

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

NO. 21.

THE GAZETTE.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For One Year, \$5; for Six Months, \$3; in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1.50. A liberal discount will be made to monthly advertisers.

Advertisements.

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 Treasure 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.

F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. 04 tf

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.

TREASURES, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded.
Drates 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

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,
A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.

WILL DISPATCH 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.
LETTERS, PARCELS, PACKAGES, & TREASURES received and conveyed to destination with safety and despatch. Collections made, Orders and Commissions filled, and all business pertaining to an Express and Forwarding business attended to with promptness and care.

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. au2

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, by wholesale and retail.
Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. je14 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 LEBRE.
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.
my31 tf

For Sale.

RANCHE 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, Corals, 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

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

Just Received.

70,000 FT. FIRST QUALITY BOARDS and JOIST. Also, 90 M SHINGLES.
FORBUSH & DENNIS.
see 1f

Advertisements.

Proclamation.

SANTA BARBARA, 2 de Octubre, 1855.
A. R. HEATH, Sheriff del Condado de Santa Barbara:
Soy:—Está V. mandado por estas presentes para llamar un Jurado que servirá en el término de la Corte de Distrito, del 2º Distrito Judicial, que se abrirá en este condado el primer lunes del próximo Noviembre, según la lei previene en tal caso.
J. CARRILLO,
Juez de Distrito.

In accordance with the above order, and in conformity with the law in such case made and provided, I hereby give notice that on Friday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Santa Barbara, the Clerk of the county of Santa Barbara, in presence of the County Judge and Sheriff of Santa Barbara county, will proceed to draw the names of twenty-four qualified persons, to serve as a Trial Jury for the Regular November Term of the District Court, 2d Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara.
Santa Barbara, Oct. 3d, 1855.
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS are requested to call at my office on or before the third Monday of October, A. D. 1855, and pay their taxes for the present year.
Santa Barbara, September 18th, 1855.
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

ROOMS TO LET, either separate or otherwise, in the Aquila House. Parties wishing to rent can ascertain terms, &c., by calling on
se27 6
RAIMUNDO CARRILLO.

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. jy5 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.
No. 149 STATE STREET. Don't forget the place.

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

Santa Barbara Exchange.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having rented a 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.
THOS. GANNON.
jy26

For Santa Barbara,
SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE
POWHATAN
250 tons register.

Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (corner of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, and offers good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Pulares 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
SANJURJO & CO.,
171 Sansome st, San Francisco.
au30 tf

Regular Dispatch Line

SAN PEDRO PACKETS.
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Capt. 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

R. E. RAIMOND & CO.,
GENERAL SHIPPING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front, SANTA BARBARA. see 6f

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

HEDGES & PICKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,
COMMISSION BUYERS.
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, SANTA BARBARA. je14 tf

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

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 & Fontain, Builders, SANTA BARBARA.

Earthquake Waves on the Western Coast of the United States.

At the convention of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," recently held in Providence, R. I., Professor A. D. Bache made a very interesting statement in relation to earthquake phenomena on the Pacific.

On the 23d of December, 1854, at 9 A. M., an earthquake occurred at Simoda, on the Island of Nippon, Japan, that resulted in the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana. The harbor was first emptied of water, then came in an enormous wave, which again receded. (It appeared from the Rev. Mr. Jones that the whole character of the harbor of Simoda, previously surveyed by the Powhattan, has been changed by the earthquake.) A report from the Bonin Islands is not sufficiently exact to use for our main purpose, but points to Simoda as the centre of disturbance. (Simoda, according to the Rev. Mr. Jones, is volcanic; Bonin appears not to be.) Now the Coast Survey has three self-acting tide gauges at Astoria, on Columbia river, San Francisco and San Diego. They record the rise of the tide on a cylinder turned by a clock. The apparatus is protected more or less from the oscillations that wind-waves would cause, which only cause a trembling of the index or stylus. The gauge at Astoria was but slightly affected by the earthquake wave, owing to the bar on the river and the distance it had to ascend. At San Francisco, 4,800 miles from Simoda, the wave arrived 12 hours and 16 minutes after the beginning of the earthquake. A series of severe waves, each about half an hour in duration, or 35 minutes, each series successively smaller, and separated by a quiet time of an hour from the preceding, was recorded at San Francisco. At San Diego the wave had traversed 5,290 miles in 12 hours 38 minutes, and produced likewise a series of seven waves, each nearly corresponding to those at San Francisco, but the second series stronger than the first and third. In height they were less, the highest at San Francisco being .7 of a foot, at San Diego .6. The waves at San Diego could not have come from San Francisco, as they would have arrived much later. The velocity with which a wave travels depends on the depth of the ocean. The second and third series were but repetitions of the first wave that had reached the same points, travelling through shallow water. The calculations based on these data, give for the Pacific Ocean a depth of from 14,000 to 18,000 fathoms. It is remarkable how the estimates of the ocean's depth have grown less. La Place assumed it at 10 miles, Whewell at 3.5, while this estimate brings it down to about 2 miles.

CARRIER PIGEONS. Many of the readers of the newspapers, says the Philadelphia Ledger, who wake up in the morning and find a column of European news, by telegraph, ready for their perusal, in the morning paper, the steamer having arrived only the midnight before, do not know the labor and enterprise which are involved to procure this early transmission of the steamer's news. The "associated press" have an agent for the arrival of New York steamers at Sandy Hook Lighthouse. He has fifty carrier pigeons, which are trained for the purpose of carrying news from the steamships to the shore. A man in open boat, in all kinds of weather, drops alongside of the steamer as she bears directly upon Sandy Hook. The news is thrown over in a water tight can, and the news being taken out, a single sheet is affixed to a bird's leg. The man then gives the signal to the bird, which raises his wings, and away he goes with all his powers of locomotion, in a straight line for the office, giving a distance of three or four miles in as many minutes; and, popping in at the window, is received by the agent who transmits the intelligence over the wires to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and thence to St. Louis, New Orleans, and all parts of the country, so that the news is frequently received over a large part of the United States, and published before the steamer leaves the quarantine.

THE ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE. The beneficial effects of camphor, as an antidote to strychnine, are illustrated in a case reported by Dr. Tewksbury, of Portland, Me. It appears that a boy was seized with convulsions, and it was ascertained that he had just eaten a biscuit picked up at the door of an eating-house, that was made for the purpose of killing rats, and contained about one and a half grains of strychnine. The boy's spasms were so severe that immediate death was inevitable, though all the remedies were resorted to. Camphor could not be introduced into the stomach on account of the continued lock-jaw. Accordingly strong injections of camphor were used, and the body immersed in a hot camphor bath, and in a few hours the boy was comparatively well.

Religion of the Japanese.

The temples, chiefly Buddhists, are beautifully situated in the suburbs. The entrance to them leads generally through rows of elegant trees and wild camelias. They are large plain structures, with high peaked roofs, resembling the houses pictured on Chinese porcelain. In the space immediately in front is a large bell for summoning the faithful, a stone reservoir of holy water, and several roughly hewn stone idols. The doorway is ornamented with curious looking dragons, and other animals carved in wood. Upon entering, there is nothing special about the building worth noting, the naked sides and exposed rafters having a gloomy appearance. Great liberty of conscience exists. Every Japanese has a right to confess whatever faith he pleases, provided only it be not Christianity. Religious sects are said to be as numerous as they are in the United States. The chief among them are the Sinito or Buddhist, the former being the old national faith of the country, and is represented by the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor, who is thought to be the lineal descendant of the gods. They have some vague notions of the immortality of the soul, and of future state of rewards and punishments. Buddhist, the most widely diffused religion in India, is supposed to have been introduced about the sixth century. Its principal tenet is the metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul. The Buddhists believe that the spirits of the departed enter into the bodies of animals, and there remain passing from one animal to another, until their sins on earth being purged away, they are received into realms of everlasting happiness. They abstain from all animal food, and their priests are under a vow of celibacy. The great majority of the temples are Buddhists. In addition to these, there are sects of philosophers who hold the morality of Confucius in great estimation. The whole tenor of their doctrine is to render mankind virtuous in this life. They endeavor to preserve a good conscience, inculcate filial affection, and due obedience to the laws of their sovereign. All these different faiths have become so mingled and blended together, and their doctrines have so penetrated each other, that scarcely any religion preserves its original purity.

Prophecies of Napoleon.

Abbott, in his highly entertaining work, relates that Napoleon while at St. Helena used the following very remarkable language in a conversation with O'Meara. It is almost superfluous to add that this work was published long before the commencement of the present war in Europe:

"In the course of a few years, Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practiced towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now as to Austria, it will be very easy for Prussia to engage her assistance by giving her Serbia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominion reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England will ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can, at any time, effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India seventy thousand good soldiers, (which to Russia is nothing), and a hundred canaille, Cossacks and others, and England loses India. Above all other powers, Russia is most to be feared, especially by England. Her soldiers are braver than the Austrians, and she has the means of raising as many as she pleases. In bravery, the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them. All this I foresaw. I see further into futurity than others, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Poniatowski at the head of it as King. But your imbeciles of ministers (English) would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be applauded, and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overcome, and a prey to these northern barbarians, they will say, 'Napoleon was right.'"

There are two reasons why some people don't face the advice "mind your own business." First, they haven't any business, and second, no mind to bring to it.

Shall I go to California.

To go, or not to go? That's the question in the minds of thousands of our countrymen even at this apparently late day for starting for the golden State. And it can be answered most emphatically, yes or no, depending entirely upon circumstances. If you have a family, and possess a competence or even a comfortable living from your farm or occupation, laying by a little every year, with all the endearments and enjoyments that reliable friends can throw around you, just stay where you are. "Let well enough alone." If you have a family, and by misfortune or otherwise, find yourself without occupation or money, and your friends are too poor to lend you aid, and you can raise money enough to get yourself and family here, and established in some kind of business, (which you soon can be,) and you are healthy and strong, come right along. But if you have a young wife, or a girl that you love very much, and old enough to get married, either stop at home yourself or bring her along with you. All weak or sickly persons had better remain among their friends, unless they have money, than come to California to regain their health by a change of climate. Young men desiring to act as clerks or agents, for business men or companies, hold on where you are? every place is filled here, and there are ten anxious expectants for every situation likely to be vacated.

But to the strong young man, possessing the determination to do or die, willing to meet and brave disappointment should it come upon him, without dependence upon friends, and can reach our State with at least one hundred dollars in pocket, (not in the fix we were in, having but just two dollars and a half when we crossed the summit of the Sierras,) come to California. It is a land full of glorious promise; a land above all others where industry and prudence makes poor men rich.

But to the poor devil of a fellow who wants to live without work, to your regular or irregular loafer, to the gambling or sporting gentleman, California has lost its attractions. For not only Temperance, but Morality, is making noble progress, and at last, even now in California—

The praying Christian lingers
At noon, at noon, at noon,
In churches, whose colossal fingers
Point the way to Heaven.

To the unmarried lady, "be she never so young," if desirous of marrying, come, if you can, with true friends; but if not, be content with home and virtue and the happiness it brings.—*Placerville American.*

KANSAS MUD. A graphic account of the great adhesive properties of Kansas mud, and the strength of Kansas oxen, is furnished by the following rich story from the Frontier News:

"Sixty yoke of oxen were seen last week, by an old lady in Kansas, hitched to an empty wagon, which was mired in the streets of this city. The team reached entirely from hill to hill, across one of the valleys, vulgarly called guts. The wagon being tight in the mud, refused to move; the consequence was, when the portion of the team in the lead over the other hill, spread themselves in a strong pull, and straightened the chains, that twenty-seven yoke of those in the centre were suspended in mid air by their necks, something less than fifty feet above the ground."

Many years ago a certain justice was called to the jail to liberate a worthless debtor, by receiving his oath that he was not worth five dollars.

"Well, Johnny," said the justice as he entered, "can you swear that you are not worth five dollars, and never will be?"

"Why," answered the other rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear I am not worth that sum at present."

"Well, well," returned the justice, "I can swear to the rest; so step forward, Johnny."

The Boston Post tells a story of an Irishman who, upon hearing that an exemplary Catholic had married a Protestant girl, exclaimed: "What! marry a Protestant! To the devil wid him. Why didn't he marry one of his own sex?"

A London carrier who calls his van the Prince Albert, and puts up at the tavern called the Queen's, recently announced that "Prince Albert started from the Queen's Arms precisely at seven in the morning."

"Does the razor take hold well?" inquired a barber of one who was undergoing the operation of shaving. "Yes," was the reply, "it takes hold first rate, but it don't let go worth a cent."

A recent English traveler in America records the following anecdote: "Jack," said a man to a lad just entering his teens, "your father's drowned." "Darn it," he replied, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

The following notice was affixed to a shop in Leeds: "This Ouse 2 b Lett. Hinquir Necks Doar."

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. B. WILCOCKS is our authorized Agent for San Francisco. Mr. W. can be found in the office of the "Citizen," on Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansone.

AGENTS.

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

The Gold Mines.

We are informed by several gentlemen who have recently visited and examined the placers at Santa Ynez, that they found gold in small particles throughout a wide extent in that vicinity. There is at present no water in the immediate neighborhood sufficient for washing the earth, in consequence of the unusual dryness of the season. They describe this district of country as being very similar in its general features to the Northern mines, and state that it is their intention to return with suitable apparatus for washing, as soon as the rainy season sets in. They have no doubt that six or eight dollars per day can be easily made when water becomes abundant.

In the southern part of the county some forty or fifty Sonorians are extracting gold in the dry diggings which were first worked in 1842.

A party of Americans is now exploring the chain of mountains back of this city, running from Santa Ynez to San Buenaventura, and we hope in a few days to publish the result of their examinations. Less is yet known of the mountainous region of this Southern portion of the State than of any other part of it, although it has been longer settled. Before the conquest of the country the natives rarely ventured far from the sea-coast, through fear of the hostile Indians, and since that time but few superficial explorations have here and there been made. At various points among the mountains in this county are the remains of furnaces formerly used for smelting silver, but whence the supply of ore was obtained is unknown. It could not probably be very far from where these abandoned furnaces now stand, but the trails leading from them to the deposits have now become overgrown and obliterated by vegetation.

By the steamer Senator, Captain Burns, which arrived on Sunday evening last, 28 hours from San Francisco, we have two days later dates than received by the Sea Bird. The Senator is owned by the California Steam Navigation Company, and we learn that she will hereafter make regular trips between San Francisco and San Pedro, touching at this port. With two so fine boats as the Republic and Senator, manned by skillful and gentlemanly officers, and provided with ample accommodations for passengers, our citizens will have no cause for complaint.

We direct the attention of those interested to the call for a meeting of the Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen on Saturday evening next. We are informed that the Quartermaster General has issued a circular to the different military companies of the State, inviting them to be present at the general encampment in the city of Sacramento in April next. The Company at the next meeting will consider the practicability of accepting this invitation. A full attendance of the members is requested.

A large number of persons left San Francisco on the steamer Uncle Sam on the 5th, to join Walker at Nicaragua. Nearly three hundred of the Expeditionists were obliged to remain in San Francisco, being unable to procure passage. It is said that the Uncle Sam carried away about three hundred stand of arms for the use of Walker's army.

THANKS. To the Pacific Express Co. for files of San Francisco and Eastern papers, per steamer Sea Bird.

To Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Gilbert & Hedges' Express for papers.

To the Penny Post Co. for files of the New York Tribune.

We learn that another evening paper is about to be published at San Francisco by Mr. James King of Wm., who has heretofore obtained a wide celebrity as a skillful banker. He has our hearty wishes for the success of his new enterprise.

The non-arrival at San Francisco of the steamship Sierra Nevada had caused some anxiety as to her safety, she being about a week overdue at the time of the sailing of the Senator.

Atlantic News.

By the arrival of the Sea Bird we have received San Francisco papers to the 4th inst.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Panama arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday, 2d inst., with dates from New York to the 5th Sept., and from Liverpool to the 18th August—two weeks later than previously received.

A terrible railroad catastrophe happened on Wednesday, the 29th August, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, by which between twenty and thirty persons were killed, and as many more were maimed and otherwise wounded so badly that their recovery is a matter of great doubt.

The experiment of laying the Submarine cable between New Foundland and Cape Breton, has proved a failure. The cable having been lost from the vessel after 40 miles of it had been laid. It was insured for \$70,000.

The "Cubans" of New York met at the Tabernacle on the evening of the 31st of August, to commemorate the execution of Narciso Lopez, the martyr to Cuban independence. Gen. Wheat and Capt. Rynders addressed the audience.

The funeral of Hon. Abbot Lawrence was largely attended, and eulogies have been passed upon his noble character since.

His will bequeaths \$130,000 for public benevolence, as follows: The Lawrence School, \$50,000; Boston Public Schools, \$10,000; Franklin Library, in the city of Lawrence, \$5,000; American Bible Society, \$5,000; The Home Missionary, \$5,000.

The general assignee of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., is offering to arrange the drafts of that house upon which nothing has yet been paid, by a payment of twenty per cent. in cash, and 80 per cent in the notes of the house, at eighteen months. In some cases this has been accepted.

It is believed that before the close of the next Congress both Kansas and Minnesota will apply for admission into the Union.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, for the fortnight ending 27th Aug., were six hundred and eighty.

The fever in Virginia shows no abatement in its ravages. At last accounts, the mortality in Norfolk was from thirty to forty per day, and in Portsmouth fifteen to twenty. Nearly all who can leave have fled from those places, and the scene that is presented is represented as sorrowing in the extreme. Large numbers of nurses and physicians from other cities, had arrived, and were doing all in their power for the relief of the sufferers. Seventy thousand dollars have been subscribed and forwarded for their relief.

The health of New York, as also Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, etc., could not be better.

In the Virginia Know Nothing State Council at Richmond, an informal resolution was offered by Hon. John M. Botts, embracing the sentiment that both secesy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously in the affirmative.

A mass meeting of Free Soilers was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 14th August, at which over 600 persons were present. Gen. Schuyler presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and other officers. Strong resolutions were passed, denouncing the election of the 13th of March as a great outrage. Resolutions were also passed, thanking Governor Reeder for his administration of the gubernatorial duties.

The State election in Vermont resulted in the re-election of Gov. Stephen Boyce. The Legislature will be in the hands of Know Nothings by a large majority.

The following are the latest telegraphic despatches to the San Francisco Herald:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—At Norfolk, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Tuesday, there were sixty deaths, and more new cases than on any previous day. Deaths were occurring in such rapid succession that coffins could not be procured in many instances. A private letter says that there is much suffering for want of food. Provisions are not to be had even by those having the means to purchase.

At Portsmouth, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, the number of deaths was nine, and of new cases fifteen.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The number of deaths in this city during the past week, reached 400, including 294 from yellow fever.

Isthmus News.

The British ship-of-war Wolverine, 12 guns, 428 tons, Commander Corbett, says the Panama Star, was lost on the Mosquito coast, near Bluefields, a short time ago. The crew were all saved, and H. B. M. sloop-of-war Buzzard was despatched to bring them to Jamaica. The Wolverine was built in 1836, at Chatham, and came to the West India station last year.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. KINNEY. A correspondent of the Star, writing from Greytown under date of the 26th September, says:

A party of twelve men were drafted by Col. Kinney three days ago for the exploration of the Indian river. They are a fine set of fellows, under command of Dr. White-

head, and will give a good account of themselves. Indian river takes its rise in the gold region of Chontales, and empties into the sea above San Juan.

This afternoon there was a mass meeting of the citizens. Nearly all the old settlers were on hand. Capt. Benj. Mooney was elected President; Colin Campbell and Amalee Camine, Vice Presidents, and A. M. C. Wood and Dr. J. A. Sutherland, Secretaries. Capt. Mooney stated the object of the meeting, viz: the formation of a government for the protection of life and property, etc. Col. Kinney was called out, and made one of his good, common sense, practical speeches, which won all hearts. William H. Young, late of Texas, followed with a few timely remarks. Then a series of resolutions was offered and adopted, defining the officers of government, their powers, etc. And afterwards Col. H. L. Kinney was chosen by acclamation Civil and Military Governor of San Juan and its territories. This don't look much like shooting or pursuing life to death.

AFFAIRS AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. "In our paper of to-day" (Sept. 11.) says the Aspinwall Courier, "we publish a correspondence which we gave to a portion of our readers, in an extra issued on Saturday last. It will be seen by it that Col. Kinney is now Civil and Military Governor of San Juan. We can but conclude that the cards are dealt, and there is a prospect of an exciting game ere long. If our information be correct, one of the first acts of the new Governor was, to notify the Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company that the point where their buildings are located must be evacuated by them, on the ground, we presume, that the spot aforesaid comes within the territory granted to Col. Kinney."

INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL. We learn from a reliable source, says the Panama Star, that some enterprising citizen of the United States and New Granada have discovered and explored the long sought route for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a ship canal. This great desideratum to the commercial world is certainly the most grand and important enterprise of this "fast" age, and is worthy the attention and consideration of every civilized people and government. The plan, as we understand it, is to go up the Atrato river about fifty miles from its mouth, with a depth of from six to ten fathoms, and from thence to the Pacific, a distance of some sixty miles more, without a single rock or other obstruction in the contemplated canal. A liberal grant has been made by the Government of New Granada to the persons engaged in this grand undertaking, and the whole route, from one ocean to the other, has been accurately surveyed, and the facts developed are beyond doubt or question, so far as the feasibility of the work is concerned.

Europe.

The following is the first despatch from the French Admiral on the subject of the destruction of Sweaborg by the Allied Fleet in the Baltic:

"ON BOARD THE LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11. "The bombardment of Sweaborg by the Allied Squadrons has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting forty-five hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic."

"PENAUD." The despatch of Admiral Dundas is less highly colored, and is as follows:

"OFF SWEABORG, August 11.—Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gunboats of the Allied Squadrons on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Swarte, including those of the dockyard and arsenal, were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied Fleet."

DUNDAS." A Russian despatch of the 11th August, says: "The allied Fleets opened the bombardment against Sweaborg on the 9th, and have kept it up with energy until now."

LATEST. Dantzic, Aug. 16. The allied squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 13th. None of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were: Killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling.

Advices from Konigsberg state that, when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt, but the Emperor refused.

Sweaborg seems not to be in possession of the allies, and as it is not a key to any important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, and not a part of any comprehensive operation. Its successful bombardment, however, has had the effect to revive the spirits of the fleet, and to satisfy expectations at home.

Consuls advanced a quarter per cent. and the French Funds twenty-five centimes on the receipt of the news.

The news from the Crimea is important, a great battle having been fought on the Tchernaya. The British Government received the following despatch:

VARNA, Aug. 16. The Russians attacked the position at Tchernaya this morning at daybreak in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

SECOND DISPATCH, 1 P. M. The Russian attack this morning was under the command of Liprandi, with from forty to sixty thousand men. Their loss is estimated at from 4000 to 5000, and about 4000 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the allies was very small.

Pelissier telegraphs on the 16th as follows:

For some days past, rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at daybreak they realized their intention against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Generals Herbillion, Caena, Fancheaux, and Morril. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians left a large number of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserves came, and with the aid of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow. Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known.

PELISSIER. Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged.

FLIGHT OF SANTA ANA. A day or two since we announced, says the New York Herald, that His Serene Highness Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana had fled from Mexico, signed his abdication at Perote, and arrived in Vera Cruz just in time to catch the boat for Havana, where he will spend some time enjoying the sweets of classic retirement and the refined amusements of the cock-pit and monte-table.

FROM THE ARIZONAS. From Mr. J. M. Williams, who arrived in San Diego on Saturday, 22d inst., from the Arizona Mines, which place he left on the 14th, we learn that the prospects of the company were never more flattering than at present. They had constructed tanks capable of containing water sufficient to supply them during the whole year. The want of water they have heretofore seriously felt, but recent rains have filled their tanks, and they are now able to commence successful mining operations.

New and exceedingly rich veins of copper, containing a large proportion of gold, and also an extensive vein of silver, which promises to be very rich, have been discovered. The company have now employed and vigorously operating, twenty Mexican miners, in addition to their own number, and every thing bids fair to make the mine a very profitable investment to those holding stock.

The claim of the company is now fully established. Various attempts have been made by the Mexicans to obtain possession of the mines, but have proven entirely fruitless, and they have relinquished all right and interest, finding they had to contend with a band of determined men, who knowing their claim to be situated within the Purchase, would maintain it at all hazards.—San Diego Herald.

ROACH HEARD FROM. Sheriff Taylor received two letters last evening, says the San Joaquin Republican, giving information of Wm. Roach, who escaped from the Stockton jail on Thursday night—one from Francis D. Clark, and the other from G. D. Dickenson, of Dickenson's ferry. Roach crossed the ferry between three and four o'clock on Friday morning, accompanied by a man leading a grey horse. A son of Mr. Dickenson, who had been on the Merced with a drove of cattle, met Roach at sunrise. He was heading towards Fort. Mr. Clark writes that he intended following Roach as far as he could keep the trail. His note is dated at Dickenson's, Friday noon. We were informed also from another source that Capt. Howard had started in pursuit of Roach, and was only three hours behind him. If this information is correct, he will undoubtedly be taken, as the Captain is an old mountaineer, and perfectly familiar with every road in the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys, and seldom fails in anything he undertakes.

CRITICUS. This is the title of a new paper just issued in this city. It is intended to be a sort of Pacific Punch, and the first number contains several very clever caricatures of a local bearing. That of the Equestrian Tournament at Sacramento is particularly rich. There is a hit at the new uniform of the Police, of course. The illustrations are of that easy, off-hand character that expresses so much by a few bold touches, and give promise of some good things from the artist. There are satirical hits at the hobbies of the day, all in a good-humored way. Criticus has ample material in this locality to make up a humorous sheet. With that potent weapon, satire, it may prick many a bubble humbug that heavier blows would be wasted upon.—S. F. Herald.

Married.

On Monday, 8th inst, Mr. Charles Rodriguez and Miss Tomasa Hernandez, both of this city.

CHARLES E. HUSE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. SANTA BARBARA. 611

U. S. Land Commission.

Before Commissioners Thompson, Felch, and Farwell.

In case No. 813, Commissioner Farwell delivered the opinion rejecting the claim of the Lucas brothers for the "Julpinas" tract in Sonoma county. The tract embraces nearly three hundred square miles. The claimants, on the record, derived their title from an alleged grant, made in 1845, by Governor Pio Pico to Jose de la Rosa. It will be remembered that this claim was contested with extraordinary severity on the trial, and the characters of the most prominent witnesses for the claim, including that of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, impeached by the Law Agent. The Commissioner, in his opinion, merely remarks as to the reputation established by the testimony for Gen. Vallejo, that the witnesses on different sides, impeaching and sustaining his character for veracity and reliability, are about equal in point of numbers and credibility. The testimony of the other witnesses for the claim, particularly that of Jose Maria Covarrubias, is severely criticised, and to a great extent discredited, by the commissioners; and the conclusion is apparently reached that the grant is a forgery, in accordance with the testimony of the witnesses on the side of the government, who had sworn that the body of the grant, the marginal decree, the record of the proceedings of the Departmental Assembly, and the signature of Governor Pico, and of Covarrubias himself, appeared to have been written by the same hand and at the same time. A decree will be entered rejecting the claim.

A Highly Important Mexican Document in Relation to the Mission Claims Brought to Light. The commissioners have now under advisement only about fifty cases, including, however, some most important and extensive claims, the decision of which is awaited with great anxiety. The Limantour, Potrero, and Scherrebach claims, and that for the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine, are still under consideration. There is also an important class of cases known as the Mission claims, the parties claiming under the alienations of the property of the Missions made by Governor Pio Pico, which are yet to be passed upon by the Board, and which include lands of great extent and value in different parts of the State. In the examination of these cases, a most important Mexican document, the existence of which is not generally known, has been brought to light, and is now for the first time given to the public by our Reporter. It has been generally stated as a historical fact, unsupported, however, by any strictly legal evidence, that Governor Pico had received instructions in the fall of 1845 (prior to the date of the claims referred to) to abstain from any further alienation of the property of the Missions. The legal evidence of this fact is now apparently obtained in the annexed document, being the very instructions issued by the government. The document was found in the Surveyor General's office. It is relied upon by Mr. Blanding, the Associate Law Agent, in every one of the Mission claims to which we have alluded. We do not feel at liberty at the present time, while these claims are under judicial consideration, to speak of the importance of this document, and the sensation which it has occasioned among members of the bar practising in the commission, on coming to light very recently. We shall take occasion hereafter to enter more particularly into the history of this document. We annex a translation of it:

"Monastery of Justice and Public Instruction."

Your Excellency: It has come to the knowledge of His Excellency the President, that the Government of your Department has arranged to expose at public sale all the property belonging to the Missions thereof, which the predecessor of your Excellency has ordered to be returned to the respective missionaries for the management and administration of the temporalities. Consequently he has been pleased to direct me that your Government be notified to report upon these particulars, suspending henceforth all proceedings relating to the alienation of the properties whereof mention is made, until the determination of the Supreme Government.

I have the honor to address your Excellency with the purposes indicated, giving assurance of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

Mexico, November 14th, 1845.

MONTESDIOCA. His Excellency, the Governor of the Department of California, Port of Monterey."

S. F. Herald. In this county there are five missions which were granted or sold by Pio Pico, and if the titles to them should be finally rejected as invalid, an immense expanse of as rich soil as the sun shines upon, in as genial and salubrious a climate as exists in the world, will be thrown open to the hardy and industrious settler.

Notice.

I WILL BE at the Mission of San Buenaventura on the 17th day of October, inst., at the house of Don Fernando Tico, to receive the Taxes of the present year from persons residing in the first township. RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, Oct. 1st, 1855. 612

Notice to Merchants.

THE BRIG PRINCE DE JOINVILLE will be despatched from San Francisco on or about the 25th of this month, for San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro. For freight apply to G. B. POST & CO. or to the master on board at San Francisco.

LA GACETA.

POR KEEF Y HUBBARD.

SUSCRIPCIONES. La Gaceta por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3; invariablemente adelantado.
 AVISOS. Diez líneas o menos, por la primera 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."
 Carpintería: HENRIQUE DALLY
 San Buenaventura: JOSE ARNAZ
 Los Angeles: C. R. JOHNSON
 Santa Ynes: AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
 San Luis Obispo: ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA.

JUEVES, 11 DE OCTUBRE, 1855.

GANADOS. Parece, según informes que nos han dado personas dignas de fé, que el precio de los ganados empieza a subir en los puntos del Norte, aunque á juzgar por las ventas hechas por algunos rancheros de aquí, no lo parece; sin embargo creemos que esto ha consistido en la clase de ganados que han llevado y en la poca práctica de algunos en esta clase de negocios. Pronto sabremos lo cierto, pues las últimas partidas que están en camino son de lo mejor que pudiera llevarse de aquí, y son conducidas por hombres versados en este ramo de comercio.

SAN LUIS OBISPO. La escasez que se nota en esta plaza de toda clase de mercaderías, obliga á las familias á mandar comprar á este punto las cosas mas necesarias, pues desde que los vapores han dejado de hacer escala en aquel puerto, ha sufrido la plaza un atraso grandísimo en su comercio y si esto sigue así, llegará el caso en que tengan que venir por todo á este punto.

La Guerra.

Extractamos lo siguiente de las columnas de La Cronica de San Francisco:

Las noticias de Europa son de un carácter excepcional y todas en favor de los aliados.

Por una parte la escuadra convenida del Báltico, cuyas últimas noticias, decían que se encontraba delante de Sweaborg, ha bombardeado y destruido esta plaza, una de las salvaguardias del poder naval Moscovita. El bombardeo comenzó el 9 de Agosto y duró hasta el 11. Las pérdidas por los aliados, no son sino insignificantes, mientras que las de los rusos son inmensas. Sweaborg está completamente destruido.

En Crimea el ejército del general Liprandi había intentado el 16 un ataque general contra los aliados por el lado de la Tehernaia. Después de un ataque encarnizado que duró tres horas, los rusos han sido rechazados con una pérdida enorme.

Esta acción brillante parece servir de preludio á otras proezas mas importantes aun. Un despacho del general Simpson anuncia en efecto que la artillería de los sitiadores debía abrir sus fuegos contra la ciudad en la mañana del 17. Es decir que la hora del nuevo asalto contra la torre Malakoff estaba próximo.

En la ciudades militares de Viena, la opinion respecto al próximo asalto es absolutamente favorable á los aliados. La Gaceta Militar que durante algun tiempo ha opinado en favor de los sitiadores, dice: "Los ingenieros franceses se han aproximado tanto á la parte oriental de las fortificaciones, que la primera línea de defensa rusa apenas podrá sostener el primer asalto. El general Churleff dirige la defensa de Karabelnai. Se infiere de sus últimas medidas que mientras se prepara para lo peor, está resuelto á defender su terreno hasta la última extremidad.

EL GENERAL JUAN ANTONIO. Tuvimos el placer de ver al famoso general Juan Antonio el Domingo pasado. Todavía carga el uniforme militar, y sus facciones no se han alterado desde los largos años que no le habíamos visto. Es un Indio que por mas de diez años ha tenido el mando supremo de la tribu Cahuilla en las inmediaciones de San Bernardino. Venía acompañado de su gabinete y veinte soldados de infantería que se dispersaron por todas partes de la ciudad destripando sandías, etc. Juan Antonio ha prestado muchos servicios á la nación, y es tan hombre de bien que algunos Generales de mas altas pretensiones.—*Clamor Publico.*

NOTICIAS RELIGIOSAS.—La iglesia metodista del Monte de la Mision ha congregado á todos sus miembros á una junta que le llaman "camp meeting." Hace tres ó cuatro dias que están rezando continuamente por la salvacion de las almas, y se dice que sus ceremonias son de un carácter muy sublime e imponente.—*Id.*

Debemos muchas gracias á Don Antonio Mezzi por algunas copias de La Cronica que nos ha facilitado.

[COMUNICADO.]

Quisieramos saber con que objeto se están publicando las nuevas ordenanzas de la ciudad, pues vemos que tanto valen publicadas como guardadas, y por mas que hemos indagado el fin con que se publican, no podemos dar con él. Si los Señores municipales quieren tomar un sano consejo, *aunque digan que es atrevimiento*, les diremos que mucho mejor seria que se dejasen de tales calenturas de cabeza, y ahorrasen los fondos que en estas cosas se gastan; que no estar dando leyes que de nada sirven.....Esto no porque sean malas en sí; pues lejos de eso nos parecen muy apropiadas para el gobierno interior de nuestro municipio; pero no pasan, por mas que se diga, de unos papeles, pues unos porque no les conviene, y otros porque no quieren ejecutarlas, todos les hacen la venia y las dejan pasar, y si se ofrece, hasta bailar en cima de ellas con la mayor frescura; y esto á la vista, paciencia presencia y potencia de los oficiales que deben hacerlas cumplir. Con que si esto sucede ahora que se están publicando que será en lo de adelante?.....*I don't know.....*

Aquí pare mi canción,
 Y en echanza dije mi queja:
 Ya eché la pulga en la oreja,
 Haga ahora operacion.

Revista Semanal.

Durante la semana que paso no ha ocurrido nada digno de mencion, exceptuando el baile que tuvo lugar en la casa de Don Pio Pico, en conmemoracion de la Independencia de la Republica Mexicana. Los Sres. Ruiz y Hernandez fueron los oradores del dia, y cada uno de ellos hizo todo lo posible para captarse la estimacion general, y fueron muy aplaudidos.

El tiempo es delicioso, aunque cambia cada dia.

La Corte de Distrito de los Estados Unidos está trabajando con mucha actividad. En este numero damos una lista de todos los casos que hasta ahora se han sometido, arguido y aprobado. Casi todos los títulos de terrenos se están aprobando en esta Corte, de modo que no pocos rancheros están contentos, aunque les haya costado miles de pesos y años de litigios.

Se han hecho algunos descubrimientos de oro en San Gorgoneo, según hemos sabido por una persona cuya veracidad respetamos. Nos informa que dos hombres hicieron \$200 en una semana. En las montañas cerca de San Gabriel, está una compañía trabajando, y juzgando por el ardor con que prosiguen su obra, deben estar haciendo algun buen negocio. Del rio Kern ya no se habla, pero siempre hay mas de cien mineros explotando esos placeres, y algunos se han establecido permanentemente. Es cierto que sus trabajos no son muy remunerativos, pero no quieren abandonar el campo.

La mayor energía reina entre los constructores de casas, a pesar de la escasez extraordinaria del dinero. Por todas partes vemos un gran numero de edificios nuevos. Mas de doscientas casas se construyan este año.

Como actualmente los vapores llegan con mucha puntualidad llevan inmensos cargamentos de uva.—*Clamor Publico.*

Corte de Distrito de los Estados Unidos.

Lista de Títulos de Sometidos y Aprobados.

Los Angeles, Oct. 2 de 1855.
 No. 1. J. B. R. Cooper, por "El Sur," sometido el 21 de Setiembre, apelado el 25 de Setiembre.
 No. 3. Herederos de Rafael Gonzales, por "Los Tulareitos," sometido Set. 19, confirmado Set. 24.
 No. 9. Antonio M. Lugo, por "San Antonio," sometido en Set. 14.
 No. 18. Jose R. Gonzales, por San Miguelito de Trinidad, sometido Set. 21, confirmado Set. 24.
 No. 22. Enrique Dalton, por San Franciscoquito, sometido Set. 18.
 No. 26. Guadalupe Cantua, por San Luisito, sometido Set. 24, confirmado Set. 25.
 No. 27. Feliciano Soberanes, por San Lorenzo, sometido Set. 21, confirmado Set. 24.
 No. 30. Alexander y Mellus, por la Providencia, sometido Set. 19, confirmado Set. 24.
 No. 23. G. Morillo, por el Potrero, sometido en Junio, y confirmado Set. 24.
 No. 39. Diego Olivera, por Guadalupe, sometido Set. 24, confirmado el 25.
 No. 41. Vicente Carrera, por San Bernardino, sometido Set. 24, confirmado el 25.
 No. 43. Jose de Jesus Rico, por Piedra Blanca, sometido Set. 12, confirmado el 22.
 No. 44. Ignacio Pastor, por Milpitas, sometido Set. 12, desaprobado Set. 25.
 No. 46. Andres Duarte, por Suza, sometido en Junio y confirmado Set. 19.
 No. 49. M. L. de la Guerra, por el Corral del Cuate, sometido Set. 25, confirmado Set. 26.
 No. 67. Salvador Espinoza, por la Bolsa

de los Escorpiones, sometido Set. 21, confirmado Set. 24.

No. 70. Vicente Cantau, por el Rancho Nacional, sometido Set. 25, confirmado el 26.

No. 72. Jose M. Balita, 200 varas por 100, en San Luis Obispo, sometido Set. 26 y confirmado el 27.

No. 73. Julian Estrada por Santa Rosa, sometido el 25 de Set., confirmado el 26.

No. 84. Jorge W. Hawley, por Guejita, sometido Set. 25, confirmado Set. 26.

No. 91. S. F. Arguello, por Melijon, sometido Set. 19, desaprobado el 20.

No. 101. Teodoro Gonzales, por el Rincon de la Puente del Monte, sometido el 21 de Set., confirmado el 25.

No. 119. James Stokes, por Las Virgenes, sometido el 27 de Set., y confirmado el 28.

No. 119. Luis Vignes, por Temecula, sometido el 19 de Set., y confirmado el 21.

No. 178. Cruz Cervantes, San Joaquin, sometido el 10, confirmado el 24, y apelado el 25 de Setiembre.

No. 209. Carlos Espinoza, por Pozo de los Ositos, sometido el 25, y confirmado el 26 de Setiembre.

No. 144. T. W. Sutherland, sometido el 27, y confirmado el 28 de Setiembre.

Caracter de la Mujer.

No se puede tomar tino
 A la hembra ni lo tiene,
 Porque nunca va ni viene
 Sino fuera de camino,
 Desviada
 De los medios, y allegada
 Siempre mas á los extremos;
 De do viene que la vemos
 Por antojos gobernada,
 En el viento
 Volando su pensamiento,
 Hora acá, ora acullá;
 Nunca por el medio va,
 Mas siempre fuera de tiento
 Y mesura;
 O como una peña dura
 Se queda estando parada,
 O corre desenfrenada
 Tras el fin de su locura
 Que la guía:
 Una vez helada y fria
 Muy mas que el invierno frio;
 Otra como el mismo estio
 Inflamada en demasia.
 Nunca alcanza
 La hembra cierta templanza
 De guiar tras la verdad,
 Ni tener en igualdad
 Puesta jamas la balanza
 Del querer;
 O vos ama, sin poder
 Encubrir lo que padece,
 O sin causa os aborrece
 Hasta no poderos ver
 Y vengarse.
 Si grave quiere mostrarse,
 Póese triste, pesada,
 Rostriertuta, encapotada,
 Que apenas deja mirarse;
 Y si acuesta
 A ser cortés y modesta,
 Dejando la gravedad,
 Da muestras de liviandad
 Con risa menos honesta...

En un hora
 Canta y gruñe, rie y llora,
 Es sabia y loca en un punto,
 Y niega al mismo que adora
 Y le vende:
 Quiere y no quiere, ni entiende
 Lo que quiere ni desea;
 Consigo mismo pelea,
 Contraria de sí se ofende
 Y destruye:
 Sigue lo mismo que huye;
 Lo que sabe, no lo sabe;
 Concierto ninguno cabe
 En lo que ordena y concluye
 Con razones;
 Porque contrarias pasiones,
 Le perturban la razon,
 Y en una misma opinion
 Tienen varias opiniones.

Es parlara,
 Y no menos novelera
 De cosas nunca sabidas,
 Y relata las oídas
 Continuo de otra manera,
 Añadiendo,
 Acrecentando y poniendo
 De su casa la mitad,
 Y de cualquier vanidad
 Muy gran historia haciendo.
 Pues fiaros
 De la que pensais amaros
 No debéis, si sois discreto,
 Aunque muestren adoraros:
 Y es doblado
 El ferro, si con cuidado
 La amonestais que lo guarde;
 Porque tanto menos tarde
 Lo dirá, si le es vedado.

Remedio no sé buscallo
 Que satisfaga y contente;
 Alcanzo el inconveniente,
 Pero no sé remediallo:
 Comparado
 Es en esto al ahorcado
 El que enamorado es;
 Que se sube por sus pies
 Donde ha de quedar colgado.

Se anuncia el matrimonio del gran duque Nicolas con la princesa de Oldenburgo. En breve no habra una sola casa alemana que no esté aliada con la familia imperial de Rusia. Así se esplican las simpatías alemanas en favor de la Rusia.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

LIBRO SEGUNDO.

Como los californios habían permanecido por el espacio de tantos siglos encerrados en su miserable península, privados de toda comunicacion externa y sepultados en la mas espantosa barbarie, no tuvieron noticia de los otros pueblos de la tierra, ni estos la tuvieron de aquellos hasta el siglo diez y seis en que la sed del oro, que llevo a los europeos a otros países del Nuevo Mundo, los impelio tambien a la California.

CAPITULO I.

Tentativas del Conquistador Cortes para Descubrir la California.

Fernando Cortes, aquel conquistador tan emprendador y atrevido que ni se cansaba con las fatigas ni se desalentaba por las dificultades, los peligros o los contratiempos, no contento con las conquistas que había hecho, aunque grandes y superiores a sus esperanzas, después de haber sojuzgado el vasto imperio de Mejico y apoderados del ameno y feliz reino de Michioacan, puso sus miras en el descubrimiento de otros países, esperando hallar y conquistar otro Mejico, para extender todavia mas los dominios de su soberano y aumentar su propia gloria y su grandeza.¹

Con este fin, después de otras inútiles y dispendiosas tentativas hechas en el mar Pacifico, construyó en 1534 y apresto dos navios en Tecuantepec, puerto del mismo mar, y los despachó a las ordenes de Diego Becerra de Mondoza, su pariente, y de Fernando de Grijalva. Ambos zarparon juntos; pero desde la primera noche en que se separaron, no volvieron a verse jamas. Grijalva habiendo navegado algunos meses, volvió a Acapulco, sin haber sacado de su expedicion mas fruto que el descubrimiento de una isla desierta. Becerra fue mas desgraciado, porque el piloto del navio, que era un vizcaíno llamado Ordoño Jimenez, no pudiendo tolerar le su dureza y demasiada altivez, le mató dormido, hirio á otros que podían vengarle y ayudado de sus partidarios se apoderó del navio. Después para evitar el castigo merecido, habiendo desembarcado en la costa de la Nueva España a dos religiosos franciscanos y á los heridos, a quienes no les quito la vida por la mediacion de los mismos religiosos, buyo, y dirigiéndose hacia el Noroeste abordo a un puerto de la California que fue llamado *el Seno de la Cruz*. El fue el primer europeo que salto en tierra en aquella península; pero en ella pago sus males, pues junto con otros veinte españoles perdió la vida á manos de los barbaros. Los que escaparon la vida en el navio llevaron anclas, y atravesando el golfo, llegaron á Chiametla, puerto de la Nueva Vizcaya, trayendo noticias, aunque falsas, de que la tierra que habían descubierto era buena y bien poblada. El navio fue saqueado por el malvado Nuño de Guzman, que entonces hacia de conquistador de aquellos países, y era enemigo declarado de los conquistadores de Mejico, especialmente de Cortes.

Este, a pesar del exito desgraciado de aquella y otras expediciones, apresto otros tres navios en Tecuantepec y de allí los despachó á Chiametla, a donde marchó él mismo, no queriendo confiar á otro aquella empresa, llevando consigo muchos soldados para conquistar nuevos países, algunas familias para poblarlos y varios religiosos para plantar el cristianismo. Habiendo hecho reparar allí el navio saqueado anteriormente por su rival Guzman, se embarco con la mayor parte de la gente, y atravesando el golfo de la California, que entonces comenzó a llamarse *Mar de Cortes*, llegó el dia 1º de mayo de 1536 al mismo puerto en donde fue muerto Jimenez con los otros españoles. Luego que abordo allí volvió tres navios para que condujesen la gente y viveres que había dejado en Chiametla; pero cuando ya volvian cargados fueron dispersados por una furiosa borrasca y solo uno pudo llegar, aunque sin provisiones, al puerto de la Cruz. Por este motivo Cortes se embarco de nuevo para ir á buscar los otros navios, y después de haber corrido cincuenta leguas, los halló detenidos en seco; hizoles sacar de allí, y habiéndolos reparado, volvió con ellos al puerto de la Cruz, en donde algunas personas habían ya muerto de hambre, y después que llegaron los viveres murieron otras de hartenura, a pesar de las precauciones tomadas por aquel prudente general. Contristado este con tantas desgracias, volvió a salir a reconocer otros países de la península, dejando en aquel fatal puerto la mayor parte de la jente a las ordenes del capitán Francisco de Ulloa. Entonces fue cuando descubrió junto al cabo de San Lucas un puerto que llamo *California*, cuyo nombre se hizo después extensivo a toda la península.

En este tiempo se habían esparcido en Mejico rumores de la muerte de Cortes, por la cual se temia que los mejicanos se sublevarsen. Por este motivo y porque le pedia auxilio Pizarro, conquistador del Peru, que se hallaba necesitado de gente y armas, fue llamado por el virey, por la audiencia de Mejico y por su esposa la marquesa del Valle, que le escribieron cartas muy urgentes. No disgustó á Cortes el tener este pretexto decoroso para abandonar sin mengua de su honor una impresa en que había gastado infructuosamente doscientos mil pesos. Volvió pues á Acapulco a principios de 1537 para pasar a Mejico; y no tardó mucho en seguirle el capitán Ulloa con toda la gente que había quedado en la California, la que no podía absolutamente subsistir allí por falta de viveres.

Mas Cortes, no desalentándose con tantas

desgracias ni embarazándose con las muchas y graves ocupaciones que entonces tenia en Mejico, volvió a despachar en mayo del mismo año otros tres navios a las ordenes de Ulloa. Este consumio un año en el viaje, observo toda la costa del golfo de California, y costeo de uno y otro lado toda la península, hasta que por falta de provisiones se vio obligado a regresar a la Nueva España. Esta navegacion hizo conocer claramente que la California era una verdadera península, y así se representó en las cartas geograficas de aquel siglo;² aunque en los tiempos posteriores estuvieron los geógrafos imbuidos, no sé por qué, en el error de tenerla por isla.

No hizo ya Cortes nuevas, porque habiéndose suscitado graves disgustos entre él y el virey, que queria restringirle el uso de la autoridad y gracias que le había concedido el soberano en premio de sus relevantes servicios, tuvo que volver a España, en donde después de algunos años de molestias e infructuosas pretensiones y de no merecidos desaires, murió en 1547.

¹ Cortes en carta de 15 de octubre de 1534 le dice al emperador Carlos V que esperaba descubrir países muy ricos y grandes, a muy mayores que todos cuantos hasta entonces habían sido conocidos por los españoles.
² He visto entre otras cartas una delineada en 1541 por Domingo del Castillo, en la cual se representa la California unida al continente de la América y está bien situada la embocadura del rio Colorado. Esta carta se imprimió en Mejico en 1770 y tengo de ella una copia.

Casamiento.

El Lunes, 8 del presente mes de Octubre, Don Carlos Rodriguez y Schorita Doña Tomasa Hernandez, ambos de esta ciudad.

Avisos.

CARLOS E. HUSE,
 PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO,
 Plaza de la Guerra—Santa Barbara.

Expreso de la Costa Meridional!
 Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,
 En conexcion 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 será dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, que serán mandadas con presteza a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que refiera al negocio de un expreso será cuidado y ejecutado prontamente, siendo resueltos a no ser vencidos por qualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba.

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

Aviso.

EL QUE suscribe estará en San Buenaventura y en casa de Don Fernando Tico el dia 17 del que rije, para recibir los impuestos del presente año de los residentes de la primera demarcacion.

Santa Barbara, Octubre 12 de 1855.

012 RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

SE ALQUILAN CUARTOS separados en la casa del Sr. Aguirre, los que deseen alquilar pueden verse en esta ciudad con

se276 D. RAIMUNDO CARRILLO.

Aviso a los Pagadores de Impuestos.

EL QUE suscribe replica á los pagadores de impuestos que se sirvan pasar á su oficina antes del tercer lunes de Octubre del año de N. S. 1855; y pagar los impuestos que les corresponden para el presente año.

Santa Barbara y Setiembre 18 de 1855.

se30 td RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO

LA MUY VELERA BARCA POWHATTAN,

Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro, Salida 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 qualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro ó qualquier otro puerto.

Para flete ó pasaje, ocurranse á SANJURJO Y Ca, 171 calle de Sansome, en San Francisco, ó á su Capitan abordo.

an30 tf

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido elocumbre de cortar leña, de matar reyes y borregos y de hacer otro dago en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, después del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla será perseguido según la ley.

A. B. THOMPSON.
 Santa Barbara; 23 de Agosto de 1855. an23 tf

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 cantidad de agua y muchas robles y son adaptado por ganado. El Rancho está cruzado por el Rio Salinas. El título ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos.

Ocurranse al Señor W. J. GRAVES, ó al suscriptor en San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON.
 San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jy5tf

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. También, que habrá un surtido de los medicamentos del país, &c., &c., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurran a la Botica en la calle del Estado.

BENIGNO GUTIERREZ,
 Boticario y Pharmacéutico.

my31 3m

Caleas.

EL QUE suscribe ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEAS Y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. También, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y llantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carcetas.

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

FORBUSH Y DENNIS,
 NEGOCIANTES EN

MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS, VIDRIERA, Etc.,

Calle de Estado, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por J. J. Sparks, Santa Bar. se6 tf
 ROSWELL FOSTER.

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

UNA ORDENANZA tocante a Perros.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara, ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Toda persona que desee tener perros dentro de la parte poblada de esta ciudad, Mapa No. 2 para su servicio o regalo, estará obligado a pagar dos pesos al año, para cada uno a la Tesorería de la ciudad.

Sec. 2a. Toda persona que mantenga perros, cumpliendo con la sección primera de esta ordenanza, estará obligado a ponerles un "collar" en el cuello para distinguirlas de las demás.
Sec. 3a. El Marshal por estas presentes, está autorizado para mandar matar todos los perros que se encuentren dentro de la parte mencionada en la sección primera, y sin el collar que previene la sección segunda, y recibirá doce y medio centavos, por cada uno de los que maten que sean pagados por la Tesorería de la ciudad.

Sec. 4a. Cuando en esta ordenanza se dice perros, deberá entenderse de hembras y machos de cualesquiera clase, tamaño y condición que sean.
Sec. 5a. El Marshal no hará uso de armas de fuego para cumplir con esta ordenanza.

Sec. 6a. Mandará el Marshal sacar fuera de la ciudad todos los perros que no cumplan con la ordenanza.
Sec. 7a. El Marshal de la ciudad pasará su cuenta del número de perros que mate en la semana, al consejo, cuya cuenta será juramentada, y entonces el consejo jirará una libranza a la Tesorería de la ciudad para su pago.

Sec. 8a. Toda persona no cumpliendo con la sección 1a. de esta ordenanza, será espuesto, siendo convicto ante el Mayor, a una multa que no pase de cinco pesos, a discreción del Mayor.
Sec. 9a. Esta Ordenanza tendrá efecto desde y después del veinte y cinco del presente en adelante.

Pasada, Santa Barbara, Agosto 16 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protompe.
Aprobada según la ley. 04

ORDENANZA para evitar embriagueces y desordenes en la ciudad de Santa Barbara.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Ninguna persona podrá dar o vender licorosos espirituosos de ninguna clase a los indios, que en las calles, será tomada por el Marshal y puesta ante el Mayor tan luego como sea posible, quien le impondrá una multa que no baje de cinco pesos ni pase de veinte y cinco a su discreción, o será puesta en la cárcel por un término que no pase de veinte y cuatro horas, o ambas cosas juntas. Así mismo tomará el Marshal a cualquier persona que en un momento, encendiendo con palenque o acciones desonestas o espiando su cuerpo a la vergüenza pública o de otro modo aborrotando la paz de la ciudad, y conviata que sea ante el Mayor sufrirá las mismas penas señaladas.
Sec. 3a. Siempre que la persona que cometa las faltas mencionadas en la Sección anterior sea indio o indio, entonces la multa no pasará de cinco pesos.

Sec. 4a. Todo dueño u ocupante de casa donde se cometan desordenes o se de aljorio a prostituciones, provada que le sea la falta ante una autoridad competente, sufrirá la multa mencionada en la Sección 2a.
Sección 5a. Cualesquiera persona que cometa infracción a la sección primera de esta Ordenanza siendo convicto ante el Mayor sufrirá una multa que no baje de veinte pesos y una prisión no menos de cinco días, o ambas dos penas, a discreción del Mayor.
Pasada Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Aprobada según la ley. 04

ORDENANZA que manda cerrar los Almacenes, Tiendas, Tavernas, Especies, &c. en el día Domingo.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Se cerrarán todos los almacenes, tiendas, tavernas y especies, de la clase de descripción que sean que se hallan dentro de los límites de la ciudad conforme se expresan en el Mapa Oficial de la ciudad No. 1 desde las doce de la noche de sábado, hasta el domingo a las doce después de mediodía, entendido, que esta prohibición, no incluye las tiendas de carniceros, pañadores, ni boticarios.
Sec. 2a. Por cada violación de la Sección que antecede, y después de ser convicto delante del Mayor, se impondrá una multa que no exceda de cincuenta pesos ni baje de diez, a discreción del Mayor.
Sec. 3a. Será el deber del Marshal de la ciudad dar aviso al Mayor de toda violación de esta Ordenanza, y también se le autoriza mandar cerrar todo almacén, tienda, taverna o especie que encontrase abierta, como mencionado en la primera Sección.

Sec. 4a. El Marshal recibirá una tercera parte de cada multa impuesta, cuando contribuya a la convicción de la parte acusada, el sobrante sea puesto en la Tesorería de la ciudad a favor del fondo general.
Pasada Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Aprobada según la Ley. 04

ORDENANZA que prohíbe el corte de árboles dentro de ciertos límites.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Ninguna persona o personas podrán cortar, ni dañar los árboles o arbustos pertenecientes a la ciudad, y dentro de los límites siguientes: por el N. y N. E. de las lomas que sepan en el Montecito de la ciudad; por el E. S. E. y S. E. las salinas y el mar; por el O. y S. O. las lomas conocidas con el nombre de la mesa y la cañada de la calera y el límite de las Positas y por el N. O. el lindero de la Misión y la Ciudad.
Sec. 2a. El Concejo podrá dar permiso para cortar algunos árboles, siempre que lo crea oportuno.
Sec. 3a. Siempre que se pida, que alguna persona o personas contravinieran a las prevenciones de esta Ordenanza, quedarán sujetos, no menos que a una multa de cinco pesos, ni más que veinte y cinco por cada árbol cortado de raíz o podado en su ramaje o brazos, o bien un encarcelamiento, no menos de veinte y cuatro horas, ni más de cinco días.
Sec. 4a. Toda persona que corte árboles terrenos de la ciudad fuera de los límites mencionados en la Sección primera, con objeto de sacarlos fuera de terrenos dichos pagará cincuenta centavos por cada árbol de leña esportada.
Sec. 5a. La Sección anterior comprende los terrenos de la Carpintería, Montecito y demás que estén reclamados como propiedad de la ciudad.

Pasada, Santa Barbara, Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Aprobada según la ley. 04

ORDENANZA que provee el modo de publicar las Ordenanzas de la ciudad.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Todas las ordenanzas dadas por el Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de esta ciudad, se publicarán en inglés y castellano por orden del Mayor en algún periódico: o bien ordenando al Secretario del Concejo saque dos copias en castellano y dos en inglés y hará que se fijen en parajes públicos.
Sec. 2. Se autoriza al Mayor para que contrate la publicación de las Ordenanzas en caso que se haga en algún periódico debiendo antes de cerrar dicha contrata someterla a la aprobación del Concejo.
Sec. 3a. Todas las Ordenanzas serán archivadas originales en los archivos de la ciudad, debiendo el Secretario del Concejo pasar una copia certificada al Mayor.

Pasada Setiembre 1 de 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
Aprobada Setiembre 15 de 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

ORDENANZA tocante a Licencias.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Toda persona que trafica en efectos mercaderías, y mercaderías, o licorosos espirituosos, exceptuando las producciones agrícolas de este Estado, y exceptuando los que se venden por rematadores, o comerciantes en comisión bajo licencia o permiso en conformidad con la ley, pagarán por trimestre por su licencia la cantidad de dinero que requieren las provisiones de la Sección que sigue: Provisto siempre, que ninguna parte de su contenido debe construirse como aplicable a Médicos, Cirujanos, Boticarios o Químicos, ni a los vendedores de licorosos espirituosos que usasen en la preparación o composición de las medicinas parafarmacos.
Sec. 2a. Toda persona que vendiera o vendiera cualquier clase de efectos, mercaderías o mercaderías, vi-

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

nos o licorosos espirituosos, drogas o medicinas, joyas, o mercaderías de metales preciosos, obtendrán del Escribano de la ciudad, una licencia, o pasaporte, o pase de un comerciante de negocios enumerados en la presente, una Licencia para ejercer tal negocio, dicha Licencia será concedida luego que, pague al tesoro de la ciudad la suma de un peso y veinte y cinco centavos por mes.
Sec. 3a. Toda persona que intente vender cualquier clase de licor espirituoso, fermentado o de grano germinado, vinos, u cualquier clase que bajen de un sacmbar, sacarán, antes de ejercer tal negocio, una Licencia, o Licencias del escribano de la ciudad; dicha Licencia será dada al pagar el interesado cinco pesos por mes.

Sec. 4a. Cada Mercachife, Buhonero o Baratiller, que lleve su carga al hombro, y venda efectos, mercaderías o mercaderías de alguna clase pagará por cada Licencia cinco pesos por mes, y cada mercachife, Buhonero, o Baratiller, andante, que haga uso de carro en vender mercaderías o mercaderías de clase alguna o vinos, o licorosos espirituosos, pagará por cada Licencia o Licencias quince pesos por mes. Provisto que nada de lo contenido de esta Sección será construido de un modo que lo haga aplicable a las producciones de este Estado.

Sec. 5a. Se impondrá y se colectará un impuesto por Licencias como sigue:
Primero. De cada propietario o dueño de mesa de Billar, por cada mesa, quince pesos por trimestre.
Segundo. Por cada juego de bolos, siete pesos y cincuenta centavos por trimestre.

Tercero. Por cada espectáculo de titires, por cada circo, baile de cuerda o alambre, o juego de mano, por cada exhibición cinco pesos.
Sec. 6a. Luego que la parte haya pagado al Tesoro la cantidad de la licencia conforme se halla designada en la Sección que antecede, el Tesoro extenderá y entregará al interesado un recibo por dicho dinero, especificando la cantidad, por quien pagada, la suma de dinero que desea ejercitar, y el período de tiempo por el cual se le da de su Licencia.
Sec. 7a. Al presentar dicho recibo al Escribano de la ciudad, expedirá y entregará a la parte una licencia con el sello de la ciudad, anotando en ella la clase de negocio que se le autoriza ejercer y el período de tiempo por el cual se le concede la Licencia.

Sec. 8a. Las Licencias serán extendidas en conformidad con lo provisto en la Sección anterior, serán concedidas por el término de tres, seis o doce meses conforme sea la voluntad de la parte que las pide, pero no se concederá Licencia alguna por menos término que tres meses.
Sec. 9a. Toda persona que ejercitara o llevase adelante cualquiera de las clases de negocios especificados en esta Ordenanza sin haber obtenido previamente la Licencia requerida, será sujeto a un proceso, por cada ofensa, en nombre de la ciudad, y en caso que se obtenga fallo en contra de la parte procesada, será espuesta a una multa, a mas de la cantidad de la Licencia debida por el demandado, que no exceda de cincuenta pesos, a la discreción del Mayor, junto con las costas de la prosecución, cuando sean cobradas dichas cantidades serán pagadas a la Tesorería para el uso de la ciudad.

Pasada Agosto 14 de 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

ORDENANZA para evitar embriagueces y desordenes en la ciudad de Santa Barbara.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Ninguna persona podrá dar o vender licorosos espirituosos de ninguna clase a los indios, que en las calles, será tomada por el Marshal y puesta ante el Mayor tan luego como sea posible, quien le impondrá una multa que no baje de cinco pesos ni pase de veinte y cinco a su discreción, o será puesta en la cárcel por un término que no pase de veinte y cuatro horas, o ambas cosas juntas. Así mismo tomará el Marshal a cualquier persona que en un momento, encendiendo con palenque o acciones desonestas o espiando su cuerpo a la vergüenza pública o de otro modo aborrotando la paz de la ciudad, y conviata que sea ante el Mayor sufrirá las mismas penas señaladas.
Sec. 3a. Siempre que la persona que cometa las faltas mencionadas en la Sección anterior sea indio o indio, entonces la multa no pasará de cinco pesos.

Sec. 4a. Todo dueño u ocupante de casa donde se cometan desordenes o se de aljorio a prostituciones, provada que le sea la falta ante una autoridad competente, sufrirá la multa mencionada en la Sección 2a.
Sección 5a. Cualesquiera persona que cometa infracción a la sección primera de esta Ordenanza siendo convicto ante el Mayor sufrirá una multa que no baje de veinte pesos y una prisión no menos de cinco días, o ambas dos penas, a discreción del Mayor.
Pasada Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Aprobada según la ley. 04

ORDENANZA que manda cerrar los Almacenes, Tiendas, Tavernas, Especies, &c. en el día Domingo.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Se cerrarán todos los almacenes, tiendas, tavernas y especies, de la clase de descripción que sean que se hallan dentro de los límites de la ciudad conforme se expresan en el Mapa Oficial de la ciudad No. 1 desde las doce de la noche de sábado, hasta el domingo a las doce después de mediodía, entendido, que esta prohibición, no incluye las tiendas de carniceros, pañadores, ni boticarios.
Sec. 2a. Por cada violación de la Sección que antecede, y después de ser convicto delante del Mayor, se impondrá una multa que no exceda de cincuenta pesos ni baje de diez, a discreción del Mayor.
Sec. 3a. Será el deber del Marshal de la ciudad dar aviso al Mayor de toda violación de esta Ordenanza, y también se le autoriza mandar cerrar todo almacén, tienda, taverna o especie que encontrase abierta, como mencionado en la primera Sección.

Sec. 4a. El Marshal recibirá una tercera parte de cada multa impuesta, cuando contribuya a la convicción de la parte acusada, el sobrante sea puesto en la Tesorería de la ciudad a favor del fondo general.
Pasada Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Aprobada según la Ley. 04

ORDENANZA que prohíbe el corte de árboles dentro de ciertos límites.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Ninguna persona o personas podrán cortar, ni dañar los árboles o arbustos pertenecientes a la ciudad, y dentro de los límites siguientes: por el N. y N. E. de las lomas que sepan en el Montecito de la ciudad; por el E. S. E. y S. E. las salinas y el mar; por el O. y S. O. las lomas conocidas con el nombre de la mesa y la cañada de la calera y el límite de las Positas y por el N. O. el lindero de la Misión y la Ciudad.
Sec. 2a. El Concejo podrá dar permiso para cortar algunos árboles, siempre que lo crea oportuno.
Sec. 3a. Siempre que se pida, que alguna persona o personas contravinieran a las prevenciones de esta Ordenanza, quedarán sujetos, no menos que a una multa de cinco pesos, ni más que veinte y cinco por cada árbol cortado de raíz o podado en su ramaje o brazos, o bien un encarcelamiento, no menos de veinte y cuatro horas, ni más de cinco días.
Sec. 4a. Toda persona que corte árboles terrenos de la ciudad fuera de los límites mencionados en la Sección primera, con objeto de sacarlos fuera de terrenos dichos pagará cincuenta centavos por cada árbol de leña esportada.
Sec. 5a. La Sección anterior comprende los terrenos de la Carpintería, Montecito y demás que estén reclamados como propiedad de la ciudad.

Pasada, Santa Barbara, Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Aprobada según la ley. 04

ORDENANZA que provee el modo de publicar las Ordenanzas de la ciudad.
El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Todas las ordenanzas dadas por el Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de esta ciudad, se publicarán en inglés y castellano por orden del Mayor en algún periódico: o bien ordenando al Secretario del Concejo saque dos copias en castellano y dos en inglés y hará que se fijen en parajes públicos.
Sec. 2. Se autoriza al Mayor para que contrate la publicación de las Ordenanzas en caso que se haga en algún periódico debiendo antes de cerrar dicha contrata someterla a la aprobación del Concejo.
Sec. 3a. Todas las Ordenanzas serán archivadas originales en los archivos de la ciudad, debiendo el Secretario del Concejo pasar una copia certificada al Mayor.

Pasada Setiembre 1 de 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
Aprobada Setiembre 15 de 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

City Ordinances.

victated through its instrumentality; the balance shall be placed by the City Treasurer to the credit of the general fund.
Passed August 18th, 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Approved in conformity to law. 04

AN ORDINANCE prohibiting the cutting of Trees within certain limits.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to cut or injure the trees or shrubs belonging to the city, and within the following limits, viz: On the N. and N. E. the ridge or chain of hills which separates Montecito from the City; on the E. S. E. and S. the Salt Ponds and the 185; on the W. and S. W. by the ridge known by the name of the "Mesa" or table land, and the "Cañada de la Calera," on the limits or boundaries of the Positas Ranch, and on the N. W. by the boundaries of the Mission and of the City.

Sec. 2. The Common Council can grant permission for cutting down some trees, whenever it considers fitting to do so.
Sec. 3. Any person or persons convicted of a violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor exceeding twenty-five, for each tree cut by the trunk, or whose branches or boughs have been lopped off, or to imprisonment for not less than twenty-four hours, nor more than five days.

Sec. 4. Any person cutting trees outside of the limits already mentioned in the first Section, for the purpose of carrying them outside the city lands, shall pay fifty cents for each cart-load of wood thus exported.
Sec. 5. The preceding Section includes the lands of Carpintería, Montecito and others, claimed by the City as the property of the same.

Pasada August 18th, 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente Protompe.
Approved according to law. 04

AN ORDINANCE providing for the mode of publishing the City Ordinances.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

Section 1. All Ordinances passed by the Mayor and Common Council of this City shall be published in English and Spanish, by order of the Mayor, in some newspaper, or he shall order the Secretary of the Council to make two copies in Spanish and two in English, and shall have them posted up in the most public place.

Sec. 2. The Mayor is authorized to contract for the publication of the Ordinances, in case it should be done through the press, but previous to finally closing said contract he shall submit it to the Council for their approbation.

Sec. 3. The originals of all ordinances shall be filed in the City Archives, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to present a certified copy to the Mayor.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

AN ORDINANCE concerning Licenses.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every person who may deal in goods, wares and merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, except the agricultural productions of this State, and except such as are sold by auctioneers or commission merchants under license, or permission according to law, shall carry a certain amount of money for license as required by the provisions of the succeeding Sections: Provided always, that nothing therein shall be construed to extend to physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists, as to any wines or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or compounding of medicines for sick persons.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall sell or vend any goods, wares, or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry, or wares of the precious metals, shall obtain from the City Clerk, for any or all the branches of business herein enumerated, a license for the transaction of such business; said license shall be given upon the payment of the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month.

Sec. 3. All persons who may sell or dispose of any spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines, in less quantities than one quart, shall, before the transaction of any such business, take out a license or licenses from the City Clerk: said license shall be given upon the payment of five dollars per month.

Sec. 4. Each traveling merchant, hawker or pedlar, who shall carry a pedlar's pack, and vend any merchandise of any kind, shall pay for each license five dollars per month, and every such traveling merchant, hawker, or pedlar, who shall use a wagon for the purpose of vending any wares or merchandise of any kind, or wines or spirituous liquors, shall pay for each license or licenses, fifteen dollars per month. Sec. 5. The amount of money paid for each license shall be applied to the production of this State.

Sec. 6. There shall be levied and collected a license tax, as follows:
First—From each proprietor or keeper of a Billiard Table, for each table fifteen dollars per quarter.
Second—For a nine or ten-pin or bowling alley, for each alley seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter.
Third—For each show of any figures, and for each circus, rope or wire dancing, or slight of hand exhibition for reward, five dollars for each exhibition.

Sec. 7. On the party paying the City Treasurer the amount of license as designated in the preceding Sections, the Treasurer shall thereupon execute and deliver to such party a receipt therefor, in which he shall specify the amount of money paid, and the kind of business desired to be transacted, and the length of time for which the license is to be given.

Sec. 8. The licenses provided to be granted by the foregoing Sections shall be granted for three, six or twelve months, at the option of the party applying for the same, but no license shall be given for a less period than three months.

Sec. 9. Every person who shall transact or carry on any business specified in this Ordinance, without first procuring the license required, for each and every offense shall be liable to an action in the name of the City, and in case judgment shall be obtained against the party prosecuted, shall be liable to a fine, above the amount of the license due by the defendant, that shall not exceed fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor, together with the costs of prosecution, and the monies, when received, shall be paid into the City Treasury for City purposes.

Pasada August 14th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
Approved August 16th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

AN ORDINANCE declaring the Maps Nos. 1 and 2 (one and two), to be the Official Maps of the City.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Maps executed by Vitus Wackener, in the year 1853 (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three), and marked with the numbers 1 and 2 (one and two), are hereby declared and recognized to be the Official Maps of the City.

Pasada August 8th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
Approved August 9th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Costs to be Taxed in Suits before the Mayor.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Costs of suits taken before the Mayor shall be taxed in all cases to the party, or parties against whom judgments may be rendered.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.
Passed on the 14th of August, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.
Approved August 16th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad. 04

San Francisco Advertisements.

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, Canvassers, 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.
Bills kept open to the latest moment.
United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.
Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. [01]

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 light—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

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 one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 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 confident that liberality secures 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.

HALEY & THOMPSON,
Railroad House.

THOMPSON'S
New Carriage Depository,
MARKET STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

Carriages received on storage, and sale, at the lowest possible rates.

Attached to the Depository is a Workshop for the Repairing and Painting of Vehicles of every description.

Blacksmithing, Trimming, and every thing necessary to the perfect fitting out of all kinds of Carriages, promptly attended to.

The public would do well to give the subscriber a call. [my24f] WM. S. THOMPSON.

Pilot and Navy Bread,
SODA CRACKERS, &c., &c.—500 bbls Pilot Bread, superior quality; 500 bbls fine Navy Bread.

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

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

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
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. my21 ff

75 BBL 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 hds choice butter, 25 lb kegs;
100 hds fine salt, 6 and 14 lb bags.

For sale by **JAMES PATRICK & CO.**
a2 1m No. 37 and 39 Davis st. San Francisco.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND HEARSEs, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of **G. O'NDERDONK,** Webb street, San Francisco. my24ff

CIGARS—18 cases Havana;
9 cases Domestic—Media and Reg. de Londres, For sale by **JAMES PATRICK & CO.** San Francisco.

For Freight or Charter.
THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fast, ened speed PILOT, 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.

San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing, and a man's name appears almost miraculously, every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish his name, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance know where they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon. In continuance of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on venereal diseases, &c. Upon all of these considerations, Dr. Young has confidence in introducing himself to the public, knowing that they will sustain well earned merit. The following are a few of the many testimonials which have appeared in the public journals the last few years.

[From the Boston Medical Journal.]
Although we are opposed to the system of advertising, for good and sufficient reasons, still we deem it but justice to say that Dr. Young is one of the most industrious and indefatigable votaries of the medical science in the United States.

[From Prof. Wm. Jackson.]
The subscriber is personally acquainted with Dr. Young, and has seen much of his practice, and can bear testimony to his merits as a practitioner.

[From the New York Herald.]
The eminence of this distinguished gentleman in his