

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1855.

NO. 20.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
KEEP & HUBBARD.

R. HUBBARD.

W. B. KEEP.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For One Year, \$5; for Six Months, \$3; invariably 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.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Court of R. G. Glenn, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for the second township of the county of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein ADLER & CRONTHAL are plaintiffs and JOSE ANTONIO DE LA GUERRA is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-five cents, I have levied upon and taken into execution all of the right, title, and interest of said defendant, Jose Antonio de la Guerra, of, in, and to the following described property, to wit: One house and lot in the city of Santa Barbara, known as the City Hotel, and occupied at the present time by Luis Lefevre, which property I will sell at Public Auction to the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., for cash,—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.

Santa Barbara, September 20, 1855.

\$20 3t

RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Term of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, held in the county of Santa Barbara in the month of July last, is according to Statute declared illegal; and that all judgments and decrees rendered during said Term are declared void.

The Calendar prepared for the said Term will be recalled at the next regular term in the same manner as though no steps had been taken in any case.

By order of the Hon.

JOAQUIN CARRILLO,

District Judge, 2d Judicial District.

GEORGE D. FISHER,

Clerk for Santa Barbara County.

Santa Barbara, Sept. 19, 1855

se20 3

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.

\$20 td

RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Just Received,

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

ROOMS TO LET, either separate or otherwise,
in the Aguirre 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 walled 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

Santa Barbara Exchange.

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

ICE on the arrival of each steamer from above.

jy26 THOS. GANNON.

Streeter & O'Connel

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

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, &c.

CLOTHING made, renovated, and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

jy26 No. 149 STATE Street. Don't forget the place.

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

For Santa Barbara,
SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE
POWHATTAN

250 tons register,

Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south 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 Pularas County, to the Government Reserve in the Tejón, 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

OF

SAN PEDRO PACKETS.

TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite
clipped schooner "LAURA BEVAN,"
Captain E. 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.

If 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

For Freight or Charter.

THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fast
ened sloop 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.

The Flathead Indians.

The following account of the manner in which the Flathead Indians flatten the heads of their children, is from the Oregon Argus:

Although upon almost every succeeding day since our arrival we had noticed the same low unearthly wail, accompanied by a constant thumping noise proceeding from some one of the rude huts of the savages, we had thought nothing of it, as anything more than an accompaniment of some of the games which these barbarians are constantly in the habit of playing, either as a matter of amusement or for the purpose of winning an old shirt or blanket, which, although it be the only one he possesses, an Indian is always ready to stake upon his skill as a gambler. As we had nothing else to do, and as we had a desire to learn all that we could of the manners, customs and ideas of this strange race, we determined to embrace what appeared to us an opportunity to gather an item, and hastily clambering up the rocks we started for the lodge, some two hundred yards distant. As we received no other response to two or three huge thumps we gave the rude and ricketty door, than a seeming increase of the noise and clatter within, we unscrupulously pushed aside the "puncheon" shutter, and crawled in to what we soon found was the penetralia, or temporary sanctum sanctorum, of the "Lamachin Tiee," or great "Medicine Chief" of the nation. Receiving no further notice from the company within than an ominous scowl and angry look, which seemed to say, "What business have you intruding?" we proceeded to make ourselves quite at home by taking a seat upon the floor, determined to see the "bear dance," or whatever it might turn out to be.

We were so shocked and disgusted at the operation, that we could not forbear telling them they were consummate fools. But as we sat for a few moments musing upon the woful exhibition of savage degradation which we had just witnessed, and our mind wandering away back to the Atlantic cities bustling with teeming myriads happy under the benign influences of civilization and Christianity, for the sake of contrasting their condition with that of the wretched ignorant objects that stood before us, we inadvertently conjured up to our fancy a fashionable, intelligent, church-going lady, in some splendid palace on Broadway, inflicting by tight lacing a similar punishment upon her daughters. Well, thought we, the difference between mashing in a child's skull, and mashing in its ribs, is too slight for refinement, by contrasting the two; to draw an argument from that would either silence a savage or satisfy a sage. So we arose and slowly walked off muttering to ourselves, "Well, there is not so much difference between Jew and Gentile, Barbarian and Scythian, bond or free, as there would first appear to be 'to a man up a tree,' after all."

A GREAT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY. We have now lying upon our table, says the editor of the Oregon Argus, a fossilized mammoth grinder of the Mastodon Maximus, which was found in a small branch at Cane-mah, a few days since, by Mr. Samuel K. Barlow. The grinder was perfect when discovered, and weighed three pounds. No less than seven species of the Mastodon have been discovered in different parts of the world,—three in Europe, two in South America, one in India, and one in the United States. That which has been found in the United States is the largest specimen the world has ever produced, and has consequently received the name of M. Maximus. In the Museum of Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, there is a skeleton put up, which measures fifteen feet in length, and eleven feet in height. The bones of the Mastodon have never been discovered farther east than Burlington, Connecticut, while vast numbers of them have been found in the neighborhood of Big Bone Lick, of Kentucky. We have now the pleasure of announcing the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific coast, by our old friend S. K. Barlow, who is known all over the Union as the old pioneer who cut the first wagon road through the Cascade Mountains.

WELSH TRIADS. There are three things that never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

Three things not easily done—to allay thirst with fire, to dry wet with water, to please all in everything that is done.

Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in famine, well water in thirst, and a grey coat in cold.

Three things as good as their better—dirty water to extinguish fire, a homely wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

Three warnings from the grave—"thou knowest what I was; thou seest what I am; remember what thou art to be."

Three things of short continuation—a lady's love, a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things in the peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of the devil.

Three things it is unwise to boast of—the flavor of thy ale, the beauty of thy wife, and the contents of thy purse.

Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof, and a scolding wife.

A skeptical young man, one day conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe in nothing which he could not understand. Dr. Parr replied,—"Then, young man, your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know of."

Distinguished Characters of the Nicaraguan Revolution.

A series of letters are being published in the Sacramento State Tribune in relation to Nicaragua, the present scene of Walker's operations in Central America. We extract the following interesting account of some of the most notable persons who have figured and are still figuring in the revolutionary movement:

ESTRVADA. On the death of the late President, Gen. Chomorro, the National Congress met, and elected Don Jose Marie Estrvada, the present incumbent, who is about three quarters Indian, crossed with Spanish; he was born poor and obscure; but by the native force of his intellect, aided by determined and studious habits, he succeeded in acquiring a liberal education for his country, and acquired a prominent distinction as a lawyer, in his native city of Granada. At the time of his election to his present position he was President of the Senate of Nicaragua. He is thoughtful, retiring, temperate in his habits, avoiding all ostentation and useless display—passing his time with study and music, his theoretical knowledge is consequently superior to his practical information, and he is lacking in that energy of decision, so essential to success in revolution.

GUARDIOLA. Gen. Guardiola, a native of Guatemala, generally called the butcher of Central America, because of his remorseless and sanguinary acts, has lately been considered the star of hope for the legitimists. He is a large, powerful man, wearing moustaches of amazing size, which shadows a face of revolting ferocity and vice. A story is current in this country that some years ago, in a former war, it was necessary for him to make an exhaustingly forced march of many leagues, trotting briskly on his horse, he forced the poor soldiers to keep pace with him, until nature was nearly exhausted, when the murmurs of the soldiery became loud and audible, and his army voluntarily halted from sheer exhaustion. Advancing to one of the mutineers, he said "march!" the poor fellow replied, "My General, I am so tired I cannot move my legs." Guardiola called for a priest, had him confess and shot on the spot, then rising in his stirrups, he enquired with stentorian voice, "who else is tired?" no reply was made, for terror had banished fatigue, and he shouted out "march!" and on they moved with all the vigor of freshness.

CASTILLON. Castillon, the revolutionary President, is said to be the most polished and educated man in all Central America, possessing fine natural abilities, winning manners, combined with extensive travel both in the United States and Europe, he stands with Cabanas of Honduras, at the head of the progressive democracy of Central America, yet he is deficient in those sterner qualities, which alone can control the wild elements of revolution. Munoz, the Commander-in-Chief of the Democratic army, is represented as the ablest tactician and the most scientific commander in Nicaragua, possessing less energy and heroic daring than Chomorro, yet exceeds him in cautious wisdom and in all of those traits of character that most adorn the walks of private life. He is now regarded as the noblest general in the country.

The Imperial Treasure at Moscow.

A letter from Moscow to the Boston Atlas gives an interesting account of the Imperial treasure. It is contained in five rooms, through which we were escorted by no less than twelve servants, in addition to the director and his attendant. I cannot forbear mentioning the attention which we have now the pleasure of announcing the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific coast, by our old friend S. K. Barlow, who is known all over the Union as the old pioneer who cut the first wagon road through the Cascade Mountains.

In the Imperial Treasury are carefully preserved the salt cellars upon and in which bread is given to the Emperor on his arrival at Moscow; also a glass blown by Peter himself, with a ducat blown into the bottom of it. In one room are fifteen crowns, including those of the captured countries, Poland, Siberia, Astrachan, Georgia and the Crimea. Peter the Great and his half brother, the foolish Ivan, who were crowned together, have each a crown of wonderful magnificence. They contain respectively 887 and 841 fine diamonds besides some of the largest rubies and emeralds known. The Imperial crown contains more than 1,600 fine diamonds, and the ruby under the cross, the largest one known in the world, alone cost 120,000 silver rubles.

Peter II. was the first monarch crowned with this, and Anne added the ruby, bought by her ambassador at Pekin. The crown of Poland (so called) is here, but it is merely a crown made at Warsaw to be used in the funeral ceremonies at the burial of Alexander in 1855.—The sceptre of Poland is a simple piece of aqua marine, two feet long, and by some strange fatality is broken in the middle.—There is also a throne here which is studded with more than 2,000 turquoise, and is covered with pure gold. The double throne

of Peter the Great and his brother Ivan is of solid silver. A curtain hangs behind it, under the concealment of which their ambitious sister, Sophia, dictated their answers. Here are also two saddles of the Empress Catherine, given her by the Sultan at the peace of 1734 and 1775. The first is all diamonds, the horse shoes silver, and the stirrup gold. One topaz in the martingale, alone cost 10,000 rubles. The two are a perfect mass of diamonds, and altogether my eyes ached with magnificence.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, under date of August 16th: "The report of the Secretary of War on the several Pacific Railroad explorations, gives preference to the route on the third parallel, as the 'most practical and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.' This is also the public judgment, as formed from all the facts which have been placed before the country. The details of the examination of the route by Lieut. Williamson and Lieut. Parke from an important and interesting document. It consists of an explanatory report, and of maps, profiles and tables. Supposing the route to be adopted, the place of the termination of the road on the Pacific is to be fixed either at San Diego, or San Pedro, or San Francisco. The nearest port, San Pedro, does not offer a good harbor. There are but two good harbors on the California coast, to wit: San Diego and San Francisco. Supposing the termini of the road to be Fulton and San Pedro, its length will be 1,618 miles, and its estimated cost is \$68,970,000. From Fulton to San Francisco the distance is 2,039 miles. The state of the ascents and descents is 42,008 feet, which is equivalent to 795 miles, and the equated length of the road is 2,834 miles. The estimated cost is \$93,120,000 for a single track, and without equipments. The sum is quite within the limits of State and Federal means united. The estimate of repairs and preservation of the road is not given us, but it would, no doubt, for years to come, greatly exceed the receipts of the road from private travel and freight. But the road might 'pay' in another way. It may be of incalculable value in time of war and civil commotion, and may be an important bond of union between the Pacific and Atlantic States of the Union. The question will not fail to be well considered in the next Congress."

PARIS, BY HORACE GREELEY. Six weeks (consecutively) of Paris must be an overdose for any rational being, Frenchmen not included; and it was with a feeling of real relief and satisfaction that I found myself at last, after several vexatious delays, outside of the gay city and heading southeastward at railroad speed, for a few weeks' wandering among the glens of the Alps. Paris is a city of delight for the young, the fortunate, the thoughtless, the pleasure-seeking; yet I cannot realize that I was ever in condition to enjoy it thoroughly. Of course, I am not forgetting that Science, Art, Philosophy, have their temples in the French capital, and that many of their most illustrious votaries there dispense knowledge to waiting multitudes; I judge that a young man absolutely proof against the sorceries of sensual enjoyment might there qualify himself rapidly and certainly for eminent and varied usefulness; (for girls seeking substantial educations, there is not another city on either continent that should not be preferred to this;) but the common, obvious, visible life of Paris is so egotistic, so shallow, so fictitious, that I doubt the possibility of sharing it even for a season, without a decline in moral sanity. Voltaire is embodied Paris—acute, satirical, selfish, cynical, sensual, irreverent, valuing everything

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 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 Sansome.

AGENTS.

Carpinteria.....	HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....	Don JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....	C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....	AUGUSTUS JANSEN
San Luis Obispo.....	ALEXANDER MURRAY

The Streets.

The present broken and uneven condition of the streets, lanes, alleys, and squares in the city would seem to demand the attention of the citizens generally. The Common Council have ignored the subject entirely. That assemblage have been looking at the unsightly gorges and gullies through which the water traverses the streets in all directions in "winter weather," with the intention, it would seem, of staring them out of countenance. There are many deep, uncovered wells, pit-falls, and man-traps in various parts of the city, rendering it extremely hazardous not only for horses and teams, but for foot passengers, to traverse them at night. The wells should be securely covered in or filled up, and the streets repaired before the rainy season sets in. Grand Juries have frequently referred to the condition of the streets, but the city authorities have not heeded the complaints. In the present deranged condition of the finances of the city, we cannot look for any appropriation to be made for the performance of the work. If the Council possess the power to levy a tax for the repair of streets, we suggest that it be done forthwith.

If not, we recommend that the work be commenced by the property owners along the boundaries of the streets where repairs are needed. In case of serious injury to the person or property of individuals resulting from the dangerous condition of the streets, the city will be liable in damages. If the city, therefore, neglects to make the necessary repairs, and to keep the streets in good order, it will be for the interest of the property holders to perform the work themselves.

There are also other nuisances that should be abated. There are several slaughter houses in the city, reeking with filth. The stench arising from these places is rendering the air exceedingly offensive.

THE GOLD MINES. We learn that several fresh parties are engaged prospecting the mines. What success they have met with we are not able to say. Various conflicting reports of the richness of the "diggings" have reached us, but until we receive information upon which we can rely, we shall say nothing calculated to create an excitement here or elsewhere. We will add, however, that a large portion of our population seem to be too indolent and averse to labor to make even an examination of the mines.

STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC. This fine steamer arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st October. By her we have no later news from the Atlantic States and Europe. The Republic brought a large amount of freight, and about one hundred passengers. This boat is rapidly coming into favor with the traveling public. E. S. DEAN is Purser.

NEW EXPRESS CO. We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Gilbert & Hedges' Express, which will be found in another column. Mr. Gilbert is well known upon the Southern coast as an obliging and attentive messenger, having formerly been connected with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. We bespeak for them a liberal share of the public patronage.

THE GOLDEN ERA. This excellent Sunday paper comes to us this week printed on a double sheet, and greatly improved in appearance. The Era has the largest circulation of any paper in California, and is well worthy the extensive patronage it receives.

The U. S. Surveying schooner Ewing, Lieut. Archibald McRae, commander, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from Monterey. The examination of Santa Barbara Channel will be continued by the officers of the Ewing.

REMOVAL. The Post Office in this city has been removed from the Court House to the store of Mr. Miner, on State street, in the building formerly occupied by J. L. Sparks, Esq.

We copy the following from the San Francisco Herald of Sept. 7th. It is a fair and candid expression of opinion upon the merits of the rival candidates at the late election for Judge of the Supreme Court. It illustrates the beauties of the convention system. That is to say, two despicable log-rolling conventions, having nominated each a candidate for that office, the free and independent electors must vote for one or the other, and nobody else. Here is what the Herald said about the candidates:

We have been requested by a number of correspondents to define the position of the Herald in regard to the election for Judge of the Supreme Court for the long term. We must confess to experiencing very considerable difficulty in doing so. From what we have heard of the legal acquirments of Mr. Myron Norton, although he is regarded as a very worthy gentleman, he is not one whom we would choose for such a high judicial station; at the same time, we presume we would never be accused of having a preference for his competitor, Mr. Hugh C. Murray. Thus, then, we would regard it as not by any means desirable, judging from what we have heard of his law learning, that the Democratic candidate were raised to the Supreme Bench; and furthermore we would deem it as anything but a misfortune to the people of California if the judicial career of the Know Nothing candidate were brought to a summary termination. But, balancing the demerits of one with the demerits of the other, we declare ourselves in favor of the Democratic doctrine of rotation in office in this present instance.

DISCOVERY IN INDIAN DIPLOMATISM.

A correspondent of the Times and Transcript says:

"The course pursued towards the Indians by Col. Henley is decidedly the most judicious and benevolent he could have selected."

As the "course pursued" during the past two months by Colonel Henley has been stump speaking for John Bigler, and pronouncing the character of the ancient and venerable "war-horse" of the Democratic party, the conclusion is irresistible that the proper mode of civilizing the Indians is to take an electioneering tour among the whites.—*Wide West.*

ESCAPE. Through the Pacific Express Company we learn of the escape of Wm. Roach, ex-Sheriff of Monterey, from Stockton jail. This notorious character, who is well known in the Southern Counties as the absconding guardian of the heirs of Jose Ma. Sanchez, and who was captured in Santa Barbara a few months ago, made his escape from the Stockton jail on Thursday evening, 27th September. He is a defaulter to a large amount to the Sanchez estate. The Sheriff of San Joaquin County is on his track and has offered a large reward for his seizure. He is supposed to have departed for Sonora via Tejon Pass. Roach is an Irishman by birth, and is a large, stout built man, with a heavy beard.

This personage, after having made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of San Joaquin county, was most adroitly apprehended in this county by Sheriff Heath, in February last, and delivered to the custody of Mr. Taylor, Sheriff of San Joaquin.

THE STATE FAIR. The great State Fair was opened on Tuesday last, 25th ult., at Sacramento. We learn that there was a large number of visitors present. The exhibition was held in the rooms of the State Capitol. The specimens of fruits and vegetables on hand were said to be very fine—some of them the largest ever seen in California. Many articles of domestic manufacture were also on exhibition. Gen. Hutchinson, the President of the State Agricultural Society, made the opening address.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE. The Citizen says the official vote for the State officers, from all the counties except Klamath and Merced, has been received. Johnson's majority over Bigler is 5,093 votes, and Murray's majority over Norton is 374. The returns from the two unimportant counties to be heard from will increase the majorities slightly.

The San Francisco Herald announces the intention of J. W. Denver to resign the office of Secretary of State, and that Mr. Chas. Hempstead, private secretary of Gov. Bigler, is to be appointed in his stead.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. We are indebted to Hon. John B. Weller, M. C., for very valuable public documents, for which we tender our sincere thanks.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW. The majority against a Liquor Law in twenty-seven counties officially heard from is 3,347.

THANKS. To J. W. Sullivan, of the San Francisco News Depot, for Harper's Magazine for September.

The Supreme Court of the State rendered many important decisions during the month of September last. We give below a synopsis of some of the decisions, which we take from the San Francisco Herald:

The Court holds, among other points, that a defendant cannot be permitted to prove the value of improvements, except as a set-off to the damages for withholding the property recovered, and where no such damages are found by the jury, the value of the improvements must not be taken into consideration—the record must show that the amount in controversy exceeds two hundred dollars,—the Trustees of towns incorporated under the general act of 1850, cannot impose a tax of more than fifty cents on the one hundred dollars,—a Judge has no right to instruct the Jury to take the Court's recollection of the testimony of a witness where the Jury is in doubt as to what the witness did testify,—the statute did not contemplate that homesteads should be carved out of land held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common,—the Supreme Court have no appellate jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor, or crimes of a less degree than felony, and no jurisdiction can be conferred by the Legislature in such cases,—a miner has no right to enter upon and work, as a mining claim, a town lot enclosed, the Court deciding that the occupant of land may in every case rely upon his possession as against a mere trespasser, and the fact that the land is the public domain of the United States, or land containing the precious minerals, will afford no authority to strangers or third persons entering upon his possession except in the cases allowed by statute,—the decision of an inferior Court in granting a new trial will not be interfered with, unless the record disclose a gross abuse of discretion. But the most important cases decided are those of *Rachel Beard v. Wm. J. Knox*, and *Zaniter & Coe*. In the first, the Court held that the husband has no right to devise more than one-half the common property. At his death, the wife is entitled to one-half against all the husband's dispositions by will, nor does it make any difference whether the wife reside in this State or abroad. If the husband leave a legacy to his wife, she is to have her half of the common property, though he may have devised it to some one else, and the legacy besides to be taken out of the half which he had a right to devise. In the second case mentioned, the Court, after full argument decide the law passed by the last Legislature, enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace from two hundred to five hundred dollars, unconstitutional. In no case can a Justice of the Peace entertain a case involving more than two hundred dollars.

From Oregon.

The steamer Columbia arrived at San Francisco on Sunday morning, bringing Oregon dates to the 27th ultimo.

The papers speak of the prospects of a general war with the Indians. Murderers of whites by Indians, and Indians by whites is not unfrequent. It was generally believed that not less than eight white men had recently been murdered by the Indians, on the route from Puget Sound to the Colville mines. The only name mentioned is that of Mr. Mattice, of Columbia.

Governor Stevens had reached Fort Benton. The rumors of his massacre are believed to have been started by the Indians. The news from the Colville gold mines is to the 27th August. The latest reports are more favorable, representing the gold diggers as doing tolerably well.

The military expedition under Major Haller had returned to the Dalles. The expedition was sent out by the government to home for the purpose of chastising those bloodthirsty Indians who committed the inhuman butchery of the Ward family and party, on the plains near Fort Boise, last year. They captured ten of the murderers, tried and hung four, shot three, wounded one, and brought in two prisoners.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM CHINA. The brig Acme, Capt. Engars, fifty-one days from Hongkong, arrived at San Francisco, bringing dates from that port to the 7th of August.

BATTLE WITH THE PIRATES. The Hongkong Register of August 7th says:

The particulars of the last cruise of the Rattler have not yet reached us, but we understand that her last expedition, in which she was accompanied by a detachment of boats from the United States steamer Powhattan, has resulted very seriously—not less than six seamen and marines having been killed and wounded in an affray with the pirates near Kulan. Commander Fellowes, Lieut. Gramm, of the Powhattan, and other officers, narrowly escaped death from the plowing up of a junk, alongside of which they chanced to be. Ten of the piratical flats were destroyed, but not until the greater part of their crews had been killed and eleven captured trading junks were released. Sixteen of the smaller piratical junks escaped.

EXPRESSES. We are indebted to Mr. Gardner, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for San Francisco, interior, and Oregon papers.

To Mr. Gilbert, of Gilbert & Hedges' Express, for full files of San Francisco papers.

To the Pacific Express Company for papers and other favors.

From Mazatlan.

The steamer Emilie arrived at San Francisco on the 30th Sept. The Alta California is verbally informed that at the departure of the Emilie, it was known at Mazatlan that Gen. Santa Anna had embarked at Antigua, a place some nine or ten miles north of Vera Cruz; it was unknown for what destination.

Everything was quiet at Mazatlan.

On the 30th ult., a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Mazatlan and its vicinity was convened by General Blanco, Governor and Commandante-General of Sinaloa, to consider the state of the department and receive notification of the recent changes at the capital. The General communicated to the meeting the election of Don Martin Carrera as President interim, and the pronouncements of the cities of Guanajuato and Guadalajara, of the 17th and 19th of the month, adhering to the order of things established at the capital; also, the pronunciamiento of the garrison of San Luis, which establishes certain modifications in the Ayutla platform, and that of the city of Zacatecas. The General then informed the meeting that the government of the department of Sinaloa having terminated in consequence of the revolution and the overthrow of the central power, it remained for them to make such dispositions as they might deem most conducive to the general welfare; that he was prepared to resign the functions of government if that step should be thought necessary by the inhabitants of Sinaloa.

The meeting unanimously resolved that His Excellency General Blanco should retain the military and civil command of the department until the establishment of a general government by the choice of the Mexican people; that in the meanwhile the same tariff as that established at the other ports in the South should be maintained at Mazatlan.

The tariff of 1845, with the alterations and additions comprised under the Bebellos tariff, being declared in force from the date of the resolutions.

It was also resolved that no plan for the settlement of the republic should be adopted, the department being prepared to adhere to the general principle involved in the various plans adopted in other departments, viz: the establishment of a popular representative republican form of government; and to obey the will of the nation expressed through the medium of a Congress convened in conformity with the electoral law of 1841.

The foreign merchants and residents present unanimously expressed their confidence in General Blanco, and their coincidence of opinion with the resolutions of the natives.

City Ordinances.

No. 13.

ORDINANCE concerning the closing of Stores, Shops, Taverns, Groceries, &c., on the Sabbath day.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:

Section 1. All warehouses, stores, shops, taverns and groceries of whatever kind or class, within the surveyed limits of the city as laid down in the Official Map of the city, number one, shall be closed from twelve o'clock on each Saturday night until the following Sunday at 12 o'clock, P. M.—Provided, that this prohibition shall not extend to nor include butchers' shops, bakeries or apothecaries' shops.

Sec. 2. For all violations of the above Section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, a fine may be imposed which shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, nor be less than ten dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to report to the Mayor any infringement of this Ordinance; and he is also empowered to order the closing of all stores, shops, taverns or groceries he may find open on the Sabbath day as mentioned in the first Section.

Sec. 4. The Marshal shall be entitled to receive one-third of each fine imposed, when any person is convicted through his instrumentality; the balance shall be placed by the City Treasurer to the credit of the general fund.

Passed August 18th, 1855.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
President Protempore.

Approved in conformity to law. 04

No. 14.

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 Montejo from the City; on the E. S. E. and S. W. by the ridge known by the name of the "Mesa" or table land, and the "Cafada 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 Carpinteria, Montecito and others, claimed by the City as the property of the same.

Passed August 18th, 1855.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
President Protempore.

Approved according to law. 04

No. 15.

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 places.

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,
President of the Council.

Approved September 15th, 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

New Advertisements.

Proclamation.

SANTA BARBARA, 2 de Octubre, 1855.
A. R. HEATH, Sheriff del Condado de Santa Barbara:

Sor.—Está V. mandado por estas presentes para llamar en Jurado que servirá en el proximo término de la Corte de Distrito, del 2º Distrito Judicial, que se abrirá en este condado el primer lunes del proximo Noviembre, según la lei previene en tal casos.

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 12th 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.

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LA GACETA.

POR KEEF Y HUBBARD.

SUSCRIPCIONES. La Gazeta 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. Wilcock, oficina del "Citizen." CARPENTERIA.....HENRIQUE DALLY
SAN BUENAVENTURA.....JOSE ARNAZ
LOS ANGELES.....C. R. JOHNSON
SANTA YNEZ.....AUGUSTUS JANSEN
SAN LUIS OBISPO.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 4 DE OCTUBRE, 1855.

ROBO. En la noche del Sabado al Domingo pasado, la casa de D. Pio Pico en la plaza fue robada de todo cuanto tenía; dejando solo los muebles. Los ladrones taladraron una ventana, haciendo en ella seis barrenos y sacando un pedazo de tabla suficiente para admitir la mano y quitar la tranca que la aseguraba por la parte de dentro, y fue hecho esto de modo que no dejó duda de que los ladrones conocían bien por donde iban. No había nadie en la casa, pues D. Pio se hallaba en el Ranchito. Los ladrones se llevaron todo el contenido de cuatro baules pertenecientes a la sobrina de D. Pio Da. Refugio Ortega de Stokes, un baúl de su sobrino D. Antonio María Ortega, y otro de D. Andres Pico, además del contenido de dos comodas, y ropa de las camas, sobremesas, &c. Ademas de la ropa de uso los ladrones se llevaron muchas alhajas y cosas de valor. Parece inutil decir que nada se ha averiguado del robo.—*California Meridional.*

Apuntes sobre la Rusia.

Por T. S. DE NODA.

PROLOGO.

Mi DIGNA AMIGA. Voy a hacerle algunos apuntes sobre las naciones que mas importancia tienen en el mundo actual. Preferible fuera ocupar la de asuntos mas amios y apacibles; pero ya el cañón está trovando en Sebastopol, y su tiranico estampido, conmoviendo la tierra, obliga a pensar en el.

El Czar Nicolas, el autocrata de las Rusias, el hombre mas poderoso del orbe, acaba de terminar su vida. El y la Rusia se han presentado a la atonita Europa, sin temor, sin arrogancia, pero con desicion, como teniendo en su mano el provenir. Mas grande que Napoleon y con mas recursos le ha dicho al mundo: *Ya llego mi hora.*

El mundo le ha respondido: *La hora de tu orgullo.* Y la lucha ha empezado entre el mundo y un hombre.

Creíase a la Rusia barbara, pobre y apacada. Creíase que una nota de dos soberanos la detendría docil, pero ella ha dicho: *Adelante!*

Conmovió la Europa y unida le grito: *España!* y la Rusia respondió *Adelante!*

Y los reyes y los pueblos, las antiguas dinastías y los hijos de la revolucion han tomado las armas contra la Rusia, y ella ha dicho: *Adelante!*

Sobre ella han caido las escuadras mas poderosas, los espíritus mas aguerridos: lloraron las bombas sobre Odesa y Bomarsund. La Rusia, inmóvil como una roca, dice: *Adelante!*

El imperio Romano crea subsistir por una ficción diplomática en el Emperador de Austria: el sucesor del Czar y de Augusto, de Constantino el Magno, de Oton y de Carlos Quinto; el se cree el primer soberano de la cristiandad y del mundo entero, se humilla a ser mediador en esas gran contienda: la humanidad lo exige, y pronuncia la santa palabra de la *Paz*. La Rusia vuelve la cara con desden y dice: *Adelante!*

El mismo Dios llama así a Nicolas, y le retira su espíritu. Cae el cadáver del Czar, pero no su política, y la Rusia dice: *Adelante!*

¿Quién es esta Rusia? Quién es este Nicolas a quien ni Dios contiene? Es una blasfemia animada o bien otra Nabucodonosor, otro Atila, disparado de la mano del Eterno para castigar el género humano?

Es bien, nos ocupamos algo de esta nación y de este soberano, que de grado o por fuerza dan hoy la ley al orbe.

Hubo un tiempo en que la dio Roma, otro que la dio Occidente: nuestra España ahora dos siglos era la primera nación del mundo; ahora cincuenta años era la Francia, y luego la Inglaterra: hoy la nación de las naciones era la Rusia?

Voy a hacer un bosquejo cronológico de esta nación gigante, luego una reseña histórica, y terminare con un resumen de sus actuales fuerzas.

CAPITULO I.—Bosquejo cronológico.

La Rusia ocupa la parte norte de Europa y de Asia. Es casi tan grande como los demás países de Europa y Asia reunidos, y de su principio lo que se sabe es que era una gran república de unos pueblos altamente turbulentos allá en el tiempo de la división Romana. No empiezan a tenerse noticias ordenadas de ellas hasta el tiempo que Carlo Magno, poco después de establecido por Carlo el ducado y luego reino de Polonia.

SIGLO 9.—Carlo Magno.

Ruricco, rey de los Varigues, es el fundador ostensible de la monarquía rusa, año de 862. Entonces nadie decía Rusia, sino Rosso. La capital era Novogorod la magna, tan grande como hoy Moscow, Viena, Ro-

ma, o Constantinopla, y el doble o triple de Madrid, Lisboa o la Habana. En Polonia fue electo duque el virtuoso Piasto, labrador en Cuvavia.

SIGLO 10.—Oton el Magno.

Olega, (que otros escriben Olga, Ollia,) primera reina cristiana en Rusia. Se bautiza en Constantinopla el año de 955. Comienza el cristianismo en Rusia. Kiowia es la capital del ducado. El ducado de la tierriana, o Polo o Polonia, llega a ser reino año de 999. Su padre Miesciano I, fue el primer monarca cristiano en Polonia convertido por su esposo Dobrawa en el año de 966.

SIGLO 11.—El Cid Campeador.

Wladimiro, hijo de Olega, primer duque cristiano de Rusia, fundo a Wladimiro en 1010. Primer guerra entre los Rusos y los Turcos año de 1080. Kiowia continua de capital. Godofredo de Bullon toma a Jerusalen, año de 1099. Los rusos eran tributarios de Polonia, y los Bohemios y los Moravos, hasta el año de 1025. El Papa hace que los polacos se afeiten y se peleen, como los demás católicos.

SIGLO 12.—Las Cruzadas.

Guerras civiles en Rusia. Fundacion de Moscow año de 1156.—Su verdadero nombre latino y castellano Moscova. Kiowia deje de ser la capital, y lo sigue siendo Wladimiro, durante siglo y medio. Suprime el Papa la dignidad de rey en Polonia. Siempre era la corona electiva, pero en la familia de Piasto. Al fin del siglo reine Uladislao III., celebre con el nombre de Miseno en el libro del Feliz del P. Almeida. Uladislao II. depuesto del trono, logro de cediesen la Silesia, que era parte de Polonia.

SIGLO 13.—Alfonso el Sabio.

Primer invasion en Rusia de los Mogoles o Tataros y tartaros como se dice erroneamente, año de 1236. Jorge II., duque de Wladimiro (que era el nombre del monarca dominante) destronado y muerto en 1238 por el Kan Bat, jefe de los tataros. La Rusia Negra o sea Grodno, Minski y Smolensko, y la Rusia Roja y Galitzia estaban sometidas a la Polonia; la Rusia Blanca, esto es Moscow y Wladimiro y la Rusia Menor o Kiowia, quedaron tributarias de los Mogoles. En 1295, el duque Daniel trasladó la silla a Moscow y quedo esta de capital. Novgorod continua republica soberana. La Livonia era un estado independiente y sus soberanos eran los caballeros del Cristo, y luego los Teutones. La Prusia era pagana no existia como Estado. La Polonia era invadida por los Tataros, Premislaw II, establece el titulo de rey de Polonia.

SIGLO 14.—La Imprenta, la Brujula, la Polvora.

Daniel, duque mayor, o gran duque de Moscow, pero siempre feudatario de los tataros. Novgorod sigue en republica con las regiones del Norte. La Lituanua se une a la Polonia. La Livonia, dique de los Teutones, y del rey de Dinamarca las costas. La Livonia llegaba hasta el Vistula.—Wenceslas rey de Bohemia a es electo rey de Polonia. Casimiro el magno rechazo los Tataros, dama a los rusos, y publica el primer código de leyes polacas. Alivio la condición de los esclavos, y en el termino la linea de Piasto. Origen de la Pacta Conventa de Polonia.

SIGLO 15.—Cristobal Colon.

Juan Basilio (Wasillowitz esto es hijo de Basilio) o Juan el magno, gran duque de Novgorod por elección del Gran Kan, de los Tataros, año de 1462) sacude el yugo de estos y los tributarios, y tomando a Casan, corte de estos, se hace arbitro de la elección de los Kanes. Terminan para siempre la república de Novgorod, y varios ducados subalternos. La Polonia adquiere la Hungría, derrota a los caballeros Teutones, y funda la Prusia Ducal. Colon descubre la isla de Cuba.

SIGLO 16.—Carlos V. y Lutero.

Juan el IV. primer Czar de Moscowia. Primera aguja de dos cabezas en las armas de Rusia: conquista de Citracá, que hoy se dice Astracan primer conquista en Sibir, que hoy dicen Siberia. La polonia conquista a la Livonia año de 1534. Fundacion de la Habana en 1515. Concilio de Trento 1534. Correcion gregoriana 1582.

SIGLO 17.—Luis XIV.

Miguel Federowitz, Czar de Moscowia 33 años. Los Polacos coquistan a Moscowia año de 1612. Pedro el grande coronado Gran Duque, año de 1696. Casimiro V. rey de Polonia, perdió la Prusia y la Livonia; esta última fue adquirida por el rey de Suecia. Sobieski, rey de Polonia, salva a Viena de ser tomado por los turcos, año de 1689.

SIGLO 18.—Carlos III.

Pedro el grande reconocido Czar y Autocrata de todas las Rusias. Derrotado en Nerva con 30,000 rusos, por Carlos XII con 8,000 suecos, año 1700. Funda a San Petersburgo año de 1703. Conquista la Lituania. Derrota a Carlos XII en Pultawa. Funda la marina rusa de guerra: funda la política rusa actual. Catalina II proclama la Zarina en 1761. Conquista la Curlandia, la Siberia, la Crimea y la Polonia. Derrotas de los turcos. Nace Nicolas en 1796.

SIGLO 19.—Napoleón.

Alejandro I, Czar y autocrata de las Rusias. Conquista la Frisia la Suesia. Alzamiento de la Polonia en 1806. Moscow tomada por Napoleón. Incendiada por Alejandro: año de 1812. Alejandro toma a Paris, en 1814. Congreso de Viena, en 1814. Constitución de Polonia en 1815. Santa Arlanza. Nicolas I, Czar y autocrata de las Rusias, año de 1855. Guerra de Turquía en 1818. Otro alzamiento de la Polonia. Guerra actual, año de 1853.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

CAPITULO XXV.

Los principales propagadores de estas doctrinas eran ciertos charlatanes que entre los pericatos tenían, según su secta, el nombre de *Niparaja* o el de *Tuparán*; entre los guiares el de *Dicuinocho* y entre los cochimies el de *Guama*, que nosotros les llamamos. Estos hacían de doctores enseñando los dogmas a los niños; de médicos aplicando remedios a los enfermos, y de avisos fingiendo inspirados del cielo y confiados de los espíritus. Algunos los habían honrado con el nombre de sacerdotes, otros los han infamado con el de brujos, pero ciertamente no eran ni uno ni otro. No sacerdotes porque no hay sacerdocio donde no haya culto de la Divinidad ni ejercicio alguno de religión; no brujos porque en virtud de los informes dados por los misioneros mas hábiles, se sabe que no tenían comercio alguno con el demonio, aunque por su propio interés fingían tenerle. Sin embargo, eran muy embusteros y malvados, y opusieron grande resistencia a la introducción del Evangelio.

Estos guiamas o charlatanes escogían entre los niños aquellos que les parecían más astutos e idóneos para tal oficio, y llevándolos a los lugares mas recónditos de los bosques, los iban adiestrando en sus misterios, y especialmente en hacer en ciertas tablitas algunas figuras misteriosas, que finian ser copias de las que, según decían, les había dejado al retirarse el espíritu visitador.

Estas tablitas eran los libros en que fingían leer la naturaleza de las enfermedades, los remedios a ellas convenientes, las futuras mutaciones del aire y aun el destino de los hombres. Cuidaban tanto del secreto de tales instrucciones y lo recomendaban tanto a sus discípulos, que los misioneros no pudieron saberle hasta pasados algunos años.

Cuando se enfermaba algún californio era llamado luego el guamo, el cual para curarle valía de emplastos de yerbas o de uniones de algún zumo, y si el enfermo tenía alguna hija o hermana, hacia a esta una incisión en el dedo pequeño y la obligaba a echar sobre el cuerpo del enfermo las gotas de su sangre; pero el remedio mas común y que ponderaban como mas eficaz, eran los zahumerios de tabaco hechas con una caña aplicada al miembro enfermo. Usaban también de esta caña para extraer, segun decían, con el alimento el mal del cuerpo, y si este medio no producía buen efecto, procuraban extraerle por fuerza con las manos, metiendo los dedos en la boca del enfermo. El remedio de la caña se aplicaba también, a petición del enfermo, por todos sus parientes, los cuales eran convocados por el guamo. Cuando estos desesperaban de la salud del enfermo se colocaba junto a él y prorrumpían en llanto y alaridos, y si le veían adormecido le daban golpes en la cabeza para despertarle y restituirle a la vida.

Si el enfermo, después de ser de esta suerte auxiliado por los humanos y por sus parientes, llegaba por fin a morir, era mayor el llanto y mas grandes las exclamaciones, principalmente entre las mujeres guiares, las cuales acostumbraban golpearse furiosamente la cabeza. Fue necesario que los misioneros aplicasen una vigilancia particular para impedir aquellas barbaras demostraciones de dolor, que las indias no dejaron de usar tan presto ni aun después de bautizadas.

Luego que moría el enfermo se procedía sin ningún aparato al funeral, el cual se hacia indiferentemente según les era mas comodo, o sepultando el cadáver o quemando, sin esperar a asegurarse de que estuviera verdaderamente muerto. Un barbero a quien iban a quemar vivo fue libertado por el padre Salvatierra, el cual oyendo el rumor que hacían aquellos gentiles en un funeral y acercándose a él, observó en el pretendido cadáver algunas señales de vida, por cuyo motivo le sacó del fuego en que ya comenzaba a arder, y consiguió restablecerle y sanarle, vituperando a aquellos barberos su inhumanidad. Solían honrar la memoria de algunos difuntos colocando en la extremidad de una alta garrocha su figura groseramente formada de ramas, junto a la cual se ponía un gauma a predicar sus alabanzas.

Los guiamas para darse a respetar y temer se valían de promesas y amenazas. Prometían muchos bienes y grande felicidad a los que les tributaban la mejor fruta y lo mas escogido de la caza y de la pesca, y al contrario, amenazaban con enfermedades y otras desgracias a los que omitían aquello homenaje o no sabían darles gusto. En las fiestas públicas a que concurren mas tribus de una nación, se presentaban los guiamas en traje de ceremonia, el cual consistía en una gran capa que les cubría desde la cabeza hasta los pies, y hecha toda de cabelllos que recibían de sus discípulos y de sus enfermos, pues sanasen o muriesen estos, el medico siempre se pagaba con sus cabelllos. Ademas de la capa, llevaban en la cabeza un penacho de plumas de gavilán y en las manos un abanico de lo mismo. Los guiamas periquitos solían llevar en vez de pena una corona hecha de colas de ciervo, y los cochimies llevaban ademas dos hilos de pesetas de ciervo en la cintura.

A ellos les tocaba dar principio a la fiesta fumando tabaco en una caña de piedra llamada *chacuaco* por los españoles de aquél.

país. Luogo que el guamo tenía algo perturbado la cabeza con el humo, comenzaba, de manera de hombre inspirado, su predicación sobre los dogmas, con viajes y gestos extravagantes y acciones descompuestas. De la exposición de su doctrina pasaba al panegírico de sus parciales, esto es, de aquellos que eran mas liberales para con él, y a dirigir inventivas contra los que no habían procurado llevarle la mejor fruta; y no contento con vituperar a estos sus defectos, les imponía penitencias, de las cuales era la mas comun la del ayuno, amenazandolos con grandes desgracias si no las cumplian. A estas penas solían sujetarse no solamente los particulares, sino hasta tribus enteras. No pocas veces en castigo semejantes pecados se les obligaba a abrir algun camino en el monte, para que pudiese descender con mas comodidad el espíritu visitador, y a formar en el a ciertas distancias algunos montones de piedras en que descansase. Tal vez mandaba a alguno que se precipitase de la cima de una montaña, y era sin falta obedecido o de grado o por fuerza; tanta era la autoridad de estos impostores sobre aquellos barbaros.

Entre sus instrucciones supersticiosas enseñaban que no debía matarse un león, porque el león muerto haría morir al que le mataba; que el que mataba a un ciervo no debía probar su carne, porque si la probaba no podría despues matar otro; que los jóvenes que aun no tenían hijos, si querían tenerlos debían comer carne de liebre; que la suegra no debía mirar a la nuera, porque sin otro motivo se enfermaría de los ojos. Tales eran las instrucciones de aquellos impostores, y tal cual hemos expuesto era el estado de aquella miserable peninsula antes que fuesen predicadas en ella la sublime doctrina y la santa ley de Jesucristo.

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

Número 11.

UNA ORDENANZA tocante a Perros.

El Mayor y el Concejo Comunal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

Sección 1a. Todas personas que deseen tener perros dentro de la parte poblada de esta ciudad, Mapa No 2 para su servicio o regalo, estarán obligados a pagar dos pesos al año, para cada uno á la Tesorería de la ciudad.

SEC. 2a. Toda persona que mantiene perros, cumpliendo con la sección primera de esta ordenanza, estará obligado a ponerles un "collar" en el cuello para distinguirlos de los demás.

SEC. 3a. El Marshal fós de 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 centavos, por cada uno de los que maten que serán pagados por la Tesorería de la ciudad.

SEC. 4a. Cuando en esta ordenanza se dice perros, deberá entenderse de hembras y machos de cualesquier clase, temario y condición que sean.

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

Número 7.

ORDENANZA declarando los Mapas Nos. 1 y 2 (uno y dos). Mapas oficiales de la ciudad. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

SECCION 1a. Se declaran y quedan reconocidos los Mapas hechos por el Señor Vitus Wackenreuder en el año de 1853 (mil ochenta y cinco y tres), marcados con los números uno y dos (1 y 2), como o por mapas oficiales de la ciudad.

Pasada Agosto de 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Aprobada Agosto 9 de 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.
se27

Núm. 8.

ORDENANZA concerniente las costas resultando en las causas averiguadas delante del Mayor de la ciudad.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

SECCION 1a. Las costas en las causas que se llevan ante el Mayor serán cargadas en todo caso a la parte o a las partes en contra de quienes sea rendido el fallo.

Sec. 2a. Esta Ordenanza tendrá efecto desde y después de haber sido pasada.

Pasada Agosto 14 de 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Aprobada Agosto 16 de 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.
se27

Núm. 9.

ORDENANZA tocante a Licencias.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

SECCION 1a. Toda persona que trae en efectos mercaderías, y mercancías, vinos o licores distilados, exceptuando las producciones agrícolas de este Estado, y exceptuando los que se venden por rematadores, o comerciantes en comisión bajo licencia o permiso o conformidad con la ley, pagarán por trimestre por su licencia la cantidad de dinero que requieren las provisiones de la Sección que sigue: Provisio siempre, que ninguna parte de su contenido debe construirse como aplicable a Medicos, Cirujanos, Boticarios o Químicos, ni a los vinos ni licores espirituosos que usasen en la preparación o composición de las medicinas para los enfermos.

Sec. 2a. Toda persona que vendiera o venda cualquier clase de efectos, mercaderías o mercancías, vinos o licores distilados, drogas o medicinas, joyas, o mercancías de metales preciosos, obtendrá del Escrivano de la ciudad, para cualesquier o para todas las clases de negocios enumerados en la presente, una Licencia para ejercer tal negocio, dicha Licencia será concedida luego que, pague al tesorero de la ciudad la suma de un peso y veinte y cinco centavos por mes.

Sec. 3a. Toda persona que intente vender cualesquier clase de licores espirituosos, fermentado de grano germinado, o vinos en cantidades o bajas de un azumbrado, sacarán, antes de ejercer tal negocio, una Licencia, o Licencias del escribano de la ciudad; dicha Licencia sera dada al pagar el interesado cinco pesos por mes.

Sec. 4a. Cada Mercachifle, Buhonero o Baratillero, que lleve su carga al hombro, y venda efectos, mercaderías o mercancías de alguna clase pagara por cada Licencia cinco pesos por mes, y cada mercachifle, Buhonero, o Baratillero andante, que hará uso de carro en vender mercaderías o mercancías de clase alguna o vinos, o licores espirituosos, pagara por cada Licencia o Licencias cinco pesos por mes. Provisio que nada de lo contenido de esta Sección sera construido de un modo que lo hara aplicable a las producciones de este Estado.

Sec. 5a. Se impondrá y se colectará un impuesto por Licencias como sigue:

Primer. De cada propietario o dueño de mesa, de Billar, por cada mes, quince pesos por trimestre.

Segundo. Por cada juego de bolos, siete pesos y cincuenta centavos por trimestre.

Tercero. Por cada espectáculo de títires, por cada circo, baile de carreta o alambre, o juego de mano, por cada exhibición cinco pesos.

Sec. 6a. Luego que la parte haya pagado al Tesorero la cantidad de la licencia conforme se halla designada en la Sección que antecede, el Tesorero extenderá y entregará al interbordado un recibo por dicho dinero, especificando, la cantidad, por quien pagada, la clase de negocio que desea ejercitar y el período de tiempo por el cual se le concede la Licencia.

Sec. 7a. Al presentar dicho recibo al Escrivano de la ciudad, expidirá y entregará a la parte una licencia con el sellado de la ciudad, anotando en ella la clase de negocio que se le autoriza ejercitar y el período de tiempo por el cual se le concede la Licencia.

Sec. 8a. Las Licencias que deben ser 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 de que tres meses.

Sec. 9a. Toda persona que ejercitara o llevase adelante cualquiera de las clases de negocios especificadas en esta Ordenanza, sin haber obtenido previamente la Licencia requerida, sera 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, sera expuesta a una multa, a mas de la cantidad de la Licencia debida por el demandado, que no excedera de cincuenta pesos, a la discreción del Mayor junto con las costas de la prosecución, y 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.

Aprobada Agosto 16 de 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.
se27

Núm. 10.

ORDENANZA que previene las obligaciones del Tesorero de la ciudad.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

SECCION 1a. El Tesorero de la ciudad llevará una cuenta clara, íntegra, y exacta de todo el dinero recibido por él, asentando la cantidad o suma de cada partida, la fecha en que la recibió, de quien, y por que cuenta la recibió; igualmente llevará cuenta de todos los desembolsos hechos por él, designando la cantidad, la fecha, y a quien, y porque cuenta pagados; y arreglará y llevará sus libros de tal modo que las cantidades recibidas y pagadas, por cuenta de fondos separados y distintos o apropiaciones específicamente parecerán en cuentas respectivas y distintas, cosa también y particularmente que el total de lo recibido y desembolsado se hará ver claro y distintamente por una cuenta general, o resumida que se llamará la cuenta del Haber y Débito de la Caja.

Pasada Agosto 14 de 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Aprobada Agosto 16 de 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.
se27

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

Número 7.

ORDENANZA declarando los Mapas Nos. 1 y 2 (uno y dos). Mapas oficiales de la ciudad.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:

SECCION 1a. Se declaran y quedan reconocidos los Mapas hechos por el Señor Vitus Wackenreuder en el año de 1853 (mil ochenta y cinco y tres), marcados con los números uno y dos (1 y 2), como o por mapas oficiales de la ciudad.

Pasada Agosto 14 de 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Aprobada Agosto 9 de 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.
se27

City Ordinances.

Number 7.

A N 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 Wackenreuder, 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.

Passed August 14, 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.

Approved August 9th, 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.
se27

Number 8.

A N ORDINANCE concerning the Costs to be paid 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,
President of the Council.

Approved August 16th, 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.
se27

Number 9.

A N 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 quarterly pay an 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, hawk or pedlar, who shall carry a pack, and vend goods, wares and merchandise of any kind, shall pay for each license five dollars per month, and every such traveling merchant, hawk 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: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to the productions of this State.

Sec. 5. 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 ten-pin or bowling alley, for each ally 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. 6. The house would respectively inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.

The rooms are well furnished and convenient.

The table will be furnished with the best market afford, 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.

City Ordinances.

SEC. 6. On the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year, he shall present to the Council a general account of all the receipts and disbursements through his office during the previous three months, and the Council shall order the same to be published, and further he shall always have his accounts in readiness to be presented to the Mayor for his inspection whenever he may require it.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall deposit with the Secretary of the Council on the first Mondays of April and October all the drafts or orders that may have been paid by him, and shall exact from said Secretary a record containing the particulars of the drafts or orders placed in his hands, and which receipt shall be deposited by him in the Treasury in his office.

Sec. 8. On receiving a bond approved by the Mayor for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Council.

Sec. 9. The Treasurer shall receive as a compensation for discharging the duties of his office, five per cent. on all the amounts received into the City Treasury by him, and he may hold the office of Treasurer: It being understood, that he shall not take or receive the five per cent. stated in this Section from any money existing in the Treasury, whether in current coin, drafts, or any other documents representing money which may be delivered to him by his predecessor.

Sec. 10. On delivering up or resigning his office the Treasurer shall deliver to his successor, all the monies, drafts, and orders, books and other papers to be found in his office, exacting a receipt for the whole, which he shall then forward to the Mint for coinage.

Sec. 11. Lewis T. Burton & Co., Agents.

Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855.

Advertisements.

Pacific Express Company.

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

SAN LUIS OBISPO,

MONTEREY,

SAN FRANCISCO, and

ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,

AND

OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places.

TREASURY, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS

FORWARDED.

Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.

Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855.

my24 tf

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

WILL DESPATCH AN EXPRESS from the city of Santa Barbara to 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, & TREASURE 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.