tendering his resignation, yesterday, the State Treasurer established the charges which have been made against him. His impeachment was a certainty; this he knew, because he understood the incontrovertible nature of the proof about to crush him. He chose rather to say: "I am guilty of high misdemeanor as charged," than to have the Senate render a verdict to that effect. The disgrace of one is equal to what would follow

the other. No honest citizen can respect this victim of his own folly; he is entitled to no higher consideration than a Meiggs, a Sanders, a Schuyler or a Huntington. Let him go; the volcanic embers resting on his reputation have already burned into his brain, and the punishment is more terrible than what prisons, chains or scaffolds can inflict. Who envies him? Who would have his shame? All the gold ever held within the Treasury vaults could not buy the patriot and the true man a position like his.

Feb. 13.—WARRANT SWINDLING. On Wednesday, the Special Committee appointed to ascertain the amount paid into the State Treasury for the past year, reported as follows:

Cash	\$701,120 66
Dust	19,656 72
Controller's Warrants	165,344 90

The amount of warrants substituted for cash, is about \$140,000, and the clear profit to somebody by the transaction, \$40,000.

Feb. 16.—FUSS IN THE SENATE. Senator W. Ferguson [shame on this city], was arrested in the Senate, to-day, by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Were his offence recorded on the books of a police court, he would be "drunk and disorderly," but being a Senator, it should only be noticed that he was not in a condition to be here responsible for his actions. A debate was taking place, when Ferguson said McCallum "fluctuated;" McCallum said he didn't fluctuate; Ferguson said "you're a liar;" McCallum said Ferguson was not in a fit situation to be considered personally accountable; the presiding officer said, "arrest Mr. Ferguson;" Sergeant-at-Arms obeyed valiantly; "what for," said Mr. Ferguson. "Because you have refused to be in order," said the chair. "Let's slick this fuss up," said Mandeville, and Coffroth said, "yes, it should be." A vote was then taken, which released the prisoner and "slicked up the fuss."

Feb. 17. THE CARCASS AGAIN WANTED.—Another *habeas corpus* case is before the Supreme Court, and the appellant is E. A. Rowe, who has been on the Prison Brig since yesterday for contempt, in not answering questions propounded him by the Grand Jury. On Saturday, he was discharged by the Supreme Court on his second writ. The decision was profound; said the Court: "Judge Monson committed Rowe until he should answer; the case wherein he was called to testify has been disposed of, and therefore, his testimony can't be given; therefore, he is in danger of being kept forever in prison; therefore, he is discharged." We overlook the wrong of taking a man from a place where he should remain "forever," in our anxiety to know upon what ground this insolent offender will be acquitted this time.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED. Persons desirous, says the Bulletin, of spending a few hours pleasantly and profitably, will be supplied with Rowe boats and Bates to catch goldfish and shiners, upon application to J. T. Estel, Point St. Quentin or Sacramento, or to J. C. Palmer, San Francisco, upon the most reasonable terms.

We are now having warm and pleasant weather. New leaves are expanding on the vine, and garden products are growing in bountiful luxuriance. Radishes have been in the market for some time, and peas may be expected soon. We are over *three months* in advance of our North-Eastern neighbors of these United States, in regard to crops of all kinds. Let them reflect how they might luxuriate in many of our vegetable products, while they are thawing out from the rigors of a past winter, if we only had but the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to transport them, packed with care, to their waiting mouths!

The advent of James Buchanan as the Presidential Chair in Washington was commemorated in this city yesterday by a salute of thirteen guns at noon, and one hundred guns at sun down, accompanied with appropriate musical airs and a procession. Our Democratic friends were quite enthusiastic during the proceedings, and at the close three cheers were given for "Buck and Breck." We should judge from the exuberant feeling displayed on the occasion, that Buchanan stood decidedly on the *advance* in this section.

We are indebted to G. D. Fisher, Esq., for the following: The whole amount of the tax list delivered to the Sheriff for collection was \$17,902.30. The amount returned delinquent on a final settlement on the first Monday of March was \$209.75, the smallest returned list ever known in this county.

MARINE. Feb. 27. Arrived, steamer Sea Bird, from Southern ports. Sailed same day for San Francisco.

March 3. Sch. Victoria, Peabody, from Anacapa Island, with 600 gallons elephant and seal oil.

It is said that in the State Prison at Sing Sing, Charles B. Huntington, the Wall Street forger, has been assigned to the distill shop, where he is employed in sawing and planing boards.

The Latest News from all Quarters.

Thomas S. King was tried before the Police Judge on the 14th ult. for an assault with a deadly weapon upon F. A. Cohen. There being no evidence to support the charge, the case was dismissed.

Henry S. Fitch has filed a petition for insolvency in the Twelfth District Court, San Francisco. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, nothing.

There has been another outbreak among the Pitt River Indians. All the houses in the Valley had been burnt, and it is supposed that all the inhabitants remaining there, beyond the possibility of a doubt, have been murdered.

The S. F. Bulletin contains the following latest telegraphic news items from Washington:

Snyder is confirmed as assayer of the California Mint, vice Conrad Weigand.

Charles E. Carr is nominated for Collector of San Pedro. His confirmation is delayed for matrimonial reasons.

The Committee of Investigation has positive information that Gilbert, member for New York, has bargained to receive \$14,000 to pass certain measures; also, other facts indicating wide spread corruption.

Herbert has won \$30,000 at the Pendleton faro bank.

Latest intelligence from Australia states that the yield of gold was still good, and new quartz ranges had been discovered. Foreign vessels, by an order in Council, were permitted to engage in coasting voyages between one part of Victoria and another. The harvest throughout the colony promised well.

Congress has passed a law relative to foreign small coin. It provides that quarter, eighth and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received at the government offices for but 20, 10 and 5 cents each, to be retained for coinage.

The Congressional Committee on Territories have reported adversely to the annexation of Carson Valley, now in Utah, to California. One of the reasons for refusal is that California is already too large.

The quantity of gold which is being taken out of the quartz lead of the Messrs. Allison, near Grass Valley, seems almost incredible. On Tuesday, the 20th ult., they cleaned up over 9000 ounces of amalgam, worth about \$70,000, being the result of two weeks crushing. This lead is supposed to be the richest ever discovered in the State.

A line of steamers has been established between Portland, Maine, and Liverpool, composed of the steamers *Circassian*, 2300 tons, and *Kheronesse*. They will make monthly trips.

The House of Representatives have a new tariff bill under consideration, which proposes a uniform reduction of twenty per cent on the present duties, and other important modifications.

Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, has brought suit for libel against J. W. Gray, editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, for articles published in that paper during the late campaign. Damages claimed, \$10,000.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., JOSEFA, daughter of H. B. Blake, Esq., aged 2 years and 11 months.

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	.12½
Flannel, " "	.25
" Super, " "	.37½ to .50
Calico, " "	.10
" extra, " "	.12½
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
Sugar, per arroba, (25 lbs.)	2.75
Coffee—best quality—6 lbs. for	1.00
Starch, (7 lb)	.12½
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

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. 38 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

Advertisements.

F. J. MAGUIRE
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has just received his new purchases of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &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. E. J. M. hopes to merit the constant 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 schooners LAUREL BEVAN, Captain F. Morton; JULIUS PRINGLE, Captain Garcia; S. D. BAILEY, Captain Hiller; ARNO, Captain Hughes.

Which will run regular hereafter, above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid. For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.

Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco. Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs,) where goods will be 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 partnership.
LEWIS T. BURTON,
HARVEY B. BLAKE.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 26th, 1856.

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

SAN BUENAVENTURA STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a Store in San Buenaventura, where he will be happy to accommodate all persons who may want goods in his line. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c., &c. Sales made on the most reasonable terms for cash or cattle.
1-49 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 the 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 100 acres, fenced in, of good farming land, well wooded and watered. The house, well known as the "Twelve Mile House," is well adapted for a tavern or hotel, for which purpose it is now used. The house is well stocked with liquors and provisions, together with the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business of a roadside inn. The kitchen has a fine stove, cooking utensils, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c.

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

City Hotel.

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

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. 1-4 tf

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido elocostumbre 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 encuentra en transgredir sobre esta isla será proseguido segun la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON,
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. 1-4 tf

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles east of Santa Barbara, one yellow or clay-bank MARE, branded, with black mine 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 lions 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.
HAWKHURST & 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 1m

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-tf

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 Single Tree, to call and examine my stock before purchasing. If it is not convenient for you 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.
CURRANT BUSHES—Red and White Dutch.
GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—Houghton's Seedling and English.
RASPBERRY BUSHES—Antwerp, Franconia and Pastoff.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Longworth's, Prolific, British Queen, Hovey's Seedling, Black Prince, Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,
Furnished at Nurserymen's prices.

Orders sent through Post Office or Express promptly attended to. Trees packed for any distance. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT,
33 2m 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. 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 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. 30 tf

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

R. E. RAIMOND
GENERAL SHIPPING
AND
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
105 Front street, near Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO. 15-tf

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

THE GAZETTE.

The Rain.

It comes! it comes! the beautiful rain,
And the panting fields no more complain;

It comes! it comes! and the dust-clad trees,
Fling wide their arms to the welcome breeze;

It comes! it comes! and the pining flower
Unfolds its leaves to the welcome shower.

It comes! it comes! in gladsome glee,
Emblem of truth and purity;

Courting in Spain.

Should you have occasion after nightfall
to traverse the dimly lighted streets,
you will not go far without brushing past a figure

A negro woman was relating her experience
to a gaping congregation of color,
and among other things she said she had been

The Town Talk says there is a colt on
the farm of Capt. John Younts, in Napa
Valley, which is just turned five months

A poet advertised at one time that he
would supply "lines for any occasion."

In the cars, between Bangor and Portland,
an incident occurred lately, a little out
of the usual course.

A man turned his son out of doors because
he couldn't pay his house rent.

Chicago continues to grow beyond any
thing known in the history of cities.

"Do make yourselves at home, ladies,"
said a hostess to her visitors one day.

If you want to kiss a pretty girl, why
kiss her—if you can. If a pretty girl wants
to kiss you, why let her—like a man.

Fun, Fact and Philosophy.

Amelia Simeox unbosoms her wrongs as
follows: I married Simeox eight years ago,
at which time my gowns were fastened by

The Herald says that the culture of tea
in the United States is an attempt the importance
of which is not generally known.

"More trouble coming," said Mrs. Partington,
laying down her paper; "there's the State
of affairs; I suppose it will be applying

Judge Battle, of North Carolina, has
written a letter denying the statement that
the Supreme Court of that State has decided

A negro woman was relating her experience
to a gaping congregation of color,
and among other things she said she had been

"How changeable the wind is," said Mrs.
Partington, upon her return from a walk in
Boston.

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to kiss you, why let her—like a man.

Rigid justice—juror on a murder case
fast asleep.

Official Directory.

State Government.
J. Neely Johnson, Governor.
Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor.

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

United States Circuit Court.
For the District of California. M. H. McAllister,
Judge; Geo. Penn Johnson, clerk. Regular term, first

Supreme Court.
Peter H. Burnett, Chief Justice; David S. Terry,
Hugh S. Murray, Justices. Regular terms, first Monday

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.

District Judges.
1st, Benjamin Hayes; 2d, Joaquin Carrillo; 3d, Cra-
ven P. Hester; 4th, John S. Hagar; 5th, Charles M.

County Officers.
Charles Fernald, County Judge.
Charles E. Huse, District Attorney.

Justices of the Peace—1st district, Cayetano
Arenas, A. de Chateaufort; 2d district, V. W. Neame,
Anto. de la Palma y Mesa; 3d district, Guillermo

District Court—Joaquin Carrillo, Judge. Regu-
lar terms, in Santa Barbara, first Monday of May,

County Court—Charles Fernald, Judge. Regu-
lar terms, first Monday of January, March, May, July,

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

County Officers—San Luis Obispo.
R. Pacheco, County Judge.
Walter Murray, District Attorney.

L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
solicited for the following named papers:
San Francisco Union;
Daily Times, Sacramento;

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements
for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal

GILES H. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 1, LUCAS, TURNER & CO.'S BUILDING,

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

Great Reduction in the Price of the latter
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L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to pub-
lish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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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

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British pub-
lishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inas-

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A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above
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In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works
will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by

The Farmer's Guide
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and
the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agri-
culture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal

First Premium Again.
R. H. VANCE, corner of Montgomery and Sacra-
mento streets, San Francisco, has, by the super-

DAGUERRETYPE AND AMBROTYPES,
having received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the
State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received

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

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—

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

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country
Booksellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the
Public, that independent of his general Newspaper

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

Railroad House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE AC-

Clothes! Cassimeres! Tailors' Trim-
mings and Billiard Cloths!
BEG leave to inform the public in general that I

Hurrah for Vance's
NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!
LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S
who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he
has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific

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