

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 14.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
KEEP & HUBBARD.
R. HUBBARD. W. B. KEEP.

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Advertisements.

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A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.

WILL DESPATCH AN EXPRESS from the city of Santa Barbara by the U. S. Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. Baby, to all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and Europe, in charge of regular and experienced Messengers.

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Sight bills of exchange procured on all the principal cities of the Atlantic States, Oregon and Europe.
F. J. MAGUIRE, Agent.
Santa Barbara, August 1, 1855. a2

Pilot and Navy Bread,

SODA CRACKERS, &c., &c.—500 lbs Pilot Bread, superior quality.

Also, a large assortment of Soda, Sugar, Butter, Water and Boston Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Jammy Lind Cakes, &c.

For sale at the lowest market price by
WM. HERR & CO.,
Steam Cracker Bakery,
a2 1m No. 37 and 39 Davis st, San Francisco.

Pacific Express Company,

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

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
MONTREY,
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

Regular Dispatch Line

OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Captain F. Morton, and others, 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 for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

HEDGES & PICKETT,

SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,
COMMISSION BUYERS,
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,
je14 tf SAN FRANCISCO.

75 BBLs EXTRA CLEAR PORK;
100 cases extra clear bacon;
200 cases J H & Co's new lard, in 10 lb tins;
150 firkins choice Butter;
100 firkins choice butter, double packages;
25 bbls choice butter, 25 lbs kegs;
100 bbls fine salt, 6 and 14 lb bags.
m24tf For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO.

Hurrah for Vance's

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.
my24 3m

Advertisements.

Late Arrival of Merchandise!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

HARDWARE,

FURNITURE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WAGGONS, CARTS,

CART WHEELS,

WHEEL BARROWS, &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS, &c.

Just landed from ship Arcadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail.
Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. je14 tf

Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

F. J. MAGUIRE

OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC a well assorted stock of Groceries of the best quality that can be purchased in San Francisco, together with a general assortment of articles for housekeepers and farmers.

F. J. M. has not the modesty to say he can or will sell cheaper than any other trader in Santa Barbara, but he asserts that, for the quality of the various articles he offers for sale, he can afford to sell as cheap as any fair dealing rival in his trade.

Santa Barbara, June 6th, 1855. je7 3m

Wm. Hecht,

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, by the last steamer, an assorted stock of Dry Goods and Clothing and Boots and Shoes, which he offers for sale.

Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon the subscriber before going elsewhere. my24 1y

Rancho for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale Three Leagues of Land, situated immediately at the Mission of San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo county, with one-third of the Mission Buildings in good repair, well watered and timbered, and excellently adapted to stock raising. The river Salinas runs through it. Title approved.

Apply to W. J. GRAVES, or to the undersigned, at San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON,
San Luis Obispo, July 2, 1855. jy8 tf

For Sale.

RANCHO OF SAN ANTONIO, containing 320 acres of arable land, watered by a lasting stream, and situated four miles from the city of Santa Barbara, together with the improvements, consisting of an Adobe House in excellent condition, Corrales, and outbuildings necessary. Upon the ranch are also a choice lot of young Fruit Trees. For particulars apply to THOS. GANNON, Santa Barbara Exchange. my31 tf

Streeter & O'Connell

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they are prepared to accommodate them at their new stand on State street, opposite the store of L. T. Burton & Co.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, &c.
CLOTHING made, renovated, and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. jy26

No. 149 STATE STREET. Don't forget the place.

Santa Barbara Exchange.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having refitted his Saloon on State street, is prepared to accommodate his friends with every thing they may desire in the way of good liquor, &c., &c.

ICE on the arrival of each steamer from above. jy26

THOS. GANNON.

Notice.

TO THOSE PERSONS HAVING WRITING to be done, in the shape of Deeds, Mortgages, or Documents of any description, the undersigned offers his services. By strict attention to his business, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
Santa Barbara, May 30th, 1855. my31 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

Ranchero's Resort.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.

The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicits their visits.

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Liquors, Tobacco, and all other articles usually kept in a country store always on hand.

HENRY J. DALLY, Proprietor.

For Freight or Charter.

THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fastened sloop PLOT, 15 tons burthen.

Parties of pearl hunters will be taken to the islands and brought back when desired.

Apply to R. JENKINS,
at the Beach.

FLYINGS, PIERCE & CO.,

WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS,

Horse Shoeing and Job Work in general. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Bits, Spurs, &c. Gunsmith's work done on the most reasonable terms.

CORNER OF STATE AND COTA STS,
SANTA BARBARA. je21

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,

SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR

OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA.

Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st

C. R. V. LEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fountain, Builders.

SANTA BARBARA.

D. S. LORD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description.

No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco. my24

A Picture of Age and Youth.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife, with busy care,
Was clearing the dinner away.

A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes,
On her grandfather's knee was catching flies.

The old man laid his hand on her head,
With a tear on his wrinkled face—
He thought how often her mother, dead,
Had sat in that self-same place.

As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye,
"Don't smoke," said the child, "how it makes you cry!"

The house dog lay stretched out on the floor,
Where the shade, afternoons, used to steal;
The busy old wife, by the open door,
Was turning the spinning wheel.

And the old brass clock on the mantle tree
Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
While close to his heaving breast,
The moistened brow and the cheek so fair
Of his sweet grandchild were pressed;

His head bent down, on her soft hair lay—
Fast asleep were they both that summer day.

C. G. EASTMAN, Vermont.

Washington's Style of Living.

Washington, by his marriage, had added above \$100,000 to his already considerable fortune, and was enabled to live in ample and dignified style.

His intimacy with the Fairfaxes, and his intercourse with brother officers of rank, had perhaps their influences in his mode of living.

He had his chariot and four, with black postillions in livery, for the use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visitors.

As for himself, he always appeared on horseback. His stable was well filled, and admirably regulated.

His stud was thorough-bred and in excellent order. His household books contain registers of the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses—such as Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia (an Arabian), &c.

Also his dogs, chiefly fox-hounds—Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweetlips, Forrester, Music, Rockwood, Truelove, &c.

A large Virginia estate in those days was a little empire.

The mansion house was the seat of government, with its numerous dependencies, such as kitchen, smoke-house, work-shop and stables.

In this mansion the planter ruled supreme; his steward or overseer was his prime minister and executive officer, he had his legion of house negroes for domestic service, and his host of field negroes for the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and other crops, and for other out-of-door labor.

Their quarters formed a kind of hamlet apart, composed of various huts, with little gardens and poultry yards, all well stocked, and swarms of little negroes gamboling in the sunshine.

Then there were large wooden edifices for curing tobacco, the staple and most profitable production, and mills for grinding wheat and Indian corn of which large fields were cultivated for the supply of the family and the maintenance of the negroes.

Among the slaves were artificers of all kinds—tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, &c.; so that a plantation produced everything within itself for ordinary use; as to articles of fashion and elegance, luxuries and expensive clothing, they were imported from London—for the planters on the main rivers, especially the Potomac, carried on an immediate trade with England.

Their tobacco was put up by their own negroes, bore their own marks, was shipped on board of vessels that came up the rivers for the purpose, and consigned to some agent in Liverpool or Bristol, with whom the planter kept an account.

The Virginia planters were prone to leave the care of their estates too much to their overseers, and to think personal labor a degradation.

Washington carried into his rural affairs the same method, activity and circumspection that has distinguished him in military life.

He kept his own accounts, posted up his books, and balanced them with mercantile exactness.

We have examined them, as well as his diaries recording his daily occupations, and his letter-books, containing entries of shipments of tobacco, and correspondence with his London agents.—They are monuments of his business habits.

The products of his estate also became so noted for faithfulness, as to the quality and quantity, with which they were put up, that it is said any barrel of flour that bore the brand of George Washington, Mount Vernon, was exempted from the customary inspection in the West India Ports.

He was an early riser, often before day-break in the winter, when the nights were long.

On such occasions he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candlelight. He breakfasted at seven in summer, at eight in winter.

Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal (called hoe-cakes) formed his frugal repast.

Immediately after breakfast, he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to everything with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hands.

Dinner was served at two o'clock. He ate heartily, but was not epicure, nor critical about his food.

His beverage was small-beer or cider, and two glasses of old Madeira. He took tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night about nine o'clock.

If confined to the house by bad weather, he took that occasion to arrange his papers, post up his accounts, or write letters—passing part of his time in reading, and occasionally reading aloud to his family.

He treated his negroes with kindness, attended to their comforts, was particularly careful of them in sickness, but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of their allotted tasks.

He had a quick eye at calculating each man's capabilities. An entry in his diary gives a curious instance of this.

Four of his negroes, employed as carpenters, were hewing and shaping timber.

It appeared to him in noticing the amount of work accomplished between two succeeding mornings, that they loitered at their labor.

Sitting down quietly, he timed their operations—how long it took them to get their crosscut saw and other implements ready—how long to clear away the

branches from the trunk of a fallen tree—how long to hew and saw it—what time was expended in considering and consulting, and, after all, how much they could execute in the course of a day, working entirely at their ease.

At another time, we find him working for a part of two days with Peter, his smith, to make a plow on a new invention of his own.

This, after two or three failures, he accomplished. Then, with less than his usual judgment, he put his two chariot horses to the plow, and ran a great risk of spoiling them, in giving his new invention a trial over ground very thickly swarded.

Anon, during a thunder storm, a frightened negro alarms the house, with word that the mill is giving away, upon which there is a general turn-out of all the forces, with Washington at their head, wheeling and shoveling gravel, during a pelting rain, to check the rushing water.

Washington delighted in the chase. In the hunting season, when he rode out early in the morning to visit distant parts of the estate, where work was going on, he often took some of the dogs with him for the chance of starting a fox, which he often did, though he was not always successful in killing him.

He was a bold rider, an admirable horseman, though he never claimed the merit of being an accomplished fox-hunter.

Vast Mineral Riches of the Gadsden Purchase.

Some months since we noticed the formation and departure of a company of adventurers in this city for the exploration of the Gadsden Purchase.

They arrived at their point of destination, and discovered, among other valuable mines, the copper one now known as La Mina del Axo, which is situated about thirty miles south of the Gila river, and twenty-five north of the new boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Taking formal possession of this, they sent back a party to this city, and furnished such extraordinary statements regarding the wealth of the mine, that several capitalists were induced to invest in the matter, and a stock company was formed under the laws of California, with a capital of \$500,000, in shares of \$100 each.

A sufficient amount of the stock was disposed of to raise a working capital, and thus armed, the party returned with a scientific miner and a competent number of workmen.

Our informant, who is a member of this company, and one of the original discoverers of the mine, states that operations have doubtless commenced by this time.

He left there in June, and arrived in this city by the Sea Bird last week, from San Diego.

This mine, according to the representations of M. R. Sackett, is one of the richest in the world, and is only one of numerous mines which, to judge from the formation of the country, are likely to prove equally productive.

The vein crops out of the ground for a distance of one hundred yards. It is but a few inches wide at the surface of the ground, but increases in width at the rate of an inch to the foot as the vein is followed down.

Specimens which we have seen of the ore are heavy with the metal, and pieces of pure copper glitter forth at all points from the mass.

At the last stage of the excavations, specimens of pure copper had displayed themselves, and the only difficulty anticipated by the proprietors seems to be that the ore will gradually disappear and leave the pure metal, which cannot be got out with equal facility or cheapness with the ore.

A considerable encampment is formed at the mine, and all water and provisions are obtained at Fort Yuma, to which point it is also designed to transport the ore and metal for shipment in small river steamers to the Gulf of California, where it will be taken on board and shipped to the Eastern States or to England for smelting.

The ore is said to be inexhaustible, and increasing in richness as it is followed. Not far from this locality is the celebrated Mina de Plancha de Plata, where, as Mr. Sackett states, a piece of virgin silver was recently picked up weighing 1½ lbs., and formerly a piece weighing 100 arrobas found by the Mexican miners.

This and other old mines is now abandoned and filled with water, the workmen having been driven away by the hostile Indians.—*Alta Cal.*

The Jack tars at Balaklava much dislike carrying up provisions to the camp on their backs, which they are obliged to do, and there is a very good story told of one who was overtaken by a general officer on the road.

Jack was dressed in an old soldier's red coat, and had a bag of biscuit on his back, when the general made up at a point of the road where it was very narrow.

The general called out, "Soldier, allow me to pass you." "I am not a soldier." "Well sailor." "I am not a sailor." "Well, then, what are you?" "Why, a d—d commissariat mule." The general laughed heartily, and gave Jack half a crown.

Fear, either as a principle or motive, is the beginning of all evil.

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. B. WILCOCKS is our authorized Agent for San Francisco.

AGENTS. CARPENTERIA. HENRY J. DALLY. SAN BUENAVENTURA. DON JOSE ARNAZ.

Artesian Wells.

In some districts of this State the lack of pure water has been found to be a very serious evil, and one which has attracted considerable attention.

One of the most important, intricate and delicate branches of investigation, in the range of chemistry, is said to be the exact determination of the composition of water.

In this county water is, at some seasons, much needed for the purposes of irrigation; and, from the geological structure of this region, it seems probable that, in many places, a bountiful supply could be easily obtained.

Nearly all the water of this vicinity is slightly brackish. The superincumbent soil is no doubt saturated with the chloride of sodium, and this the water readily absorbs in its descent below the surface.

Our neighbors in Los Angeles county have turned their attention somewhat to the digging of Artesian Wells, and one, in the city of Los Angeles, has been sunk to the depth of some six hundred feet and is still progressing.

The following paragraph we copy from a leading article in the San Francisco Chronicle of August 17. The talented editor seems to have formed a very just impression of the character of politicians of 1855.

"For the last few days Montgomery street has been the Egypt of San Francisco under the reign of Pharaoh. Never since in boyhood we read the history of the Plagues, have we seen so perfect a human representation of the locusts, frogs and lice which covered that land, as in the candidates who have swarmed between Washington and California streets.

The schooner Laura Bevan, Capt. Morton, arrived in this port this morning, from San Francisco. She reports having seen the steamer Republic pass Point Concepcion on Sunday evening, on her downward trip, in company with the steamer Goliath.

The District Court, Hon. Joaquin Carrillo presiding, convened on Monday last, and adjourned for the term.

Board of County Supervisors.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16. Present, Messrs. De la Guerra and Tico.

The minutes of the last sitting were read and approved.

There being no claim on the assessment roll, ordered that the same be approved as modified by the board.

Ordered, that a communication be sent to the Treasurer requesting information of the fines received from Justices of the Peace as soon as possible, and also to inform this board if there exists any money in the Treasury for the use of the indigent sick.

Ordered, that the County Tax of the present year be set at fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, of which sum forty cents on the one hundred dollars shall go into the general fund and ten cents into a fund for the repairing of County Buildings, and also an additional tax of five cents on the one hundred dollars for common school purposes.

The bill of E. H. Williams for \$88 for sundry services rendered the county, was presented, considered and approved in the sum of \$88.

The following accounts were presented and laid on the table for further consideration: David B. Streeter, for Jury fees, \$14; Juan Cordero, for Jury fees, \$10.

A draft drawn by the auditor of San Luis Obispo county on the treasury of the county of Santa Barbara for the sum of \$22, for services rendered by David B. Streeter as a trial juror in the case of The People vs. Wm. Foxen, was presented, referred to the District Attorney and returned to the board with the following indorsement thereon: "In criminal cases no fees are allowed to trial jurors."

CHAS. E. HUSE, District Attorney. Santa Barbara, Aug. 15, 1855. The account was not allowed.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17. Present, Messrs. De la Guerra and Tico.

The minutes of the last sitting were read and approved.

A report of the Treasurer was presented and read. Ordered, that a communication be sent to the Treasurer requesting him to furnish the board with the number and amount of the last County Warrant, accepted by him for accounts recognized by the Court of Sessions.

The account of V. W. Hearne for \$240, for services as Deputy Assessor in the year 1854, was presented and laid on the table for further consideration.

The following accounts were then taken up and approved as follows: Anto. Ma de la Guerra, for services as Assessor in the year 1854, for \$360 was approved in the sum of \$300; from the same, for services as Assessor in the year 1855, for \$250, was approved in full; from the same, for services as Assessor, enrolling militia, in the year 1855, for \$23 04 was approved in full.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18. Present, Supervisors Pablo de la Guerra and Fernando Tico.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report from the appraisers, Anastacio Carrillo, Anto. Ma. de la Guerra and Raymundo Carrillo, was received, read and accepted.

An estimate from Russel Heath, Sheriff, was also received, read and laid on the table for further consideration.

The following accounts were presented and laid on the table for further consideration: Hervacio Ayala, for Jury fees, \$18; H. B. Blake, for jury fees, \$16; Jose Lugo, \$14. An account of the Los Angeles Star for \$62, was also presented and referred to the District Attorney for his opinion.

Ordered, that the Clerk give notice of the general Election to be held in this county on the 5th day of September proximo, in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of July 24th, 1855, and Sec. 2d of an act passed April 27th, 1855, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to Regulate Elections," passed March 22d, 1850,—also of the District and County Officers to be elected and the places where elections are to be held, and the officers of the same.

Ordered, that in the first township the election be held in the mission of San Buenaventura in the house known as the residence of Emidio Ortega, and situated at the corner of the Mission garden.

In the second township, in the precinct of Carpenteria, the election to be held at the house of Henry Dally, known as the "Ranchero's Resort."

In the second township, in the precinct of Santa Barbara, the election to be held in the city of Santa Barbara, at the principal door on the north-eastern side of the house known as the property of Lewis T. Burton, and the homestead of the late Carlos Anto. Carrillo.

In the third township, the election be held at the residence of Augustin Jansens on the farm of Augustin Jansens.

The board then adjourned to Thursday, the 23d inst.

Our thanks are due Mr. Jos. A. Fort, of the Pacific Express Co., for the delivery of the Alta California and full files of the San Francisco Chronicle, together with a bountiful supply of Eastern and Spanish papers, by the Goliath.

The debt of San Francisco amounts to \$3,665,256 65.

The War.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East.

The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from General Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th June. For some days previously, Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 28th, his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants.

Afterwards alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 o'clock, P. M., he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died.

The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated that Major-General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan.

There are rumors that Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies have been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and Pelissier's latest dispatch, dated July 4, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen. Simpson telegraphed on the 4th that there was nothing new since his last accounts. The main facts are already known of the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol on the 18th of June.

It is stated that General Margan's French Division, on the way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by the Careening Harbor, commenced the attack prematurely, and before the other division had taken their ground. Margan fell mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division, as it came up under General Brunet, and shattered it badly. Brunet also fell.

Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although Gen. Autevan had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the First French Division, he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French had captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite commanded the Redan.

So far as civilians at a distance could judge, Lord Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the works, were repulsed with much slaughter.

A curious incident is, that Gen. Eyre, with 2,000 British troops, penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself, and held possession of the houses in one street for seventeen hours; but being totally unsupported, he retired at nightfall.

The inference is, that had the assault been general, or systematically planned, the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might have been carried.

French letters of June 25th say that the army was full of confidence. The approaches were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower, and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly completed, in front of the Careening Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that Gortschakoff had sent for 24,000 more men, as he had reinforced Liprandi's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians, under Omer Pacha and Gen. Marmora, have made excursions in the lateral valleys of the Tehermaya, without meeting resistance. Numerous works of art, captured from the Kerch Museum, and from Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stow, the commissioner sent by the London Times to the Crimea, to administer the balance of the Hospital Fund, fell sick from over-exertion, and "routine" excluded him from the very hospitals he was aiding. He was carried in a scorching sun to the church at Balaklava, where he died a victim to official inhumanity.

From the San Francisco Chronicle we extract the following with regard to the discovery of I. C. Wood's machinery for making bogus gold dust:

On Wednesday last, a gentleman in search of some property belonging to him, went into the cellar of Parrott's building on the corner of Montgomery and California streets, and in going into a vault under the place formerly occupied by Adams & Co.'s bank, discovered apparatus which had evidently been used for the preparation of bogus gold dust. There was an iron mill, marked with a label as a grain and coffee mill, and on turning it, particles of gold dust were found to come out.

The President has appointed Roger A. Pryor, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary to Greece, to settle up in an honorable manner the quarrel with the Greek government relative to the missionary, Dr. King. This case originated some four or five years ago, and has been the object of a great deal of diplomatic correspondence.

The Supreme Court has decided that State Courts other than District Courts have not the right to grant letters of naturalization. All concur. And the judges and inspectors cannot compel a voter to show his papers of naturalization.

Mr. I. C. Woods left suddenly for Australia in the ship Audubon, leaving an explanatory card behind him. A fire occurred on Saturday night on Stockton street, at which a female named Price was burned to death.

Proceedings of the Common Council. AUGUST 16th, 1855. Present, Mr. P. C. Carrillo (President pro tem.), Messrs. Carnes and Palma y Mesa.

Minutes of last session read and approved. An ordinance concerning licenses and an ordinance concerning costs in the Mayor's Court were returned with his signature.

On motion of Mr. Carnes, his Honor the Mayor being present, was invited to take a seat in the Council. On motion, the ordinance concerning dogs was taken from the table, and being put on its final passage, passed unanimously.

On motion, the above ordinance was ordered to be published once in the Santa Barbara Gazette, in the English and Spanish languages. The Council then adjourned.

AUGUST 18. Present, Mr. P. C. Carrillo, (President pro tem.), Messrs. Carnes and Palma y Mesa. Minutes of last session read, and, on motion, approved.

The following ordinances were reported back from the Committee on Ordinances, and being put on their final passage, passed unanimously. An ordinance concerning the closing of stores, shops, taverns, groceries, &c., on the Sabbath day.

An ordinance to prevent the cutting down of trees within certain limits. An ordinance concerning drunken and disorderly persons. A report was received from the committee to rent rooms for the use of the city.

On motion, the report was laid on the table. On motion, a committee of two were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Carnes and Palma y Mesa, to make a contract for the hiring of a building for the use of the city. Adjourned.

Shipping Intelligence. SANTA BARBARA, AUGUST 23, 1855. ARRIVED. August 16. Sch. Tereza, Neuges, from Santa Cruz.

New Advertisements.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY CLERK. The friends of THOS. W. HARPER present his name to the voters of this county as a candidate for the above office at the coming election. jy26 te

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY. The friends of C. R. V. LEE present his name to the voters of this county as a candidate for the above office at the coming election. jy26 te

Proclamation by the Governor. ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A GENERAL ELECTION, to be held throughout the State of California, on the First Wednesday of September, A. D. 1855, being the 5th day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A GOVERNOR; A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR; ONE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, for the Full Term; ONE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, for the Unexpired Term of the Hon. Alexander Wells, deceased; A STATE COMPTROLLER; A STATE TREASURER; A SURVEYOR GENERAL; AN ATTORNEY GENERAL; A STATE PRINTER; AND THREE STATE PRISON INSPECTORS.

Also, that at the same time SENATORS are to be elected as follows: STATE SENATORS. 1st District—Composed of the counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles, one Senator.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY: Alameda—One Member of Assembly. Amador—Two Members of Assembly. Butte—One Member of Assembly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, at Sacramento, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1855. JOHN BIGLER, Governor. Attest: J. W. DENVER, Sec'y of State.

In conformity with the above Proclamation, and an order made on the 18th inst. by the Hon. Board of Supervisors, notice is hereby given that in connection with the officers mentioned in said proclamation, the following County Officers will be elected:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY; COUNTY SHERIFF; COUNTY CLERK; COUNTY SURVEYOR; COUNTY TROASURER; COUNTY ASSESSOR; COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. ONE SUPERVISOR, TWO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, and TWO CONSTABLES for each township, also, THREE COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES for each School District.

By order of the Board of Supervisors. GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

Election Notice.

THE GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the 5th day of September, proximo, in the county of Santa Barbara, at the following points:

In the First Township, at the house known as the residence of Emidio Ortega, in San Buenaventura, and situated at the corner of the Mission Garden. Inspector—JUAN RODRIGUES. Judges—RAYMUNDO OLIVAS, PABLO SACHES.

In the Second Township, in the Precinct of Carpenteria, at the house of Henry Dally, known as the "Ranchero's Resort." Inspector—JUAN PABLO AYALA. Judges—HENRY DALLY, VALENTINE COTA.

In the Second Township, in the Precinct of Santa Barbara, at the principal door on the North Eastern side of the house known as the property of Louis T. Burton, and the homestead of the late Carlos Anto. Carrillo. Inspector—PEDRO C. CARRILLO. Judges—JOSE DE JESUS CORDERO, THOMAS MARTIN.

In the Third Township, at the residence of Augustin Jansens, at the farm of Augustin Jansens. Inspector—JOSE ANTO. ESTRADA. Judges—ESTEVAN ORTEGA, MIGUEL VALENCIA.

By order of the Board of Supervisors. GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

Public Notice. WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, clearing 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 te

LA GACETA.

POR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

SUSCRIPCIONES. La Gaceta por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3; invariablemente adelantado.
AVISOS. Diez líneas o menos por la primer vez, \$3; cada vez siguiente, \$1.50. Se hará una reducción a los que publiquen los avisos por trimestre.

AGENTES:

SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Wilcocks, oficina del "Citizen."
Carpentería.....HENRIQUE DALLY
San Buenaventura.....JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynes.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ANDREW MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 23 DE AGOSTO, 1855.

Europa.

El interés de estas noticias se concentra en la muerte de Lord Raglan, que ocurrió en su cuartel general delante de Sebastopol del 28 de Junio. Sufrió desde algún tiempo, pero hasta la tarde del día en que falleció, no se había temido este fatal resultado. Este acontecimiento ha producido un sentimiento general, pues el noble Lord, sin tomar en cuenta los errores que se le han imputado, era generalmente querido.

Este acontecimiento fue anunciado por los ministros en el Parlamento, y un mensaje de la reina a ambas cámaras pidió que se rindiera un testimonio de gratitud por los servicios prestados por este general, concediéndole una pensión de \$5,000 a su viuda, otra de \$10,000, a su primer hijo y sucesor del título, lo cual fue concedido por el Parlamento.

El General Simpson le ha sucedido interinamente en el mando del ejército inglés. Se dice que este general ha sido un antiguo oficial en las Indias Orientales, y que ha prestado muchos servicios, pero siempre en una escala inferior.

Respecto a operaciones militares, no se ha recibido noticias posteriores. Se dice que las pérdidas experimentadas por los aliados en la acción del 18 de junio han sido mucho mayores que las que antes se suponían.

El gobierno francés estaba para levantar un empréstito de 750,000,000 de francos y una leva de 140,000 hombres. Esto indica que se imminente una guerra general. Por otra parte, el discurso del emperador francés contiene algunas referencias al Austria que no pueden interpretarse sino como una amenaza.

Tampoco son importantes las noticias del Báltico. Se hace mención de dos pequeños combates en que se encontraron comprometidos varios buques de los aliados.

Circulaban rumores en Stockholm que Mystad había sido destruido por los ingleses.

Por el vapor Canada que llegó a Halifax, se recibieron en Nueva York noticias posteriores, y lo único que avanzan es que el proyecto del empréstito de 750,000,000 de francos había sido confirmado por la legislatura.

El embajador de Austria parece que ha puesto atención a las referencias del discurso del emperador, y en consecuencia había perdido explicaciones en nombre de su gobierno.

ESPAÑA. Se hace mención de un levantamiento en Cataluña, pero no parece que sean oriundos por los carlistas. El ministro español había tenido una larga entrevista con Luis Napoleón respecto a los asuntos de España.—Cronica.

Vapores.

No te imagines lector, al ver la palabra vapores, que se trata de esa magnífica invención, por la que el hombre atraviesa los mares con admirable rapidez; no se trata de otra clase de vapores; de los vapores de Su Alteza Serenísima el general Presidente, Gran Cruz, Gran Maestro, Gran.....zoquete, (menos cuando se trata de llenar el bolsillo) &c., &c.....sí, lector, de esos vapores quiero hablarte.

Pensaba Antonio el Serenísimo que con la larga experiencia que tiene del mundo y de las cosas, (palabras de D. Antonio, tomadas de una de sus serenísimas proclamas); pensaba, digo, que era la cosa más sencilla del mundo quedarse para siempre dueño del territorio mexicano y señor absoluto de cuanto en él se encierra.

—Con el oro todo se compra, decía el Gran-Maestro; vamos, pues, a hacer uso del oro; pero no del que tengo allá en Europa, no; demos otra sangría a la madre patria; eso será más prudente todavía. Vendámosle la Mesilla.....magnífico; ya tengo diez millones; enviemos la mitad a mis banqueros, y con el resto y mi prestigio y mis títulos y mi talento, y.....la docilidad e ignorancia de estos borriquitos que me llaman padre. ¿Que mas quiero? Voy a pasar de Alteza a Emperador. ¡Que lástima que no haya una cosa mejor a que aspirar! ¡Si al menos pudiera yo ser Czar! pero en fin conformémonos por ahora con ser Emperador—que hemos de hacer, señor: hágase tu voluntad.....Pero para asegurar bien la corona, preciso será, en primer lugar hacerme fuerte; si, muy fuerte, porque se no, esos malditos liberales, no me dejarán un solo instante en paz.....Reforcemos, pues, el ejército, a pesar de que esta canalla de mis soldados no sirva de nada para nada.

—Dados a la trampa, señor; todo eso no vale nada.
—¿Como? cree Vd.....
—Que el pueblo ya no cree en lo que creía hace cien años; porque sabe que la religión esta apoyada en la razón y la justicia, y no pasa por aquello de que los reyes son puestos por Dios: no señor; dice que S. A. S. y todos los tiranos son una plaga, con la que tarde ó temprano ha de acabar. Además, señor, no podemos contar ya con el clero que se llama, ilustrado, porque este ha comprendido que su única misión es la de predicar el Evangelio de Jesucristo, y seguir el ejemplo de su Divino Maestro; y los

otros, los que abusando de su ministerio y de las creencias del pueblo, habían tomado parte con S. A. S. para oprimir a la humanidad: estos, señor, no quieren ya mezclarse en nada; tienen miedo, desde que saben que D. Juan Alvarez ha de enviar a todos los que se salgan de su órbita, a la Isla de Caballos, como lo hizo con el bueno del padre Aguirre.

—Maldito sea D. Juan Alvarez, y la ilustración, y la Libertad, esclamo furioso el Serenísimo, y luego añadió:—Con que no haya otro remedio mas que gastar dinero para comprar representantes?
—No señor, ninguno; pero despues, recobremos todo, y haremos, ademas, que esos representantes den la corona a S. A. S., y.....

—Basta.....basta: me parece la idea..... inmejorable; y para procurarnos dinero, vendéremos de una vez Sonora y la Baja-California; pero es preciso obrar con energía: llama Vd. a los demas ministros: haga Vd. venir a Gadsden.....pero todo a la mayor brevedad, amigo, porque me dan vapores.

Poco tiempo despues de que paso lo que acabamos de referir, Santa Anna, triste y abatido, escuchaba a sus ministros que le decian:

—Señor: no quieren los americanos comprar la Sonora?

—Señor: no hay un real en la tesorería.

—Señor: toda la nación se levanta contra nosotros.

—Pues, señores, contesto el Gran Maestro: 6 me dejan Vds. salir de la Republica, ó ven como hacen la farza de la representación nacional: no veo otro remedio, señores, se los aseguro: ME DAN VAPORES.—El Restaurador de la Libertad.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

Por el Padre Francisco Javier Clavijero. Traducida del Italiano, por el Presbítero Don Meolas Garcia de San Vicente.

CAPITULO XVII.

Poco diferentes de las citadas bestias eran en la manera de vivir los salvajes habitantes de la California. Pero atendiendo a las pocas vestigios de antigüedad que allí han quedado, es facil persuadirse que aquella vasta península estuvo antes habitada por gentes menos bárbaras que las que hallaron en ella los españoles; porque los jesuitas, en los últimos años que estuvieron allí, descubrieron en los montes situados entre los 27 y 28° de latitud, varias cuevas grandes con figuras de piedra viva, y en ellas pintadas figuras de hombres y mujeres decentemente vestidas, y de diferentes especies de animales. Estas pinturas, aunque groseras, representan distintamente los objetos, y los colores que para ellas sirvieron, se echa de ver claramente que fueron tomados de las tierras minerales que hay en los alrededores del volcán de las Virgenes. Lo que más admiró a los misioneros fue que aquellos coloridos hubiesen permanecido en la piedra por tantos siglos sin recibir daño alguno ni del aire ni del agua.

No siendo aquellas pinturas y vestidos propios de las naciones salvajes y embrutecidas que habitaban la California cuando llegaron a ella los españoles, pertenecen sin duda a otra nación antigua, aunque no sabemos decir cual fue. Los californios afirman unánimemente que fue una nación gigantesca venida del Norte. Yo no pretendo que se le de crédito a esta tradición; pero ciertamente no puede dudarse que haya habido allí antiguamente algunos hombres de proporcionada talla, como se infiere de varios huesos humanos exhumados por los misioneros. Entre otros el padre Jose Rotea, misionero de Kadakaamang, hombre curioso, exacto y sincero, habiendo sabido que en un lugar de su misión llamado ahora San Joaquin, había un esqueleto gigantesco, mandó cavar, y halló efectivamente todo el esqueleto, aunque con las vertebras ya desmenuadas, una canilla, una costilla, varios dientes, y señaladamente un gran fragmento del cráneo. Pudo haberse hallado todo el esqueleto si un torrente vecino no hubiera corrido el suelo y arrancado de allí algunos huesos. La costilla, aunque no estaba entera, tenía todavía como dos pies de larga. La canilla no pudo medirse, porque se rompió al sacarla. Considerada pues la magnitud del cráneo medido el lugar que ocupaba todo el esqueleto y comparadas sus vertebras con las de un esqueleto comun, se cree que el hombre a quien pertenecieron aquellos huesos tenía casi once pies de altura.

El mismo misionero reconoció algunas de las cuevas mencionadas, de las cuales describe una. Tenía de largo unos 50 pies, de ancho quince y otro tanto de alto y estaba formada a manera de bóveda apoyada sobre el pavimento. Como por la parte de su entrada estaba toda abierta, recibía bastante luz para poder observarse las pinturas de su parte interna y mas alta. En ella estaban representados hombres y mujeres con vestidos semejantes a los de los mejicanos, pero absolutamente descalzos. Los hombres tenían los brazos abiertos y algo levantados, y una de las mejicanas, pero absolutamente descalzos. Los hombres tenían los brazos abiertos y algo levantados, y una de las mujeres estaba con el pelo suelto sobre la espalda y un pañacho en la cabeza. Había tambien varias especies de animales, tanto de los nativos del país como de los extranjeros.

Pero dejando aparte los vestigios de aquella antigua nación de la cual nada sabemos, hablaremos de las que hallaron allí los españoles y existen aun en el día, que son tres en la California cristiana, a saber: los pericues, los guaicuras y los cochimies. Los pericues ocupan la parte austral de la península desde el cabo de San Lucas hasta los

24° y las islas adyacentes de Cerralvo, el Espíritu Santo y San Jose; los guaicuras se establecieron entre el paralelo de 23° 30' y el de 26°, y los cochimies tomaron la parte setentrional desde los 25° hasta los 33°, y algunas islas del mar Pacifico. Cada una de estas tres naciones tenia su lengua propia. A los 33° comienza otra nación que habla distinta lengua, y hay otras en las margenes del rio Colorado; pero como son poco conocidas y ajenas de nuestro proposito, nada diremos acerca de ellas.

La lengua pericu ya no existe, y los pocos individuos que han quedado de aquella desgraciada nación hablan hoy la española. La guaicura tenia tantos dialectos diversos cuantas eran las ramas de la nación que la hablaba, a saber: guaicuras propiamente dichos, aripas, uechitas, coras ó indios de Concho, llamados despues lauretanos por el pueblo de Loreto que se fundo cerca de ellos. La rama de los uechitas y la de los coras se extinguieron; los lauretanos abandonaron su lengua por la española, y los otros restos de aquella nación conservan la que hablaban antiguamente. Aunque muchísimos de los cochimies han aprendido el español, se conserva tambien su lengua en cuatro dialectos tan diversos entre si que al poco versado en ella pueden parecerle lenguas distintas.

La lengua cochimi, que es la mas extendida, es muy deficiente, esta llena de aspiraciones y tiene algunos modos de pronunciar que no pueden explicarse. No tiene mas nombres numerales que los siguientes: *tepeeg*, uno, *gogub*, dos, *combió*, tres, y *magacubugá*, cuatro. Para decir cinco se explican los cochimies asi: *Naganá tñeg yñimel*, esto es, una mano entera. De este numero en adelante los mas incautos se confunden y no saben decir mas que: muchos y muchísimos; pero los que tienen algún ingenio siguen la numeración diciendo: una mano y uno, una mano y dos, etc. Para expresar diez, dicen: *Naganá yñimel demuejueg*, esto es, todas las manos; para quince dicen las manos y un pie, y para veinte las manos y los pies, cuyo numero es el termino de la aritmética cochimi. Los que han aprendido el español saben nuestro modo de contar.

Al día le dan, a ejemplo de otras naciones, el mismo nombre que el sol, *ibó*; al año le llaman *mejibó*, cuyo nombre significa principalmente la estación mas alegre y abundante. No dividen el año en meses, sino en seis estaciones: la primera, que es la llamada *mejibó* y la mas alegre porque en ella se coge la cosecha de pitahayas, comprende parte de junio, todo julio y parte de agosto; la segunda, que tambien les es tan grata como la primera por la cosecha de pitahayas agriales, tunas y otras frutas y semillas que aprecian, se llama *amadá-appí*, y comenzando en agosto, abraza todo setiembre y parte de octubre, en cuyo tiempo reverdecen las plantas con las lluvias que entonces caen, aunque escasas; la tercera tiene el nombre de *amadá-appigalá*, y comprende parte de octubre, todo noviembre y parte de diciembre, tiempo en que la yerba nacida en la estación anterior empieza a amarillear y secarse; la cuarta, nombrada *majibél*, es la mas fria, y comprende parte de diciembre, todo enero y parte de febrero; la quinta, que se llama *majiben*, comienza en febrero y abraza todo marzo y parte de abril; finalmente, la sexta incluye parte de abril, todo mayo y parte de junio, y se llama *majiben-mají*, esto es, la estación mala, porque para ellos es lo que para otros pueblos el invierno, siendo allí entonces mas escasos que nunca los viveres, no tiene aquella pobre gente mas alimento que el *mezcal* y las semillas tostadas recogidas en las otras estaciones; y así la siguiente les es tanto mas grata cuanto mayor es en esta su miseria.

La democracia en Inglaterra va ganando terreno de día en día. Como ciento cincuenta mil personas han celebrado ultimamente un *meeting* en Hyde Park para protestar de la incompetencia de la aristocracia y de sus abusos sobre las masas del pueblo. Todos los esfuerzos de la policia para disolverlo fueron inútiles.

Comision de los Estados Unidos.

Para la Aprobacion de los Titulos de Terrenos.

Sesion del 14 de agosto de 1855.

CONFIRMADOS.

Por opinion del comisionado Farwell—

Num. 554. El titulo de Andrew Randall por la Cañada de Capay en la jurisdiccion de Sonoma, 9 leguas cuad. y concedidas por Pio Pico en 1839.

Por opinion del comisionado Thompson—

Num. 180. El titulo de Jasper O. Farrel por la Cañada de Capay en la jurisdiccion de Sonoma, 9 leguas cuad. y concedidas por Pio Pico en 1846.

DESAPROBADO.

Num. 315. El titulo de Joseph C. Palmer por Punta de Lobos, condado de San Francisco, 2 leguas cuad. concedidas por Pio Pico en 1846.

Corte de Distrito de los Estados Unidos.

Num. 72. El titulo de Joseph B. Chiles por Catacua, 2 leguas en el condado de Napa.

Num. 53. El titulo de Samuel Norris por la parte del terreno llamado El Paso, en el banco del norte del rio Americano.

Num. 52. El titulo de Henry D. Fitch por Sotoyono, 8 leguas cuadradas en el condado de Sonoma y Mendocino.

Num. 175. El titulo de Maria Anastasia Figuera de Berreyesa, por el terreno Las Pulgas, 8 leguas cuadradas en el condado de Sonoma.

Num. 153. El titulo de Jose Dolres Pacheco por el terreno Santa Rita, condado de Jontra Costa.

Un numero de americanos ha marchado a Europa para tomar parte en la guerra, como medicos y cirujanos. Como era de presumir, la mayor parte de ellos ha abrazado la causa de los rusos, comprometiendo sus servicios por todo el tiempo que dura la guerra.

Avisos.

CANDIDATO INDEPENDIENTE PARA LA ASAMBLEA. Los amigos de C. R. V. LEE presentan su nombre a los votadores del condado como candidato independiente para la Asamblea en la eleccion venidera. jy26 to

PARA ESCRIBANO DEL CONDADO. Los amigos de THOS. W. HARPER le anuncian como candidato para el empleo de Escribano del Condado en la proxima eleccion. jy26 to

Aviso. SEGUN LA PROCLAMACION DEL GOBERNADOR del Estado, teniendole fecha de 24 de Julio de 1855, y un mandato del Hon. Junta de Supervisores hecho el dia 18 del presente mes, tendra lugar en el dia 5 de Setiembre una Eleccion General por los diferentes empleados del Estado, Distritos y Condados, a saber:

GOBERNADOR;
TENIENTE GOBERNADOR;
CONTRALOR DEL ESTADO;
TESORERO DEL ESTADO;
AGRIENSOR GENERAL;
PROCURADOR GENERAL;
IMPRESOR GENERAL;
Y TRES INSPECTORES DEL CARCEL DEL ESTADO;
SENADORES POR LOS DIFERENTES DISTRITOS DEL ESTADO;
MIEMBROS DE LA ASAMBLEA por los diferentes condados; y por el condado de Santa Barbara tambien:
PROCURADOR DEL DISTRITO;
SHERIFF DEL CONDADO;
ESCRIBANO DEL CONDADO;
AGRIENSOR DEL CONDADO;
CONTRALOR DEL CONDADO;
TESORERO DEL CONDADO;
AVALUADOR DEL CONDADO;
SUPERINTENDENTE DE LAS ESCUELAS PUBLICAS del Condado;
y en cada Demarcacion un SUPERVISOR, dos JUECES de PAZ, dos CONSTABLES, y tres ENCARGADOS DE ESCUELAS PUBLICAS.
Por orden de la Junta de Supervisores.
ag23 24 GEORGE D. FISHER, Escribano.

Aviso Electoral.

LA ELECCION GENERAL tendra lugar en el dia 5 de Setiembre proximo, en el condado de Santa Barbara en los siguientes puntos a saber:
En la Primera Demarcacion, en San Buenaventura, en la casa conocida como la residencia de Emidio Ortega, situada en la esquina de la vuelta de la mision. Inspector—JUAN RODRIGUEZ.
Jueces—RAYMUNDO OLIVAS.
PACIFICO SANCHEZ.

En la Segunda Demarcacion y la Division de la Carpinteria, en la casa conocida como la casa de Henriques Dally, llamada "Ranchero's Resort." Inspector—JUAN PABLO AYALA.
Jueces—HENRIQUES DALLY.
VALENTIN COTA.

En la Tercera Demarcacion y la Division de Santa Barbara, a la puerta principal del lado N. E. de la casa conocida como propiedad de D. Louis T. Burton y el "homestead" del difunto Carlos Anto. Carrillo. Inspector—PEDRO C. CARRILLO.
Jueces—JOSE DE JESUS CORDERO.
THOMAS MARTIN.

En la Cuarta Demarcacion, en la casa del Sr. Augustin Janssens, en el Rancho del Sr. Augustin Janssens. Inspector—JOSE ANTO. ESTRADA.
Jueces—ESTEBAN ORTEGA.
MIGUEL VALENCIA.
Por orden del Hon. Junta de Supervisores.
ag23 24 GEORGE D. FISHER, Escribano.

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla será perseguido segun la ley. A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara; 23 de Agosto de 1855. au23 24

Los S.S. Bauman y Ca. HAN MUDADO su almacen de la casa de Don Antonio Arrellanes a la Casa Larga antes ocupada por los Señores Gaucheron y Ca. au16 17

YO, SIBRIANA LLANOS DE FLORES, residente del Estado de California y Ciudad de Santa Barbara, por el presente declaro y es mi intencion de buena fe el ser y transar negocios en mi nombre y para mi solo uso y beneficio. Separado del mundo y uso de mi cuerpo y de toda otra asistencia que no sea por mi orden. En criar ganado el cual su valor no llega a cinco mil pesos ni excede de esa suma en el mejor demi creencia el referido ganado sera puesto en el Estado de California para su aumento. Y aviso al publico para que sea advertido a todos los interesados, y a los que en lo futuro pueda interesar. En este, y en todo siempre sujetas al acto para Autorizar Mujeres casadas para transar negocios en sus nombres como solas tratantes, pasada Abril 12, 1855. CIPHIANA LLANOS DE FLORES.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of August, A. D. 1855. R. G. GLENN, Justice of the Peace.

Guillermo Hecht, GENEROS FINOS PARA SENORAS Y VESTIMIENTO DE HOMBRES.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO ACABA DE RECIBIR por el ultimo vapor, un surtido completo de los efectos designados incluyendo Botas y Zapatos. Los que quiescan comprar hanran bien de ocurrir a su almacen antes de comprar en otra parte. [my24 1y

A Venta.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece a vender un RANCHO, que contiene tres sitios de ganado mayor, y situado cerca la Mision de San Miguel en el condado de San Luis Obispo, con la mitad de las tenencias de la Mision. Los terrenos tienen suficiente de agua y muchas robles y son adaptados por ganado. El Rancho esta cruzado por el Rio Salinas. El titulo ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos. Ocurrase al Señor W. J. GLAVES, o al suscriptor en San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON.
San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jy26

BILLAR NOMBRADO DE ORENA. El que suscribe pone en conocimiento del publico haberse separado de la compania de este establecimiento JOAQUIN ARMADA, y quedando el solo cree; servir a las personas que se dignen honorarlo con su existencia con el mayor esmero facilitandoles el mejor surtido de lo que se espere en el mencionado Billar. ANTONIO LANDIN.
Santa Barbara, Junio 26. de 1855.

Botica de Santa Barbara.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habra un surtido de los medicamentos del pais, &c., &c., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurrase a la Botica en la calle del Estado. BENIGNO GUTIERREZ.
my31 3m Boticario y Pharmaceutico.

En Venta.

SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR. LUTHER FERNALD.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALZAS y CARRERAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de plumas y plantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Cartas. W.M. S. THOMPSON.
Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny, my24 3m San Francisco.

