

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

NO. 6.

THE GAZETTE.

W. B. KEEP & CO., Proprietors.
R. HUBBARD. T. DUNLAP, JR. 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.

SPRING.
BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Come, gentle Spring! ethereal mildness come!
Oh! Thompson, void of rhyme as well as reason,
How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum?
There's no such season."

The Spring! I shrink to shudder at her name!
For why? I find her breath a bitter blight!
And suffer from her blows as if they came
From Spring the fighter.

Her praises, then, let hardy poets sing,
And be her useful laureate and applauders,
Who do not feel as though they had a spring
Poured down their shoulders!

Let others eulogize her floral shows;
From me they cannot win a single stanza;
I know her blooms are in fall—and so's
The Infu-za.

Her cowslips, stocks, an lilies of the vale,
Her honey blossoms that you hear the bees at;
Her pansies, daffodils, and primrose pale,
Are things I sneeze at!

Fair is the vernal quarter of the year,
And fair its early budgings and its blowings—
But just suppose Consumption's seeds appear
With other sowings!

For me, I find, when eastern winds are high,
A frigid not a genial inspiration;
Nor can, like iron-chested Chubb, defy
An inflammation.

Smitten by breezes from the land of plague,
To us all vernal luxuries are fables;
Oh! where's the spring in a rheumatic leg,
Stiff as a table's?

I limp in agony—I wheeze and cough,
And quake with Ague, that great agitator;
Nor dream, before July, of leaving off
My Respirator.

AN EPISODE IN THE WAR. A letter from Sebastopol to the London Times, describing the scenes during an armistice for two hours, to bury the dead in front of the Round Tower and Mamelon, says:

I counted seventy-seven litters borne past me in fifteen minutes, each filled with a dead enemy. The contortions of the slain were horrible, and recalled the memories of the fields of Alma and Inkerman. Some few French were lying far in advance toward the Mamelon and Round Tower, among the gabions belonging to the French advanced trenches, which the Russians had broken down. They had evidently been slain in pursuit of the enemy. The Russians appeared to treat their dead with great respect. The soldiers I saw were white-faced, and seemed ill-fed, though many of them had powerful frames, square shoulders, and broad chests. All their dead who fell within and near our lines were stripped of boots and stockings. The cleanliness of their feet, and in most cases of their coarse linen shirts, was remarkable. Several sailors of the "equipages" of the fleet of Sebastopol were killed in the attack. They were generally muscular, fine, stout fellows, with rough, soldierly faces.

The Russians carried off all the dead which lay outside our lines to the town, passing down between the Mamelon and the Round Tower. In the midst of all this stern evidence of war, a certain amount of lively conversation began to spring up, in which the Russian officers indulged in a little badinage. Some of them asked our officers "when we were coming in to take the place. Others, "when we thought of going away." Some congratulated us upon the excellent opportunity we had of getting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance of a nearer view, except on similar occasions, was not, in their opinion, very probable. One officer asked a private confidentially in English how many men we sent into the trenches? "Begorra, only 7000 a night, and a wake covering party of 10,000," was the reply. The officer laughed and turned away. At one time a Russian, with a litter, stopped by a dead body, and put it into the litter. He looked round for a comrade to help him. A Zouave at once advanced with much grace and lifted it, to the infinite amusement of the bystanders; but the joke was not long-lived, as a Russian brusquely came up and helped to carry off his dead comrade."

A NATURAL CURIOSITY. The original rough draught of the Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Franklin and the elder Adams, is preserved in the State Department with great care. It has been framed and placed in a box of black walnut, hung against the wall, the door of which is of one piece about two feet square. At certain angles of the room, the grain and natural marks of the piece of wood of which the door is fabricated, present a singular appearance. Without the exercise of any great fancy, a representation of the battle of Bunker Hill can be discovered, though some contend that it has a great resemblance to the storming of Stony Point, or the attack on King's Mountain. It is quite a curiosity.—Washington Star.

THE INDEPENDENCE BELL.
The Independence, or Liberty Bell, as it is sometimes called, which was rung when the Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia, is now within Independence Hall, in that city, supported by a pedestal and surrounded with appropriate designs, an object of interest to strangers in the city. As this bell will always have a place in history, says the Boston Journal, we subjoin the following items in regard to it, which we find in the Philadelphia Ledger. After speaking of the present position of the bell, the Ledger publishes the following letters, which give a history to the bell itself. They were addressed to Robert Charles of London, by Isaac Norris and others, in 1751 and 1753: Our readers will notice that the inscription upon the bell was made twenty-five years before the Declaration of Independence was signed; a remarkable coincidence:

November 1, 1751.
Respected Friend Robert Charles—The Assembly having ordered us (the Superintendents of the State House) to procure a bell from England, to be purchased for their use, we take the liberty to apply ourselves to thee to get us a good bell of about two thousand pounds weight, the cost of which we presume may amount to about one hundred pounds sterling, or perhaps with the charges something more, and accordingly we have enclosed a first bill of exchange by John Persins & Son on Messrs. Thomas Flowerden & Co. for £100 sterling. We would have chosen to remit a larger bill at this time, but will take care to furnish more as soon as we can be informed how much more may be wanted.

We hope and rely on thy care and assistance in this affair, and that thou wilt procure and forward it by the first good opportunity, as our workmen inform us it will be much less trouble to hang the bell before the scaffolds are struck from the building where we intend to place it, which will not be done till the end of next summer or beginning of the fall. Let the bell be cast by the best workmen, and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words well shaped in large letters around it, viz: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752," and underneath, "Proclaim Liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Leviticus xxv. 10.

As we have experienced thy readiness to serve this Province on all occasions, we desire it may be our excuse for this additional trouble from, Thy assured friends, Isaac Norris, Thos. Leech, Edward Warner.

March 10, 1753.
In a previous letter I gave information that our bell was generally liked and approved of, but in a few days after my writing I had the mortification to hear it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound; though this was not very agreeable to us we concluded to send it back by Capt. Budden, but he could not take it on board; upon which, two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here, and I am just informed that they have this day opened the mould, and have got a good bell, which, I confess, pleases me much that we should first venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell cast, for aught I know, in English America. The mould was finished in a very masterly manner, and the letters, I am told, are better than in the old one. When we broke up the metal, our judges here generally agreed it was too high and brittle, and cast several little bells of it to try the sound and fixed upon a mixture of an ounce and a half of copper to one pound of the old bell, and in this proportion we now have it.

April 14, 1753.
A native of the Isle of Malta, and a son of Chas. Stow, were the persons who undertook to cast our bell. They made the mould in a masterly manner, and run the metal well, but upon trial, it seems they have added too much copper in the present bell, which is now hung up in its place. But they were so teased with the witticisms of the town, that they had a new mould in great forwardness before Mesnard's arrival, and will very soon be ready to make a second essay. If this should fail, we will embrace Lister's offer and send the unfortunate bell again to him by the first opportunity.

The bell was placed in the steeple of the State House June 7, 1753, as appears by a notice of the event which was published in the Pennsylvania Packet of the succeeding week.

In 1777, this bell and several others in the city, were taken down and buried in the Delaware river, opposite Trenton, to prevent their destruction by the British.

The Louisville Journal thinks the President will not take any steps to redress the wrongs inflicted on the citizens of Kansas by the armed Missouri mobs, but that Congress will withhold the pecuniary appropriations to support a Territorial Legislature elected so fraudulently as that of Kansas.

THE WAYS OF A BOMB-SHELL.
A column of white smoke rushing up into the air expands into concentric rings—then follows the heavy, dull report, like the beat of some giant drum, and then comes the shrill scream of the shell as it describes its fatal curve, and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant till it explodes with the peculiar noise of "a blast" just as it reaches the ground. At least it ought to do so—but to-day I watched the shells one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight was beautifully accurate. The Russian fuses are bad, but their artillerists are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting (just as the man of pleasure in Lucretius liked to see the sea rage when he was not on board-ship) to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connection with mother earth, till the hurling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we won't say despise, exactly, but at all events "evade." But a shell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain degree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzed through his internal economy at the shortest possible notice afterward.

If it is sent from a gun it fizzes and roars through the air, and sends its fragments before it, the cone of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell, (or its contents, when it is filled with bullets, &c.) being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of explosion. If it is discharged from a mortar it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then rushing downward with a shriller whistle toward the point, its fragments are projected all around radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind the bomb, or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as a man before it, when it bursts in this way; whereas the pieces from a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it, or outside the limits of the cone of dispersion, is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of a body of men, in the air, a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the maximum of resistance.

Of course, if a bomb burst over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety gained by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of vertical exposure. This little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our allies which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain the rationale of their proceedings. It is rather an unpleasant reflection whenever one is discussing the range of a missile, and is perhaps exclaiming "There's a splendid shot," that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away—the men get up—they gather round one that moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony—they bear him away—a mere black speck—and a few shovelful of mud mark for a little time the resting-place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters, are left destitute of all save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside a trench. Who will let the inmates of that desolate cottage in Picardy, or Gascony, or Anjou, know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust.—Camp. Cor. of London Times.

AN AGED LECTURER. Dr. John Schenadoah O'Brien, a half breed of the Oneida tribe of Indians, 102 years of age, lectured at Auburn recently. The Advertiser says he is the only remaining soldier of Gen. Sullivan's army, which penetrated the wilderness as far as Mount Morris, in Genesee county, in 1775, fighting the hostile Indians.

THE KANE SEARCH. The new propeller Arctic, built for the Kane Expedition, arrived at New York on Monday, 14th May, from Philadelphia. She is about 240 tons burden, and hermaphrodite brig rigged. She proceeded to the Navy Yard to complete her outfit previous to sailing on her intended voyage.

An excursion to Sebastopol is talked of by a New York steamboat company. Tickets \$500.

THE LATE CZAR.
The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passage from a letter addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be regarded as entirely authentic:

St. Petersburg, Feb., 1855.
Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do you imagine that he was exasperated with his foes? Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European Powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle point for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must arise and unite together as one man to save the honor and preserve the integrity of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe; that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever.

"I have offered him my hand—the hand of reconciliation, but he refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short-sighted men, who seek to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, Austria, and Prussia, they would not now exist if I had not saved them when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been, and never will be, more than secondary powers, satrapal power by the clemency of my house, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and this is the sympathy of that high-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against United Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it that as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above, says the Bee, is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter, which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it we have no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM IN THE NAVY. There is a very general as well as a very erroneous impression prevailing relative to the workings of the apprentice system, just introduced into the service by Secretary Dobbin. The system, after mature deliberation, has been adopted, not with the view of furnishing the right kind of material for lieutenants, captains, and commodores, but to effect a radical and permanent improvement in the character of the seamen in the employ of the government. Naval apprentices are not in the line of promotion. They may by good conduct be advanced to the grade of a petty officer, but beyond that grade they cannot advance.—Washington Union.

"I will not strike thee, bad man," said a Quaker, "but I will let this billet of wood fall on thee," and at that precise moment the "bad man" was flogged by the weight of a walking-stick that the Quaker had been known to carry.

AWFUL CASE OF SHIPWRECK. On the outward passage of bark Clara, Windsor, March 19, lat. 32° long. 66° 33', a fresh breeze from S. S. W., saw a wreck to leeward with two men standing on the bow and waving their hats. The bark hove to, got out a boat and succeeded in taking them off. The wreck proved to be the schooner John Clark, Captain McKay, hence for Jackmel. The men stated that they were all that were left out of seven men that sailed in the above schooner from New York on the 3d day of March, bound to Jackmel; that on the 7th March, 9 P. M., while under double reefed sail, wind W. S. W., a squall struck the schooner from W. N. W. and threw her on her beam ends, and it was an hour before they succeeded in cutting away the weather rigging, when the mainmast and foremast went close by the deck, then she righted. The hatches had burst and the vessel was full of water. They were left without food or water, but on the next day obtained a keg of crackers that were wet with salt water. After which, got a bucket of vinegar, some shark liver oil and some camphine: the latter made them stupid, and feel as if they were on fire. The fifth day after the catastrophe, the captain, mate, steward and two men died, and they, the two remaining men, had nothing to eat for 8 days previous to being taken off. Those that died went crazy previous to death. They also state that they saw two different vessels, one of which, a fishing schooner—came close to them, so that they could see the man at the helm. They hallooed to them, and she hove to and came close up under their lee, and after surveying them, put their helm hard up and bore away without offering any assistance. All were living at that time, and but for it being before daylight, could have read her name, as her letters then were indistinctly visible. The weather was good and nothing to hinder them from saving all hands. The names of the two saved were Robt. McKay, (Captain's son,) and Chas. Lowell.—N. York Times.

MURDER ON THE DESERT. The San Diego Herald, of June 16th, contains the following account of a murder on the Desert:

Lewis J. F. Jaeger, Esq., furnishes us the following particulars of a cold-blooded murder committed on the Desert, some twenty miles westward of Jaeger's Ferry, during the night of the 1st inst. About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d, a party of three Americans and two half-breed Cherokees awoke Mr. J. and demanded to be ferried across the river in a hurry, to which he declined doing, and they passed on. Some two hours afterwards, a Mexican, by the name of Zuniga, galloped up to Jaeger's, and informed him that while he and his brother were journeying from Los Angeles, of which place they had been residents, they were overtaken at Vallecitos by the five men above alluded to, and that they travelled in company together till that night, at 10 o'clock, when one of the Americans, without provocation or previous intimation, deliberately drew his pistol and shot the brother in the back, from the effects of which he died in fifteen minutes. The three Americans were severally named "Bill," "Pete" and "John." It seems that upon being refused ferriage, they proceeded up the river bottom and concealed themselves for five days, when they swam the river and crossed over to Sonora. From the person of the murdered man the murderers took some \$500 in Mexican money, which leaves no doubt that cupidity was the incentive to the foul deed.

A HUSBAND FOR A DAY. A very funny farce is sometimes presented to the public called "A Nabob for an Hour." A melodrama has recently been enacted in St. Albans, Vermont, which may be denominated "A Husband for a Day." A short time since, a lady whose husband has been in California about five years, was agreeably surprised by the unexpected return of her better half, as she supposed. He wore a heavy beard and moustache, and was familiar with many incidents of their early life, and so fully established himself in the capacity of her husband that he passed an agreeable day in her company, and obtained possession of some \$300 previously remitted for her use. The happy pair were receiving the congratulations of their neighbors during the next day, when, lo! and behold, the joy of the lady was suddenly changed to bitterness by one who had recently returned from the gold region, and who proved to her satisfaction that the would-be-husband was nothing more or less than a good imitation of the genuine article—bearing the same form and features, and having been an intimate friend of the true one. The marital impostor has been arrested, and now awaits his examination for (so the indictment reads) "assault and battery."

"It is well to have something for those who come after us," as the gentleman said who threw a barrel in the way of a constable who was chasing him.

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 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.
Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....DON JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON

To those who are interested as owners of lands in this section of the State, the late action of the Commissioners in the confirmation of many large and valuable claims is especially worthy of notice. The hope seems to have revived that at last we may look for a general confirmation of all lands now before the Board, or which have been heretofore appealed after a decision by the Board. To some, this fact—the prospect of a rapid increase of wealth by the decision of a court—is undoubtedly agreeable; and we may expect to see a ruinous policy pursued by most of the owners of our ranchos. As is undoubtedly true, most of the proprietors of these many leagues of land have suffered extremely from the fear of loss by rejection of their claims, and at the same time an actual loss by the acts of squatters, who as they say (and it is probably true in some cases) have merely chosen their lands as homesteads for a few years, or during the time which the title may be in abeyance. The time has come now when, encouraged by the confirmation of some of the largest claims in the State, our rancheros look forward as a certainty to the approbation of their grants. Whether or no, it is policy to allow any one individual to hold such an amount of land as most of our ranchos contain, is doubtful. That with compliance with the Mexican rule, they have in most cases built their houses, and watched their cattle on the ranchos for subsequent increase, is no doubt true; but we may ask in good faith, and with their best interests at heart, will our rancheros pursue such a course as may advance themselves and their fellow-citizens, in the benefit of their lately accredited possessions? To harp upon the old theme which is now a household word—the necessity of immigration to our county and to the neighboring districts—is assuredly unnecessary. It must be evident to all that without an increase of population we will labor under many serious difficulties for the future, and that this portion of California must remain in the same state as at present. The remedy, as we understand it, lies with the holders of property themselves, and should they not choose to apply it, to themselves they must look for the loss. The vast amount of land which without doubt will be confirmed to the claimants, offers to them, with the entertainment of a spirit of moderation the certainty of rapid enrichment.—At present our county is almost entirely without laborers, or even of the class above them, who by the judicious investment of their money and their work, are and even will be able to do more for the advancement of the interests of the county than any other class. Would it not be better, then, for the largest land-owners among us to offer their property for sale, or at such leases as may enable these men to place their families and establish their farms upon these lands. The day when a fortune might be realized from a drove of beef-cattle, has gone by; in most cases the stock of our ranchos have gone to pay the interest of borrowed money, or the debt of a monte-bank. An opportunity now offers for the remedy of this loss. Our people, as a general thing, are willing to buy or rent at reasonable prices, the fertile portions of the confirmed ranchos. Should not, then, the owners of such immense extent of property, with a fair prospect of profit, offer these lands at a sum near that fixed by the government for U. S. lands. The policy would undoubtedly be much better, and the certainty of a subsequent increase of value would of itself be sufficient argument for the adoption of such a course. In two words, there is a very great necessity for a change in the feeling which in a great measure exists amongst our California fellow-citizens, viz: that all the Americans are determined to enrich themselves at their expense. Such is not truly the case, and it is to these Americans that they must look forward for the advancement of their interests here. The habits of nations differ so much that it is in every new country, a labor of great difficulty to assimilate the customs and manners of the immigrant, with those of the old inhabitants. To those, then, who have foresight enough to see the necessity of the adoption of the course which we

propose, and which it is very evident is the only refuge left, there can be no doubt of their ultimate success and enrichment. The desire for the rapid acquisition of capital must be abated, and with a determination to increase the population of our county with the proper class of immigration, our land owners will find that they are pursuing the only true course toward happiness and prosperity. Much more might be said on this subject; the time and space which we possess, however, precludes such an indulgence, and in the hope that we may see the beneficial influence of the course we propose, we must leave it to the decision of the parties interested. Cheap lands and an influx of good citizens is now our only remedy, and let our people look to this, or we can have no hope for the future.

Before the publication of our next number, the "Glorious Fourth" will have taken place, and we will be able in our next, to give a full report of the proceedings of the day. To every American, the day we celebrate carries with it the reminiscences of by-gone times, and although in a measure neglected by some, its celebration should ever bring to mind the initiatory fourth upon which our ancestors proclaimed the Independence of our country. The preparations which are being made by our fellow-citizens, worthy of notice for the anniversary of our independence. The Military Company of our city propose to parade for a target excursion in the morning, after which a collation will be provided, and in the evening a ball will be given, at which we expect the beauties of Santa Barbara will be present, *en masse*, to lend their aid to the festivities of the occasion. We must confess a liking for the remembrance of such anniversaries, and it is with a feeling of patriotism that our people will join in celebrations of this kind. More particularly in California, isolated as we are, and removed from the other portions of the States, the celebration of such days brings back to us our intimate connection with the Union of which we form a part. The days of '76, although harped upon forever, are still a subject of interest to all of us, and let us hope that we may ever find the same remembrance in the heart of every true American. To our California fellow-citizens we would hint the propriety of joining in our festivities, as they have heretofore done, unreminded of any heart burning which may exist and with the assurance that they may look for their future advancement through the enterprise of their American fellow-citizens. As is rarely the case in other countries, we possess but one day of celebration, upon which it assuredly becomes all to unite whatever may be their ability in its observance, and although through the scarcity of money and the poverty of this section of the country we may not be able to equal the celebrations made in other portions of the State, we must at least hope that each and every one will do his utmost toward the due observance of the day we celebrate.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL. We would call the attention of those who are interested in the public schools of our county, to the communication of Don Pablo Carracola, in the Spanish portion of our paper this week. He complains there of the difficulties which he labors under in the management of the school from the want of books and writing materials, and proposes that a subscription be set on foot, by our fellow-citizens for the purpose of supplying the necessary funds. Money could not be given to greater advantage than for this purpose, and as our School Commissioners have not received any portion of the School Fund, it is actually necessary that our citizens do something in the matter. The school now contains over seventy scholars, who are, we understand, making rapid progress in their education. We trust that the request of the school-master may meet with the attention it deserves from our fellow-citizens.

DULL TIMES. The past week has been unusually dull in this portion of the country. No news of any kind having enlivened the monotony of the times. From Los Angeles, we have seen a flaming account published in the *Star*, of a naval engagement said to have taken place off the harbor of San Diego, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette. It is unnecessary to say that this report is a fabrication, the editor of the *Star* having been imposed upon by some would-be witty individual. Since the destruction of the Russian frigate *Diana* by the earthquake at Simoda, in Japan, there has been no Russian vessel of war in the Pacific Ocean.

SAN LUIS COUNTY.
During the past ten days we have had the opportunity of visiting our sister county of San Luis, and it is with the greatest pleasure that we return to the reminiscences of our visit. Although suffering extremely from the want of mail communication with San Francisco and the whole northern portion of the State, the citizens of San Luis Obispo do most assuredly show a greater amount of energy than those of any other county within our notice. To those who have been heretofore strangers to this portion of the State, we would advise a trip by land from San Francisco to the lower counties. The trifling difficulties of passage with which they may meet on the road will be fully compensated for by their subsequent enjoyment and recreation.

Too many of the residents of upper California are in total ignorance of the beauties and advantages which our lower county possesses, and to these we advise the experiment of a journey through the southern section of the State. As is generally the case the roads through which we must pass to reach the county seat of San Luis are in the most wretched state, and it needs all the vigilance of an old traveller to preserve himself and horse from serious accident through mountain passes. It was with particular pleasure, however, that we noticed the energy and spirit of the people of San Luis. Their crops, in some cases, to do them justice, surpass those of our own county, and they are anxiously awaiting the harvest to come in the certainty of a large and profitable yield. At the same time, by means of the enterprise of some of her citizens, three grist mills have been established in the county, and although on a small scale, they are conducted in such a manner as to amply supply the necessities of the population for breadstuffs. After taking into consideration the fact that it is nearly five months since a steamer has touched at the port of San Luis, and after being advised of the fact that most of the necessaries of life have been selling at rates which would equal, if not surpass, the days of '49, it certainly becomes us, more favored by the occasional visits of the steamer, as we are, to give due credit to the citizens of our sister county. The great difficulty under which they have labored is now about to be done away with, as we are creditably informed that the bid of one of the citizens of the county, to run a weekly mail has been accepted. With weekly communication from Monterey to Santa Barbara, we may trust that the interests of San Luis county will be speedily and surely advanced. By the latter end of July there is every hope that the proposed mail route will be in operation, and that our citizens will be in regular receipt of advices from above. That a portion of the same Judicial District in which our county is situated should have been so long suffering under so many disadvantages is assuredly in part the fault of our own citizens, and we must hope to see, for the future, every opportunity afforded to sustain and encourage the proposed mail contractor in his enterprise.

Of the courtesy and hospitality of the gentlemen of the county whom we had the pleasure of meeting during our trip, it is unnecessary here to speak, merely expressing the hope that we may have the opportunity of again meeting with such men as we have in San Luis. With every good wish for their welfare, and in strong hopes that our sister county may proceed rapidly in her present march of advancement, we commend most earnestly the many advantages and resources which she possesses to the notice of capitalists in San Francisco.

LIEUT. BEALE. The *Southern Californian* of a late date, contains an extremely well written article in regard to the Indian Reservation at the Tejon, and the course pursued by Lieut. Beale, the former Superintendent, who has lately returned from the Atlantic States. To those who have been acquainted with the gentleman in the early days of California and the very many and arduous services which he has rendered to the citizens of our State, it is unnecessary to quote the language of the *Californian* in his defence. Suffice it to say that Lieut. Beale has passed through the investigation of his accounts at Washington with perfect success, and is now in a position where his valuable services will be again afforded to the California public. We have amongst us too few such men that we can afford to lose them through the machinations of politicians or persons who may have adverse interests to serve.

SAN BUENAVENTURA. Among the many advantages which our county offers to the immigrant in the way of good lands and profitable crops for the settler, we must by no means neglect the notice of that portion of the county, lying in the neighborhood of San Buenaventura. To those who are unacquainted with the quality of the land in question, and who are desirous either to purchase or rent the same from the present proprietors, we would advise a visit to this section of the country. Although of small extent and somewhat behind the age in improvements, we have found in a late visit paid to this place, that the citizens are now engaged in very many enterprises, which would put some of our working men here to the blush. The crops in this neighborhood have this year repaid well; the wheat is free from rust or blemish, and with the present milling facilities which they possess, they will undoubtedly be able to supply themselves with a large portion of the flour needed for their own consumption. One of the greatest advantages which the county around San Buenaventura possesses, is the quantity of water with which they are supplied from the river, and the many facilities for irrigation which they possess. As, of course, we must look to the immigration which may be hereafter turned toward our county for our ultimate success, it is assuredly desirable that the very many facilities which we possess in the way of agricultural lands should be made known to the residents of other portions of the State, and for this reason we have offered the foregoing notice of the advantages of the lower portion of our county. In the following number we trust to be able to publish a communication from a resident of that neighborhood, who is much better acquainted than we with the necessities and opportunities of that portion of the county.

By the Sea Bird, which may be expected here on Tuesday next, we will undoubtedly receive important news from Europe and the seat of war. So much interest is taken by our citizens in the progress of the protracted siege of Sebastopol, that every arrival is anxiously looked for with the hope of the termination of the war. The probabilities seem to be, however, that we will not for some time be apprised of the taking of Sebastopol, although the last French dispatches speak hopefully of the prospects of a successful assault. The health of the allied armies appears to be in a much better state than during the winter months, and with the large reinforcements which they expect and a contingent reserve of 15,000 men, which have arrived from Sardinia, it is possible that Sebastopol, the mighty, may at length be taken.

TALL OATS. We have seen some specimens of the finest oats which have ever been raised in this county. The yield of the crop is well worthy of notice. From a piece of land not exceeding four acres, a crop of over fifteen tons has been harvested which is now ready for sale. The grain we speak of was raised on the land occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore of this city, near the beach, and is well worthy the attention of those in want either of the best quality of hay for horses or superior seed for the coming year. Such crops as this are certainly sufficient evidence of the fertility of our soil, and offer encouragement to those who may desire to settle in our neighborhood. Mr. M. has also at his house a quantity of the best wheat of the county, which he offers, together with the oats above mentioned, for sale for cash or in exchange for cattle.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER. We have had an opportunity of looking at a new paper, printed in Los Angeles, and entitled "El Clamor Publico," published entirely in Spanish. The first number presents a very handsome appearance, and both in its typography and editorial matter is certainly deserving of notice. We wish the proprietors every success in their undertaking, and congratulate our California fellow citizens upon the acquisition of such an organ of their interests as this assuredly will be. Not having received a copy, we are unable to do justice to the number we have mentioned, but trust to do so hereafter.

S. B. MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. We have been requested by the officers of the above company to call the particular attention of members to the notice in another column, calling a drill on Saturday evening next. As the Fourth of July is rapidly approaching, when the company propose parading, it is advisable that all should attend this meeting, in order that they may perfect themselves in the drill.

CITY ELECTION. On Monday next an election will be held to fill the vacancy in the office of mayor by the resignation of Don Pablo de la Guerra. We trust that the choice of an efficient officer will be made, as there is a large amount of unsettled business awaiting the action of the Common Council and the attention of the Mayor.

We understand that the scholars of the Public School will accompany the Military Company to the Target Excursion on the Fourth.

EDITOR S. B. GAZETTE. I understand that it is the intention of the Volunteer Military Company—the "Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen"—to endeavor to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a becoming manner. I am glad to see such spirit evinced among its members, but, Mr. Editor, the citizens of Santa Barbara ought to remember that the persons composing this company are mostly poor men, men who work hard to gain their livelihood, and it is, I think, but the duty of our citizens to come forward and assist them in their celebration. This Company has on more than one occasion shown its readiness to turn out in time of danger, and our citizens will remember that some few months ago, for five days and nights they were continually on duty, for which service I am informed they never received any remuneration. This is not as it should be, for in the time of need a Military Company is very necessary.

One word to the Common Council. By reference to the San Francisco papers, the Common Council of that city have shown their patriotism by appropriating the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of celebrating the "Glorious Fourth." Would it not be well for our City Fathers to follow in the footsteps of the authorities of San Francisco, and make an appropriation for the purpose of celebrating that day which insured to us and our children God's greatest blessing—*Liberty*.
CITIZENS.

DISTRICT COURT.
The District Court for the Second Judicial District will meet in this city on Monday next. A large amount of business will be before this Court during its session, among which are several very important civil cases.

There is no criminal business at this term of the Court, which at least speaks well for the morality of our city and county.

Calendar of the District Court, 2d Judicial District, County of Santa Barbara, July Term, A. D. 1855.
No. 1. Maria de Jesus Olivera de Cota vs. Gregorio Lopez. Edward L. Hoar att'y for plff; José Ma. Covarrubias att'y for def't.
No. 2. L. T. Burton and E. C. Robbins vs. José Ma. Covarrubias. Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for plff; C. E. Huse att'y for def't.
No. 3. S. B. Brinkerhoff vs. Joaquin Estrada. Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for plff's; Chas. Fernald att'y for def't.
No. 4. M. A. R. de Poli vs. A. Columbu. Charles E. Huse, Esq. for plff; R. G. Glenn, Esq. for def't.
No. 5. Joaquin Ornat vs. José Lorezana. C. E. Huse att'y for plff; Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for def't.
No. 6. R. Lafontan vs. Geronimo Ganchoer, Wm. Abadie and Domingo Abadie. Chas. Fernald att'y for plff; Chas. E. Huse att'y for def't.
No. 7. L. T. Burton and H. B. Blake vs. A. B. Thompson. Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for plff's; answer put in by A. B. Thompson.
No. 8. Santiago Lorezana vs. José Lorezana. Chas. E. Huse att'y for plff; Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for def't.
No. 9. M. A. R. de Poli vs. Leandro Gonzales, Rafael Gonzales, and Salvador Valenzuela. C. E. Huse att'y for plff; Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for def't.
No. 10. Francisco Caballero vs. Angelo Perlica. Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for plff; Chas. Fernald for def't.
No. 11. José de la Guerra y Noriega vs. Thomas W. More. Chas. E. Huse att'y for plff; Hinchman & Hoar att'y's for def't.

PROBATE COURT.
REGULAR TERM.
Monday, June 25th, 1855.

Hon. Charles Fernald, Probate Judge.
In the matter of the estate of Josefa Castro de Carrillo, deceased. Final account of the administrator filed. C. R. V. Lee was appointed by the Court guardian of the minor heirs of José de Jesus Carrillo. The account with vouchers being filed, ordered to be approved, and it appearing that the estate was fully administered, and the satisfactory vouchers being filed, showing the payment of all sums of money due from the administrator to the heirs of the estate, and the amount belonging to the estates of José de Jesus Carrillo and J. W. Burroughs being deposited in Court, ordered that the administrator be discharged from further liability.
In the matter of the estate of Carlos Antonio Carrillo. C. R. V. Lee appointed guardian to represent the interests of the minor heirs of José de Jesus Carrillo. Administrator discharged, and the amount in his hands for contingent expenses ordered to be deposited in Court, together with the amount belonging to the estate of José de Jesus Carrillo.
On motion of counsel, further time allowed the guardian to file accounts.
In the matter of the last will and testament of Carmel Dominguez, deceased. Ordered that the hearing of the petition be continued to the next regular term.
In the matter of the guardianship of Susana Cabeida. The renunciation of Isaac J. Sparks as guardian presented and accepted, and the guardian discharged.
In the matter of the guardianship of Santiago de la Guerra. Ordered that the appraisers have further time to report.

It is expected that our city authorities will, at their next meeting, make an appropriation to assist the military company in the celebration of the 4th of July.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The friends of the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo would most respectfully offer him to the public as a candidate for Mayor of the city, at the special election to be held on Monday next. Having once served in that capacity, and during his term of office given general satisfaction, they now look for a hearty support. je28 1t

S. B. M. R!
THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen, for the purpose of arranging the preparations for the celebration of the 79th anniversary of American Independence, have adopted the following

PROGRAMME:

THE NATIONAL SALUTE AT SUNRISE.
At 9 A. M. the company will meet at the house of Francisco Caballero, and form for the purpose of proceeding to the ground selected for target exercise.
SALUTE OF THIRTY-TWO GUNS AT 12 M.
Upon the return of the company they will partake, together with the invited guests, of a collation at the house above mentioned.
SALUTE AT SUNSET.
At 9 P. M. a ball will be given in the saloon of F. Caballero, at which the invited guests are requested to attend. By order of C. R. V. LEE, je28 1t Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

S. B. M. R.—ATTENTION!!
THE REGULAR DRILL of the Company will be held on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock; also a Special Meeting on Sunday, July 1st, at 4 P. M. Dress Drill on Tuesday, July 3d, at 7 P. M., at the Armory. The attendance of every member is required at these meetings. By order of C. R. V. LEE, Lieutenant Commanding. je28 1t

FOR SALE.
ONE ROAN MARE, of large size, and in good condition, gentle under the saddle, and free from trick or vice. Also, a clay-bank HORSE, three years old, and well broken. The above animals will be sold very cheap for cash. Those desiring to purchase will do well to see the animals, at this office, before going elsewhere to purchase. je28

DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing between W. B. KEEP, THOS. DUNLAP, Jr., and R. HUBBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, for the future, be carried on by W. B. KEEP and R. HUBBARD. All debts due the old firm may be paid to KEEP & HUBBARD, who will receipt for the same. W. B. KEEP, THOS. DUNLAP, Jr., R. HUBBARD. je28

LA GAZETA.

FOR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

SUSCRIPCIONES. La Gazeta por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3; invariablemente adelantado.

AGENTES.

SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Wilcocks, oficina del Times and Transcript, calle de Sacramento, entre Montgomery y Sansone.

SANTA BARBARA.

JUEVES, 28 DE JUNIO, 1855.

Aunque no nos proponamos emprender un curso gradual de derecho, no omitiremos sin embargo, siempre que nos parezca útil de insertar en nuestras columnas las leyes y disposiciones gubernativas cuyo conocimiento sea indispensable a todo buen ciudadano por descansar en ellas el cumplimiento de nuestros deberes asi como de nuestros derechos y libertades, lo haremos para facilitar la educacion politica, aun defectuosa e incompleta en muchos buenos ciudadanos; sin su conocimiento difícilmente podríamos conformarnos á los preceptos de las leyes que nos rigen, no pudiendo tampoco invocar su apoyo protector cuando en perjuicio de uno, otros las infrinjan.

El primer acto, el esencial y fundamental de nuestros derechos políticos y nuestras libertades siendo el de la declaracion de nuestra independencia, damos hoy a luz este memorable documento, el mas importante que los tiempos modernos hayan producido, por la feliz cosagracion que sus principios del tiempo han recibido, con los hechos siempre fertiles e inmensos de la prosperidad creciente de nuestra Republica.

La unanime declaracion de independencia acordada por los trece Estados Unidos de America reunidos en Congreso General el dia 4 de Julio de 1776.

Cuando en el curso de los eventos humanos, llega á hacerse necesario el que un pueblo rompa los vinculos políticos que lo han unido con otro, y tome entre las potencias de la tierra la posicion separada e igual á que lo autorizan las leyes naturales y las del-Dios de la naturaleza, un decente respeto á las opiniones de los hombres, requiere el que declare las causas que lo compelen á la separacion.

Nosotros estimamos evidentes en sí mismas estas siguientes verdades: Que todos los hombres son creados iguales; que son dotados por el Criador de ciertos derechos inalienables, entre los cuales son la vida, la libertad, y el procurar su felicidad; que los Gobiernos son instituidos entre los hombres, para asegurar estos derechos, tomando sus justos poderes del consentimiento de los gobernados; y que cada vez que una forma de Gobierno llega á ser obstaculo á estos fines, es un derecho del pueblo el alterarla ó abolirla, é instituir otra cimentandola bajo tales principios, y organizando los poderes en aquella forma que á ellos parezca mas conducente para su seguridad y felicidad. Ciertamente que la prudencia aconseja que los Gobiernos de largo tiempo establecidos, no deben variarse por causas leves y transitorias; pues la constante experiencia nos muestra que el hombre se halla mas dispuesto á sufrir, mientras sus males son soportables que á remediarlos, aboliendo la forma de Gobierno á que está acostumbrado. Pero cuando una larga serie de abusos y usurpaciones todos encaminados al mismo objeto, prueba un designio de subyugarlo bajo un despotismo absoluto, entonces es su derecho y su deber desobedecer tal Gobierno, y proveer nuevos custodios para su seguridad futura. Falta ha sido el pasivo sufrimiento de estas Colonias, y tal es hoy la necesidad que las obliga á alterar su forma de Gobierno. La historia del presente Rey de la Gran Bretaña, es una de repetidas injurias y usurpaciones, con el directo objeto de establecer una tirania absoluta en estos Estados. Para probarlo, sometemos los hechos á un mundo integro.

El ha rehusado su consentimiento á leyes las mas saludables y necesarias al bien publico.

El ha prohibido á sus Gobernadores dictar leyes de inmediata y urgente necesidad, á menos de su previo consentimiento; y pendientes de este, ha despreciado totalmente el atenderlas.

El ha rehusado pasar otras leyes para la comodidad de estensos y poblados distritos, escepto que sus habitantes cediesen el derecho de representacion en la legislatura, derecho para ellos inestimable y solo formidable á los tiranos.

El ha convocado cuerpos legislativos en lugares inusitados, destituidos de comodidad, y distantes de los archivos públicos, con el solo proposito de fatigarlos, al cumplir con sus determinaciones.

quedando en el intertanto el Estado espuesto á todos los peligros de invasion exterior, ó internas convulsiones.

El se ha esforzado en impedir la poblacion de estos Estados, haciendo con tal fin embarasosas las leyes para la naturalizacion de extranjeros; rehusando pasar otras que fomenten la emigracion á ellos, y encareciendo las condiciones para las nuevas enagenaciones de tierras.

El ha entorpecido la administracion de Justicia, negando su asentimiento á leyes que establecian los poderes judiciales.

El ha hecho á los Jueces depender de su sola voluntad, reservandose la remocion de ellos, y la asignacion de sus sueldos.

El ha creado una multitud de nuevos empleos y mandados enjambres de empleados para devastarnos y consumir nuestra sustancia.

El ha mantenido en tiempo de paz entre nosotros, ejercitos permanentes, sin el consentimiento de nuestras legislaturas.

El ha hecho al poder militar independiente y superior al poder civil.

El se ha combinado con otros, para someterlos á una jurisdiccion estrañera á nuestra Constitucion y desconocida por nuestras leyes, prestando su asentimiento á sus actos de pretendida legislacion.

Para acuartelar gruesos cuerpos de tropa armada entre nosotros.

Para protegerlos de ser castigados por cualesquiera asesinatos que cometiesen en los habitantes de estos Estados, por medio de juicios extraordinarios.

Para coartar nuestro trafico con otras partes del mundo.

Por imponernos en muchos casos de los beneficios del juicio por Jurados.

Para transportarnos allende los mares á ser enjuiciados por supuestas ofenzas.

Para abolir el sistema libre de leyes inglesas en una provincia vecina, estableciendo en ella un Gobierno arbitrario y agrandando sus limites, á fin de tener un ejemplo en que apoyarse para introducir un semejante absolutismo en estas Colonias.

Para quitarnos nuestros privilegios ó garantias, y alterando fundamentalmente las formas de nuestros Gobiernos.

Para suspender nuestras propias legislaturas y declararse ellos mismos investidos con poder de darnos leyes entodos y cualesquiera casos.

El ha abdicado su Gobierno de aqui con declararnos fuera de su proteccion y hacer la guerra contra nosotros.

Ahora mismo está transportando grandes ejercitos formados de extranjeros mercenarios para completar las obras de muerte, desolacion y tirania ya comenzadas, con circunstancias de crueldad y perfidia, escasesamente hallados en la historia de las mas barbaras edades y totalmente indignas del Gefé de una nacion civilizada.

El ha forzado á nuestros ciudadanos tomarnos cautivos en alta mar, á tomar armas contra su propio pais haciendo los servejutores de sus amigos y hermanos, ó victimas de ellos.

El ha promovido domesticas insurrecciones entre nosotros, y ha hecho esfuerzos por traer sobre nosotros las desalmadas hordas de indios salvajes, nuestros fronterizos, cuyo conocido modo de hacer la guerra es destruir todo sin respetar edad, sexo, ni condicion.

Al sentir cada una de estas opresiones, con los terminos los mas sumisos, hemos pedido el remedio y el alivio; mas nuestras repetidas instancias han sido contestadas con repetidas injurias. Un Principe cuyo caracter es marcado de tal modo que cada uno de sus actos basta para definir á un tirano, es indigno de ser el Regulador de un pueblo libre.

Tampoco hemos escaseado nuestra voz con nuestros hermanos los Ingleses. Les hemos advertido de vez en cuando los intentos de su parlamento para extender una ilimitada jurisdiccion sobre nosotros. Hemos recordado las circunstancias bajo las cuales emigramos y nos fijamos aqui. Hemos apelado á su natural justicia y magnanimidad, y los hemos conjurado por los lazos de nuestro comun parentesco, para que desaprueben estas usurpaciones, las que inevitablemente interrumpirian nuestras conexiones y correspondencia, mas ellos igualmente han desoido la voz de la justicia y de la consanguinidad. Por tanto debemos consentir en la necesidad que denuncia nuestra separacion, y considerarlo, así como consideramos á los demas hombres, enemigos en la guerra y amigos en la paz.

Por lo espuesto, nosotros los Representantes de los Estados Unidos de America, reunidos en Congreso General, apelando al Supremo Juez del Universo por la rectitud de nuestras intenciones, hacemos publico y declaramos en el nombre y por la autoridad del buen pueblo de estas Colonias, que ellas son y por derecho deben ser Estados libres é independientes; que quedan libres de toda alianza á la Corona Britanica; y que toda conexcion politica entre ellos y el de la Gran Bretaña, debe quedar y queda totalmente disuelta; y que como Estados libres é independientes tienen pleno poder para hacer la guerra y ajustar la paz, celebrar alianzas; establecer comercio y hacer todos los demas actos y cosas que los Estados independientes pueden por derecho hacer. Y para sostener esta declaracion con una firme confianza en la proteccion de la Divina Providencia, mutuamente comprometemos el uno al otro, nuestras vidas, nuestras fortunas y nuestro sagrado honor.

REGALO IMPERIAL. La Emperatriz Eugenia regalo a la de Austria un vestido de encajes de Alencon, de la exposicion de Londres, su valor 200,000 francos.

HISTORIA DE LA ANTIGUA O BAJA CALIFORNIA. Por el Padre Francisco Javier Clavijero. Traducida del Italiano, por el Presbítero Don Meolas Garciade San Vicente.

CAPITULO IV.

A caso los aficionados a la historia natural quisieran que al pasar al reino vegetal, clasificáramos las plantas de la California con arreglo á alguno de los sistemas inventados por los naturalistas modernos, pero ni los vegetales de aquella península son tantos que exijan semejante método, ni para seguirle nos bastan las nociones que de ellos tenemos; por tanto nos serviremos de la misma division que adoptamos en la Historia de Mejiico, como mas acomodada á la inteligencia de toda clase de personas.

Como la vegetacion es siempre conforme á la calidad del terreno, en la California se dan muy bien aquellas plantas que apetecen un suelo árido y pedregoso, como las pitahayas y nopales. Se ha observado que abundan proporcionalmente mas que en otras partes las plantas espinosas, y que las que son comunes á otros países, son allí ordinariamente mas chicas, y tienen menos grueso el tronco ó tallo, y mas angostas las hojas. Hay tambien muchos árboles que la mayor parte del año están desnudos, motivo por el cual el calor del sol es insoportable á los caminantes, que no hallan sombras donde poder tomar algun descanso. Cuando llueve, se visten aquellos árboles de algun follaje; pero faltándoles luego la humedad, vuelven á quedar sin él.

Hay pues entre las plantas de la California algunas útiles por su fruto, otras por sus hojas ó ramos, otras por su tronco ó tallo, otras por su raíz, y otras finalmente por su jugo ó goma. Las hay tambien nocivas y extravagantes.

CAPITULO V.

De las plantas útiles por su fruto, unas son propias de aquella península y otras extranjeras. Entre las primeras merece el principal lugar el pitahayo, tanto por lo raro de su forma, como porque les suministra á los miserables californios su principal alimento y el fruto mas delicioso. Dos especies hay de pitahayas, muy diversas entre sí, no solo porque una dá el fruto dulce y la otra agrídulce, sino tambien porque las plantas tienen diferente formas.

El pitahayo de la primera especie es muy comun en Mejiico y en otros países de America, pero en ninguna parte se da tan bien como en la California. De su tronco, que apenas crece un pie, se desprenden hasta diez, doce ó mas de altura unos ramos tan gruesos como el brazo de un hombre, colocados en fila, paralelos y rectos en toda su extension, menos en su nacimiento, en donde los laterales tienen una curvatura proporcionada á su distancia de los del centro. Estos ramos están vestidos de una corteza verde que tira á amarilla, y tienen varias estrías que se extienden en linea recta por toda su longitud y distan entre sí cosa de una pulgada. En vez de hojas, de que carecen absolutamente, están armados de fuertes espinas dispuestas á manera de estrellas, y tan apañadas, que no se puede tocar ninguna parte de la planta sin herirse. Debajo de la corteza contiene esta como un dedo de pulpa verde y muy jugosa, y dentro de ella un tubo lejoso lleno de una medula blanquizca, el cual, estando seco, arde bien, y sirve para alumbrar en vez de hacha.

Hacia la extremidad de los ramos brotan hermosas flores blancas manchadas de rojo vivo, pero sin olor, y á estas flores suceden los frutos llamados pitahayas por los españoles, y *tammia ó dammia* por los californios cochimies. Este fruto es redondo, del tamaño de un alberhigo grande, y está tambien armado de espinas: al principio es verde, pero cuando se madura se pone rojo ó amarillo. El de corteza roja tiene la pulpa de un hermoso color de sangre, y el de corteza amarilla la tiene blanca, amarilla ó amarillenta. La corteza es algo gruesa, pero blanda y fácil de desprejarse, y la pulpa es dulce, suave, refrigerante y sana. Quitándole la corteza, se come juntamente con los granillos de que esta llena los cuales son algo semejantes á los del higo, aunque mas pequeños. La pitahaya roja tiene la orina de color de sangre, por cuyo motivo algunos forasteros la primera vez que la han comido han entrado en gran cuidado, creyendo tener roto algun vaso.

En la parte austral de la península comienza la cosecha de la pitahaya dulce á principios de junio, y termina á fines de agosto: en la setentrional comienza mas tarde, y su mayor abundancia es en agosto; pero cuando llueve un poco mas de lo acostumbrado, es la cosecha muy escasa ó absolutamente nula, porque no hay planta á que la humedad perjudique mas que al pitahayo.

Para la cosecha usan los californios de una vara ó caña, en cuya extremidad atan fuertemente un hueso delgado y dispuesto en forma de gancho para desprender el fruto de la planta, y una red para cogerle sin que caiga en el suelo. Cogido el fruto, le quitan las espinas con una varita, lo cual se hace facilmente estando maduro, y lo mandan para comerle; y de esta manera van cosechando y comiendo hasta saciarse, llevando á su habitacion lo restante. Durante el tiempo de la cosecha andan todo el dia por los montes y los llanos buscando pitahayas maduras, y esta es para ellos, como despues diremos, la estacion mas alegre.

Acabada la cosecha de la pitahaya dulce, sigue la de la agrídulce, llamada *tajud* por los cochimies, la cual dura los dos meses de setiembre y octubre, y cuando el año es abundante, se coge tambien en noviembre. Los ramos de esta planta son tambien estrados, espinosos y sin hojas; pero las estrías

son mas ordinarias, y las espinas mayores, mas tupidas y mas fuertes. Son asimismo rectos y paralelos, como los del *tammia* ó pitahayo de fruta dulce; pero desde del tronco de su origen toman diversas direcciones, sin ningun orden ni simetria, y tendiendose por el suelo echan rafoes y forman nuevas plantas; y enlazandose unos con otros, resultan unos matosales desagradables a la vista e inaccesibles a los animales. Esta planta es diversa de la primera tambien con respecto al lugar donde se dá; porque aquella fructifica bien en cualquiera lugar de los montes ó de los llanos con tal que sea arido, y esta no se halla sino en las llanuras cercanas a la playa, y si en los montes se encuentra alguna vez, es absolutamente estéril. La flor del *tajud* es cordial, blanca y roja y de cuatro a cinco dedos de larga; su fruto, aun mas apreciado que el del pitahayo dulce, es esférico, del tamaño de una naranja, armado tambien de espinas, y rojo interior y exteriormente. Cuando esta maduro tiene un sabor agrídulce, y tije la orina de color de sangre lo mismo que el dulce. En Mejiico hay tambien de estas pitahayas agrídulces, pero inferiores en el sabor a las de la California.

El *glakil ó garambujo*, como le llaman los españoles, es fruto de otra planta de ramos carnosos, estrados, sin hojas, espinosos y semejantes en la forma a los del pitahayo; pero la planta es mas pequeña, sus estrías mas anchas y sus espinas mas pocas y menores. El fruto aunque semejante en la figura a la pitahaya, es mucho mas chico, de un rojo mas vivo, y muy inferior en el sabor. Es mas temprano que la pitahaya y se acaba en menor tiempo.

El *cardon*, así llamado por los españoles en aquella península, es una planta gigantesca entre las carnosas estradas; su tronco es grueso, y los ramos que de él nacen, estrados, espinosos, sin hojas, rectos y paralelos, como los del pitahayo; pero mas altos y mas gruesos, pues crecen hasta la altura de cuarenta pies, y tienen un grueso proporcionado e igual desde su origen hasta su extremidad. Su estructura es semejante a la de los ramos del pitahayo; mas su corteza es de un verdemar hermoso y no tiene tantas espinas. En la extremidad de los ramos de esta planta su fruto, el cual tiene la figura de una pera y la corteza amarilla, y dentro contiene un humor viscoso de color rojo muy vivo, y ciertos granillos esféricos, negros, brillantes y del tamaño de los del culantro. Estos granillos son toda la utilidad que los californios sacan de esta planta tan grande. Para comérselos los quitan al sol y al fuego aquella viscosidad, y despues los tuestan para preservarlos de la corrupcion y poderlos conservar. Los misioneros hallaron el modo de hacer mas útiles los ramos, pues de un trozo de cosa de dos palmos, machacado, exprimian el jugo, y haciéndole hervir y espumandolo hasta cierto grado de condensacion, formaban un balsamo bueno para las heridas y lagas.

La *viznaga* espinosa es otra especie de planta carnosá, estrada, sin hojas y con espinas, y todavia mas singular que todas las restantes de esta clase, pues no solamente carece de hojas, sino tambien de ramos, y consiste puramente en un tronco ó tallo carnosó, jugoso, verde, muy grueso, y de la altura de dos, tres ó cuatro pies. A mas de las pequeñas espinas de que esta armada por todas partes, tiene hacia la extremidad otras muy diversas, fuertes, de sustancia ósea, de cuatro ó cinco dedos de longitud, parte blancas y parte rojas, y con una pequeña curvatura en la punta. En la Nueva-Espana se sirven algunos de estos espinas para limpiarse los dientes, y en algunas de las misiones de la California las usaban en lugar de agujas de hacer medias, enderezandoles la punta y adelgazandoles la parte mas gruesa. Entre estas espinas da la viznaga sus bellas flores, teñidas de blanco, rojo y amarillo, a las cuales sucede el fruto, mucho mas pequeño que el del *tammia*, y lleno, como el del cardo, de humor viscoso y de granillos, que los californios comen preparados como los de aquel. En Mejiico hacen una buena confitura de la pulpa jugosa de esta viznaga.

El *nopal*, planta bien conocida en Europa, se aparta algun tanto de las que llevan descritas, porque aunque carece de hojas, sus ramos tienen alguna forma de hojas, y este nombre es el que vulgarmente se le dá. En la California habia muchas especies de nopales, pero inferiores a los de Mejiico en el tamaño y en la calidad del fruto. De estos llevaron los misioneros a la península varias clases que arraigaron bien en aquel arido terreno. Los californios comen no solamente la pulpa, sino tambien la corteza interior del fruto; y tanto allí como en Mejiico se comen cocidas y guisadas las pencas mas tiernas. El nombre que los cochimies dan a la tuna ó fruto del nopal, es la sola vocal a.

1 Los franceses llaman esta planta *cirio espinoso* (*ciereu spinosa*), pero este nombre no conviene mas que a la primera especie, como se verá por su descripcion. Lo mismo desinos del nombre *órgano* que en Mejiico dan muchos á las plantas de esta primera especie. 2 No dieron los españoles a esta planta el nombre de viznaga sino porque sus espinas óseas sirven de mondadientes como los de la verdadera viznaga; por lo demas, estas dos plantas no tienen entre sí ninguna semejanza. 3 En Mejiico se les dá generalmente el nombre de *pencas*.—E. T.

[Se continuara.]

OBRAS DE VALDEGAMAS. Ha terminado ya la publicacion de las obras del Marques de Valdegamas. El ultimo tomo contiene una porcion de escritos literarios y políticos completamente inéditos.

Mr. J. K. Ashbridge, corredor de marina de Nueva Orleans, quebró en 170,000 duros.

ESCUELAS PUBLICAS.

El que suscribe, Director de la escuela publica de esta ciudad, se ve hoy precisado á llamar la atencion de los padres de familia de este vecindario, haciéndoles presente los inconvenientes que lo afligen en el desempeño de sus funciones y son los siguientes: La falta de libros desde el primero hasta el ultimo, segun los ramos que enseña, y está comprometido, bajo el sistema de enseñanza mutua: útiles de escritorio y asientos, pues para el numero de alumnos hoy en relacion, y asistentes diariamente que no bajan de 70, no son suficientes los que hay.

Siendo pues este un asunto de suma importancia, y que eórvastante interés en los que tienen sus hijos en este establecimiento, se avanza á suplicarles, tengan la bondad de acercarse á él, con el fin de acordar el modo de haya nar estas dificultades por media de una subscripcion, seguros, de no haber otro paso que dar, ni providencias que tomar, por no haber ninguna existencia en los fondos de escuelas.

PABLO CARRACELA, Director. Santa Barbara, Junio 27. de 1855.

Table with 2 columns: Names of students and their parents. Includes names like Plutarco Carrillo, José Ramon Arellanos, etc.

Avisos.

AVISO PUBLICO. Los amigos del Hon. Señor Don Joaquin Carrillo respetuosamente ofrecen su nombre, como un candidato por el oficio de mayor de esta ciudad en la eleccion especial que tendra lugar en lunes proximo.

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

AVISO ELECTORAL. UNA ELECCION TENDRA LUGAR EL DIA 2 de Julio, proximo, para elegir un Mayor de esta ciudad, para llenar la vacante ocasionada por la renuncia de Don Pablo de la Guerra. La urna de votos se abrirá en el corredor de la casa de Doña Joaquina Alvarado á las 8 de mañana y quedará abierta hasta ponerse el sol. Las personas siguientes se han nombrado oficiales de dicha eleccion: Inspector—JOAQUIN DE LA GUERRA. Jueces—DAVID B. STREETER, JUAN M. FABREGAT. Por orden de Consejo: VALENTIN W. HEARNE, Secretario. Santa Barbara, Junio 19 de 1855.

BOTICA DE SANTA BARBARA. EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habrá un surtido de los medicamentos del pais, etc. etc., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurran a la Botica en la calle del Estado. BENIGNO GUTIERREZ, Boticario y Farmaceutico. my31 3m

SE NOTIFICA POR LAS PRESENTES QUE el infrascrito está en San Buenaventura por recibir las listas de las propiedades avaluables del 31 de Mayo hasta 7 de Junio; en Santa Barbara del 10 al 20 del mismo, y en Santa Fe del 23 al 30. ANTONIO M. DE LA GUERRA, Avalador del Condado. my24 1f

WASHINGTON STORE, TIENDA DE WASHINGTON. En el centro de Santa Barbara, calle del Canton perdido.

EN ESTE ALMACEN HAY SIEMPRE UN surtido completo a precios muy equitativos, de Ropachecha; Albarotes, Licores, Vinos, Silleria, Baquetas, Espuelas, Frenos. Arados, etc.

Por todos los vapores recibimos mercancías nuevas. Compranos tambien RECES por mercancías Geronimo GAUCHERON y ABADIE HERMANOS. my24 3m

LOS SUSCRITORES TIENEN EL HONOR de poner en conocimiento al pueblo de Santa Barbara y condado que siempre hay en su almacén un surtido de mercancías de la mas fina clase como los siguientes. Ropachecha, Zapatos, Botas, Abarrotos, Licores, Efectos de toda clase, Nosotros podemos vender nuestros generos mas barato que cualquier otros tenderos y suplicamos a los compradores que vengan aca antes de ocurrir a ninguna otra parte. my24 1f

BAUMAN Y Ca. GUILLERMO HECHT, GENEROS FINOS PARA SENORAS Y VESTIMIENTO DE HOMBRES. EL ABAJO FIRMADO ACABA DE RECIBIR por el ultimo vapor, un surtido completo de los efectos designados incluyendo Botas y Zapatos. Los que quisiesen comprar harán bien de ocurrir á su almacén antes de comprar en otra parte. my24 1y

EN VENTA. SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR. Ocurrase á LUTHER FERNALD. CALESAS.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALESAS y CARRITAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pajas y llantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las CARRAS. WM. S. THOMPSON. Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny. my24 3m

Hilarious.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE. Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who was attached to the astronomical service in Captain Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator on "Gilbert's Island," resided at Gosport, where, according to the fashion of the day, he, like Count d'Artoise, wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered the tailor to attend him one morning, when his granddaughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and, as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman more than the other, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of "leathers;" for, as she remarked, "the wet weather was coming and she felt cold in 'cloth.'" The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears. "Measure you, Miss?" said he, with hesitation.

"If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of deportment; "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and I do not like to wear anything that constrains me."

"But, Miss," exclaimed the poor fellow in great perplexity, "I never in my life measured a lady; I—" and there he paused.

"Are you not a ladies' shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him.

"By no means, Miss," said he, "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take the measure, not of you, but Mr. Gilbert."

The young lady became perplexed, too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

ANECDOTE OF MRS. SIDDONS. When Mr. John Home, author of the tragedy of Douglas, lived in Edinburgh, he one day encountered at lunch the Lady Randolph of her day, the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. She was asked what she would have to drink, and happened to mention "a little porter."

"John," said Mr. Home to his serving man, "you'll get Mrs. Siddons a little porter."

Then the conversation went on as usual, John having meanwhile disappeared from the room.

"My dear, where is John? I want a slice of bread. I really think this young man will not suit us, my dear; he's so very stupid."

After some fretting about John, the delinquent suddenly came in, followed by a stout, short Highlander from the street, with a baldric of ropes over his shoulder, and a leaden badge on his breast.

"John, where have you been? You've been much wanted; why did you leave the room? I'm very angry with you."

"Oh, sir," quoth John, "I've been out to get the little porter for the lady; and here's the very least one I could find on the stand."

The mistake, the aspect of the little porter undoing his ropes, as for a job, at the door, and the puzzlement of the ancient host and his wife, were too much for Mrs. Siddons, who went off into perfect shouts of laughter, and scarcely recovered tranquility for half an hour.

The appended negro story, copied from a southern correspondent of the Boston Journal, is not bad:

General C— gave his black man, Sawney, funds and permission to get a quarter's worth of Zoology at a menagerie, at the same time hinting to him the striking affinity between the Simia and the negro races. Our sable friend soon found himself under the canvas, and brought to in front of a sedate looking baboon, and eyeing the bibo quadruped closely, soliloquized thus: "Folks—sure's yer born, feet, hands, proper bad looking countenance, just like nigger gettin' old, I reckon." Then, as if seized with a bright idea, he extended his hand, with a genuine southern "How 'ye do, uncle?" The ape clasped the negro's hand, and shook it long and cordially.

Sawney then plied his new acquaintance with interrogations as to his name, nativity, and former occupations, but eliciting no replies beyond a knowing shake of the head, or a merry twinkling of the eye, (the ape was probably meditating the best way of tweaking the darkey's nose,) he concluded that the ape was bound to keep non-committal, and looking cautiously around, chuckled out, "He, he, ye too sharp for them, old feller. Keep dark—if ye'd just speak one word of English, white man would have a hoe in yer hand in less than two minutes."

A schoolboy, noted among his playfellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the O'd Testament, when coming to the phrase "making waste places glad," he was asked by the pedagogue what it meant. The youngster paused, scratched his head, but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out, "I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals; for Tom Ross is allus hugging 'em round the waist, and it makes them as glad as can be."

The subjoined advertisement is taken from an Irish newspaper: "Missing from Killarny, Jane O'Fogarty; she had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair and tortoise shell comb behind her ears, and large spots all down her back, which squints awfully with brogans."

Why is an old maid like Sebastopol? Because she is "not yet taken."

Sheriff's Sales.

NOTICE. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Santa Barbara. BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Superior Court of the city of San Francisco, in an action wherein WILLIAM M. ROGERS and SAMUEL FULLERTON are plaintiffs, and JAMES B. HUIE is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of (\$574.50) five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents judgment, and (\$169.72) one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents costs and disbursements, besides accruing costs, I have levied upon all of the right, title, and interest that the said James B. Huié had on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1855, of, in, and to the Rancho of Sisquoc, containing eight square leagues of land, which said Rancho is situated in the township of Santa Ynez, in the county of Santa Barbara, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the west by lands of Thomas Alivera, on the southeast by lands of Benjamin Foxon, on the south by the Indian Antonio, which said interest I will sell at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash,—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of the said execution, and accruing costs. RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, May 22d, A. D. 1855. my24 4t

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1855. RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, June 14th, 1855.

For want of bidders the above sale is hereby postponed until the 6th day of July, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. June 22d, 1855. RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Santa Barbara. BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, in an action wherein DAVID MAHONEY is plaintiff and ANGUS McDONELL, JOHN MORRIS, and JAMES BECKWITH are defendants, duly attested the 25th day of May, A. D. 1855, to me directed, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars judgment, and two hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars costs and disbursements, besides accruing costs, I have levied on and taken into execution all of the right, title, and interest which John Morris, one of the above named defendants, had, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, or at any time afterwards, of, in, and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situated in the county of Santa Barbara, in the State aforesaid, known as the Rancho of Santa Paula and Satocoy, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded by a line commencing at a point in the second ravine (harranca) towards Santa Buena Ventura and on the main road to the river of Santa Clara; thence running east one quarter south and passing between the small hills until it strikes said river; 104 cordels or surveyor's chains of 50 varas each; thence along the valley of said river in the direction N. E. one-fourth E. to the six elm trees on the right bank of the river, and to the west of the point of the hill top, 155 cordels from the elms due east to the said point of the hill top, crossing (travando) the river 26 cordels, and thence in the same direction (without using the cordel) about 150 varas, and thence continuing the line over and along the skirt (falda) of the hills until it strikes a small willow or alder tree (zanjita) on the left bank of a small ravine or gully, and at the foot of the slope of the hill 130 cordels; thence along the skirt (falda) of the hill N. E. as far as the arroyo called the Colorado 55 cordels thence by way of (travando) the hills in a direction N. E. as far as the confluence of the arroyo Mupus with the river Santa Clara 35 cordels, more or less; thence from said point of confluence in a northeast direction, following the course of the arroyo de Mapu to its junction with the arroyo de Sisa 200 cordels; thence following the bed of this last named arroyo to its mouth or termination (desembocadura) (and whose source is in the hills that are seen to the north) 30 cordels; thence and from the boundary of the confluence of the arroyo de Sisa and the arroyo de Mapu, following the summits or ridge of the high hills called Azanfe (being the highest and wooded hills in the vicinity) in a direction about from E. N. E. to W. S. W. as far as the summit or bluff (cima topo) to the Azufre hills about 300 cordels, or three leagues, more or less; thence running due south and passing over the peak of the highest hills (loma mas alta) which serves as a boundary of land now or late of Messrs. Moraga, 175 cordels, or one and three-quarter leagues, more or less; thence in the same direction, and passing over the summit of the hill in which rises a small ravine that comes down to the plain 66 cordels, to the point in the second ravine (harranca) towards Santa Buena Ventura, which was the place of beginning, which said parcel of land contains in all four square leagues, more or less, (sitios de ganado mayor), which said interest I will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash,—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs. RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, June 7th, 1855. j67 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Santa Barbara. BY VIRTUE of a decree of foreclosure of mortgage and order of sale, out of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county and state aforesaid, in the action of FRANCISCO PUIG, plaintiff, against JOSEPH C. PALMER, defendant, duly attested the 13th day of June, A. D. 1855, for the sum of nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-six and one-half cents, besides interest and accruing costs, I am commanded to sell the following property, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land described in the said mortgage as the Rancho of Jonata, situated in the county of Santa Barbara, and bounded by lands of the Mission of Santa Ynez, La Laguna, Los Alamitos, Santa Rosa, Najomi, and the river Parisma or Santa Ynez, containing in all six square leagues, together with all and singular the appurtenances and improvements thereof. Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 6th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, I will sell the above property to the highest bidder for cash. RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, June 13th, 1855. j614 4t

ELECTION NOTICE. AN ELECTION will be held on the second day of July for one Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Don Pablo de la Guerra. The Polls will be opened in the house of Doña Juana Alvarado, on State street, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and will remain open until sunset. The following persons have been appointed officers of said election. Inspector—JOAQUIN DE LA GUERRA. Judges—DAVID STREETER. JUAN M. FABREGAT. VALENTINE W. HEARNE, Secretary. Santa Barbara, June 19th, 1855. j621 2t

FOR SALE. RANCHO OF SAN ANTONIO, containing 320 acres of arable land, watered by a lasting stream, and situated four miles from the city of Santa Barbara, together with the improvements, consisting of an Adobe House in excellent condition, Corral, and outbuildings necessary. Upon the rancho are also a choice lot of young Fruit Trees. For particulars apply to THOS. GANNON, Santa Barbara Exchange. my31 3t

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 1t

STRAYED OR STOLEN. A MARE, bearing the brand of Francisco Sanchez, about five or six years old. Also a California clay-bank HORSE, having the same brand, and about three years old. The above horses were last seen in this city on Tuesday afternoon. The finder of the same will be suitably rewarded. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above can be left at this office.

Advertisements.

LATE ARRIVAL OF MERCHANDISE!! LEWIS T. BURTON & CO. OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGGONS, CARTS, CART WHEELS, WHEEL BARROWS, &c., BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, &c. Just landed from ship Arcadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail. Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. j614 1t

WM. HECHT, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING. THE UNDERSIGNED has received, by the last steamer, an assorted stock of Dry Goods and Clothing and Boots and Shoes, which he offers for sale. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon the subscriber before going elsewhere. my24 1y

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA. THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Captain F. Morton, and others, which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid. For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara. N. PIERCE, Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco. Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received of and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

SANTA BARBARA EXCHANGE. MESSRS. GANNON & STREETER have opened the above named establishment, situated on State street in the building formerly occupied by Dudley Pine, Esq., where they will constantly have on hand a supply of good Wines and Liquors and choice Segars. Ice on hand at the proper season. Attached to the Exchange is a Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon, under the personal supervision of D. B. STREETER, whose ability in that line of business is well known in this community. A continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to him is respectfully solicited. The Bar of the Exchange will be under the supervision of THOS. GANNON, who will at all times be happy to attend to the spiritual wants of his customers. Clothes renovated and repaired in the neatest manner, by D. B. STREETER. my24 1t

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 market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it. Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month.—Hay and Barley always on hand. LOUIS LEFEBRE. Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. j67 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 1t

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, by every steamer, their regular Express, in charge of a special Messenger, to SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named places. TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LETTERS forwarded. Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage. LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents. Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

FLYINGS, PIERCE & CO., WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS. Horse Shoeing and Job Work in general. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Bits, Spurs, &c. Gunsmith's work done on the most responsible terms. CORNER OF STATE AND COTA STS., SANTA BARBARA. j621

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

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

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

HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, j614 tf SAN FRANCISCO.

"HEIDSEICK CHAMPAGNE." JAMES PATRICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS IN California for Messrs. Renaud & Francois, for the sale of the "Heidseick" Champagne, Battery street, near Pacific. 150 baskets, to arrive ex Challenge, for which orders will be taken in lots of ten baskets and upwards. my24 1t JAMES PATRICK & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND HAND HEARSESS, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of G. ONDERDONK, Webb street, San Francisco. my24 1t

CIGARS—18 cases Havana; 9 cases Domestic—Media and Reg. de Londres. For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO. my24 1t

San Francisco Hotels.

RAILROAD HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 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. my24 1t

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. THE EXTENSIVE ADDITION TO THIS HOTEL is now finished and ready for occupation, making altogether one hundred and fifty rooms. Suits of Rooms for Families, furnished or unfurnished; also, Single Rooms to let on reasonable terms. DAY BOARD, \$10 per week. The spacious Hall, 85 by 35 feet, is elegantly furnished and lighted with gas, with Supper Room that will seat two hundred and fifty, will be let on reasonable terms for Balls, Concerts, Dinner Parties, &c. PECK & FISHER. San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

WILSON'S EXCHANGE! SANSOME, CORNER OF HALLECK STREET, RECENTLY UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Wilson & Watrous, is hereafter to be conducted by W. W. ESTABROOK, one of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to render it all the public can wish. San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

CORNUCOPIA, (LATE EBERHARDT'S.) Corner Montgomery and Washington streets. THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY to announce to the public that they have purchased the above spacious establishment, which they have refitted at considerable expense, it being their intention to establish what has long been wanted— A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT. The Bar has been stocked with the choicest Liquors, and the Cooking Department will be conducted in the manner as to please the most fastidious epicure. There is attached to the establishment a number of Private Rooms, where Ladies can have Meals served at all hours, with care and dispatch. W. O. SMITH, RICHARD MELLISH. my24 1t

San Francisco Advertisements.

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, carefully attended to. The public would do well to give the subscriber a call. my24 1t W. M. THOMPSON.

STORY, REDINGTON & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., Battery street, between Washington and Merchant streets, San Francisco. Agents for Osgood's India Chocologue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Graeffenberg & Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsaparilla, Dr Hunt's Life Elixir, and Hyatt's Balsam. From the fact that one of our firm will reside permanently in the Atlantic States, and superintend in person the purchasing, putting up and shipping of goods for this market, we flatter ourselves that we can offer superior advantages, both in quality and price, to any other in our line of business. my24 1t STORY, REDINGTON & CO.

JACOB STRAHLE & BRO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY—No. 85 Sacramento street, Custom House Block, (up stairs), and No. 72 Jackson street, between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco. N. B. The public is informed that we have now on hand a complete assortment, and are manufacturing to order, MAHOAGNY, SATIN and ROSEWOOD TABLES, inlaid with ornaments in the latest and most approved styles. We have constantly on hand and for sale, Rosewood and Ebony, MAHOAGNY for do; Softwood for do; and KNOXWOOD. ALSO—A great variety of second-hand Billiard and other Tables, Balls and Pins for Ten-Pin Alleys—complete Loto Sets—and a large assortment of Knochwood and Mahogany Breast Mouldings. All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch. my24 1t JACOB STRAHLE & BRO.

FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERRETYPE. R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the Best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st., next door to Austin's. my31 1t

ARTESIAN WELL BORING. C. P. SMITH, HAVING ASSOCIATED HIMSELF with an old and experienced operator from the east, who defies the world to compete with him in the above business, having followed it a long time in New York and Boston with great success, and is now fully prepared to ensure success in all operations in the above business. We have apparatus of all kinds, and are now prepared to drill through to stone; to any other substance; to any depth. We can avoid all the difficulties attending those heretofore operating in this branch of business; one of the greatest of which is the filling up of the well—thereby rendering it completely useless. We will warrant all wells bored by us for one year. We can do work cheaper than the cheapest, for two great reasons: 1st. Because we are prepared to operate on a much more extensive scale. 2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the business, and are therefore able to work with perfect certainty. For the satisfaction of those wishing anything in the above line, we would respectfully refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New County House; Knight & Co., 137 Jackson street. P. S. Contracts taken in any part of the State. All orders left at 118 Sansome street will meet with prompt attention. C. P. SMITH & CO., Contractors. my24 1t

STRATTON'S BUGGIES—CARRIAGES DIRECT from the manufactory of this celebrated maker, constantly on hand and for sale at moderate prices. STRATTON'S WAGONS are well made from carefully selected stock, and buyers may rely upon their being serviceable as well as light, handsome and easy riding. D. L. ROSS & CO. San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 1t

BUTLER—Ex Gov. Morton—100 firkins "Extra Goshen"—double packages. For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO. my24 1t

San Francisco Advertisements.

HURRAH FOR VANCE'S NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.) New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets. 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 fire three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights. 3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore, he 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

CASES QTS. AND HALF GAL BRANDY Peaches; 200 cases Fresh Tomatoes; 50 do Fresh Curr; 100 do assorted Pie Fruit; 50 do Wright's Oysters; 50 do Hamlin & Baker's Cove Oysters; 50 do E & P P Oysters; 25 do Cream Tartar, 1 1/2 tins; 100 do Lobsters and Clams; 50 do Jams and Jellies; 150 mats China Sugar; 200 cases Tomato Catsup; 50 do assorted Candy; 50 boxes "Let Her Rip" Tobacco; 20 cases Cantelope Tobacco; 20 do Fruit do; 20 do Iris do; 50,000 American Regalia; 300 cases assorted Syrups; 500 bxs Hill's Soap; 500 mats China Ltee. For sale by J. H. COGHILL & CO. my24 1t 137 Front street, San Francisco.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. JUST RECEIVED PER NEPTUNE'S CAR, &c.: Chloride of Lime, in jars; Potashes in jars; Pearlash; Canary Seed; Cream Tartar (pure); Mustard, in bottles; Bitter Almonds; Neats Foot Oil; Carrot Oil, in jars and bottles; Sarsaparilla Root; Balsam Capiva, (pure); Planten's Capsules, oval and square; Barry's Triopherous; Mustang Limentum; Glass Syringes; Arnica Seed; Sage; Rose Water; Extracts of Rose, Lemon, Vanilla, &c. CLERK & LANGLEY, 43 Commercial street. my24 1t

TIERCES NEW HAMS, IN BRINE, JUST LANDED; 800 bags Chili Bayos, 50 lb bags; 200 kgs Cranberries, 5g and 10g; 150 doz 3-hoop Buckets; 50 blbs and 100 lb Powdered Sugar; 100 lb lbs Dried Apples; 100 firkins and 1/2 doz low Butter; 20 cases Dairy Cheese; 20 cases Salt, 5 and 10 lb bags; 50 tierces glazed Hams; 100 do Billings' do; 25 hds Hams, in dry salt; 50 do extra clear Bacon; 20 lbs Bacon; 250 kgs Leaf Lard; 500 kgs Pickles, 5 and 10 gallons; 500 kgs E B Syrup, 5 and 8 gallons; 8 cks German crushed Sugar; 300 bags green Rio Coffee. For sale by J. H. COGHILL & CO. my24 1t 137 Front street, San Francisco.

BLS NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES; 1000 kgs E B Syrup, 5 and 8; 1000 mats No 1 China Rice, 50 lbs each; 500 blbs Billings, new Hams; 1000 bags Rio coffee; 500 half blbs New Orleans Sugar; 1000 packages green and black teas; 400 cases new Leaf Lard; 400 hds Ames' patent covered bacon, Excelsior; 500 kgs and 400 cases pickles; 500 dozen Baltimore Oysters, assorted brands; 200 cases brandy peaches, qts and 1/2 gallons; 100 cases Kensett's fresh peaches; 100 blbs and 200 lb blbs dried apples; 200 cases tobacco, various brands; 500 cases jams, jellies, etc. For sale by ARINGTON & CO. my24 1t Front street, San Francisco.

BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—15, 20 and 34-lb boxes; 200 bxs Sperm Candles; 30 cases P. & M. Yeast Powders; 50 cases Piper's Oysters; 40 cases Bradford & Maccomber's Oysters; 100 cases assorted Preserves; 400 cases Gherkins, h/2 gals, qts and pts; 150 cases assorted Pie Fruit; 25 cases Walnut Catsup; 200 cases Tomato Catsup. For sale by HARROLD, RANDELL & CO. my24 1t 60 California street, near Front.

JAMES PATRICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR R. Royster's "Fruit" Brand Tobacco, have for sale the following well known Brands of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco: A. L. Royster's "Fruit;" Wm. Greener's "Sun Factory;" Turpin & Yarbrough's "Apricot;" Jno H Greener's "Circle of the Union;" C Wortham's "Sugarc and Co-pass;" Jno Gilmour's "Gold Digger's;" L Lotier's "Strawberry."

BLS. AND HP. BLS. CORN MEAL; 50 blbs Carolina Rice; 175 lb and 40 lb Carolina Rice; 300 bales No 1 China Rice; 100 lb chests 1/2 lb papers Black Tea; 500 cases green tea, 1 and 2-lb cetties; 25 chests sup Gunpowder and Imperial Tea; 100 boxes finest Oolong Tea. For sale by HARROLD, RANDELL & CO. my24 1t

BLS 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 kgs; 100 lbs fine salt, 6 and 14 lb bags. For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO. my24 1t