

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE, this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the office of Justice DEATY, for the transaction of important business.

C. I. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.
W. MEERS, Secretaries.
H. SMITH, feb-5

Railroad to the Pacific.

We are much pleased to see that Senator Gwin has made an energetic move in the Senate, which looks to the immediate commencement of this vast and important enterprise. He has introduced a bill, the leading features of which are:

"That it is to have at its Eastern end two lines, connecting it with the Atlantic through the North and South respectively, and two at its Western end, connecting it with the Pacific through Oregon and California; that the contractors for its construction receive in payment, alternately, sections of public lands forty miles through the States, and eighty miles wide, through the intervening territories; that at the end of thirty years it is to be surrendered to the United States; and that the mails, troops and other transportation of the Government shall always be free upon it."

It is also to be completed in ten years. But introducing bills and passing them are quite different matters, as Mr. Denton introduced one several years since, embracing nearly the same features, which somehow never passed into a law, although our California Democrats insisted last summer that their friends in Congress were very much in favor of the road. We hope Mr. Gwin's bill, or something like it, may become a law during the present session, though we confess we see little prospect of its passage. Such a vast project will hardly go through a short session, even if Congress were disposed to pass the bill. At the succeeding session we may look for action.

There are also other projects on hand. It is rumored that a New York Company with *George Law* at its head, has proposed to build the road in the time specified, if Government will lend the company its credit in the shape of bonds to run a specified number of years, to the amount of \$15,000 per mile. Another project is to connect the railroad with a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai. We are but little what combinations are formed, provided the work is accomplished in a reasonable time, and without squandering too much money. As for land, Uncle Sam has plenty, and he can't apply it to a better purpose than building a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No work could be of a more national character.

And further, by the time this road is completed *Eriasson's caloric engine* will have been perfected, and engines could be used on the road which require neither wood nor water. Running a long line over mountains and deserts, where neither can be had except at enormous expense, renders this consideration of great weight in estimating its practicability. If Mr. Eriasson's engine succeeds, as now predicted, he will have introduced a motive power unlimited in extent and inexhaustible in power.

It promises to revolutionize the application of power to propel ships, steamers, locomotives, &c., &c. To this Pacific enterprise it promises to be of vast benefit, and may do much towards hastening its final and speedy consummation.

But while this railroad project is pushed ahead, we hope the opening of a common wagon road mentioned by Mr. Benton, will neither be neglected or abandoned. To the emigrant from the western States, a road of this character is of more importance just now, than a prospective railroad ten years hence.

This wagon road too, can be completed in one year from this spring, with an appropriation of a few hundred thousand dollars, and we should be greatly disappointed if Congress adjourns without making the necessary appropriation.

The route is undoubtedly the best for a road that distance on the continent, and if bridges were built over creeks and rivers, or ferries established, the mountains rendered passable and a few military stations established, it would become not only a good road to travel, but the trip from the Missouri line, instead of being one of great fatigue and peril, would prove one of enjoyment and pleasure. Let us have the wagon road immediately, and the railroad as soon as such a gigantic work can be completed.

If Congress does nothing in the premises, our own Legislature should, at least, make an appropriation sufficiently large to make the road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains reasonably good for wagons, in season for the next immigration. It is a subject worthy the consideration of the members of that body.

ABSENTEEISM.—Absenteeism is said to be the curse of Ireland. We know it to be an enormous tax on the Southern States, the half of whose population, or nearly so, making a tour to the North every summer. California is now suffering heavily in a pecuniary point of view from the same cause, but only a tithe of what she is to sustain hereafter from it. A large portion of our population are here simply to make a *pile*. After making that they do not remain in California to invest and live upon it, but return to their old homes in the Atlantic States. Such will be the case for years to come, to a great extent.

But just now there is added to this pecuniary loss of absentees—that of official absenteeism. It is, too, becoming an epidemic among office holders—particularly in the judiciary. Last year the Legislature, in its wisdom, voted leave of absence to Judge Heydenfeldt to go after his family. This year, the like kind of leave of absence has been granted Chief Justice Murray to return to the States after his health; and now Judge Lake asks for leave of absence, for we presume, good and sufficient reasons. Well, the Legislature has established the precedent, and, we suppose, is bound now to grant leave to go to the States to all Judges who ask for it, in order to maintain its consistency. If all the Judges in the State were to ask for leave, we do not see how the Legislature could refuse. This is simply showing the legitimate tendency of a bad precedent. Had the Legislature refused the first, they would have been troubled with few more applications. As it is, they had better "back her" as soon as possible. Does leave of absence enable a Judge to draw his salary while absent, or is he required to discount for the time gone for the State?

ANOTHER BREAK.—A new break in the levee was discovered yesterday, at the lower part of the city, in the vicinity of W street, about two hundred yards above the bend. The current sweeping down from the point above had washed under and worn away a portion of the natural bank of the river, and when the water receded the bank caved in, carrying with it about ten or fifteen yards of the levee. Our vigilant city authorities were promptly on hand, and have adopted efficient measures to close the breach securely.

THE CLAIM OF SACRAMENTO AGAINST THE STATE.—It is very well known to our citizens, that this city has paid out of her own treasury for Hospital purposes, a very large sum of money—\$144,000, or thereabouts, not including interest—which should have been paid by the State. It was paid for taking care of the sick from all parts of the State during the years 1849-50, when the cholera was in the country. Her own sick she provided for independent of this outlay. The money was paid absolutely for the support of strangers, many of them immigrants just over the plains, or just in from a long sea voyage, and who must have perished in the streets but for the assistance rendered by the city of Sacramento. It makes up a heavy item in her city indebtedness, and was paid for the relief of suffering humanity at a time when relief from any other quarter was hopeless. Such a tax is acknowledged to be properly chargeable to the State and has been so charged since the act establishing the State Hospitals became a law. Why then should not the amount paid by Sacramento for the State be returned to her?

In the days of her prosperity, she did not ask the State to refund. She was content in the belief that the State, in its own good time, would render unto her that which is justly her own. But she has been laid in ashes by fire—her streets for a time rendered impassable by the flood—her merchants and business men left with little else save their native energy and indomitable spirit—and, in the day of her adversity, she feels fully justified in calling upon the State to refund the money she has paid for State purposes.

She does not ask the State for assistance, but only for her just and equitable dues, at a time she needs every dollar owing to her, and every one she can raise from other sources. Is this other than reasonable? Is it not right and justice? Is not the Legislature bound by every principle of honor which can operate upon public or private men, to pay this debt, as asked by Mr. Robinson? He has introduced a bill entitled "An Act for the Relief of Sacramento," but it should have been called "An Act to pay Sacramento a Debt owing her by the State. She does not ask for relief, but simply for that which is hers by right, and we anticipate the passage of Mr. Robinson's bill without serious opposition.

We know the State to be in debt—we know, too, that she is abundantly able to pay her debts, and much more so to pay this than the city of Sacramento is to do without it. It is a debt of too sacred a character to be repudiated by a California Legislature.

THE FLOUR MONOPOLY BILL.—This unique bill has passed the Senate by a considerable majority, but we trust it will be laid on the table in the House. No such law can ever be made effective, and we regret that an attempt should have been made to pass it, by a California Senate. If it pass, its main effect will be to present the Legislature in a ridiculous position before the country. Such legislation has never, as we recollect, been resorted to by any State in the Union; and we do not feel proud of the credit our State will acquire by the passage of such restrictive and unusual laws.

There is no "progress" exhibited in such legislation; unless it be progress backwards. It looks too as if the principle of "free trade" were abandoned, by the party which has heretofore been its boasted advocate.

The temporary evils resulting from the concentration of capital to accomplish a given object, will shortly be corrected in the natural course of things. Increased production, and increased importations, are the true correctives. The difficulty cannot be reached by legislation; a law if passed will remain a dead letter on the statute book. It might possibly cause some little fish to pass round the net, but the big fish would be sure to break through it.

Laws which are revolting in their provisions to the public sense of right, can never be enforced, for the reason that laws are, or should be, a reflex of that opinion, as they cannot be administered against the public sense of right. We have enough of this kind of laws now on our statute books, which is the reason why we do not want the list added to by the passage of this "four bill."

Witness the duelling clause in the constitution and the act in the statute, both dead letters, and should be repealed at the earliest moment, or public opinion corrected. Indictments under this law are tried in such a manner as to render the proceedings a burlesque on the administration of justice. Therefore we say, let them be repealed if they cannot be enforced.

MUTINY AT SEA.—The *Herald* of San Francisco contains the notice of mutiny and murder at sea, on board the brig Wm. Penn, while recruiting at the Kingsmill group of islands, in October last. The native crew, twenty-four in number, rose on the captain (Hussey), officers and European crew, for the purpose of taking possession of the vessel, and nearly accomplished their design. The captain, cook and steward were killed in the affray, and the mate severely wounded. The latter, however, succeeded in keeping possession of the vessel. The mutineers made off in their boats.

STEAMER SINKING.—This large and elegant steamer, the first No. 1 vessel that ever navigated the waters of the Sacramento, having undergone thorough repair, and been furnished with new and superior boilers, resumes her position on the San Francisco and Sacramento trade. The Senator is the largest river boat on any of the California streams; and, in view of her speed and many comforts, is entitled to her full share of public patronage. We are gratified again to welcome her at our wharf.

W. D. BICKHAM, Esq., late one of the editors of the *Journal*, has been elected Librarian of the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association, and Judge Thornton and Col. Baker had consented to deliver addresses before the Ladies' Orphan Asylum, upon the return of its anniversary.

THE FOLLOWING is the vote on Johnson's resolution offered to the House on Thursday, demanding that a two-thirds vote be required to remove the capital:

AYES.—Messrs. Blake, Cabiness, Canney, Carpenter, Covarrubias, Estep, Harrison, Herbert, Johnson, Kittredge, Knight, Letcher, Mandeville, Meredith, McMeans, Myers, Oliver, Pacheco, Reading, Robinson, Rogers, Smith, —22.

NAVES.—Messrs. Bell, Bostwick, Brush, Carhart, Connors, Cordova, Cresswell, Ewing, Flower, Gardner, Gifford, Hall, Heydenfeldt, Lee, Locke, McCandless, McFarland, McGarry, Moore, Owen, Redding, Sime, Snyder, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wall, Wells, Wilson, Wing, Yeiser.—32.

APPOINTMENT.—James Anthony, Esq., of this city, has received, from the Governor, the appointment of Notary Public of Sacramento county. The trust has been worthily bestowed.

THE CITY.

THE WHARF.—A visit to the wharf on Friday was consoling to the heart of the merchant. There have been times—even during the darkest hours of the flood—when the business done there was encouraging; but nothing in comparison to the jam which may now be seen. Things are looking up. The proof of it begins to become manifest by the reappearance of drays, where, but a week ago, no vehicle would have dared to venture. The soft mud has been baked into a tough, substantial clay, where the hoof of an animal may tread without disappearing from sight. Wheeled conveyances are therefore beginning to multiply; and, should no immediate setback be experienced, in less than five days the old fashioned bustle and confusion among drivers will be resumed in all its attractive features. Scarcely beneficial is the effect of the warm sun, that the change is alone apparent to the casual gaze, and strikingly so after the lapse of each successive day. At this particular juncture the steamboat trade to Elgin, Colusa, Coverville and other places, is immense. The little steamers employed to conduct it, leave their docks freighted to the very guards with merchandise; and from morning till night the work of transhipment goes steadily forward. Some three or more steamers, in addition to skiffs, scows and flat-boats of every kind, are constantly employed in doing the carrying trade of Hoboken along. The American river is filled with them, going and returning; and still the demand for their services is in no way decreased. So far as the latter place is concerned, trade is bound to meet with a speedy termination. The speedier the better, as the transaction, like that of the "little jacker," is but from one thimble to another; and Sacramento is that other. This reflection causes no uneasiness in the minds of her merchants, however. They moved their houses only to retain and accommodate their customers. This end has been successfully accomplished, and now they can return and bring those customers with them, which will happen in much less than "fifteen days," if a "circle" should not appear round the "moon," with "fifteen stars in it."

IMPROVEMENTS.—It is well worth a walk through the upper portions of the city to mark the substantial improvements that are now progressing in that direction, with a rapidity that would astonish everybody but a resident of California. A number of good dwelling houses have recently been erected, and several others are now going up in the northern and eastern part of the city, that show most conclusively the opinion of property holders in regard to the future prospects of the city. A few, particularly noticed a brick dwelling, built and owned by W. W. Cozzens, Esq., situated on the corner of F and 12th street, directly opposite the residence of Mayor Hutchinson, that will challenge comparison with any private mansion in the State. It is a most superb edifice, little creditable to the skill of the architect and the taste of the builders.

FAIR WEATHER.—Every face wears a smile lately, excepting perhaps those interested in the future glory of the new towns. The sun is accountable for this sudden change in the thermometer of human feeling. Visions of dry streets, plenty of customers, and a prosperous business, float through the nodules of merchants; while the water-sprinklers look gladly forward in imagination to the season of hot days and flying dust; the discomforts arising therefrom, from which they think themselves capable of curing in the twinkling of an eye. The "little jacker" is proposed to "put a girder round the earth," viz: in "twenty minutes." Lovable longings! may they be speedily gratified by princely profits!

SPRAWLING.—An individual wearing a glazed cap, was noticed on Third street the other day, lying with his face closely glued to the base of a brick building. A terrier dog standing approximate, watching with staring eyes, head askance, and wagging tail, for some word of encouragement to pounce in, led passers-by to the belief, that the man was endeavoring to exorcise a rat. Observing not the slightest motion to indicate life, however, one of a crowd now rapidly collecting, stepped forward and turned the individual over on his back; when, shocking to relate it was discovered that he was dead—dead.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.—So great and favorable have been the effects of the labor, wind and sunshine bestowed upon the mud of our streets, that they have again become not only passable, but in some places tolerably dry. In the last two days nearly all the sews have been withdrawn from inability to operate with advantage under the new state of things, and veritable wagons have usurped their places. On Friday as many as ten of these latter conveyances could be taken in at one view. A slight change in the kind of mud, and the mud is gone, and we cannot but be rejoiced at the favorable state of things which it prefigures.

RECORDED COURT.—That very worthy safety-valve officer of the city morals, yept "the Recorder," having gone on a day's journey into the "bowels of the land," has caused a temporary suspension of the administration of justice in his department. On Monday next—no unforeseen accident to the contrary—he proposes again to re-assend the judicial tribunal, when offenders may prepare to "kick the king's name" as it was gratifying, by means implacable or vindictive in his nature, but because criminals should always cover in the presence of the law's delegated vindicator.

GAZELLE.—The handsome little steamer bearing this romantic designation, Capt. G. W. Webster, is now running on the trade between Sacramento, Colusa and Coverville, formerly known as "Red Bluff." She makes one trip per week, and is popular among the traveling and shipping portions of the community.

THE COURTS.—The Courts have held no sessions for two or three days. On Monday they resume their sittings. The Board of Supervisors will also convene on the same day.

M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The first session of the California annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened at San Francisco, on Thursday, Feb. 3d, Bishop E. R. Ames, presiding.

The opening exercises were reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Bishop Ames. The throne of grace was addressed by Revs. Taylor and Blain.

Before proceeding to the business of the Conference the Bishop administered the holy communion, to which the ministers of the different denominations of Christians in the city had been particularly invited. A number of them were present who partook with the conference, of the memorial of the sufferings and death of our common Lord.

There were twenty-seven members of the Conference present.

The Conference proceeded to ballot for Secretary. The first and second ballottings gave no election, but on the third balloting M. C. Briggs was elected.

It was then moved and carried that Conference do meet at nine and adjourn at one.

I. Owen presented J. Brier's certificate of location, on which he was admitted into the Conference.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The *Marysville Herald* contains the following:

As Mr. Edward Jewett was driving his empty wagon between Dry Creek and the Galena House, on Monday last, he overtook a man who asked him to let him ride. He had been seated in the wagon but a few minutes, when Mr. Jewett, who sat in front driving, felt himself stabbed in the left side. He turned on the villain and the latter made his escape, but he jumped out of the wagon and made his escape. Mr. Jewett ran his team to the Galena House, where his wound, which is not considered dangerous, was dressed. Mr. Jewett had in his possession at the time, \$55 in money. No clue exists as to the identity of the villain.

INTERESTING TO SPORTSMEN.—We noticed yesterday, several fortunate *hombres* staggering under the weight of ducks that they had killed and brought to market. We learned from them that all descriptions of game are now plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the city in almost every direction. The receding of the waters enables sportsmen to approach them, and a continuance of this fine weather will render a day's excursion among the swamps and *tules* pleasant, healthy and profitable.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—We desire to call the particular attention of the members of this committee to the notice which appears in another column, and to say that a full and punctual attendance is requested, as matters of much moment will be presented for their consideration.

PLACES OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Pastor. Services in District Court Room, corner of Seventh and I streets, at 10 1/2 a.m. and 7 p.m., of the Sabbath.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sixth street, between I and J, Rev. J. A. Benson, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10 1/2 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at J before 2 o'clock, p.m. Regular Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. R. B. Stratton, Pastor. Services at the Congregational Church on Sixth street, Sunday, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. John Matthews, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10 1/2 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the District Court Room, corner of Seventh and I streets.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. John Ingoldsby, Superior. Services in new Court House, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—FIGHT ON THE CHOWCHILLA.—The *Stockton Journal* has been favored through Brown's Express with a correspondence from the mountains, dated Mariposa, January 31, containing the particulars of a new disturbance by the Indians, in which several lives have been lost. The writer says:

It appears that parties living on the lower Mariposa, and on the Chowchilla, having lost, during the winter, a considerable number of horses and mules without being able to discover the marauders; at last a large fine horse was stolen, and being well shod, his large deep footprints in the soft earth led the party in search of him to the rancharias of about one hundred Indians, men, women and children, situated near the Chowchilla. The Americans, five or six in number, before approaching the village, dismounted and hitched their horses, and advanced on foot. The Indians seemed indisposed to parley, "no saba, no saba" being their only reply to the questions propounded to them. One of the party by the name of Starkie, perceiving some belligerent movement on the part of the savages, fired his rifle, killing their leader, and himself almost the same instant pierced with several arrows. The fight then became general. Dr. Westfall was severely wounded in his pistol hand, and discovering that the Indians were about to cut them off from their horses, they retreated, leaving Starkie on the ground. A day or two after this event, another party returned to the village, and found the mutilated body of Starkie partly consumed by fire; and the Indians who had taken alarm at their approach had fled from the village, and taken position on a high, rocky point of the mountain, from whence they hurled defiance at their enemies.

The party burned the village, with all their traps, &c., and retired. The party increased to twenty-five men a day or two thereafter, started again in pursuit of the enemy, and discovered the Indians about five miles distant from their former village, building new rancheria.

The party approached the camp about day-break, undiscovered, and commenced the attack. The Indians immediately fled in great disorder, leaving some ten or twelve dead on the ground. The American party met with no injury except a flesh wound received by Mr. Roane of this place, from an arrow.

Why is it that our government does not do something to prevent the recurrence of these things? These Indians think the government of the United States has not acted in good faith with them, in not carrying out the stipulations of the treaty, and they complain that the Americans have cut off their supply of fish, destroyed their acorn trees, and have killed or driven away the deer from their hunting grounds, and therefore are in a state bordering on actual starvation.

P. S.—It is rumored here that the San Joaquin Indians have been doing mischief. The report needs confirmation.

COMMERCIAL.

Feb. 4.—There has been more activity perceptible in today's transactions than has characterized business for several weeks past. The attendance of buyers was unusually large, and the streets during the whole of the day presented quite an animated appearance. Sales in flour were lively, operations principally confined to sack; little inquiry in barrel, and at a further decline, with less change is noticed in sack, with a slight disposition to push sales. There is no important movement noticeable in barley. A greater degree of interest was evinced in provisions, and sales showed much improvement in the demand. Pork met a ready market at \$50. Hams continue in steady request at quoted rates. Bacon in good request at former figures. No change to note inlard. Butter, ready sale at \$7 1/2 per cwt. Potatoes in good demand. Onions quick at 18c. In tea and sugar transactions better; no alteration observed on late quotations.

HOBOKEN, Feb. 4.—To-day the amount of business done was small, with a general dullness throughout this market. Goods are offered at a low figure to induce purchasers. Buyers do not even take four freely at 9 1/2 to 10 barley 50¢ to 55¢. Little alteration is observed in provisions; sales limited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—A fair business has been transacted to-day, though many orders from the interior could not be executed on account of the inability of river steam tonnage, to take goods forward as required. Flour—no sales of \$16 per barrel in bids for immediate delivery at \$15 to \$16, in q's there have been some sales at \$16. A lot of California manufactures sold at auction at \$12. Grain—sales of California and Chile, in small lots, at \$23 1/2 to \$24 1/2. California for seed, sold yesterday at \$3; 200 lbs Chile, in one lot, today at \$3. One lot of California wheat, sold at 64¢, 20,000 lbs Chile wheat for milling, was sold yesterday at 66¢. Rice—sales of 40 lbs California at 11¢. A considerable lot of Peruvian on private terms. The market for Corn, for grinding, and for laundry use, no family should be without it. Buckskin gloves, an invoice of assorted, double stitched, superior quality, a genuine article, ascertained correct.

Chamois skins, a few dozen superior.

EXCELSIOR SOAP!! Families, Merchants, Laundry Men, take notice that the EXCELSIOR SOAP will save nearly one half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using the EXCELSIOR SOAP.—Cold or warm water—either soft or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then rub them to each other, so that the soap will take them and rub and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one hour, and with less expense than with any other soap known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre of the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove all grease, dirt, or stains, &c., from goods without the slightest injury.

INSTRUCTION POUR SERVIR SEULEMENT EXCELSIOR.—Frottez de linge avec le savon—le apres—et frottez le linge avec l'eau chaude au froide.

MODO DE SERVIRE DEL JABON EXCELSIOR.—Se frotte la ropa con el jabon, en remojado toda una noche, al dia siguiente se frotte con agua fria, y en fin se lava bien en agua fria o caliente.

This soap is manufactured at No. 288 Rivington street, New York; and sold by their agents.

COIT & BEALS, Fire-proof Brick Store, San Francisco.

COIT & BEALS, Commission Merchants, San Francisco, corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, for sale the following on commission—

Cigars—20,000.

Great variety of quality, in tin boxes.

Harness leather, oak and hemlock tanned.

Water melen seed, 75 lbs.

Onion seed, 100 lbs silver skin and red skin, being in one lot.

Asparagus roots, 15,000 3 years old, will grow in one year, just received per Winfield Scott.

Panning mills, 24 of Grant's patent, large size.

Corn, for grinding, and for laundry use. No family should be without it.

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Directions for using the EXCELSIOR SOAP.—Cold or warm water—either soft or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then rub them to each other, so that the soap will take them and rub and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one hour, and with less expense than with any other soap known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre of the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove all grease, dirt, or stains, &c., from goods without the slightest injury.

INSTRUCTION POUR SERVIR SEULEMENT EXCELSIOR.—Frottez de linge avec le savon—le apres—et frottez le linge avec l'eau chaude au froide.

MODO DE SERVIRE DEL JABON EXCELSIOR.—Se frotte la ropa con el jabon, en remojado toda una noche, al dia siguiente se frotte con agua fria, y en fin se lava bien en agua fria o caliente.

This soap is manufactured at No. 288 Rivington street, New York; and sold by their agents.

COIT & BEALS, Fire-proof Brick Store, San Francisco.

COIT & BEALS, Commission Merchants, San Francisco, corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, for sale the following on commission—

Cigars—20,000.

Great variety of quality, in tin boxes.