

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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## THE GAZETTE.

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### My Mother's Voice.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

My Mother's voice! how often creeps  
Its cadence on my lonely hours!  
Like healing on the wings of sleep,  
Or dew on the unconscious flowers.  
I might forget her melting prayer,  
While pleasure's pulses madly fly;  
But in the still, unbroken air,  
Her gentle tones come stealing by,  
And years of sin and manhood flee,  
And leave me at my mother's knee.

The Book of Nature and its print  
Of beauty on the whispering sea,  
Give still to me some lineament  
Of what I have been taught to be.  
My heart is harder, and perhaps  
My manliness has drunk up tears,  
And there's a mildew on the lapse  
Of a few miserable years;  
But Nature's book is even yet  
With all my Mother's lessons writ.

**CURIOUS CALCULATION.** What a noisy creature man would be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as that of the locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce, so that a middling-sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighed as much as sixteen thousand of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard the sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limbs, ought to be able to make himself heard at a distance of one thousand miles.

**IRON WORK.** Generally speaking, iron has a little less strength, weight for weight, than wood. Owing to superior soundness or some other cause, however, small strips are found to be stronger in proportion than large rods or bars, and by properly riveting through several strips, Dr. La Mothe manufactures rods which are immensely strong and stiff. A bundle of small strips riveted at short intervals is found to be 50 or 100 per cent. stiffer than a solid bar of the same size and weight. The patent car is in brief a basket of such riveted ribs covered with sheet iron.

Recently Mr. Bodkin, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late, borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the parapluie.

"What are you going to do with that thing?" said she.

"Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night and so I come prepared."

In less than two minutes Mrs. Bodkin was asleep.

**COMPLIMENTARY.** A few days since Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, visited New York. Greeley called upon him and found him in his room in bed. After talking a short time, Greeley exclaimed—"Governor, you are not quite such a looking man as I had expected to see." "If you are more disappointed in my appearance than I am in yours, I commiserate you," replied the Governor.

**A MISUNDERSTANDING.** Boarder—"What large chickens these are?"

Landlady—"Yes, chickens are larger now a days than they used to be; ten years ago we couldn't get chickens as large as these."

Boarder (quite innocently)—"No, I suppose not; they must have grown some in that time."

The landlady looked as though she had been misunderstood.

Of forty-nine Greenfield (Mass.) ladies who gave as many gentlemen a sleighride recently, and a supper in Deerfield, sixteen were single, and thirty-three were married; and of the thirty-three only ten invited their husbands; the quotient twenty-three found more agreeable companions. Such are leap year amusements.

A poor widow, whose poverty induced her to lay a door upon the top of her bed clothes, with the idea that the weight of it kept her and her little son warm, had retired one cold night, when the little child, nestling to her, said, "Ma, what do poor people do who have no doors to put on their beds?"

Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?" asked a country deacon of the new minister. "Why, do you understand those languages?" he replied. "No, but we pay for the best and we ought to have it."

What utility is there in killing hogs, if they are "cured" afterwards?

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

Europe and the United States.

**EDITOR OF THE HERALD:** Our difficulties with Great Britain, and the critical situation of political affairs in Europe, should demand the serious consideration of every true patriot in this country. The news by the last few mails indicates an impending crisis, which may in its consequences involve our country in war. It is well the issues should be examined and the probabilities discussed. A little time from business excitement may be well spent, for the purpose of forming a healthy public opinion which will be prepared for any consequences which the best interest of our country may require of us as citizens. In this view I have hastily thrown a few reflections on paper which are at the service of your readers. I have now before me the copy of a pamphlet published in Paris on the 20th of December last, entitled "The Necessity of a Congress to Pacify Europe." By a Statesman. This document is attributed to the pen of Napoleon III, and to me it bears the Napoleonic style; at all events it must have had his sanction, otherwise it would have been suppressed. It opens with an attack on the British Press, which is charged with compromising peace. The British Press is as obnoxious to the present Emperor as it was formerly to his uncle. To muzzle the English press as he has done that of France would be a desirable object for Napoleon the III. The pamphlet next declares the idea of "humiliating Russia, or of lessening her influence or authority in the Councils of Europe." On the contrary a picture is drawn of how "Russia will rise in the confidence and esteem of Europe, and perhaps in the formation of new and precious alliances," and then "his present enemies will be his brothers." It illustrates, with France and England; the American revolutionary war; the loss of the colonies; the French and English war on the continent; the fall of the Republic and Empire, and the detachment of Belgium from the territory of France, and now France and England are fast friends, in powerful alliance. Then the document alludes to the sacrifices of blood and treasure in the present war, and that a Congress of Nations could terminate these difficulties and further expense of blood and treasure. This pamphlet alludes to the call of Napoleon III for the expression of the public opinion of Europe on the subject of the present war, and to declare who was wrong and who was right; and at the same time declaring "that at the present state of civilization the success of arms is transitory, and that it is public opinion that always carries the last victory." It also states, "The quickness with which the secondary powers replied to the call of the Emperor of France shows that Europe is prepared for the great spectacle," i. e., the Congress of crowned heads. This document applauds the designs of Peter the Great on Constantinople, and compares his holy purposes to those of the French and English crusaders—but says that the civilization of the age has changed circumstances; and then it suggests to Russia to answer Prince Esterhazy's mission by proposing the call of a European Congress to settle the terms of peace and the future of affairs of Europe.

After a careful perusal of this pamphlet, the intention of the Emperor of France is clear to my mind, and the *News*, that Seebach—the minister of Saxony at Paris, called the Nesselrode of German diplomats—has lately started from Paris to St. Petersburg, as it is said, to convey to Alexander the views of Napoleon on the subject of a call of a European Congress. This demonstrates the card which Napoleon is now playing. The London Times has severely commented on the motives and consequences of such a measure; but what cares Napoleon? If he can establish such a Congress, he will be the leading spirit. The British aristocracy will support him, and the British press will share the same fate as that of France, and the people of England and Europe are in chains, and will remain so as long as the power of such a Congress lasts. On the fall of Napoleon I, such a Congress was formed—the Holy Alliance. This power held the people in check, after putting down the rebellion of the people in Spain. This Holy Alliance directed its attention to America, Mexico, Central and South America, which were then in a state of revolution, and it was proposed in that Congress of Kings that they should aid Spain in subduing her colonies in America. At this period there was a great popular excitement in Great Britain in favor of the American patriots, as they were then styled. They anticipated a rich and profitable trade with the Spanish American Colonies when they declared themselves independent of Old Spain. Then filibustering was fashionable in Great Britain. Regiments were organized and drilled in all the leading cities of Great Britain in open day, and the popular enthusiasm on the sailing of these troops was only equalled by that at the departure of the

troops at the commencement of the present war. Thus England first introduced filibustering in modern times. The enlistments for the South American service was as openly carried on in England as it is at the present day, yet England was then at peace with Spain.

It will be remembered, immediately preceding the death of Lord Castlereagh, he was about to start to Vienna to represent England at the European Congress of crowned heads, where aid to Spain was to be discussed. The flattery of Emperors and Kings was said to be the weak point in that statesman's character. However that might be, he was pledged to support Spain. He was then in a dilemma. The interest of his country and popular opinion on the one hand, and his pledged honor to Kings on the other, we know the penknife out the knot, and his old friend, the Iron Duke, was sent in his place. The Duke of Wellington in that Congress opposed the measure of aid to Spain, and even threatened to use the British fleet, which was then omnipotent, if they attempted to send troops across the Atlantic. The majority was largely against England in the assembled Congress; but the craft of her statesmen procrastinated the action of that body until the United States recognized the independence of the Spanish American Colonies, and it was further boldly declared in James Monroe's Message of 1823 that any attempt made by any European nation to colonize any part of the American continent would be to these United States a cause of war. This Message was a bold defiance to the Holy Alliance. It virtually said, "Come on if you dare."

The Monroe doctrine was hailed with delight in England. The press lauded the Message, and particularly the doctrines it maintained. The strength, energy and power of this country was extolled in the most extravagant manner, in Parliament as well as by the press. The consequence was, Canning, the minister of England, carried the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American Colonies, amidst a blaze of popular enthusiasm. At that time, no American movement was so much extolled in England as the Monroe doctrine; every British newspaper copied the Message and lauded its many and patriotic principles. The announcement of the Monroe doctrine came timely to the aid of the British policy, to checkmate the action of the Holy Alliance; and it had the effect. It has been said by Englishmen, that it was at the suggestion of the British Government that the Cabinet at Washington adopted the doctrine. Be that as it may, it was then British policy, and it was then, still is, and ever will be, our policy—if not from patriotism, from a well considered sense of self-protection. From the position taken by James Monroe we cannot recede, particularly at a moment when we are threatened with the revival of the Holy Alliance. It strikes me as strange in such a crisis, that we are about to come to blows with England on this same Monroe doctrine. England was a party with France to what is called the Tripartite Treaty in relation to Cuba. The answer to the proposition immortalized Everett. This proposition itself was a palpable violation of the Monroe doctrine, and well did Everett answer it. The hostile attitude of England is not to be attributed to the British people, but to the British aristocracy, at the head of which is Lord Palmerston, who no doubt is now encouraging Napoleon in his policy of creating another Congress of crowned heads, not only to regulate Europe but the World. About the time of the meeting of Napoleon I and Alexander I, in 1807, the former said if they would unite they could divide the world between them; and if Alexander II takes the bait thrown out by Napoleon, great events are near at hand. Our astonishment is that at such a crisis England and the United States should be on the eve of war. Should Napoleon and Alexander come to terms on the basis laid down by Napoleon, England will find herself in a more difficult position than she was on a like occasion, at the period of the peace of Tilsit. She will then look for the assistance of the United States, as she did in 1822 and 1823, unless her aristocracy will be able to bring England into the Holy Alliance, to crush out every vestige of liberty in Europe and in the British Isles. Should a peace be established in Europe on such a basis, then will the United States have to stand to their principles—then will follow the great war so long foretold by wise men—the war for opinion; the people's war against tyranny; that our country, in self-defence, must take the lead. It will not be a matter of choice on our part; it will be a matter of necessity—of self-defence. It appears to me that a peace established on the Napoleonic plan would involve still greater calamities for mankind than the present war. When Napoleon controls a Congress of crowned heads in Europe, our country must prepare for war in good earnest. Whilst Great Britain was at the head of European nations, our commercial relations with her

secured us the blessings of peace. Not so with France; our commercial ties may be broken without materially affecting either country. Napoleon has had his eye on the Pacific from the beginning of his career. When he was fishing for a war, he looked pointedly to this section of the world. A few days after the *coup d'etat* he sent the insignia of the Legion of Honor to San Francisco, and his schemes here were ably seconded by his agent amongst us. But there, his plans about the holy places ripened quicker and were much more fruitful. Thanks to Russia, for taking a war off our hands. Now, as I observed before, great events in the political world are near at hand. The Allies are moving heaven and earth for peace. Kars has given the Russians the advantage in the close of the last campaign. The English trade with Persia and Central Asia is cut off thereby, which must fall into the hands of Russia. France has no trade there, and therefore loses nothing by the fall of Kars. France has now obtained all her Emperor calculated on, glory, and in another campaign she may lose even that. Money, the very sinews of war, is getting scarce in France and England. Bread is short in both these countries, and bread they must have. To supply this deficit of bread for the present year, for both nations, will fall little short of \$100,000,000. The Napoleon pamphlet says the cost of the war for the first fifteen months amounted to 4,000,000,000. To this must be added the cost of the spring campaign. These amounts in gold will be a severe test of the funding system of the allies. British Consols have fallen nearly twenty per cent. since the commencement of the war. The greatest depreciation of stocks has been since the fall of Sebastopol. The allies paid dearly for that victory in the fall of stocks alone. No wonder then the allies should strain every nerve for peace, and particularly Napoleon; and if a Congress of crowned heads meet to settle the terms of peace, Napoleon will be the leading spirit of that body, and will control its action. But the interesting question to us is, will the Emperor of Russia submit to the proposition of Napoleon? This is at least doubtful. Russia well knows a few more campaigns will exhaust the sinews of war on the part of her enemies, and that peace must soon come on her own terms, from the want of funds to carry on the war in the Russian territory. Walter Scott, in his life of the great Napoleon, in speaking of the Russian army and their bloody battles in the years of 1806 and 1807 says: "They are still the same Russians of whom Frederick the Great said 'that he could kill but could not defeat them.'" Again, the same author says: "The Russians are powerful men—semi-barbarous passion for war, glory, and country, with officers equal to the best in Europe." France and England have not penetrated the Russian territory one day's march from the shelter of their fleets. They attempted it from Eupatoria, but quickly returned. Under such circumstances it is the evident policy of Russia to hold on until her enemies exhaust their strength in skirmishes on her frontiers. Should Russia adopt this policy it will save us from a costly and a bloody war. The news is now probably on the way to us which may decide this question.

If the allies, with two hundred thousand men, in twenty months, at an expense of five thousand millions of money, were not able to penetrate the Crimea—a remote portion of Russia, one day's march from the shelter of their fleets—how much money, how many men, and what time will it require the allies to be able to make one day's march—from their fleets on the shores of the Baltic—into the heart of Russia? This is an interesting inquiry, and suggests another: How long can the allies sustain such an enormous amount of men and money? Two more campaigns like the past, and the Government stocks of England and France will be of little more value than the certificates of deposit of Adams & Co. in this city, particularly if stone walls on the Baltic prove stronger than the wooden walls of England and France, and if the latter be so crippled in the attack that the Russian fleet can sail out and finish their destruction. Then would England fall as Spain did, by the loss of her Armada. Then would be an end to the Napoleon dynasty, the Emperor's hopes to the contrary notwithstanding. Such a finale is not improbable, and Napoleon himself fears it; hence his anxiety for a peace to be determined by a Congress of crowned heads—automatons he has moved as at a game of chess. The result is of momentous consequences to us, involving a bloody and costly naval war with England and France united; but how ever bloody, however costly, the honor, the dignity, the interest, and the very existence of our nationality imperatively demand the sacrifice, whatever it may be. In a word, Mr. Editor, as I desire peace for our common country, I pray for strength to the arms of Alexander to foil the machina-

tions of the refined despotism of Napoleon. He joined England in the Tripartite Treaty in relation to Cuba, and other Spanish colonies on our borders, and recently joined England in a treaty with Spain to protect her in her American possessions. And what is this but the same the Holy Alliance purposed doing in the years 1822 and 1823, which the Monroe doctrine was used to defeat. On the whole, if peace follows a meeting of crowned heads in Europe, "Europe will be Cossack," and that too by the instrumentality of a Napoleon—a proper finale to his *coup d'etat*.

Since writing the foregoing, the steamers of the 5th and 9th of February from New York have arrived; the latter bearing dates from England to January 26—from which we learn there is an armistice signed between the belligerents, but the great natural ally of Russia, winter, had decreed that long before. The Napoleon policy is fast ripening. The first work of negotiation will be to designate a place of meeting. Napoleon desires Paris; as well might Alexander ask for St. Petersburg. A neutral German city would be the most proper, as before, Vienna was selected. Now Napoleon desires Paris, as has been intimated months past. And as Seebach, the Saxon minister at Paris, and the agent of Napoleon at St. Petersburg, has been in St. Petersburg with his father-in-law, Nesselrode, no doubt the preliminaries are all arranged privately between Napoleon and Alexander. If I am right in this surmise, Paris will be the place. It will gratify Napoleon's vanity, and Alexander, being a sensible man, will yield the shadow for the substance. The next great point for negotiation will be to settle who shall be the parties to the Convention when the place is designated. This will be a difficulty of serious consequences. Austria was a member of the former conference, Sardinia was not; since that time she joined the allies in actual war. Prussia, as one of the leading powers, will ask a voice in the Convention, and Russia will sustain her demand. A great difficulty will be excited, which will end in a general Congress, the favorite idea of Napoleon. England will oppose the measure, but she has latterly had to follow in the wake of the Napoleon policy. A Congress, of crowned heads, then, will finally determine the conditions of peace, and regulate the national affairs of the world. Then commences our troubles, our wars, and the great war of opinion, in which our flag will be forced into the front rank. Then will Napoleon be in his true element, fighting against Republicanism. As he commenced the game, his fall will end the struggle, and Europe will be Republican instead of Cossack. May we live to see it! B.

At the great Industrial Exhibition wood screws from all parts of Europe were submitted in competition, but none were so much commended as those from New England. The latter are so sharply and perfectly cut, with a point so fine and faultless that they may be driven with great ease and rapidity, obviating the necessity for boring that was formerly experienced. They range from a quarter-inch to six inches in length, and from the size of a small knitting needle to nearly half an inch in diameter—the smallest being as perfectly cut and finished as the largest.

**DOES THE WORLD HATE PIETY?** In answer to this question, the celebrated Sydney Smith says: "It is not true that the world hates piety. That modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human charities, and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an object of universal love and veneration. But men hate the lust of power when it is veiled under the garb of piety; they hate cant and hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the altars which should only be a sanctuary for the righteous and the good."

**ELECTRIC POWER.** The Emperor of the French, some time ago, offered a prize to him who should discover an electric motive power which should be capable of competing successfully with steam. It is said it may be looked upon as a *fait accompli*, and that M. Dubosc is the fortunate individual whom science and wealth will overwhelm with their honors and gifts. It is said that the model will work for twenty-four hours, at a cost of thirty centimes, a wheel that is capable of overcoming a resistance of fifty pounds.

**TOO MODEST BY HALF.** "Have you any limhorn bonnets?" inquired a very modest Miss of a shop-keeper. "Any what?" "Any limhorn bonnets?" "Any—don't you mean Leghorn?" The young lady was brought to by proper restoratives.

A fellow "out West," being asked what made him bald, replied that "the girls had pulled his hair out pulling him into their windows."



# THE GAZETTE.

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

## AGENTS.

Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALY  
San Buenaventura.....JOSE ARNAZ  
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON  
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN  
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

## SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856.

It appears from the report published in another column that the Board of Trustees of Common Schools in the second district, finding the funds inadequate to support the present school organization, have been compelled to resort to a "rate bill," whereby a small monthly assessment has been imposed upon the parents of the children who now attend the schools. This tax is confined to those whose means enable them to pay it, leaving those in straitened circumstances exempt from it. It is much to be regretted that such a necessity has arisen, and especially at this time when every additional burden is severely felt. A tax upon pupils seems incongruous with the idea of a free school, and cannot be justified but by circumstances of extreme necessity. We are aware that the present board entered upon their duties under many peculiar embarrassments and disadvantages, and that considerable expense must have been incurred in placing the two schools of the district upon their present footing. Now that they are in operation, it is important that they should be continuously sustained. Any interruption in the enjoyment of the existing school facilities would be productive of obvious injury to the pupils, and would furnish an occasion for more serious regret than the levying of the present assessment. By discontinuing either of the schools the children would be turned into the street to acquire idle habits and fall into vicious practices which might have a pernicious effect upon their whole lives, or which would be, to say the least, difficult to wholly eradicate.

This tax is but a temporary expedient, it would seem, to meet the exigencies of the present moment of embarrassment, and to prevent the closing of the schools until the State funds due to this county can be obtained, which, since the passage of the bill by the present legislature granting to this county, at the next apportionment of State school funds, an amount equal to that of which it was deprived at the last apportionment in consequence of the necessary county school reports not having arrived in time, ought to be received in July next.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.** On Monday last a man named Gibson, who resides at San Buenaventura, arrived in this city and stated to the Sheriff that he had been robbed on the road, a short distance from the city, of a horse and \$25 in money. A force was soon organized, which scoured the vicinity of Montecito, and one Luis Gilber, a Sonorian, was arrested and taken before V. W. Hearne, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the second township, for examination. In default of bail of \$1000 he was committed to jail to await the action of a grand jury. This grave and most audacious crime is charged by Gibson to have been perpetrated in open day, and almost within speaking distance of several houses. The robber was on horseback, he says, and threatened to lasso him unless he yielded to his demands. He being entirely unarmed, was overawed by the villain's threats, and gave up his horse and money, thinking himself fortunate to escape unharmed.

Just as we are going to press we learn that Mr. Charles Moore, a well known citizen of San Buenaventura, has arrived here and made an affidavit that John Gibson stole from him at San Buenaventura, on Sunday night last, a mare, saddle, bridle, spurs, a pair of botas, a riata and a jaquima, and disappeared. Mr. Moore thought that Gibson had taken the road to the Tejon, and he proceeded some distance in that direction with a view of apprehending him. Gibson had been in Mr. Moore's employ. Mr. Moore states that Gibson was without money at San Buenaventura.

On Friday last, a little after sunset, long desired rain began to fall, and during nearly all the night it poured down in torrents upon the thirsty soil. Some showers occurred on Sunday night and Monday morning, bringing gladness to the hearts of rancheros and farmers.

## Board of School Commissioners.

Present Messrs. Hill, De la Palma y Mesa and Huse.

A memorial was received from one of the teachers of this district, setting forth that the room now occupied by him as a school house is wholly unsuitable for that purpose, being adjacent to a billiard saloon and in other respects objectionable, and it was ordered that the school kept by him be removed to another place as soon as a more proper one can be hired at a reasonable rent.

An account of Jose de la Guerra for the rent of a house for school purposes from March 22d, 1855, to January 22d, 1856, at \$25 per month, was considered, and inquiry was made as one of the members of the former board of school trustees in regard to the existence of any contract for the lease of such house.

The account was laid upon the table until further information can be obtained respecting it.

A bill of Jose de la Guerra for two months' rent of house now used as a school house, for the months of February and March was approved in the sum of fifty dollars.

An account of Owen Conolly for one month's salary, ending March 31st, \$75, was approved.

An account of Victor de Mondran for one month's salary, ending March 31st, \$75, was approved.

Considering that there is now no money in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the accruing expenses of the schools in this district, and that none can be recovered from the State until the next apportionment on the 30th day of June next, it was ordered that the monthly tax of three dollars be, for the present, imposed upon the children of those parents able to pay that now attend the schools of this district. A rate bill was accordingly made out against those sending to school, as ascertained by the teachers' lists; such persons being exempted as in the judgment of the trustees were entitled to exemption.

The board then adjourned.

## Probate Court.

Hon. CHARLES FERNALD, presiding.

MONDAY, March 31.

The will of Antonio Maria Ortega having been proved, was translated to the Court by Charles E. Huse, Esq., and the same was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were ordered to be issued to Jose Manuel Ortega, one of the executors named therein. Ordered further, that the widow of the testator continue in the possession of the house, furniture, and all property of the deceased exempt from execution. Anastacio Carrillo, Lewis T. Burton, and Joaquin Carrillo were appointed appraisers of the estate.

In the matter of the estate of Carmen Dominguez. An account of a sale of cattle was presented by the testatrix and approved. A petition for the distribution of the estate among the heirs was heard and taken under advisement until Monday, April 6th.

In the matter of the estate of Jose de Jesus Carrillo, the petition of Tomas Gutierrez de Carrillo, administratrix, was heard, and it appearing by the inventory returned that the whole property of the estate was of less value than \$500, it was ordered that the whole thereof be assigned to the widow and minor child in equal shares. Tomas G. de Carrillo was appointed guardian of Carlos Antonio de Jesus Carrillo, the minor child.

The Court then adjourned until Monday, April 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**THANKS.** We return our thanks to Hon. J. B. Weller for a copy of the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, for the year ending June 30, 1855."

To Hon. Jose Ma. Covarrubias for legislative papers.

To Jos. A. Fort, of the Pacific Express, for his usual abundant supply of California and Eastern papers.

To Mr. Buchanan, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for full files of papers.

To J. W. Sullivan, of the Newspaper Depot, on the corner of Custom House Block and Washington street, for late files of Atlantic papers.

A series of resolutions has been adopted by the State Legislature, instructing our delegation at Washington to use their influence in favor of increased mail facilities for this portion of the State. We hope something will be accomplished soon. All remonstrances and petitions from the southern counties have been heretofore disregarded.

The projected light-house on Santa Barbara point is about to be commenced. Mr. Nagle, the contractor, arrived in this city on the steamer Sea Bird, and is already preparing the materials for its erection.

The steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, paid us a "flying visit," on Monday evening last. By her we have dates from San Francisco to the 29th ult.

The schooner Laura Bevan, Capt. Morton, sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

## LATER FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Sonora arrived at San Francisco on Friday morning last, bringing dates from New York to March 5th.

Below will be found a summary of the most important news:

In the United States Senate on the 3d of March, after some remarks by Gen. Cass, relative to the assertion made by Lord Clarendon, that the understanding between England and France was perfect in relation to all parts of the world, the bill authorizing the construction of ten sloop-of-war was taken up. It was supported by Messrs. Hunter and Bell, of Tennessee, and opposed by Mr. Hale, and finally passed. These vessels are to cost \$507,000 each, including machinery and equipment. Two million dollars are appropriated to start with. The bill, in the House of Representatives, was referred to the Naval Committee.

The bill relating to fortifications in California, Texas, and Florida was discussed, and recommitted with instructions to the committee to report such works as may be necessary.

In the House, the Indian appropriation bill was reported; also bills annulling the laws of Kansas respecting slavery and slave property, and authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

A despatch from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay the \$7,500,000 Texas claims, as soon as the required notice has expired, in July next.

In the House a message was received from the President, transmitting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, urging the appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country. The Secretary is of opinion that we should increase our supplies of improved warlike weapons, and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, accoutrements, and implements of war for immediate and most efficient use. The message was referred to the Military Committee, of which Mr. Quitman is Chairman. Mr. Q. did not regard the message as ominous of war.

L. De Angelis, of the U. S. Marshal's office, assisted by a Deputy Marshal from Philadelphia, arrested Wm. O'Brien in New York on the 29th of February, on the charge of having enlisted twenty men in Philadelphia and bringing them on to New York for enlistment in the army of General Walker at Nicaragua. He was taken before a U. S. Commissioner in Philadelphia and held to bail in \$2000 for examination. O'Brien is the man on whose information the Kinney expeditionists were arrested.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald, dated New Orleans, March 3d, says: Much excitement was occasioned in this city by the discovery that Col. Garland, the city Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of \$200,000. Mr. Garland attempted to escape on an outward bound schooner, but was caught at the Belize and brought back to the city.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Special Committee on the subject of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific: Messrs. Denver, Cal.; Woodworth, Ill.; Houston, Ala.; Mott, Ohio; Wells, Wis.; Kidwell, Va.; Jewett, Ky.; McCarty, N. Y.; Evans, Texas; Reade, N. C.; Wood, Me.; Lindley, Mo.; Kunkell, Penn.

## Political.

The Know Nothing National Convention which met at Philadelphia nominated Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, and A. J. Donelson for the Vice Presidency.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March. The roll was called, and members expressed their preferences in regard to the candidate for the Presidency with the following result: Buchanan, 126; Dallas, 5; and one for the nominee of the National Convention.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention met at Richmond, March 1st. The following is the resolution in regard to the candidates for nomination for the Presidency:

"Tenth: That while this convention disclaims any knowledge of preference of the Democracy of this State among the distinguished gentlemen who may be presented for the Cincinnati nomination, they have no hesitation in declaring they cordially approve of the cardinal measures and the bold and able state papers of President Pierce, by which the fundamental principles of the Democratic faith have been illustrated."

The Know Nothing Council of the State of Massachusetts met on the 4th of March. Many of the Massachusetts delegates to the recent Philadelphia National Convention explained their course in that body, and deprecated the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

We received by the last steamer a file of the "Eco del Pacifico," published daily in San Francisco, and edited by J. Jofre. This is the only daily paper published in the Spanish language in this State, and it should receive a liberal support from those whose interests it endeavors to enhance.

## From Europe.

The dates from Liverpool are to February 20th.

The Peace Conferences were to open on the 23d of February. All the Envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in the re-establishment of peace continues.

The excitement respecting the American difficulties was not so great. A large force of British troops is to be concentrated at Canada, as a Palmerston bravado.

The London Standard says: The Paris papers of yesterday are destitute of interest, nor do we expect that they will be otherwise until the meeting of the allied conference shall take place, when, as far as permissible, the publication of the proceedings of that high diplomatic assembly will give to the columns of our foreign contemporaries an importance which they have seldom if ever before obtained.

The corn markets in Paris and the provinces have, during the past week, been rather brisk, at an advance in prices.

Letters from Hamburg announce a ministerial crisis at Hanover, occasioned by putting in force the constitution of 1840, in lieu of that of 1849. Several members of the Government had given in their resignations.

Despatches from St. Petersburg of the 17th ult. say: "The tendencies at St. Petersburg are completely French. M. de Fonton takes the place at Vienna of Prince Gortschakoff, who has left the Austrian capital on leave of absence."

Advices from Vienna of the 12th ult., in the Wurtzburg Gazette, say: "The question relative to the foreign troops who are in Turkey will not be decided until after the definite conclusion of peace, but it is certain that the Western Powers and Austria are agreed as to the necessity of a prolonged military occupation of the Turkish provinces, without which occupation the contemplated reforms cannot be carried into execution. Austria will consequently keep a garrison in the Principalities, and the allies will continue to occupy Constantinople, Gallipoli, Adrianople, Varna, Trebizonde, and Erzerum. Russia will not take any part in the occupation of the Turkish territory."

The cabinet of St. Petersburg has not allowed the interval between the acceptance of the Austrian proposition and the opening of the conference at Paris to pass over without profiting by it. It has addressed a circular despatch to all the Russian diplomatic agents abroad. The moderate and pacific tone of this despatch allows of the hope that the Russian Plenipotentiaries will be well disposed towards concessions at the conference; at least such is the opinion entertained in diplomatic circles. The Russian Chancellor, in insisting on the importance of the concessions hitherto made by Russia, speaks also of the fifth point, and allows it to be seen that Russia would not consent to any other cession of territory, or to pay any indemnity for the war.

Advices via Vienna mention a meeting between the Turks and Russians on the 5th of January, near Zaglidi. Six battalions surprised a battalion of Turks. The Turks retreated, leaving ten guns and all their baggage, and the Russian's burned the Pasha's palace and several villages.

**THE CRIMEA.** Letters from the Crimea are dated February 4, and state that the Russians continued to fire heavily from Fort Constantine. It was said that five thousand English were about to leave the Crimea for home, but a draft of three thousand was expected from Malta in their place. The health of the armies was remarkably good. Fresh meat was scarce in the Sardinian camp, but salt provisions plenty. The remainder of the Turkish cavalry had embarked at Eupatoria. Gen. Luders reports to his government, of date January 26, that the French continued to fortify the Bay of Kamiesch. He also mentions that some skirmishes had taken place between the advanced posts on the left of the Russian army and the allies. On the 4th, the French engineers blew up Fort Nicholas with complete success.

**TREASURE SHIPMENT.** The amount of treasure shipped per the last steamers was as follows: By the John L. Stephens, \$1,829,544 58; by the Cortes, \$111,916—Total, \$1,941,460 58. Shipments on the 5th March, \$1,881,451 51—making a total for March of \$3,822,912 09. The whole amount sent forward in the months of January, February and March is \$10,579,349 03.—*Sunday Times.*

**FROM CHINA.** The China Mail of January 10th says, that a fire broke out at Macao on January 4th, and another the following night,—which, betwixt them, destroyed the greater portion of the Chinese part of the town, the number of houses burned being, at the lowest estimate, over thirteen hundred, and the property destroyed upwards of a million dollars. The Hongkong Register says two millions.

The Town Talk says that Yankee Sullivan, the celebrated pugilist and late teacher to his Majesty Kamehameha, in the "manly art of self defence," has arrived from the Sandwich Islands, and is at present sojourning in San Francisco.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara was successfully launched at New York Feb. 23d.

## From Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguense of 23d of February published a decree of Rivas annulling the contract with the Nicaragua Steamship Line, or more properly, the Accessory Transit Company. The decree appoints three commissioners, Don Cleto Mayorga, Don E. J. C. Kewen and Don George F. Alden as a Board of Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the old company and to contract with other parties for the instant commencement of a line of steamers to the Atlantic States and California. The Nicaraguense says—

"We are informed that no suspension of the regular communication will take place, but that a new and better line will commence at once. In order to facilitate the new arrangement, and to secure the government against loss from the Transit Company, the commissioners have full authority to seize all the property and steamers belonging to the Accessory Transit Company now in, or that may come within the jurisdiction of the State, and it will be turned over to the agents of the new line, on their giving bonds for the safety of the property and the continuance of the communication. The steamers at San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, together with those on the Lake, and the property of all kinds both at and between these points, will be seized immediately and held to satisfy the claims of this government against the aforesaid company. The decree has been discharged as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and we are very certain its execution will be as prompt as human energy will allow. The Accessory Transit Company is a thing of yesterday, for to-day its property is in the hands of the government."

**COSTA RICA.** Late advices from Costa Rica inform us, says the Star, that it is expected Walker and his party will invade the territory and seize Punta Arenas, which he has threatened to sack and destroy. The government had sent four hundred troops to defend the place, and were determined, in every way, to resist this unprovoked and piratical attempt to invade the Republic. Whatever excuse Walker might have for his interference in Nicaragua, he has certainly none for invading Costa Rica, which country is peacefully progressing under its present liberal and enlightened administration. We certainly think that the presence of a British and French man-of-war is necessary at Punta Arenas to protect foreign property, and that an American vessel of war could not be better employed on this coast than in preventing Walker and his party from invading a country with which the United States is at peace.

A specimen of Young American stock was observed yesterday busily engaged in turning up and examining the dirt in the lower part of K street. Being interrogated as to what he expected to find, he replied that he had just arrived by the last steamer, and that he was informed before leaving home that he could find "big lumps" of gold in the street, and he was going to search for them and see for himself whether reports from this country could be relied on, and as soon as he could form a correct conclusion "he intended to write back and tell the other boys the truth." He will probably give a flattering account of prospecting in this country as many that have preceded him who had just as vague ideas as the young adventurer.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Jeddo was visited by another earthquake on the 12th of Dec., 1855, which destroyed houses and temples, and buried nearly 3000 people in their ruins.

## New Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } April 3d, 1856.  
Santa Barbara County. }

## Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the office of the County Clerk of Santa Barbara County, in the city of Santa Barbara, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 9th day of May next, for the building of a COUNTY JAIL for said County, in conformity with the plan and specifications as now on file in said office.

By order of the Hon. Board of Supervisors of said County.  
ap 3 GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } March 24th, 1856.  
Santa Barbara County. }

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Leonard Ayala de Burrough, deceased—

To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that the above mentioned Will has this day been presented in open Court for Probate, and that Monday, the 28th day of April next, being the first day of the next regular term, has been appointed for proving the same.

By order of the Hon. CHARLES FERNALD, Probate Judge.  
ap 3 GEORGE D. FISHER, Probate Clerk.

## REMOVAL.

JANSON BOND & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Have removed their Stock to

95 Battery, corner of Clay street,

WHERE they will be happy to wait on their friends.

They have in store and constantly arriving—

India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;

Appleton, Howard, Nashua extra and Utica Brown Drills;

Sheetings;

Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Blea Drills;

7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 blea. Sheetings;

Thorndike, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;

Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;

Keystone, Jewett City, and Octora stripes;

Merrimack, Cohocet, Ceneetoga and Allen's Prints;

Blue and orange, blue & white, green & orange do;

Cotton Duck, various brands, from 000 to 10;

Methuen, Howard, Bear & Potomac Raven Ducks;

Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans.

Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods;

Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;

Cotton Hosiery, Socks, Shirts and Overall;

White, Blue & Seersucker Blankets, Satinets, Ky. Jeans,

And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS which they offer low on the most

advantageous terms AT THEIR NEW STAND,

ap 3m 95 Battery st, cor. of Clay, San Francisco.



**The Settlers' Bill.**

The following is a copy of the Settlers' Bill passed by both branches of the Legislature and approved by the Governor:  
*An Act for the Protection of Actual Settlers, and to Quiet Land Titles in this State.*  
*The People of the State of California, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. All lands in this State shall be deemed and regarded as Public Lands until the legal title is shown to have passed from the Government to private parties.

Sec. 2. Actual and peaceable possession of land shall be prima facie evidence to a right to such possession in the person so in possession.

Sec. 3. In all cases where lands are claimed under or by virtue of a patent from the United States or from this State, the right of the party claiming under the patent to the land shall be deemed to begin at the date of the patent, and he shall not be entitled to recover for the use or enjoyment of such land prior to the date of such patent.

Sec. 4. In all actions of ejectment, or other actions involving the right to land, or the right to the possession of land, hereafter to be commenced or hereafter to be tried in any Court in this State, the defendant may deny the plaintiff's right to such land or to its possession, and he may also set up and aver in his answer that he and those under whom he claims have made lasting and valuable improvements on such land, stating in what the improvements consist, and their value; and if a growing crop is upon said land, the defendant may state that fact also, and the Court before which the action shall be tried shall direct the jury to find in their verdict—1st. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the land, or to the possession of the land, and if he is entitled to the land or to its possession. 2d. To find the value of the land in controversy, without the improvements, placed thereon by the defendant or by his grantors. 3d. The value of the improvements; and 4th. The value of the growing crop then on said land. 5th. The value of the use and occupation of such land from the time when the patent issued.

Sec. 5. If the verdict is in favor of the plaintiff's right to the land, or to the possession of the same, the Court shall cause the verdict to be entered on its minutes, and the plaintiff shall, within six months, pay the defendant or his lawful agent, or he may pay to the clerk of the court in which such action was tried, for the use of the defendant, the value of his improvements, as found by the jury, and of the growing crops on the land, if the same, at the time of payment still remain uncut on the land; or the plaintiff may, within the time allowed him to make such payment, notify the defendant or his attorney, that he will not pay for said improvements and growing crops, and that he will accept the value of the land as assessed by the verdict of the jury; also the amount of the rents and profits as assessed by virtue of the preceding section, and the defendant shall have six months from the time of giving such notice, within which to pay the plaintiff the value of the land, as the same shall have been assessed by the jury, together with interest on said amount, from the time he received such notice.

Sec. 6. Service of the notice, provided for in the 5th section of this Act, shall be made by the Sheriff of the county where the party entitled to such, or his attorney, is to be found, or by his deputy. The notice shall be returned with the certificate of the officer of its service, with the date thereof, to the office of the clerk of the court in which the action was tried. The notice shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the party entitled to the same, or his attorney; or in case neither can be found, then to the clerk of the court in which the action was tried, who shall cause the same to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county wherein the said action was tried, and if there is no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper published the nearest thereto, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to serve such notice when requested, for which he shall receive the same fees as for similar services in other cases.

Sec. 7. If the plaintiff pay into Court, or pay to the defendant, the amount of the value of his improvements, as assessed by the jury, and also of the growing crops, judgment shall be entered on the verdict of the jury immediately, and he shall have process for his costs, and the Sheriff, unless the defendant quits voluntarily, shall put him in possession of the land, the improvements and growing crops.

Sec. 8. If the defendant shall fail to pay the plaintiff, or to pay into Court within the time allowed by this Act, the value of the land as assessed by the jury, when he shall have been notified by the plaintiff, as is provided by the fifth section of this Act, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, if in session; and if the Court is not in session, to the Clerk, to have judgment entered in his favor on the verdict, and have execution, as is provided in section six of this Act, in which case defendant shall be deemed to have waived, and shall forfeit all right to the value as assessed by the jury of his improvements and growing crops.

Sec. 9. If the plaintiff shall fail to pay the defendant, or his agent, or to the Clerk of the Court, the amount of the value of defendant's improvements and growing crops, as assessed by the jury, within the time allowed by this Act, and shall fail to notify the defendant that he will not pay for said improvements, and that he will accept the value of the land as assessed by the verdict

of the jury, as it is provided by the fifth section of this Act, the Court if in session, and the Clerk in vacation, may, on application of the defendant, enter judgment against the plaintiff for costs, and have execution therefor, and the plaintiff shall be deemed to waive all right to judgment on the verdict of the jury, and shall be estopped from maintaining any other action for the same land.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this Act shall extend to all litigation of lands, or for the possession of lands, claimed under or by virtue of any Spanish or American grant, or any grant made by the Governors of California, unless the said grants shall have been surveyed and the boundaries plainly and distinctly marked out, and kept so plainly and distinctly marked that said boundaries could at any time when improvements were being made on said lands, be easily seen and certainly known, and unless the said grant and the plat and the field notes of the survey of the same shall have been recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the lands lie before such improvements shall have been made.

Sec. 11. No action of ejectment or other actions to recover the possession of lands, shall hereafter be sustained, unless such action shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action accrued, and the cause of action shall be construed to commence at the date of the issuance of a patent, as against all persons settled upon and occupying any part of the land patented, unless such person hold, or claim to hold, under the patentee or his grantee; provided, however, that infants and married women shall have the same time allowed them to begin their action after their disability shall be removed as is by this section allowed.

Sec. 12. No person or persons shall claim the benefits of this Act for any improvements made on private lands, after the confirmation of such lands by the Board of the United States Land Commissioners or the United States Courts, when the occupant, or those under whom he claims, obtained possession of the land after such confirmation.

Sec. 13. This Act shall not apply to lands below tide-water mark, or where lands shall have been enclosed by fences.

**Advertisements.**

ASSISTANT Q. R. MRS. OFFICE,  
FOUR TEJON, Cal., March 15, 1855.

**Sealed Proposals**

Will be received at my office until 12 o'clock M., May 1st, for delivering at this "Post" Twenty-Five Tons (more or less) SALT CURED HAY, the same to be delivered and stacked during the summer at the expense of the Contractor, in such quantities as I may direct.

Bids for the above or portions thereof will be received. The customary Bonds will be required.

A. W. KIRKHAM,  
Capt. and Assistant Q. R. Mr.

HIDES, HORNS, DEER SKINS—  
Furs of all description,  
Old Copper, &c., &c.  
taken in exchange for Goods, or purchased for cash at the highest market price, at the store of

LEWIS T. BURTON & Co.,  
State street.

Labor omnia vincit! Ex nihilo nihil fit!  
**New Arrangement!!!**  
THE undersigned having purchased the furniture and fixtures of the "Santa Barbara Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon," offers his services to its former patrons and the public generally, and assures them that, if strict attention to business, a steady hand, and a sharp razor will merit their patronage, they will always find these conveniences at the above named establishment, No. 43 Bardillo's building, State street, Santa Barbara.

WM. A. STREETER.

**Dissolution.**

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FORBUSH & DENNIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against either of the firm are requested to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

ROSWELL FORBUSH,  
THOMAS DENNIS.

Santa Barbara, March 20, 1855. my20 tf

**F. J. MAGUIRE**

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH

Groceries,  
Provisions, and  
Liquors.

Also, to his assortment of  
Hardware,  
Crocery,

Bridles,  
Headstalls,  
Spurs,

Men's Clothing,  
Tobacco,  
Cigars,

Cigarritos,  
&c., &c.,  
An assortment of

Paints,  
Oils,  
Brushes,

Glass, &c., &c.  
All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges.

Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. d27 tf

FARMING UTENSILS—  
A full assortment now on hand and for sale by

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

CRUSHED SUGAR—in whole and half lbs.—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—  
In chests, half chests, and caddies.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

50 KEGS B. BOSTON SYRUP—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

JUSTICES' BLANKS for sale at  
THIS OFFICE.

**Advertisements.**

**NEW GOODS!**  
**At Great Bargains!!!**

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
STATE STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public generally that they are now receiving a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, direct from the Atlantic States, which we are prepared to sell for CASH at VERY LOW PRICES.

Consisting of  
Groceries of every description,  
Wines and Liquors,  
Hardware,

Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods,  
Silk Goods,  
Clothing,

Farming Utensils of all descriptions,  
Crocery and Glassware,  
Carriages,  
Wagons,  
Harness, &c.,  
Lumber, Doors,  
Windows, &c.

And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic States, we are prepared to furnish Traders with their Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can procure them in San Francisco.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n29 tf

**Just Received.**

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine DOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by

FORBUSH & DENNIS,  
State street.

**Notice.**

WM. A. STREETER, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken up his residence in Santa Barbara, and will at all times be found at his office, in the house of Mr. Bardillo, where he will perform all operations on the teeth in the best manner. Teeth cleaned and filled with gold or tin foil. Also, teeth inserted on pivot or gold plate. All operations warranted. Teeth extracted at all times when necessary. fe7 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. au23 tf

**American House.**

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Cota street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times.

W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor. ja3 tf

**Regular Dispatch Line**

SAN PEDRO PACKETS,  
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooners

LAURA BEVAN, Captain F. Morton;  
S. D. BAILEY, Captain Garcia;  
ARNO, Captain Hiller;

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.

N. PIERCE,  
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.

Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received or forwarded free of storage and drayage. ja3

**For Santa Barbara,**

SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE  
POWHATTAN

350 tons register,  
built at New Bedford, Mass., (south of Harvard street), San Francisco, for the above port, and offers good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Tulare County, to the Government Reserve in the Tejon, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Uvas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines and to any of the above mentioned places, than San Pedro or any other port.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

500 Q. R. SACKS FLOUR—  
Martinez and Golden Gate Mills.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

PIE FRUITS—a complete assortment—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

20 CASES CORN STARCH—  
Just received, ex schr Laura Bevan.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

10 TCS. AMES' HAMS—  
Just received, ex "Laura Bevan."  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

10 CASES SARDINES—halves and quarters—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

50 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—  
Just received ex Laura Bevan.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—  
A large Invoice just received.  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—full styles—  
For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
State street.

**Advertisements.**

**Summons.**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
County of Santa Barbara.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the second Judicial District.

The People of the State of California to HANNAH W. COLUMBER—Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer, in the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District, in and for Santa Barbara county, State of California, unto the complaint this day filed with the Clerk of said Court by Allen Collumber, if served in this said county of Santa Barbara, within ten days, if served in this said District and without this said county, within twenty days, and within forty days if served in any other county, but in the State of California, always exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—The plaintiff demands the decree or judgment of this Court, that the marriage between plaintiff and you, Hannah W. Columber, be dissolved and a divorce decreed according to the statute of this State, in such cases made and provided.

Witness the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo, Judge of said Court, at Santa Barbara, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1855.

GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } S.S.  
County of Santa Barbara.

ALLEN COLUMBER vs. HANNAH W. COLUMBER.

On reading the affidavit of R. G. Glenn, in the above entitled cause, and it satisfactorily appearing therefrom that the defendant cannot, after due diligence, be found within this State: and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, it is ordered, hereby, that service of the summons in this cause be made by publication of a copy thereof in the Santa Barbara Gazette, a newspaper published in this city and county of Santa Barbara, for the term of six weeks successively.

Dated at Santa Barbara on this twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1855.

CHARLES FERNALD,  
County Judge.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
Santa Barbara County.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original order in said action as the same now remains on file in my office.

Santa Barbara, February 26th, 1855.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT of 2nd Judicial District in and for Santa Barbara County.

Pacific Express Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, 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.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.  
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

Gilbert & Hedges'

SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS,

IN CONNECTION WITH  
G. H. Wines & Co.'s California, Oregon,  
Atlantic and European Express.

HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.

Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasures received, forwarded, and INSURED at all our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, as we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All we ask is a trial.

GILBERT & HEDGES.  
F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. o4 tf

**Notice.**

JOHN COFFIN JONES, of the town of Newton, County of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, hereby gives notice that he is the true and lawful owner of one undivided half of the Island of "Santa Rosa," situated in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, and the true and lawful owner of one-half of the cattle, horses and sheep thereon; and hereby forbids all persons from trespassing upon or in any manner interfering with any of the said property.

JOHN COFFIN JONES,  
By his Attorney, A. ROBINSON.  
Los Angeles, Feb. 21, 1855. 128 tf

**City Hotel.**

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

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

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

LOUIS LEFEBRE.  
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

R. E. RAIMOND & CO.,  
GENERAL SHIPPING

AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Agent in Santa Barbara—THOMAS DENNIS.

Any orders left with him will be duly forwarded and meet with prompt attention. se6 tf

LEWIS T. BURTON. HARVEY B. BLAKE.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
STATE STREET.....SANTA BARBARA.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ja3 tf State Street, Santa Barbara.

CHARLES E. HUSE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
SANTA BARBARA. o11

FORBUSH & DENNIS,  
DEALERS IN  
LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c.  
Santa Barbara.

**Avisos.**

**Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!**  
**LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA.,**

ACABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de rechura de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero a contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo

Especerias,  
Licores,  
Quincalleria,  
Carros y Carretas,  
Carretones,  
Muebles,

Herramienta para la Agricultura,  
Ruedas de Carro,  
Botas y Zapatos,  
Mercancias Finas,  
Ropa hecha,  
Calzado,

Tejidos,  
Merceria,

TAMBIEN—  
Arados,  
Abarrotes,  
Vinos,  
Silleria,  
Baquetas,  
Espuelas,  
Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancias nuevas.

Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855. o25tf

**Expreso de la Costa Meridional!**  
**Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,**

En conexion con el de G. H. Wines y Ca., para California, Oregon, los Estados del Atlantico y la Europa.

HABIENDONOS juntado con la casa antedicha, ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepujadas por qualquiera casa en California.

Cartas, paquetes, fardos y tesoro recibidos, llevados y asegurados en todos nuestros despachos en la Costa Meridional, hasta el ultimo momento, para todas las partes de California, Oregon, los Estados Atlanticos y Europa.

La atencion sera dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, que seran mandadas con presteza a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que refiere al negocio de un expreso sera cuidado y ejecutado prontamente, siendo resuelto a no ser vencidos por qualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba.

GILBERT Y HEDGES.  
F. PUIG Y HERMANO,  
o11 tf Agentes, Santa Barbara.

**Para Santa Barbara,**  
**SAN BUENAVENTURA y SAN PEDRO**

LA MUY VELERA BARCA  
POWHATTAN,

Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro, Saldrá del muelle de Stewart, (al sur de la calle de Howard) regularmente, para los citados puertos.

Esta barca tiene buenas comodidades para pasajeros. El puerto de San Buenaventura es el mas inmediato al condado de Los Tulares, á la reserva del gobierno en el Tejon, y al puesto militar del Cajon de las Uvas. Hay un buen camino de carros, completamente á nivel, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y á cualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro ó cualquier otro puerto.

Para flete ó pasaje, ocurráse á

SANJURJO Y Ca.,  
171 calle de Sansone, en San Francisco.  
ó á su Capitan abordo.

**Calesas.**

EL QUE SUSCRIBIO ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEASAS y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y lantanas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carretas.

WM. S. THOMPSON,  
Calle de Market,  
entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny,  
San Francisco  
my24 3m



# THE GAZETTE.

## The Death of Great Men.

The present age seems peculiar for its barrenness of great men. The number of those who aspire to be great, and, with unblushing front, demand the rewards of greatness, is legion; but in all this multitude of mediocrities, there towers not one around whose brow plays the halo of pre-eminent genius, and from whose lips issues the fire of untold truths. Ireland has long and wearily prayed for a man of good-like mould, to strike the corroding shackles of bondage from her prostrated limbs, and achieve her deliverance. But Ireland has called in vain, and her limbs are still shackled, and her deliverance unachieved. England, in her distress of a mighty emergency, which seemed to call for the hearts of heroes, has clamored for a deliverer. But no Pitt is found to stand at the helm, and guide the ship of State safely and securely through the tumultuous storm into the serene haven of peace; no Wellington comes to wheel the sluggish squadron proudly on to the batteries, shock, plan and execute masterly manoeuvres, and win from the dark fountains of war successive decks of victory; and no Nelson treads the decks of British oak, and gives the order to let loose the deep-throated thunders that were wont to bellow over the main the hoarse anthems of Old England's glory. Seven years ago revolution sprang red-handed from the pavements of Paris, and because it could not find another Napoleon, sadly and sullenly accepted Napoleon's nephew. And if we turn to our own land, we see that, with the last breath of the sage of Marshfield, went out, too, the last of those lofty lights that were kindled in the revolution to light an infant republic out of the gloom of that day into the grandeur of the present. The days of '76 were lavish of great men. At the first scream of fettered Liberty, they bounded forth, as it were, from every spot, clothed with a valor and a virtue which seemed to be sent down from Heaven specially for their investiture. Well nigh the last of those revolutionary men, who spoke the words of wisdom and did the deeds of heroes, are gone, and their seats are filled by those whose sickly ideas and attenuated thoughts tell plainly how ill their shrunken forms become the capacious seats of their predecessors.

Men there are of talent of no inconsiderable abundance amongst us yet; men of smartness and wit; men of new fangled vagaries, and men of old fashioned platitudes; men so far ahead of the age as to be in the realms of impracticable transcendentalism, and men so far behind the age as to be out of hearing of the creaking of the wheels of progress. But above all this there towers heavenwards no blazing beaconlight to illumine and direct the whole. Once, when Henry Otis and Pinkney lived, and later, when Clay and Preston sat in the council of the nation, truth was wont to leap like living fire from the lips of eloquence; but seems to have died on the lips of those chosen favorites who uttered its passionate promptings, and though at this day there is no lack of talkers, and though a speaker is to be found on every stump, yet the words they utter, instead of creeping like fire along the veins of listeners, drop like lumps of lead to the ground.

But is the world any the worse off because of this barrenness of heroes? No. Whenever the world, or a nation, needed great men, it got them. That it has them not now, is proof that she does not need them. Nature is chary of demi-gods, and only vouchsafes them when crises occur to which mediocrity is incompetent. The emergency which made our country, produced men to guard it; and if ever an emergency occurs which threatens to unmake our country, there will be found those to preserve it. The world does not need great men, because the people themselves have become great. While the tall monuments which covered the plain have, one by one, fallen, the plain itself has been elevated, and now catches some of the rays which once played only round the monuments. The great men of the world are great teachers, towering above the monotonous darkness of the masses, to catch the light of unknown truths, and reflect it abroad. But the masses now have books, newspapers, and a thousand cunning inventions, on which to stand and gather truth for themselves. All may be great now, for all may read the recorded thoughts which struggled in the mighty minds of nature's most gifted sons. The thoughts of Aristotle, Socrates, Bacon, Leibnitz, Locke and Newton, are treasured up in the world's storehouse of knowledge, and are at the service of all. Thus the gone-by-great "still live," and the world, made better and wiser by their teachings, does great deeds itself, without the aid of individual heroes.—*St. Louis News.*

"ENOUGH SAID." A gentleman once wrote to a lady whom he had offended by his dilatoriness, and who for a long time had refused to speak to him. His letter was earnest in supplications for forgiveness. It concluded with—"One word from you lips will make me happy. When and where will you speak?" Her answer was: "Next Wednesday, at the altar." To which he sent the following reply:—"I will be there!"

It is said—by some Yankee, of course—to be an excellent plan always to measure a man's length before you kick him, for it is better to bear an insult than to make an unsuccessful attempt at thrashing a fellow and get your eye-teeth knocked out.

A SPIRITED AS WELL AS MERITED REBUKE. Parson S—, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to preach the funeral sermon of a hard case named Rann, which he did in the following unique style: "My beloved brethren and sisters, if our beloved brother Rann would want somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't have chose me to preach at his funeral. No, my brethren, he wanted to be held up as a 'burning and shining light,' to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses, and he run'd 'em; he kept chickens and he fought 'em. Our dear departed brother had many warnins, brethren. The first was when he broke his leg, but still he went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Peter hung himself in jail; and the last and the greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself!" The preacher enlarged upon these topics until he sank Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever succeed in getting him up again, and as usual in funerals, landing him safe in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon, which started thus: "My brethren, there'll be great meracles, great meracles in Heaven. And the first meracle will be, that many you expect to find there won't be there. The people that go round with long faces, makin' long prayers, won't be there; and the second meracle will be, that many you don't expect to find there, as perhaps some won't expect to find our departed brother Rann—you'll find there; and the last and greatest meracle will be, to find yourselves there."

FISH IN HARNESS. The National Intelligencer publishes, under the head of "Patent Office—Natural History—Agriculture Fishes," the following story: "Connected with this subject—somewhat remote it may be—is the experience of Mr. R. L. Pell, of Pelham farm, near Saugerties, N. York, a gentleman well known as an extensive orchardist, and who has sold as the product of his orchards in one year, \$66,000 worth of apples and cider, some of the former being retailed in London at a shilling each. Having prepared a suitable harness, Mr. Pell obtained from the Hudson a living sturgeon, some seven feet long, which he harnessed and put in a pond on his farm, attaching a line and cork float to the traces. Whenever he desired to sail about the pond, which was about a fourth of a mile in circumference, he would go out in a boat, usually containing two persons, and attach the cord to it, when the sturgeon would invariably dart off at its utmost speed and make several miles around the pond, keeping near the shore all the way. It would then suddenly stop, rise to the surface of the water and turn upon its back, thus indicating its exhausted condition. Having seen and conversed with an intelligent and entirely reliable gentleman who has accompanied Mr. Pell upon some of these excursions, we can assure the reader that we have no doubt of the practicability and safety of this mode of navigation, especially in shallow water."

A lawyer in Portland, Maine, lately moved into an office that had been vacated by a religious newspaper; and upon the door is still seen, under his name, the extremely inappropriate words, "Zion's Advocate."

Notice to Mariners. Light House at Point Conception—Western Entrance, Santa Barbara Channel, California. A Revolving White Light, 1st order of French, showing a Flash every half minute throughout the entire horizon.

The house is situated near the extremity, and on the highest part of Point Conception, elevated about 220 feet above the sea. It consists of a brick dwelling plastered, of one story and a half, with a low tower also of brick and plastered, rising from the center. The light is elevated about 350 feet above mean sea level, and will be visible in a favorable state of the atmosphere, from a height of fifteen feet above the water, at a distance of 26 statute or 22½ nautical miles.

The latitude and Longitude of the Light, as given by the Coast Survey, are: Lat. 34° 26' 47" N. Long. 120° 25' 33" W. The following magnetic bearings and distances in statute miles, are taken approximately from the chart of the coast of the same survey: West end, San Miguel Island, S. 19° E. 24 miles. West end, Santa Cruz Island, S. 67° E. 39 miles. The light will be exhibited for the first time, on the night of the 1st of February, 1856, and thereafter every night from sunset to sunrise, until further notice.

By order of the Light House Board, HARTMAN BACHE, Maj. Topog. Engs. Br. Maj. Office 12th Light House District, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27th, 1855.

Silver! Silver! FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Breakfast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets; Fine Silver Waiters; Fine Silver Cups; Fine Silver Knives; Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California.

IOBBS. SUGAR CURED HAMS—Just received, and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street.

HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. R. V. LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—State street, corner of Garrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fontain, Builders, SANTA BARBARA.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO, SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA. Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

### Exchange and Banking Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS, under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York. The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasure. We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters pertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms. C. K. GARRISON, CHAS. MORGAN, (by his Attorney, C. K. Garrison,) R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON. San Francisco, January 1, 1856. fe14 1m

Watches and Chronometers REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed, by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California. fe7 1m

Importation! Importation! BRIGGS, DEY & CO. are prepared to import every description of goods in their line, on short notice, and as low as any other house in San Francisco. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Musical Boxes! Musical Boxes! OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, with Mandolin and Bell Attachments, and Selections of Music from Operas, National Airs, Polkas, Waltzes, etc. For sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Silver Plated Ware. VERY Heavy Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, plated especially for family use. Also, Fine Silver Plated and Silver Mounted Waiters and Tea Sets. Just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Orders! Orders! TAKEN for any description of WATCHES, and forwarded to the manufacturers with dispatch. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Railway Time-Keepers. RAILWAY TIME-KEEPERS. The celebrated Wm. B. Crisp's Patent Railway Time-Keepers, of the largest size, with the maker's certificate accompanying. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Jas. Nardin Perret Watches AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Extra Heavy and Fine GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Jules Jurgensen's GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO. fe7 1m

Watches! Watches! BY ALL the most celebrated English, French, Swiss and Danish Makers, kept constantly on hand and sold at the lowest possible price, by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Independent and Quarter Second WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches, JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st., corner California. fe7 1m

S. L. PALMER & CO'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, Cor. of Davis and Washington streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of MILL MACHINERY, Of all kinds.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!! 200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description constantly on hand. Also, Plow Points, to suit all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goldard's patent Hay Cutters, Under's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axes and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrow with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description.

Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nurseries in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass. The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch. n8 2m

Fine Virginia Tobaccos. EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—Dark, peach flavored. El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored. Mayflower do. 12 plugs to the pound. The above brands of Jones & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by SAM'L H. PRITCHARD, Agent for Manufacturers. d27 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services to the merchants of the interior as a COMMISSION BUYER of Goods in San Francisco. Having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the country, he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of merchandise filled and forwarded promptly. SAM'L H. PRITCHARD, d27 3m Up stairs, cor. Battery and Sacramento.

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, my24 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

### Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.) New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

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

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. my24 3m

### New Feature!!

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

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

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

All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works. Bags kept open to the latest moment.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. [o11]

### Railroad House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and is a sufficient guarantee for continuing patronage. The House is two ELEVATED TAUNTS, 130 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being conducted by a lady of excellent patronage. The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached. Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery. HALLEY & THOMPSON, my24tf Railroad House.

### First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair, Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS.

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st., next door to Austin's. my31 tf

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness. There is not in the catalogue of human malady one more to be deprecated than this, as well because of present distress, as the ultimate results. The tone of the system under its influence is either impaired or entirely destroyed, and a class of symptoms superinduced that unfit man for the performance of any of the ordinary duties of life. The injuries done to the physical part of man are truly lamentable, but trifling when compared to those of the constitution, the great nervous centre, and to the nervous system generally. This disease, which is too often consequent upon solitary vice, self-abuse, involves pathological conditions beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated, but which are well understood by the regular practitioner. Among the symptoms most conspicuous are the following: Love of solitude, aversion to business and society, distressing faintness, nervous excitement from slight causes, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, inability to reason correctly, low spirits and lassitude, dullness of apprehension and misanthropy. These being functional derangements, are often the harbingers of horrid organic lesions of the brain, which produces fatuity, dementia, and death.

It is the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapkey has established his Institute, where all may rely with perfect confidence upon that skill which long experience and thorough devotion to his profession has given. Those who suffer should call without delay, and use the means by which they may recuperate and live. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. n15 tf

REUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician. These diseases are treated by Dr. C. in the most scientific and agreeable mode. He particularly invites to his establishment those suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, who have heretofore failed to obtain relief.

To those suffering from the Fevers peculiar to this coast, he would advise immediate relief. Call and consult with the Doctor at his Medical Institute.

Dr. C. has a new and efficient remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery. Call all; consult consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Grand Medical and Surgical Institute, Armory Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. n15tf

## San Francisco Advertisements.

### Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMORY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Established for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the Suppression of Quackery.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children, would most respectfully inform the public of California that he has opened an Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genital Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilitic Ulcers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice, and the many cures he will ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, and during the Hungarian war and campaigns, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury—charges moderate—treats his patients in a correct and honorable way—has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapability for Labor and Study, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Insidious Discharges, Pains in the Side, Affections of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, unknown to others, and hence the greatest success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. San Francisco, California. n15 tf

### THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Powerful! Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM, (Self-disinfecting Agent,) a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Glandular, and Cancerous Ulcers, Foul Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Office, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhoeal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkey's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That the diseases can be prevented by the use of proper agents is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment. This principle, which is now universally recognized, was received even before the day of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1766, and its multiplied benefits since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuits of this branch of the medical science that Dr. Czapkey fortunately made the discovery of his "Prophylacticum," which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, cancerous, and all other diseases, stands unrivalled by any agent in the Pharmacopoeia.

The effect of this agent after coition is immediate, and removes the possibility of a contraction of disease. If, however, the disease has been contracted, it is useful in neutralizing the poisonous secretions, which, by absorption, produce the horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis. It has been administered by the Doctor in thousands of cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subvert the purpose for which it was administered. Price \$5. Full directions are attached to each package. In cases where the Prophylacticum is used as a curative, Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY will furnish (GRATIS) a prescription for his Blood Purifier.

All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and security, immediately despatched by Express or other conveyance to their destination. n15 tf

### TO THE LADIES OF CALIFORNIA.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, invites the attention of the sick and afflicted females laboring under any of the various forms of diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and all other organs, to his office, to their aid. The Doctor is effecting more cures than to any other physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourselves from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances do not allow to have an increase in their families, should call at Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Medical Institute, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without the fear of molestation. If desired, Dr. C. will visit the ladies at their residences.

The attention of the reader is called to the following: A lady of high standing in society, and great respectability, published a card in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, September 14th, 1851, which is as follows:

"A CARD. The undersigned feels it her duty to express her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Czapkey, for the successful cure of herself and child. The latter, having been afflicted by a severe attack of 'Cholera Infantum,' was given up as incurable by some of the most celebrated physicians, who guaranteed a perfect cure, and who, after a short period, restored the child to perfect health. Encouraged by this extraordinary result, she sought advice herself, for the scrofulous malady with which she had been afflicted for eight years, and which withstood the treatment of the best physicians in Europe and America. But Dr. Czapkey has succeeded in restoring her permanent relief, so that she can now enjoy life, which, since eight years, had lost all charms to her. She therefore deems it due to herself, and to all sick and afflicted, to recommend Dr. Czapkey as one of the most skillful physicians within the United States."

MRS. CAROLINE GRAY, Cor. Walnut and 7th sts., Philadelphia, Pa. A. Glaser, Notary Public, 136, 7th st. n15 tf

### SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA. DR. L. J. CZAPKAY

would ask especial attention to Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal diseases. In the first stages of either of these complaints, he guarantees a perfect and effectual cure in a few days, without hindrance to business or the slightest inconvenience. The Doctor's method of treating them combines all the latest improvements by the medical faculty, with discoveries made by himself more effective than anything yet known, which secures the patient from the possibility of secondary symptoms, and removes the disease in the shortest possible time. In the second stage of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Bubos, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroy the soft parts, and cause the bone to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly. Nodes or painful swellings in the bones, blotches upon the skin, cases of which the Doctor sees daily in his office, and which are the result of improper treatment. Also Ulcers, Sores and Pimples, and injuries to the constitution, which, after a long period of suffering destroy life. It will also be remembered that these disorders are hereditary, passing from parent to child, and entailing upon the offspring a ruined constitution. For the cure of all these forms of diseases, the doctor guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

The Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give them such satisfaction as they can obtain nowhere else. His rooms are Nos. 1 and 2, Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts, San Francisco. n15 tf