

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE.

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Parody on "To be or not to be."

To have it out or not? that is the question—
Whether it is better for the jaws to suffer
The pangs and torments of an aching tooth,
Or to take steel against a host of troubles,
And, by extracting, end them? To pull—to tug!—
No more. And by a tug to say we end
The tooth-ache, and a thousand natural ills
The jaw is heir to: 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished! To pull—to tug!—
To tug—perchance to break! Ay, there's the rub.
For in that wrench what agonies may come,
When we have half dislodged the stubborn foe,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes an aching tooth of so long life.
For who would bear the whips and stings of pain,
The old wife's nostrum, the dentist's custom:
The pangs of hope deferred, kind sleep's delay:
The insolence of pity, and the spurs,
That patient sickness of the healthy takes:
When he himself might his quietus make
For two-and-six pence? Who would fardels bear,
To groan and sweat beneath a load of pain?
But that the dread of something lodged within
The linen twisted forceps, from whose pangs
No jaw at ease returns—puzzles the will:
And makes it rather bear the ills it has,
Than fly to others that it knows not of.
Thus dentists do make cowards of us all—
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear;
And many a one, whose courage seeks the door,
With this regard his footsteps turns away,
Scared at the name of dentist.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

Things which are to be Got for Little or Nothing.

Propertied out as the world is into the
hands of comparatively a few, and jealous as
propertied men naturally are for the protec-
tion of their property, it is surprising, after
all, how much of it remains to be freely en-
joyed by all, without charter and without
challenge. There are some things, fortu-
nately, which men cannot make property of,
otherwise they would have doubtless been
appropriated long ere now. These things
nature may be said to reserve in a perpetual
commonalty for the benefit of her whole fam-
ily. And even of the things which become
property, it may be said that many of them
are in some measure common too, seeing that
they are actually appreciated as property
only on account of the pleasure which the
contemplation of them gives to others. Let
us look a little into this very cheering state
of things for the people with slender purses.

It cannot well be denied, we think, that,
so far at least as the sense of sight is con-
cerned, mankind are nearly all upon a par.
The owner of large estates cannot indulge
this sense in a greater degree upon his own
property, than may the lowest of his vassals.
After enclosures and even man-traps have
done their utmost, there is still an almost
unlimited command, to all, of the pleasure
of looking upon the kindly face of nature.
If we cannot see one patch of the green
surface, we can see another. If we cannot
obtain a near, we can at least have a distant
view. Even supposing the surface of the
earth to be nearly shut out, we could still
survey the most beautiful of all things, the
sky, or, possibly, that most sublime, the sea.
But the fortunate fact is, as just alluded to,
that the possessors of fine domains are usu-
ally very willing that they should be seen,
so that practically the most beautiful parts
of every country are free to the whole world.
To those, then, who have not allowed a taste
for the beauties of nature to become alto-
gether extinct in their minds, country walks
form an ever-ready means of gratuitous, or
nearly gratuitous enjoyment. It is not only
a simple and innocent pleasure, but it is one
which tends greatly to invigorate both the
bodily and the mental system. One day
thus spent at no cost will not only in all
probability yield more of real gratification
than numberless evenings spent in giddy
joys, but it will improve him who enjoys it,
while the other class of pleasures only do
harm. This pleasure is extremely accessible
and extremely cheap. Those who live in
the country have it at hand, and those who
live in large cities can command it for a tri-
fle. It is one of the most pleasing results
of the recent application of steam to loco-
motion by sea and land, that it has put it in
the power of almost all orders of the com-
munity to stir a little from home. The good
of this is incalculable. It tends to preserve
and invigorate natural and healthy tastes.
It cheers and compensates a life of labor and
application. Above all things, it enables
the man in middling circumstances to take
along with him his wife and his children, so
that, as their toils and hardships are one, so
are their little enjoyments, and the family
bond of love is kept firm. To such persons
the mere exemption from labour and removal
from accustomed objects is a great plea-
sure. If the weather be fine, and they can
get into some pleasant rural scene, where
they are free of a little green-sward and any-
thing in the shape of a purling brook, how
delightful to sit down around a provision
basket, and eat their simple meal in jocund

content, laughing for very joy at the novelty
and beauty of their situation, and alto-
gether unenvious of the great man who owns
the fee-simple of the ground! Such a scene
of cheap and innocent pleasure recalls the
fine philosophising of old Walton: "Let me
tell you, master, that very hour which you
were absent from me, I sat down under a
willow-tree by the water-side, and consider-
ed what you had told me of the owner of
that pleasant meadow in which you then left
me; that he had a plentiful estate, and not
a heart to think so; that he had at this time
many lawsuits depending; and that they
both damped his mirth, and took upso much
of his time and thoughts that he himself
had no time to take that sweet content that
I who pretended no title to them, took in his
fields: for I could sit there quietly; and
looking on the water, see some fishes sport
themselves in the silver streams, others
leaping at flies of several shapes and colors;
looking on the hills, I could behold them
spotted with woods and groves; looking
down the meadows, could see, here a boy
gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there
a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all
to make garlands; these, and many other
field flowers, so perfumed the air, that I
thought that very meadow like the field in
Sicily of which Diadorus speaks, where the
perfumes arising from the place make all
dogs that hunt in it to fall off and lose their
hottest scent. I say, as I sat thus joying
in my own happy condition, and pitying this
poor rich man that owned this and many
other pleasant groves and meadows about
me, I did thankfully remember what my
Saviour said, that the meek possess the
earth; or rather they enjoy what the others
possess and enjoy not; for meek-spirited
men are free from those high, those restless
thoughts, which corrode the sweets of life;
and they, and they only, can say, as the poet
has happily expressed it—

Hail! blest estate of lowliness;
Happy enjoyments of such minds
As, rich in self-contentedness,
Can, like the reeds in roughest winds,
By yielding make that blow but small,
At which proud oaks and cedars fall!"

To take a more general view of these
costless graces of nature let us just reflect—
yes, let us seriously reflect, on the great and
cheap pleasure which is so frequently pre-
sented to us, in the shape of a good day.
A good day comes and goes—many good
days come and go in succession—without
our ever perceiving what a great blessing
nature has designed it to be to us. In truth,
it is an enjoyment, both to the mind and
body, such as no property on earth could
purchase. Suppose it were wanting in na-
ture, it is impossible to conceive any thing
which could supply its place. A good day
shows forth the external world clothed in
the utmost splendor. The music, the odor,
the balm, the colors, which it brings to our
various senses, are exquisite. It makes
cheerfulness a physical reality. Merely con-
sidered as a show, it is glorious beyond all
human imitation. Merely considered as a
medical appliance to the surface of our bod-
ies, it has a virtue beyond all the arts of
the physician. People gladly pay, in cer-
tain circumstances, for hot, cold, and vapor
baths; but an hour's exposure to the deli-
cious oxygen of a fine forenoon, which cost
nothing, is worth all the baths that ever were
fled. It is difficult, in our existing artifi-
cial circumstances, to convince ourselves that
there is any real pleasure in such things.
They seem no more than what should be hu-
man nature's daily food, and appear only as
the dead level from which pleasure is to
spring. Yet to a rightly framed system
they present enjoyment as palpable as any.
They only require to be considered as plea-
sures—to be regarded as bounties of a kind
though unseen parent—in order to be felt as
pleasures. Some little effort in steadying
the mind to look upon every fine natural
thing as a source of gratification, and meant
to be such, would soon enable us to walk
much more enjoying through the pilgrim-
age of existence. Why should we so much
admire and enjoy artificial things, and so lit-
tle regard the much more noble things of
the same kind which nature presents? The
most magnificent saloon that ever was light-
ed up for the banquets of conquering kings,
what is it to the great temple, sun-lit or
star-lit, of Nature? The finest landscape
painting that art, in her dearest mood, ever
drew, though nobles may purchase it for the
rent of an estate, and hang it up for their
glorification in their proudest halls, what is
it to any one of the numberless pictures
which nature is presenting, every successive
minute of all ages, to every living eye, over
the whole space of the earth; many of
which pictures, without their having been
appreciated by one of her living and ungrate-
ful children, she uncomplainingly withdraws,
never again to be presented in exactly the
same style, but to be replaced immediately
by something equally though differently
beautiful, which in its turn will be consign-
ed without a sigh to everlasting oblivion.
We complain of something called familiar-
ity which renders us regardless of natural as

of all other objects. But is it possible ever
to be familiar with all the charms of nature?
The world is so constituted that the first
sight of the extern of any object is but an
introduction to a further acquaintance with
it, and any particular fact ascertained re-
specting its constitution and relation to other
objects, only provokes a desire to ascertain
more. The absolutely ignorant are alone
satisfied with what they know. They only
should be expected to become indifferent to
nature from familiarity. The more we learn,
the more we see remains to be learned; and
even that particular person, whoever he may
be, who has acquainted himself with more
of nature than any of his fellow-creatures,
would be ready to acknowledge, that, to all
appearance, there was enough remaining un-
known to give delighted employment to his
inquiring and contemplative faculties for
twenty lives, if he could have so many, and
that in reality there seems to be no bound
to nature but the limits of our powers and
our opportunities.

This brings us to the important truth,
that, by the cultivation of the mind, and
the acquisition of knowledge, a vast field of
cheap pleasures is opened up to us. There
are two ways of drawing pleasures from na-
ture. We may do so, as the poet does, by
cultivating our finer perceptions and sym-
pathies, so that the humblest object and the
most simple circumstances may become to us
a subject of delightful meditation. Or
we may do so as the philosopher does, by
studying the laws under which all natural
things exist and proceed. Whether, in
meeting a primrose of the rock, we ponder
over it as a sweet wilding, content to fulfil
its humble duty of adorning a place where
there are few to see, or examine its physi-
ological structure, and admire the provisions
which the God of cedars and of primroses
has made for rearing and sustaining such a
plant, we are equally purveying to ourselves
a cheap, a pure, and an improving pleasure.
Whoever has sufficient poetry or science
thus to enliven his intercourse with nature,
may be said to possess two talismans almost
equal in magical power to those of the hero
of Oriental fable. He can call up food
from the wild, and surround himself with
pleasant company, wherever he may be. A
representative or ideal enjoyment to the very
same purport may be obtained from books,
and of these it may be emphatically said
that, of all kinds of property, they are the
lowest in cost. Reading, in fact, is now-a-
days almost as free as air.

It would thus appear that all the best
pleasures are the cheapest. Nature seems
to tell us that we have only to restrain our
wishes to what is good, and pure, and elevat-
ing, in order to be satisfied without cost.
On the other hand, the least respectable of
our desires are the most expensive. The
most costly of all is that mere desire of pos-
sessing—that pride of property—which ob-
viously is the moving cause of all the se-
verest toils and greatest perils which man
encounters. If we could control this con-
fessedly insatiable desire, and esteem things
without regard to the importance they might
give us in the eyes of others, we should lead
much happier lives at a tenth part of the
cost.

We copy below an extract of a speech de-
livered by Mr. Bright, a sagacious political
economist, a representative of the industrial
classes, in the British House of Commons. It
is pleasing in the extreme in these times of fac-
tion, of headlong party devotion, and fanat-
icism, when our Constitution under which
these States have enjoyed prosperity unex-
ampled in the history of nations, is derided and
scoffed at, to record the opinions expressed
of us across the water. The cherished hopes
of the founders of the Republic are begin-
ning to be realised. We enjoy the blessings
of peace, of civil and religious liberty—in-
creasing rapidly in population and wealth—
commerce, agriculture and the mechanic
arts, stimulated by success to compete with
the first nations of the world, may we not
venture a little self gratulation. Our great
duty is to defend and preserve our system
of government, to advance the "arts of
peace and the works of peace." In this our
reliance is only the prudence of the country
and the "sober wisdom of the people." Let
mad-fanatics split their throats in raving,
and ambitious, cheating, "scurvy politi-
cians" banquet upon their own "loaves and
fishes."

"There is a country called the United
States of America. Only on Tuesday night,
the remarkable circumstance occurred—and
I think the House will be of opinion that
it is one worth notice—of two of the distin-
guished men being present listening to the
debates in this House, who have occupied
the position of President of the United
States—(hear, hear)—a position, I venture

to say, not lower in honor and in dignity
than that of any crowned monarch on the
surface of the globe. (Hear, hear.) The
United States is precisely the country which
is running with us the race of power and of
greatness. Its population, I believe, will,
at the next census, exceed the population of
the United Kingdom; in its manufactures
and general industry, it is by far the most
formidable rival that the great manufactur-
ers of this country have to contend with;
it has, I suppose, ten steamers for one
steamer of this country; its magnificent
steamships have crossed the Atlantic in a
shorter time than the steamships of this
country; the finest vessels which are at this
moment performing the voyage between
England and the Australian Colonies, have
been built in the United States; therefore,
in ship-building industry, the United States
not only compete with, but in some respects
even excel, this country. Look at our pre-
sent position and that of the United States.
May I entreat the attention of the House,
for I am not declaiming, I am not making a
party attack; I am treating of that which,
in my mind, is of vital importance to every
family in the Kingdom. (Cheers.) This
year the Chancellor of the Exchequer told
you that he must have a sum of £86,000,-
000, in order to carry on the various depart-
ments of your Government, and to defray
your vast military expenditure. The United
States has at this moment in her treasury,
enough, I think, to pay off all her debt.
Deduct the whole amount of the expense of
the Government of the United States, not
only of the General Government, but also
of the thirty independent sovereign States,
from the £86,000,000 we are spending, and
you will find that about £75,000,000 will
be left, which is, therefore, the sum of tax-
ation that we are paying this year more
than the people of the United States—
Some gentlemen know what it is to
run a horse that has been weighted.—
I heard the other day of a horse that won
every race in which it started up to a cer-
tain period, when it was for the first time
weighted. It then lost the race, and it is
reported in the annals of the turf that it
never won a race afterwards. (Hear, hear.)
If that be the case with regard to a horse,
it is much more true with regard to a nation.
When a nation has gone a step backwards,
it is difficult to restore it to its position; if
another nation has passed it in the race, it
is almost impossible for it to regain the
ground it has lost. (Hear.) I now speak
particularly to honorable members opposite,
for there are, perhaps, more gentlemen upon
that than upon this side of the House in the
happy position of owners of vast, produc-
tive, beautiful, and, I hope, unencumbered
estates in various parts of the country.
(Laughter.) We are now about ten days'
journey from the United States, and within
ten years we shall probably communicate
with that country by telegraph as quickly
as we now do with the Crimea. I hope it
will be for a much better object. (Hear.)
The people of the United States are our
people, and there are few families in En-
gland who have not friends and relatives
in that country. The inducements of men
to remain at home, and their attachment to
the place of their birth, are necessarily
to some extent weakened by the facility
with which they can now travel almost
round the world in a few weeks. Do you
believe that when the capital of the greatest
banking-house in Lombard street can be
transferred to the United States on a small
piece of paper in one post, that the imposi-
tion of £75,000,000, of taxation over and
above the taxation of an equal population in
the United States, will not have the effect
of transferring capital from this country to
the United States, and if capital, then trade,
population, and all that forms the bone and
sinew of this great empire? I ask honorable
members to remember what fell on a
previous evening from the right honorable
gentleman, the President of Works. The
right honorable gentleman talked of the war
lasting, perhaps six years, with our resources
undiminished. Now, nothing is easier than
for a Cornish baronet, possessing I am
afraid to say how many thousands a year, a
member of a Cabinet, or for all those who
are surrounded with every comfort, to look
with the utmost complacency upon the ca-
lamities which may befall others not so for-
tunately situated as themselves. Six years
of this war, and our resources undiminished!
Why, Sir, six years of this war, at an an-
nual expenditure of £75,000,000, give
£450,000,000 to the side of the United
States, as against the condition of the people
of this country.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ISTHMUS. We
learn, says the Panama Star, that already
nearly one-half of the telegraph-posts are
erected along the railroad, and that there is
little doubt of the whole work being com-
pleted within two weeks more. There will
be four stations on the line, namely, at
Aspinwall, Matichin, Summit and Pana-
ma.

Paris in Consternation.

We copy below some extracts from a let-
ter of the Paris correspondent of "Le Pro-
gres," a French paper published in New
York. The account given by the writer is
relied on as correct, since the local press is
prohibited from publishing any thing which
is not first submitted for revision to the
government censors.

PARIS, June 27th, 1855.

During the whole of last week the silence
of the telegraph at the Tailuriers had pro-
foundly disturbed people's minds. At pre-
sent every body knows that each minute of
the day and of the night M. Bonaparte and
his government can have news from the Cri-
mea. Therefore, in view of the obstinate
dumbness of the Moniteur, the business in-
terests became alarmed, families were fright-
ened, and the rural districts as well as the
cities fell into a state of the keenest anxiety.
What was it so terrible, then, that had
taken place down there? What new disas-
ter had just been experienced? These were
the questions which every one asked him-
self. People repaired to the ministerial
offices, where they found the Ministers, who
put their hands (says a correspondent of
the Times) on the place where the heart is
supposed to be, and answered, with tears in
their eyes, "We have not any news!" At
London there was the same impression, and
the same attitude by the government. Mr.
Palmerston declared in the House of Com-
mons that the telegraph wires had been cut
for two days, and that the communication
had only just been re-established. Nobody,
I can assure you, was the dupe of this arti-
fice. Every one knew perfectly well that
the two cabinets of England and France
were informed every quarter of an hour of
the slightest military operations; that M.
Bonaparte had the supreme direction of
them, and that if silence was kept it was
because it was desirable to keep silent. * *

The assault—the famous assault so long
promised, so long predicted, and so long de-
ferred—has been made, and was repelled—
repelled with losses so enormous that Lord
Raglan declared he must have twelve days,
from the 18th to the 30th, to make an enu-
meration of his dead, and M. Pellissier said
in his laconic despatch, that it was impossi-
ble for him to state the exact number of his.
But subsequent correspondence has been
more explicit; the Times acknowledges four
thousand dead on the side of the English,
which will permit the loss of the French to
be set down without exaggeration at from
eight to ten thousand men. In a word,
when the whole is summed up, you will see
that the allies in this abortive attempt have
left some fifteen thousand men on the
ground. This frightful total of victims is
to be added to that of the Green Mamelou
—a number now known, and amounting,
according to the official documents as well
as the correspondence of La Presse, to three
thousand seven hundred men. This, there-
fore, will make from nineteen to twenty
thousand soldiers which M. Bonaparte's late
fancies for glory have cost us—twenty thou-
sand dead from one week to another, or from
the 7th to the 18th of June. * *

An unspeakable emotion has been caused
at Paris by the news of the disaster of the
18th of June. The Government took the
greatest pains to calm this emotion. The
authoritative word was given to the press to
extenuate the affair as much as possible. As
usual, the exact number of our losses will
not be told; neither will names be given.
But as it is feared the truth will in the end
be known, precautions have been taken.—
Thus a despatch has been fabricated, in
which M. Pellissier announces that "the en-
emy will not fail to exaggerate our losses,"
which is, for the public who make no mistake
in the matter, one way of admitting that
the losses are terrible, and that the Russian
bulletin will be the only correct one. Al-
ready, in fact, a despatch coming from St.
Petersburg, and giving news to the 19th
says that "after twenty-four hours' bom-
bardment, the enemy attempted on the
morning of the 18th an assault on the bas-
tions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and on the Korniloff
bastion; and it was repelled on all sides
with enormous losses, the French leaving
six hundred prisoners." * *

Meanwhile, the Russians are taking mea-
sures which are not very encouraging for the
Allies. The Gazette de la Croix, the Berlin
newspaper which is best informed of what is
taking place in the interior of Russia, has
been written to as follows, from the Crimea:
"A portion of the corps of grenadiers which
has hitherto been garrisoned in Poland, and
which consists of eight regiments, forming
an effective force of 26,000 men, has al-
ready passed Armanekoy Bazar, to the south
of Beresoff, and is going to march directly
on the line of the Tchernaya. These are
the first picked troops which Russia has
sent into the Crimea."

FIRE. A dwelling house at Santa Clara
was destroyed by fire on the 22d inst., and a
child burned to death.

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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. DALY
San Buenaventura..... DON JOSE ARRAZ
Los Angeles..... C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez..... AUGUSTUS JANNES
San Luis Obispo..... ANDREW MURRAY

The Election.

The election yesterday was very quiet. Our citizens manifested a disposition to have this election pass off without the accustomed disturbance on such occasions. We hoped to have been able to give our readers complete returns of the precincts of Carpenteria and San Buenaventura in to-day's paper; but the person that engaged to furnish us with the returns has failed to do so, and we are left with nothing more than what we have learned from hearsay.

In the precinct of San Buenaventura 97 votes were polled, of which Bigler received 95, and the remainder of the regular democratic ticket for State officers about the same proportion. The regular democratic candidates for the State Senate and Assembly received 93 votes each. Russel Heath, for Sheriff, and Chas. E. Huse, for District Attorney, received the entire vote. The regular democratic candidates for County Surveyor and Treasurer, received from 70 to 80 votes each. E. B. Williams, independent candidate for County Clerk, polled 33 votes.

In the precinct of Carpenteria 56 votes were polled, almost all of which were for the regular democratic ticket.

The precinct of Santa Ynez has not been heard from up to the time of our going to press.

Below we give the complete returns of this precinct.

For Governor—John Bigler, 147; J. Neely Johnson, 36; scattering, 1.
For Lieut. Governor—Samuel Purdy, 173; R. M. Anderson, 3; scattering, 1.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—Myron Norton, (full term) 165; Hugh C. Murray, 11; scattering, 1.
Justices Supreme Court (unexpired term)—Chas. H. Bryan, 154; D. S. Terry, 3.
State Controller—T. C. Flournoy, 170; G. W. Whitman, 3; scattering, 1.
State Treasurer—B. F. Keene, 170; Henry Bates, 3; scattering, 2.
Surveyor General—S. H. Marlette, 170; John Brewster, 3; scattering, 2.
Attorney General—B. C. Whiting, 170; W. T. Wallace, 2; scattering, 3.
State Printer—Geo. H. Crosette, 151; James Allen, 2; E. Gould Buffum, 21; scattering, 2.
State Prison Directors—C. F. Powell, 151; Samuel C. Astin, 151; Wm. H. Bell, 149; E. Wilson, 2; F. S. McKenzie, 2; Alex. Bell, 25.
Senator, 2d District—Pablo de la Guerra, 147; Pedro Dominguez, 15; scattering, 3.
Members of Assembly—Jose Maria Covarrubias, 127; C. R. V. Lee, 44; scattering, 1.
District Attorney—Chas. E. Huse, 123; scattering, 1.
Sheriff—Russel Heath, 185.
County Clerk—George D. Fisher, 114; E. B. Williams, 56; Thos. W. Harper, 13.
County Surveyor—Pedro C. Carrillo, 130; Col. Norris, 27; scattering, 3.
Coroner—S. B. Brinkerhoff, 173; scattering, 1.
Assessor—N. A. Den, 154; scattering, 4.
County Treasurer—R. Carrillo, 128; H. B. Blake, 47.
County Superintendent Public Schools—Joaquin Carrillo, 126; A. F. Hinchman, 44.
Public Administrator—H. B. Blake, 19; scattering, 5.
Supervisor, 2d District—Antonio Maria de la Guerra, 125; Henry Carnes, 49.
Justices of the Peace, 2d Township—Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, 122; David Streeter, 117; R. G. Glenn, 58; scattering, 3.
Constables, 2d Township—Vicente Garcia, 124; Dolores Garcia, 119; Chas. Hagan, 24; J. Haskell, 23; scattering, 14.
Trustees Common Schools—Daniel Hill, 100; G. D. Fisher, 109; Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, 114; W. D. Hobson, 24; V. W. Hearn, 23; David Streeter, 15; scattering, 5.
Prohibitory Liquor Law—Yes, 12; no, 127.

The City Council have passed an Ordinance relative to dogs, which we hope will place a quietus upon many of the hungry, yelping curs that infest our city, and make night hideous with their incessant howling. As there are many dogs in this city that have no master, and hundreds that are not worth the tax imposed upon them, we may expect a general slaughter among the canine species.

We would call the attention of merchants and business men to the card of R. E. Raymond & Co., General Shipping and Commission Merchants, San Francisco. These gentlemen are favorably known upon the southern coast, and persons having business transactions in San Francisco cannot do better than entrust it with this firm.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Wednesday last at 4 o'clock A. M. We learn that fissures were made in several adobe walls, and in some houses light articles were thrown down.

ARRIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC.

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Republic, Capt. Baby, which arrived on Monday last, we are in receipt of two weeks later news from the Atlantic States and Europe.

Domestic News.

The President has appointed the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of Hon. A. H. Reeder, removed. Mr. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers.

The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans at the Charity Hospital during the week ending August 4th were 101. The fever had also broken out at Baton Rouge.

Boston, Aug. 5th. The express train on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad met with an accident near Canaan, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The axles of the tender and baggage car broke, and the latter was completely demolished. B. P. Cheney, Esq., of Boston, was in the baggage car, and was seriously if not fatally injured. A brakeman named Rollins had his leg broken. A young man from Concord was severely bruised, and others were slightly injured.

At the North Carolina election Branch's, dem., majority in the Fourth Congressional district, was 2,700. Ruffin, dem., in the Second, and Craige, dem., in the Seventh district, are elected by large majorities. Kerr, whig and anti-know-nothing candidate in the Fifth district, is defeated.

It is believed the delegation will stand six democrats and two Americans.

Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, having accepted the appointment tendered him, as Commissioner of the Land Office, entered upon his duties on the 9th ult.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5. The steamer General McDonald, while on an excursion to Cape May last night, came in collision with the schooner A. G. Pease, about 9 o'clock, off Lazaretto. The schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side, raking her wheelhouse, &c., completely aft. Some eight or ten persons who were in the barber's shop at the time were swept overboard and drowned. The schooner sustained little injury, but the steamer was damaged to the extent of about two hundred dollars. The McDonald had 150 passengers on board, and designed taking a large number on board at New Castle. The schooner showed a light, but the night was so very dark and stormy, that it deceived the pilot as to his distance from the schooner.

Advices received from Santa Fe state that Col. Fontleroy returned on the 28th July from the pursuit of the Utah Indians. His force overtook a party of them on the head waters of the Kansas, killed 40, took 5 prisoners, 30 horses and a lot of camp equipment, etc. Major Brooks was killed in the engagement.

Col. Kinney and his Party. The British mail steamer Clyde, says the Panama Star, arrived at Aspiwall from Greytown on the 6th August, bringing dates to the 3d. By this vessel one of Colonel Kinney's party, Mr. West, came down passenger. We learn that the Colonel and his party are in fine spirits, and had been joined by considerable reinforcements. They are reported as quiet, well disposed persons, paying in cash for every thing they receive, and in every respect conducting themselves in a most orderly manner, by which course they have thus far gained the good will of the inhabitants of Greytown. It is said Col. Kinney purposes moving into the interior soon, to confer with the government authorities of Nicaragua, and probably to offer them his services in case a war should break out between that country and Costa Rica, which is at present anticipated. We are told that the Colonel anticipates visiting the Isthmus by the next steamer from Greytown, if possible, with what object we do not know.

Foreign Items.

GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107; the numbers being— for the motion 182, against 289.

It is stated that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary, and that Sir Benjamin Hall will be Commissioner of Works, without a cabinet seat, and Sir John Shelley President of the Board of Health.

FRANCE. The sum set apart for the Fete Napoleon on the 18th of August is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war.

Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18.

SPAIN. Don Escalante is appointed Minister to Washington in room of M. Cueto.

A telegraphic message from Madrid says the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Charge having demanded his passport on the 16th, on account of the passage of the Church Property bill.

The Black Warrior dispute with the United States is definitely settled by the indemnity of a million reals.

The War.

The following are the latest despatches. Under date of July 18th, 11 o'clock, P. M., General Pelissier telegraphed:

The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were

repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain.

July 18, General Simpson telegraphs: A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side.

The Paris Patrie of July 19th says: According to the news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night about ten o'clock, against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed. Letters say the Russian ships begin to suffer from the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that the rations of the shipping are reduced one-half.

The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinforcements. Gortschakoff has written to St. Petersburg acknowledging their arrival.

A despatch from General Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan for England. Pelissier placed a garland of immortelles on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men six miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and under a flag of truce his sword was returned.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE REPULSE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE. The following is from the Invalide Russe:

Prince Gortschakoff's diary from June 4 to the 17th (16th—29th) contains additional details of the brilliant manner in which the assault on Sebastopol was repulsed, and respecting the ulterior works of the besiegers, and the measures taken to oppose them.

Owing to the large number of troops thrown forward by the enemy, the impetuosity of the attack, and the obstinacy of the struggle, the battle of the 6th (18th) of June may be, by the garrison of Sebastopol, regarded as one of the most heroic acts of our military annals. At daybreak, under cover of a crushing cannonade, the enemy attempted the assault in the firm hope, it appears, that the cannonade of the preceding evening had made a breach in our works and rendered them accessible. Their dense line embraced an extent of four versts, and behind other columns advanced, supported by strong reserves. It was in this order that the assailants threw themselves upon the fortifications, and commenced a most sanguinary struggle.

The obstinacy and duration of the assault, during which the enemies' masses had to advance under a murderous fire of grape, cannot fail to have caused great havoc in their ranks. If we are to credit deserters, the French have 10,000 men put hors de combat in killed and wounded. Among the killed they mention Generals Mayran, Brunst and Voran. According to their reports the English lost 3,500 men, among whom Generals Campbell and York have died of their wounds, and a great number of officers of all grades.

Moreover, among the 600 prisoners we have taken, of whom 300 are wounded, there were one superior and eleven non-commissioned French officers, and one English officer of superior rank.

On our side, among the officers named in the report of the 7th (19th) of June, we have to regret the death of the brave Capt. Ostrovsky, commander of the fifth company of the Sevak infantry regiment, who, at the head of his company, charged the enemy who had entered the Gervais Battery, and the following officers have been wounded, viz: Capt. Kisilinsky, of the navy, Aid de Camp of the Emperor; Major Boudanovsky, of the Minsu regiment; Lieut. Col. Nitkins, of the Ocean Chasseurs; and Lieut. Col. Prince Bagration, of the Yelests regiment.

Since the 7th (19th) of June, the fire of the besiegers had been gradually diminishing, and so have our losses. On the 7th (19th) of June we counted 62 killed and 202 wounded. Since then, up to the 11th (23d), there were only 7 men killed and 27 wounded. Among the latter we have unhappily to regret Major General Todleben, who received a bullet through the calf of his leg on the 8th (20th), which, however, does not prevent him from directing the works of defence as usual.

During this period we have been chiefly occupied in clearing out our ditches and increasing the height of and strengthening our defences.

Despite the great heat which has quite hardened the ground during the last month, and which renders work very difficult, thanks to the unexampled zeal of the garrison of Sebastopol, we have succeeded in repairing all our works, and preparing new means to defend them stoutly.

We have seen, says the Los Angeles Star, a written agreement of the fruit shippers of Los Angeles, censuring the course of the proprietor of the Goliah and Sea Bird in not running a weekly steamer, and stating that in future unless such arrangements be made, they agree to ship per mail steamer Republic, according to her days of departure from San Pedro. A weekly shipment of fruit from this place is necessary to prevent a heavy loss to fruit shippers—and it is clearly to the interest of Capt. Wright to run alternate weeks with the Republic, even if he sends a steamer in opposition to the Pacific Co.'s Mail steamer.

Desperate State of Affairs in Utah.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Fort Leavenworth under date of 29th June, draws the following glowing picture of the State of affairs among the Saints:

"The news from Salt Lake is interesting. The news of Judge Kinney's appointment to the Governorship of Utah had not been received among the Saints when this party left, yet a few friends were satisfied, from a letter written by President Pierce to Colonel Steptoe, that in the event of the Colonel declining the appointment, Judge Kinney would be appointed. He will doubtless accept the appointment. Everything gives evidence there of a greater scarcity of provisions than ever before, and emigration somewhat larger. A sad state of affairs exists there. Great numbers are exceedingly anxious to return, yet have not nor cannot get the wherewith to leave—to such an extent, that men, women and children, by thousands, would sacrifice any thing almost to leave the valley. The Mormon army, now numbering about three thousand soldiers, drill often, and Utah is in an excellent condition to stand a long and hard fight, if need be. The American flag is not recognized as their flag—it is independent in device and style. One of the party who has been merchandising in Salt Lake for some time, informs us that the people of the States cannot imagine half of the evil, misery, etc., which exists among the Mormons."

Through the Pacific Express Company we are in receipt of files of the Deseret News to the 25th July, from which we obtain the following:

By a letter from Elder William Brigham to Elder Joseph C. Smith, dated July 10, we learn that the health of Los Vegas was generally good, and the weather very warm. He says, "our crops look remarkably well; we think that we can see the corn grow, at any rate it does grow one and a half inches in twenty-four hours."

Emigration from the States to California has been occasionally passing through the city during the last few days, though only a dozen or two as yet, and the probability is that the passing emigration will be very light this season. A large number are still going through on their way from California to the States.

Br. Lewis Robinson reports that the crops at Fort Supply looked finely when he left there on the 18th ult, and as yet the grasshoppers had done no damage in the fields.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our thanks are due Mr. Jos. A. Fort, Pacific Express Co.'s Messenger, for a bountiful supply of San Francisco, Interior, Salt Lake and Los Angeles papers, per Goliah.

We are indebted to Mr. Gardner, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for full files of the San Francisco Herald, Interior and Atlantic papers, by the Republic.

Common Council Proceedings.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Present, Messrs. P. C. Carrillo, president pro tem., Carnes and Palma y Mesa. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A report was received from the committee appointed to rent a room for the use of the city, stating that they had rented the room in the house of Don J. Carrillo.

On motion, the clerk was ordered to notify the Treasurer to set aside the sum of \$30 for a contingent fund for the use of the City.

On motion, the clerk was ordered to carry all the archives of the city to the room now rented by the Council.

A bill of the Clerk was allowed in the sum of \$35.

On motion, a committee of two was appointed to confer with the proprietors of the Gazette with regard to printing certain Ordinances. Messrs. Carnes and Palma y Mesa were appointed.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

Present, Messrs. De la Guerra, president, Palma y Mesa and P. C. Carrillo.

Minutes of last session read and approved. A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, under date of 24th inst., stating that he was about to absent himself from the city for thirty days. Laid on the table.

A message was received from the Mayor stating certain abuses existing, in his opinion, in the City Government. On motion, the message was laid on the table.

Petitions were received from Jose A. Carrillo, Ignacio Lugo, Guadalupe Cordero, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A petition was received from P. Massini, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

An Ordinance to provide for the publication of the Ordinances was taken from the table, and being put on its final passage passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Palma y Mesa a committee of two was appointed to answer the message of the Mayor of the date of the 31st inst. Messrs. Palma y Mesa and P. C. Carrillo were appointed.

A bill was received from John Haskell for removing City Archives. Referred to Committee on Accounts.

Ordinances Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 were declared to have become laws, having been in the hands of the Mayor over ten days, and he not having signed the same.

The Council then adjourned.

SANTA ANNA COMING. Our last accounts from Mexico, says the New York Herald, tell us that Santa Anna is at length becoming disgusted with the cares of state; and there being no peace in Mexico, he is preparing for another exile. This time, it seems, he intends to come to the United States, and we should not be surprised were he to locate himself among the unpatented nobility of the Fifth Avenue. The latest rumor from Washington says that Don Vidal y Ribas, Santa Anna's father-in-law, although more than twenty years younger than his Serene Highness, has been appointed Minister to the United States; and that very shortly, with his wife and her daughter, "the beautiful Dolores," wife of Santa Anna, may be accordingly soon expected here or at Washington. It further appears that all this is but preliminary to the departure of Santa Anna himself from his capital, upon a compromise with the revolutionists, to whom he will leave the government. Reason why: His serene highness has exhausted his means of resistance. Ten millions go but a short way with him, though we presume he will take care not to leave Mexico empty handed. Make room for His Serene Highness.

EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.—The truth of a homely but ancient adage was forcibly illustrated recently in this city, says the San Francisco Herald, in the case of an unsophisticated individual from the country, who to save twelve and a half cents went to a Chinese barber to be shaved. While undergoing the tonsorial operation, the attention of the stranger was attracted by an infant specimen of the Celestial family that was peeping from behind a screen to obtain a view of the new customer. The stranger was one of that class of people who are intuitively fond of babies; and to effect a more intimate acquaintance, he bribed the baby by a loan of a fifty dollar slug to come out from its hiding place. A few minutes subsequently, the stranger bethought him that there might be a crevice somewhere in the floor, and acting upon this suggestive thought, he was about to reclaim his slug—but it had disappeared. The barber was arrested on the charge of grand larceny, but he was dismissed, the proof being insufficient for his detention. The Chinaman now sues the stranger for malicious prosecution, and claims two hundred dollars indemnity, which he will probably obtain.

On the 5th inst., at the Mission of San Buenaventura, the lady of John Morris, Esq., Civil Engineer, of a son.

Shipping Intelligence.

SANTA BARBARA, SEPT. 6, 1855.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 31. Stmr Goliah, Haley, from Monterey. Sloop Pilot, Dover, from San Pedro. Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, from San Pedro. Sept. 3. Stmr Republic, Baby, from Monterey. 5. Schr Geo. Pierce, Badger, from San Francisco. Stmr Goliah, Haley, from San Pedro.

SAILED.

Aug. 31. Stmr Goliah, Haley, San Pedro. Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Francisco. Sept. 3. Stmr Republic, Baby, San Pedro. 5. Stmr Goliah, Haley, Monterey.

New Advertisements.

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

R. E. RAYMOND & CO.,
GENERAL SHIPPING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front.
SAN FRANCISCO. sep 6tf

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

Notice to Merchants.
THE BRIG PRINCE DE JOINVILLE
will be despatched from San Francisco on or about the 25th of this month, for San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro. For freight apply to G. B. POST & CO., or to the master on board at San Francisco. Los Angeles Star please copy. so 6tf

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Santa Barbara County: s
IN PROBATE COURT, August 27th, 1855. In the matter of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM PLACE, deceased.
Ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of September next, being the first day of the next regular term, be set for proving the said will.
By order of the Court.
se 35 Attest: GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

An Ordinance Regarding Dogs.

THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF the city of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every person keeping dogs within the inhabited part of this city, according to City Map No. 2, for his service or pleasure, shall be obliged to pay into the City Treasury two dollars per annum for each one so kept.
SEC. 2. Every person keeping dogs and complying with the conditions of Section 1st of this Ordinance, shall be obliged to put a "collar" on the neck of each one in order to distinguish them from others.
SEC. 3. By these presents the City Marshal is authorized to order all dogs found within the limits mentioned in Section 1st, and without the collar as provided for in Section 2d, to be killed, and he shall receive twelve and a half cents for each one killed, to be paid him by the City Treasurer.
SEC. 4. Wherever in this ordinance the word dogs occurs, it is to be understood to signify and include males and females of every description, size, or condition.
SEC. 5. The Marshal shall neither use poison nor fire arms to comply with this ordinance.
SEC. 6. The Marshal shall order that all dogs killed be carried out of the city.
SEC. 7. The Marshal shall present to the Council an account of the dogs killed weekly, which account shall be sworn to, and the Council shall then draw a draft on the City Treasury for the payment thereof.
SEC. 8. Any person not complying with section 1st of this ordinance shall be liable, after conviction before the Mayor or Judge of not more than five dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor.
SEC. 9. This ordinance shall have effect from and after the 25th of the present month forwards.
Passed, Santa Barbara, August 16th, 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
President pro tempore.

LA GACETA.

FOR KEEP Y HUEBARD.

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

AGENTES:

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

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 6 DE SETIEMBRE, 1855.

Sud America.

PERU. En carta de la ultima fecha que se tiene del Peru, sabemos que ha sido promovido al Arzobispado de Lima el Sr. Arcediano, de la Catedral de aquella ciudad y Obispo auxiliar, Dr. D. Manuel Pasquel. Hemos leído una carta dirigida a una persona de esta capital en la que se hace relacion del entusiasmo del pueblo y clero por esta eleccion. El Ilmo. Sr. segun se nos ha informado, era el hombre llamado a ocupar mas dignamente ese alto puesto. Hombre de ilustracion, pero modesto; de una gran fortuna, pero caritativo; virtuoso, pero sin afectacion ni esterilidad, hara, sin duda la felicidad de la inmensa grei que se ha confiado a su cuidado. Felicitamos muy cordialmente a los peruanos por la eleccion de una prelado modelo que hara la gloria de esa antigua iglesia.—*Mercurio.*

VENEZUELA. Segun informes que hemos recibido de Venezuela, el espiritu publico se desarrolla fuertemente en aquella Republica hermana. La nacion simpatiza con el plan del restablecimiento de Colombia, bajo la Confederacion. Aquello de guerra a la Nueva-Granada, es el ultimo recurso a que en desesperacion ha ocurrido la familia Monagas, que vé asi arriugado su sistema gubernativo dinastico.

Por una fuerza naval de Holanda han sido arrojados los venezolanos de las islas de Aves, manifestando que son posesiones holandesas. Pormane a que Venezuela arroje de alli, por la riqueza del huano, a los yankees, y ahora a la vez lo hace con Venezuela la Holanda.

GUATEMALA. Se sabe que los montañeses se hacen cada dia mas hostiles al mando perpetuo de Carrera, esperando que esa revolucion de principios se estienda a toda la Republica de Guatemala.

Carrera, de otra parte, ha perdido las fuerzas que enviara a obrar sobre Honduras y Nicaragua, contra el partido democratico. Las tropas de Carrera han incendiado en la Motafia 400 casas y desolado las sementeras.

NUOVA GRANADA. Las fechtas de Bogota alcanzan hasta el 10 que fenece.

El Congreso ha sido convocado extraordinariamente por el Poder Ejecutivo con el fin de dar evacion a los intereses del bien general que sean sometidos por el Gobierno a la deliberacion de las Camaras Legislativas.

NUEVO TELEGRAFO. Han llegado ayer los alambres para el telegrafo que debe establecerse entre Santiago y Talca; los que segun la superioridad de, consistencia que tienen sobre los del telegrafo enfermizo, prometen una larga duracion.

TELEGRAFO DE SANTIAGO A VALPARAISO. Nos complacemos en anunciar a nuestros lectores que presto estara restablecida y perfectamente reparada y en estado de funcionar espeditamente la mencionada linea telegrafica. Como lo sabran ya, el empresario entusiasta de tantas obras de utilidad publica, el Sr. D. Miguel Davila, ha rematado en Valparaiso dicha linea; presupuestando desde luego la cantidad de diez y seis mil pesos para su completa reparacion y arreglo de las oficinas. Quien conoce el entusiasmo laudable con que el Sr. Davila toma a pecho, y como por honor, toda obra importante, descansara en la seguridad de que el telegrafo estara luego restaurado, como lo exigen los numerosos intereses de estos dos centros de la riqueza nacional.

FABRICA DE VIDRIO. Sabemos que el Supremo Gobierno ha mandado pedir instrucciones a nuestro Ministro Plenipotenciario en Francia, sobre todo lo que es anexo a la introduccion en el pais de una fabrica de vidrio, como de los utiles, obreros, condiciones, etc., que se necesitarian para este objeto.

El gran consumo de licores que se acrecienta cada dia mas, hace ya necesaria una industria de esta especie; esto, sin tomar en cuenta otras circunstancias que la harian muy conveniente y util.—*El Mensajero.*

EL FERROCARRIL DEL VALLE DE SACRAMENTO. El martes último se oyó el sonido del primer ferrocarril en California, cuando conduxó una tonelada de fierro a la estremidad de la primera porcion de los trabajos de esta linea. El Union de Sacramento habla de los progresos de esta empresa en los siguientes terminos:

Actualmente se coloca el fierro en la estension de dos manzanas (blocks) al dia, pero contando con su nivelacion, se progresa a razon de dos millas por semana. Como quince mil toneladas de fierro se han recibido, las suficientes para cubrir una distancia de 15 millas. El número total de amaras que se calculan necesarias para este camino, es como de cincuenta mil, de las cuales entre treinta y cinco a cuarenta mil hai depositadas en el termino del ferrocarril, y el resto esta llegando diariamente. Veinticinco plataformas y diez carros se han puesto listos para correr, y comenzados a fabricar los carros de pasajeros, de los cuales habran seis, capaz cada uno de conducir sesenta personas. El locomotor está en estado de correr y estaba colocado en el camino durante nuestra visita. Se ha colocado tambien una plataforma y dos carros de trabajadores para ponerlos inmediatamente en uso y conducir materiales en ellos.

DE DALLES. El Union de Yreka del 18 del presente, dice que el Sr. George Weeks, antes portador de la mala al Lago Salado, llegó a Dalles el 12 del pasado con 15 dias de viaje desde Soda Springs. Dice que encontró cien carros de emigrados que vienen en camino para California, y siete para el Oregon. Todas estas compañías no habian experimentado ningun contratiempo. El Mayor Hallar tomo a cuatro indios prisioneros de los que asesinaron a los emigrantes en el ultimo asalto, y tenia esperanzas de prender al resto de los asesinos. "Jack el de tres dedos," que habia sido confinado a la prision de Dalles por ladron, logro escaparse el 20 del mes pasado. El gobernador Stevens ha celebrado tratados con los indios de Flat Head, Cootenah, y Kalispes.

ADRESTO DE UN PREDICADOR NEGRO. Mr. Freeman, predicador, ha sido examinado por el Mayor en virtud de haber sido acusado de obtener dinero fraudulentamente. La acusacion es que ha pretendido falsamente ser un ministro del Evangelio, y que a consecuencia de esta falsa, ha obtenido dinero de varias iglesias. Hanney, ellder de la iglesia Anabaptista de la calle Bush, comparecio como testigo por parte del acusador, y de su declaracion resulta que, habiendo ido a la casa de Freeman, fue violentamente obligado a darle una nota de diez o obtenida de la congregacion a la cual pertenecia. Gordon, un otro ellder de la misma iglesia, comparecio a declarar en favor de Freeman. No sabemos el resultado de este juicio; pero parece que Freeman ha obrado de buena fé.

ABOGADO. Un pasajero del vapor Surprisa cayo al agua al doblar una de las curvaturas del rio de Sacramento yendo para aquella ciudad. Inmediatamente se hizo parar dicho buque y se boto al agua una chalupa con objeto de salvarlo, pero todo fue inutil, pues no se logro encontrarlo. Se supone que habiendolo agarrado las ruedas, fue despedazado y muerto en el acto. La victima era un verduero, y estaba desgraciadamente en un estado de suma embriaguez, circunstancias que hicieron imposible su salvacion. Era casado y deja dos huérfanos que residen en Sacramento.—*Sacramento Union.*

PESCA DE BALLENAS. El Sentinel de Monterey hace mencion de la aparicion de numerosas ballenas en la bahia de aquel puerto ó inmediaciones. En una de las ultimas publicaciones de este periodico, se dice, que en adiccion a los balleneros portugueses ocupados en la pesca, se ha organizado otra tripulacion de este jenero, y ambas compañías han obtenido buenos resultados, habiendo muerto varias ballenas en los ultimos dias.—*La Cronica.*

Comision de los Estados Unidos, Para la Aprobacion de los Titulos de Terrenos.

Sesion del 28 de agosto de 1855.

CONFIRMADOS.
Por opinion del comisionado Felch.
Num. 680. El titulo de Maria Castro de Azuar por los Carneros, l legua en el condado de Monterey, concedida por Alvarado en 1842.

Num. 651. El titulo de James Williams por el Rancho de Farwell, 5 leguas cuadradas, concedidas por Micheltorena en 1844.

DESAPROBADOS.

Num. 556. El titulo de Jose Castro por San Jose y Sur Chiquito, 2 leguas cuadradas, en el condado de Monterey, concedidas por Nicolas Gutierrez en 1836.

Caso N° 813. El titulo de Juan M. Lugo por los Ulpines ha sido postergado para nuevo escamen.

EL CUCO O LAS ESPEDICIONES FILIBUSTERAS. Parece que nuestros hermanos del Norte se divierten jugando al Cuco con nuestras mal constituidas nacionalidades. Ya no son Centro-America, ni Cuba, ni Mejico los puntos amenazados, ahora se trata, ¿de quien? del Peru. Oid la estapenda noticia que no transmite un corresponsal del Pecarune, de Nueva-Orleans, que le trasmite de Nueva-York, con fecha de 14 de mayo. Oid, y temblad o burlaos, que todo producira el mismo efecto.

El departamento de estado en Washington ha recibido informes de que se organiza en Nueva York una expedicion, bajo los auspicios del jeneral Echeuque, para dirigirse al Peru con un fin revolucionario. El gobierno, en consecuencia, ha espedito una circular previniendo a los ciudadanos americanos que no tomen los bonos que espida el partido filibustero cuya validez no se reconocera en los tribunales de la Republica.

No hay cuidado: antes de llegar a nosotros tienen que haberselas con Bolivia. ¿No ha de tomarse tambien al jeneral Santa Cruz para organizar otra expedicion contra la vecina Republica? Respiremos: tendremos tiempo todavia para concluir nuestros ferrocarriles y organizar el credito territorial.

MEJICO. Santa Ana estaba enfermo de peligro. Don Luis Parres habia renunciado la cartera de Hacienda. El jeneral Uruga, ministro plenipotenciario de Santa Aña en Berlin ha sido depuesto y se le ha prohibido volver a Mejico.

El gobierno se ha negado a reconocer al Ministro de España don Antonio Zeyas, porque el Ministro de Estado de Santa Aña es opuesto al señor Zeyas.

Continuan los robos, saqueos y saqueos, sin que las tropas del gobierno puedan tenerlos: se cometen de dia claro. Mejico esta asolado por el vandalismo.—*El Mensajero.*

SANTOS CONSEJOS. Si esa preciosa mitad del genero humano que vino al mundo para alivio y consuelo de los pobrecitos hombres que andan siempre de Herodes a Pilatos en busca de una hermosa compañera que le ayude a llevar en este pícaro mundo el peso del pecado venial; si las niñas bonitas, repetimos, comprendiesen que las iglesias no se han hecho con el objeto de que sirvan de telegrafo a sus conquistas amorosas, ¿cuanto mas queridas serian de su funesto perseguidor, el hombre?

La mujer en la iglesia, con el rosario en la mano, los ojos en el altar, el rostro cubierto con el trasparente velo, y el alma elevada en alas de la oracion a su celestial origen, es el tipo de la belleza sublime, es el ángel caido bajo su forma mas pura y encantadora.

Es verdad que así no se cuechichea, ni se mira de reojo al amante que tose al lado; ni se critica a la vecina, ni a la conocida, ni a la amiga, porque llevan el pelo a la Fucos, el velo de tal ilusion ó el vestido sin volantes. Es verdad tambien que no haciendo todo esto, no se adquiere el renombre de lista ni de impresionable; pero en cambio la modestia, el pudor y ese justo temor de Dios y del hombre labran a la mujer su mejor y mas esplendente aureola de amor y de hermosura. Y al salir a la calle, al despedirse del cielo para salir a la tierra, los ojos de la desvergonzada en la iglesia se apagan a los rayos del cielo, mientras los de la devota se abren a una nueva vida con todos los encantos de la virtud y la inocencia. En este momento todos los hombres que tienen su alma en su almario, no dan un ardite por las miradas de la desecorada coqueta, mientras que se dejan arrastrar por esos ojos que por no decir nada... lo dicen todo. Rezad y no murmureis, queridas lectoras.—*Clamor Publico.*

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

CAPITULO XX.

Cada tribu, compuesta de varias familias consanguineas, habita de ordinario junto a alguna fuente, pero sin mas techo que el cielo ni mas cama que el suelo desnudo. Cuando calienta mucho el sol se guarecen debajo de los árboles, y en las noches frias se retiran a las cuevas de los montes. Algunos para dormir fabrican emparrados en forma de cabafias, y otros hacen hoyos ó sepulturas de unos dos pies de profundidad; pero las habitaciones mas comunes son ciertos cercados circulares de piedra suelta con cinco pies de diametro y menos de los de altura. Dentro de cada una de ellas duerme a cielo descubierto una familia, y están tan acostumbrados a ello, que a los misioneros les ha costado mucho trabajo hacerlos dormir en las casitas ó cabafias fabricadas con este fin, pues padecen ansias al querer dormir debajo de techo, y les parece que se han de sofocar; pero despues se acostumbra y lo hacen de buena gana. En su habitaciones están siempre junto al fuego, menos en el grande calor del estío, y cada,

vez que despiertan tienen cuidado de atizarle. Sus vestidos corresponden a sus habitaciones. El de los hombres no es mas que su propia piel, y lejos de avergonzarse de su desnudez, se admiran de que les fuese vituperada por los españoles, en cuyo punto no puede ponderarse cuanto tuvieron que sufrir los misioneros. Los primeros californios que por ellos fueron vestidos, parecieron tan ridículos a sus paisanos y fueron tan burlados, que se vieron precisados a dejar sus vestidos. Un misionero vistió dos muchachos domesticos suyos, cortando y cosiendo el mismo los vestidos; mas luego que se presentaron con ellos fueron tratados con tanta burla y excitaron tanto la risa de los otros, que no pudiendo sufrir y no queriendo por otra parte disgustar a su bienhechor, andaban de parte desnudos por los bosques en compañía de sus parientes, y a la noche se presentaban vestidos al misionero. Mas con la frecuencia de sus exhortaciones, con sus beneficios y con no pocos gastos, consiguieron por fin los misioneros cubrir la indecente desnudez de todos sus neófitos.

Las mujeres de la California se portan en este punto de muy distinto modo que los hombres, pues en toda la península se ha visto una que dejase de cubrir su honestidad de algun modo. Las mas bien cubiertas de todas son las pericicas, las cuales llevan dos diferentes generos de vestido. El primero es un capotillo que les cubre desde los hombros hasta la cintura, y el otro una especie de enaguas compuestas de dos piezas cuadradas, de las cuales una se extiende desde la cintura hasta media pierna, y cubre la parte posterior, y la otra anterior, extendiendose desde la cintura hasta las rodillas. Estos vestidos no son de lienzo, sino compuestos de cuerdecillas sueltas y pendientes en gran número, parte de un cordón que se atan al cuello, y parte de otros dos atados en la cintura. Sacan estas cuerdecillas machacando, como se hace con los tallas del cáñamo, las hojas de cierta palma que se cria en aquellos paises, las cuales dan un hilo mas blanco que el del cáñamo.

Las guaicuras no usan capotillo; todo su vestido consiste en unas enaguas que se extienden desde la cintura hasta las rodillas ó poco mas abajo, y que por la parte de atras se componen de cuerdecillas semejantes a las de las pericicas, y por delante de muchas hileras de nudos de carizos delgados que agujan con este fin. Acaso usan de los nudos y no de los mismos carizos, porque aquellos son mas difíciles de romperse. Las cochimies, que habitan entre los 26° y los 30°, tienen el mismo delantal de nudos de cáñamo que las guaicuras, y se cubren la parte posterior con una piel de ciervo ó de cualquier otro animal. Las que viven desde los 30° hacia el N., llevan ademas un capotillo de pieles de nutria, de liebre, de conejo ó de otro animal. Todas aquellas mujeres tenían tanto cuidado de su honestidad y de la de sus hijas, que luego que una de estas hacia la cubrian con aquellas enaguillas, que preparaban desde el tiempo de su preñez, y se escandalizaban mucho cuando veian omitida esta diligencia en las hijas de los soldados españoles.

Cuando los Californios no viajen andan absolutamente descalzos; pero para caminar usan el mismo calzado que los indios de Mejico y de otros paises de America, el cual consiste en unas suelas de cuero ligadas con correas de modo que solo queda cubierta la planta del pie. Antes hacian estas suelas de cuero de ciervo, mas ahora las hacen ordinariamente del de bucy, por ser mas fuerte y mas grueso.

Aunque todos los hombres eran en la California uniformes en su desnudez, se distinguian los de cada nacion en sus diversos adornos. Los pericicas usaban el cabelle largo, adornado con perlas y entrelazado con plumas blancas, de tal suerte que desde lejos parecia una peluca. Los guaicuras, al menos los del Conchó, llamados despues "auetanos", ceñian su cintura con un bello cintio y su cabeza con una red curiosa a manera de venda, y algunos añaden a esto un collar de figuritas de nácar y de ciertas bayas ensartadas, y manillas y brazaletes de la misma materia. Los pericicas usaron tambien por algun tiempo vendas formadas de ciertos caracillos blancos y redondos que a primera vista parecian perlas. Las mujeres de esta nacion usaban el cabelle largo, suelto y extendido sobre la espalda, y llevaban pendientes del cuello a la cintura muchos hilos de perlas, caracillos, figuritas de nácar, bayas y cauitos dispuestos vistosamente. Los cochimies no usaban el cabelle largo, sino solo algunas gudejas cortas, ni tampoco se adornaban con perlas, sino con una especie de corona compuesta de muchos pedacillos de nácar pequeños, iguales y ensartados en una cuerda.

El menaje de los californios era tan miserable que todo el de una familia podia ser fácilmente cargado por un muchacho. Consistia en una batea, una escudilla, un palito para encender lumbre, segun el uso de los restantes americanos y de los antiguos pastores de Europa, un hueso agudo que servia de alicata, y dos redes, una en que las mujeres llevaban a cuestras a sus hijos, como despues diremos, y la otra en que los hombres recogian en los bosques el mezcali, las pitahayas y otras frutas.

La batea es redonda, algo profunda y varia en su tamaño, aunque por lo comun tiene pie y medio de diametro. Está hecha con las varas de cierta planta flexible como el mimbre, aplanadas, cortadas a lo largo, unidas en forma espiral comenzando por el centro y atadas fuertemente entre sí con tiras de la misma materia, con lo cual quedan tan estrechamente unidas que contienen agua sin dejar salir una gota. Los pericicas

hacen sus bateas ovaladas y compuestas de duelas semejantes a las de los barriles, formadas de la corteza de cierta palma pequeña, de cuatro a cinco dedos de ancho y de unas diez y ocho pulgadas de largo, y atadas entre sí con varitas flexibles como las de los cochimies. Estas bateas les sirven principalmente a las mujeres para limpiar, y tambien para tostar en ellas las semillas de que se alimentan, para lo cual echan brasas entre las semillas y lo mueven todo junto agitando incesantemente la batea. Los indios que habitan en las margenes del rio Colorado hacen estas bandejas como las de los cochimies, pero mucho mas grandes, y se sirven de ellos para trasportar sus cosas de una a otra parte del rio, nadando y empujando con la mano las bandejas, las cuales en aquel país tienen el nombre de corita.

La escudilla de los californios, llamada por los cochimies *addá*, es de la misma materia que las bateas y tan firme y densa como ellas, aunque mas pequeña y semejante en su forma a la copa de un sombrero. Les sirve de plato para comer, de vaso para beber, y a las mujeres de sombrero, y por eso cuando vieron los sombreros de los españoles, les dieron el nombre de *addá*.

Avisos.

FORBUSH Y DENNIS,
NEGOCIANTES EN
MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS,
VIDRIERA, Etc.,
Calle de Estapo, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por J. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. *see tf*
ROSSELL FORBUSH. *see tf*
TOMAS DENNIS.

Una Ordenanza Tocante a Perros.
EL MAYOR Y EL CONSEJO COMUN DE LA ciudad de Santa Barbara, ordena lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Toda persona que desee tener perros dentro de la parte poblada de esta ciudad Mapa No. 2 para su servicio ó regalo, estará obligado a pagar dos pesos al año, para cada uno a la Tesoreria de la ciudad.

Sección 2a. Toda persona que mantenga perros, cumpliendo con la seccion primera de esta ordenanza, estará obligado a ponerles un "collar" en el cuello para distinguirlas de los demas.

Sección 3a. El Marshall for estas presentes, está autorizado para mandar matar todos los perros que se encuentren dentro de la parte mencionada en la seccion primera, y sin el collar que previene la seccion segunda, y recibirá doce y medio centavos, por cada uno de los que maten que seran pagados por la Tesoreria de la ciudad.

Sección 4a. Cuando en esta ordenanza se dice perros, deberá entenderse de hembras de cualesquiera clase, tamaño y condicion que sean.

Sección 5a. El Marshall no hará uso de veneno ni armas de fuego para cumplir con esta ordenanza.

Sección 6a. Mandará el Marshall sacarfuerza de la ciudad todos los perros que se maten.

Sección 7a. El Marshall de la ciudad sacará su cuenta del número de perros que mata en la semana, al consejo, cuya cuenta será juramentada, y entonces el consejo jirará una libranza a la Tesoreria de la ciudad para su pago.

Sección 8a. Toda persona no cumpliendo con la seccion 1a. de esta ordenanza, será espuesto, siendo convicto ante el Mayor a una multa que no pase de cinco pesos, a discrecion del Mayor.

Sección 9a. Esta Ordenanza tendrá efecto desde y despues del veinte y cinco del presente en adelante.

Pasado, Santa Barbara, Agosto 16 de 1855.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protoprep.

see 1

Guillermo Carey Jones,
MIEMBRO DEL FORO en este Estado, asistirá en la proxima sesion de la Corte de Distrito Federal que tendrá lugar en Los Angeles, el dia diez del entrante Septiembre, y ofrece al publico sus servicios para procurar la confirmacion de titulos de tierras en dicha Corte; tambien se ofrece en su capacidad de Abogado ante la Corte Suprema Federal, para oír en la causa de la confirmacion final de los titulos y recabar la pasante correspondiente. Los que gustan ocuparle pueden dirigirse a él hasta el 20 de Septiembre en la ciudad de Los Angeles, y despues en la de San Francisco. *see 20*

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO

LA MUUY VELERA BARCA

POWHATTAN,
Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro, Saldrá del muelle de Stewart, (al sur de la calle de Howard) regularmente, para los citados puertos.

Esta barca tiene buenas comodidades para pasajeros. El puerto de San Buenaventura es el mas inmediato al condado de Los Tolares a la reserva del gobierno en el Tejon, y el puerto militar del Cajon de los Utes. Hay un buen camino de carros, completamente a nivel, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y a cualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro ó cualquier otro puerto. Para flete ó pasaje, ocurranse a

SAN JERONIMO Y Ca.
171 calle de Sansome, de San Francisco, *see 1*
ó a su Capitan a bordo.

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido escotambre de carter leña, de matar roces y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en trasgadir sobre esta isla, será perseguido segun la ley.
A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara 23 de Agosto de 1855. *see 20*

A Venta.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece a vender un RANCHO, el que contiene tres sitios de ganado mayor, y situa do cerca la Mision de San Miguel en el condado de San Luis Obispo, con la mitad de las tenencias de la Mision. Los terrenos tienen suficiente de agua y muchas robles y son adaptados para ganado. El RANCHO está cruzado por el Rio Salinas. El titulo ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos. Ocurranse al Señor W. J. GRAVES, el escritor en San Luis Obispo. **JOHN WILSON.**
San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. *see 20*

Guillermo Hecht,
GENEROS FINOS PARA SENORAS Y VESTIMENTOS 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 a su almacén antes de comprar en otra parte. *see 24*

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 país, etc., etc., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurran a la Botica en la calle del Estado.

BENIGNO GUTIERREZ,
Boticario y Farmaceutico.

En Venta.

SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR.
Ocurranse a **LUTHER FERNALD.**

Caleas.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEAS Y CARRIETAS de la mas buena clase, los que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habrá un surtido de paños y llantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Caleas.

WM. S. THOMPSON.
Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny, *see 24*
San Francisco.

THE GAZETTE.

Drawers of the Long Bow.

It would be a matter of no small difficulty, we think, to form a perfectly philosophical view of the class of characters called, in popular language, drawers of the long bow. We have known several of these remarkable personages in our time, and yet never knew rightly what to make of them. Whether they lied on principle, by chance, or without a moral perception of their error, it would have been difficult to say. The curious thing is, that these habitual liars, in every other respect except their fabulous story-telling, are generally excellent members of society, dutiful sons, good husbands, spirited and useful citizens, obliging neighbors, prime fellows; but at the same time laughing stocks to the world, from an utter disregard to, or inability to speak, the truth.

The main provocative to the handling of this dangerous instrument is unquestionably an overwhelming love of the marvellous. This sentiment carries every thing before it—all considerations sink before that of telling a story abounding in wonderful adventure; hence every distinguished shooter with the long bow must be endowed with considerable powers of imagination to aid in the embellishment of stories which have the misfortune to be deficient in interest, as the true version runs, or to invent something worthy of narration where a basis of veracity is altogether wanting.

One of the most perfect handlers of the long bow whom we ever knew, or happened to be on intimate terms with, was a gentleman who, from his ability in story-telling, might have outshone Baron Munchausen himself, had he chosen to write and publish his manifold and wondrous adventures. Smithers was the name of this facetious being—Jack Smithers; but he was usually and better known by the professional appellation of Captain Smithers—a title he derived from having, for a few weeks, served as an ensign in a local militia corps. Fortunately for the development of the captain's latent talent, he had spent a short time in India, to which country he had gone in order to sell off and receive the produce of some property left him there by an uncle who died in the Company's service. The proceeds of the bequeathed property yielded him a decent little competency, on which he lived comfortably—that is to say, like Captain Chatterback, he could enjoy a clean shirt and a guinea twice a week—in his native village on the banks of the Clyde, till the day of his death. It is impossible to say how our friend the captain should have got on without the trip to India. It was the great event in his life. There was no end to the accounts of what he had seen there, what he had done, what remarkable things had taken place in the voyages to and fro. And what a glorious ground work was this for battles, fighting, hunting, sailing, shipwrecking, and a thousand incidental circumstances therewith connected! We question if without that voyage Jack would ever have attained to the high supremacy in his art which he really did reach. Not that his inventive powers were of so poor a stamp as to require any foreign assistance, either from land or sea; we shall by and by show that his own country was a fertile enough subject for him; but his peregrinations gave him an unknown land—unknown at least to his fellow villagers—to which he could at once retreat on the slightest appearance of emulation; and with this purchase, as they say in mechanics, he could speedily overthrow all rivalry. It is impossible to give any idea of the gratification with which he was listened to when, warming with the exercise of his profession (he never did any other thing than to fill from morning till night, therefore the word is applicable), he passed from story to story, each better than the other, and all delivered in an inimitable intonation of speech, which, though at first assumed, had at last grown to be his natural mode of talk.

We recollect one day hearing a gentleman mention in our friend's presence the fact recorded by Bruce regarding the raw meat meals of the Abyssinians. "Quite true, sir," said the captain, "quite true sir, I have no doubt. Raw meat, sir, is not so difficult to eat as you imagine. I once thought as you do, but I was accidentally cured of my aversion to raw meat, sir, though I don't pretend to say that I like it as well as I do cooked meat yet. I shall tell you how it happened, sir. When I was shipwrecked off the African coast—a shipwreck of course quite imaginary—I got off from the ship upon a plank, sir, and was separated from the rest of the crew. For two nights and two days I was tossed about on the seas, no land in sight, and a confounded host of sharks swimming about me, whom I had often to knock on the head with my stick, sir, before I could drive them off—this very stick, by the bye, now in my hand, which I saved with me—I knew the corpse where he had cut it not a month before. "Well, the weather was fine, but you may be sure I was getting hungry and tired, when, on the third night, sir, something struck so smartly against my plank as almost to shake me off. "Hello? who's there?" cried I. "Jack Smithers, is that you?" was the reply; and who was this, do you think, but our captain, who had been tossing about since the ship went to pieces, on a plank, like myself. "Glad to see you, captain," said I, "any provisions with you?" "Nothing," said he, "but a piece of raw pork, which was all that the ship's ridiculous haste to go

down gave me time to pocket." Well, sir, we tied our planks together, and the captain produced his pork. I never could bear pork boiled or roasted before that, sir; but so delicious was that morsel that from that day to this I have been always fond, sir, of raw pork!" Here the narrator produced the very knife which cut the flesh, according to his adroit plan of giving an air of veracity to his stories by some little natural touch of the kind. And so was our hero cured of his unreasonable aversion to raw meat.

The captain had a way of catching salmon which it would be very difficult to imitate, and, indeed, we do not exactly recollect whether he himself ever practiced it more than once: "I was once riding homewards on a very dark night, and had to cross Earn-cliff hills before reaching the side of the river, which I had to ford. I had often well nigh lost my way, sir, on the hills, for I could not see a step before me; but when I found myself at fault I just leaped from my horse and caught a sheep, when I knew at once, by the mark, on which of my neighbors' farms I was"—he could not see the road, but he saw the sheep-mark! but, to be sure, it was all in his eye—"so, sir, I found my way at last to the side of the river, when to my surprise I found it greatly swollen above its usual size. Well, I was resolved to be at home that night, so I made my horse take to the water, knowing him to be a good swimmer. I had not got to the middle of the current, sir, when it carried me off the horse's back, and was in a fair way of carrying him down. So, sir, I took his bridle in my teeth, struck boldly out with my arms, and after being carried down for nearly a mile, I brought the horse and myself safely out. And what do you think, sir! On mounting again, I felt something give me several smart jerks on the side, and on putting my hand into my pocket, got a confounded fright by something biting my hand. It turned out to be a salmon, sir; a twenty pound salmon! Here is the mark of the bite, quite visible till this day!"

We begin to fear our readers should think these fibs so "gross, open, and palpable," that it is impossible they can ever have been uttered by any one out of bedlam, much less by a person moving in a decent place in society. So far, however, from being chargeable with overstepping nature in our portraiture, we are actually keeping in the background some of Jack Smithers's higher flights of invention, and presenting only such minor ones as distinguished his every-day talk. If such be our fears respecting the stories already told, how can we expect the reader to believe that what follows ever fell from human lips—even though we solemnly declare ourselves to have been ear-witnesses? Talking one day to Jack of diseases, "My good sir," said he, "that is nothing to what happened to myself when I was in India. I was attacked, sir, with an extraordinary disease of the country, which first seized on my toes, then proceeded to my knees, and from them to my stomach, causing me a great deal of pain. From the stomach it flew to my eyes, and injured them so much as to loosen them from their sockets; so that one day as I was sitting in my hotel, you may conceive my astonishment on seeing them fall out and drop at my feet! The doctors have told me since, sir, that it was fortunate that I picked them up immediately, and put them in again, else I might have lost them altogether!" Had Jack told me this at an early period of our acquaintance, I don't know what I should have said; but I had grown familiar by this time with his way, and only said, very gravely, "It was fortunate, too, that you put them into their right places, Jack, or you might have contracted a squint. But, captain, how did you see to pick them up?" "Oh! groped, sir, groped!" returned he, coolly.

The captain adopted the ingenious but now hacknied mode of bringing in his customary stories, when nobody was thinking of them, as—"Hark! did you hear a gun?" Talking of guns, I am put in remembrance of a story which will make you laugh," and so on he went. By an expedient of this nature, he one day introduced a most extraordinary instance of the repulsive power of caloric. "You talk of nature," said he; "nobody knows what wonderful powers there are in nature, but those who have traveled in distant countries. You must know," he continued, "when I was in India, I went upon an expedition up the country, traveling on the back of an elephant, with many others in company. One of the first sights I saw on the journey was a burning mountain, a regular volcano, in complete action—torrents of burning lava pouring down its sides like a flaming river. We thought we had been safe from the fire, but all at once the lava made a rush towards us. To flee was impossible—the elephants took to flight, and rushed into the midst of the burning torrent. We thought we should have been all consumed; but, wonderful to tell, such was the intensity of the heat, or, to speak scientifically, such the repulsive energy of the caloric, that it absolutely bore up the whole squad of elephants—away they went roaring across the red-hot lava, borne up about a foot from its surface by a pure atmosphere of heat! The thing was perfectly surprising. The doctor belonging to the company was so much struck with it, as a curious scientific fact, that on returning to Calcutta, he wrote an account of it to the Philosophical Society. You may see it in the fourteenth volume of their Transactions."—Edinburg Journal.

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

Groceries, &c., &c., &c.
P. J. MAGUIRE
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC a well assorted stock of Groceries of the best quality that can be purchased in San Francisco, together with a general assortment of articles for housekeepers and farmers.
P. J. M. has not the modesty to say he can or will sell cheaper than any other trader in Santa Barbara; but he asserts that, for the quality of the various articles he offers for sale, he can afford to sell as cheap as any fair dealing rival in his trade.
Santa Barbara, June 6th, 1855. je7 3m

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

Rancho for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale Three Leagues of Land, situated immediately at the Mission of San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo county, with one-third of the Mission Buildings (in good repair), well watered and timbered, and excellently adapted to stock raising. The river Salinas runs through it. Title approved.
Apply to W. J. GRAVES, or to the undersigned, at San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON.
San Luis Obispo, July 2, 1855. jy5 tf

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

Streeter & O'Connell
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they are prepared to accommodate them at their new stand on State street, opposite the store of L. T. Burton & Co.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, &c.
CLOTHING made, renovated, and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.
No. 149 STATE STREET. Don't forget the place. jy26

Public Notice.
WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE.
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. au23 tf

Notice.
TO THOSE PERSONS HAVING WRITING to be done, in the shape of Deeds, Mortgages, or Documents of any description, the undersigned offers his services. By strict attention to his business, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE.
Santa Barbara, May 30th, 1855. my31 tf

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 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 LEFERRE.
Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

Ranchero's Resort.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.
The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicits their visits.
Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Liquors, Tobacco, and all other articles usually kept in a country store always on hand.
HENRY J. DALLY, Proprietor. my31 tf

Santa Barbara Exchange.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having refitted his Saloon on State street, is prepared to accommodate his friends with every thing they may desire in the way of good liquor, &c., &c.
ICE on the arrival of each steamer from above.
THOS. GANNON.
jy26

For Santa Barbara,
SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO
THE FAST SAILING BARQUE
POWATTAN
850 tons register.
Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf (corner of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, and offers good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Tulare County, to the Government Reserve in the Tejon, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Yucas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 30 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines and to any of the above mentioned places, than San Pedro or any other port.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to
SANJULIO & CO.,
171 Sansome st., San Francisco. au30 tf

Regular Dispatch Line
OF
SAN PEDRO PACKETS,
TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," and 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.
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

For Freight or Charter.
THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fastened sloop PILOT, 15 tons burthen. Parties of pearl shells will be taken to the islands and brought back when desired.
Apply to
R. JENKINS,
at the Beach. au15

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 Fitting 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.
[my24tf] W. M. S. THOMPSON.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st., next door to Austin's. my31 tf

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

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.
WILL DESPATCH AN EXPRESS from the city of Santa Barbara, by the U. S. Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. Baby, to all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and Europe, in charge of regular and experienced Messengers.
LETTERS, PARCELS, PACKAGES, & TREASURE received and conveyed to destination with safety and dispatch. Collections made, Orders and Commissions filled, and all business pertaining to an Express and forwarding business attended to with promptness and care.
Sight bills of exchange procured on all the principal cities of the Atlantic States, Oregon and Europe.
F. J. MAGUIRE, Agent.
Santa Barbara, August 1, 1855. au2

Pilot and Navy Bread,
SODA CRACKERS, &c., &c.—500 bbls Pilot Bread, superior quality.
500 bbls fine Navy Bread.
Also, a large assortment of Soda, Sugar, Butter, Water and Boston Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Jenny Lind Cakes, &c.
For sale at the lowest market price by
WM. HERR & CO.,
Steam Cracker Bakery,
a2 1m No. 37 and 39 Davis st., San Francisco.

Hurrah for Vance's
NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!
LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD!
(OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.
WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country.
2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in but the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known the shorter the time the more perfect the expression.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to much perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.
Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. my24 3m

FLYING, PIERCE & CO.,
WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS,
Horse Shoeing and Job Work in general. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Bits, Spurs, &c. Gunsmith's work done on the most reasonable terms.
CORNER OF STATE AND COTA STS.,
SANTA BARBARA. je21

C. R. V. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—State street, corner of Carrollo, in the house of Tarr & Fountain, 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.
HEDGES & PICKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,
COMMISSION BUYERS,
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO. je14 tf

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in such a manner as to appear almost miraculous, every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts., up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish to the world, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance know where they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon. In continuance of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on venereal diseases, &c. Upon all of these considerations, Dr. Young has confidence in introducing himself to the public, knowing that they will sustain well earned merit. The following are a few of the many testimonials which have appeared in the public journals the last few years.
[From the Boston Medical Journal.]
Although we are opposed to the system of advertising, for good and sufficient reasons, still we deem it but justice to say that Dr. Young is one of the most industrious and indefatigable votaries of the medical science in the United States.
[From Professor Jackson.]
The subscriber is personally acquainted with Dr. Young, and has seen much of his practice, and can bear testimony to his merits as a practitioner.
[From the New York Herald.]
The eminence of this distinguished gentleman in his profession, and the very extended opportunities possessed by him for the observation of venereal diseases, make his services invaluable to those afflicted with the above complaints.
Dr. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California sts., over the Banking House of Wells, Fargo & Co. Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

D. R. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, second story, opposite Page, Bacon & Co's Banking House, San Francisco. Read and reflect.
"Is there a hereafter,
(And that there is, conscience unflinched,
And suffered to speak out, tells every man.)
Then it is an awful thing to die:
More horrid yet to die at one's own hand.
Shall Nature, swerving from her earliest dictate,
Self-preservation, fall by its own act?
Forbid it, Heaven.
The indulgence in secret practices is the most certain, though not always the most immediate and direct, avenue to destruction. Physicians of all ages have been most unanimously of opinion that the loss of one ounce of the seminal secretions, by unnatural aid or emissions, weakens the system more than the abstraction of forty ounces of blood. One of the best writers on medical jurisprudence states that three-fourths of the insane owe their malady to such abuse.
How important then, it is—for every one, having the least cause to suspect any trouble in that way, to attend to it immediately; even one single occurrence should be sufficient to cause doubt, and much more so if a person had ever indulged in the soul killing habit. The treatment pursued by the justly celebrated Dr. J. C. Young, in case of seminal weakness, impotency, sterility, nervous debility and paralysis, (the last is the most dangerous, and when it once occurs, incurable,) is not surpassed by any in the country. It is the same as that followed by him for years under the guidance of the world renowned Record of Paris, and Acton of London. Dr. Young's office is at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, where he can be consulted on that and all other private diseases, with the utmost confidence and secrecy. Dr. Young will warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or make no charge. Dr. N. B. Letters enclosing \$10 will receive prompt attention; the doctor's time being so much taken up that he cannot attend to letters unless paid for it. my24

THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Private Medical Companion. By J. C. YOUNG, M. D. The above is the title of a work just published. It is precisely such a work as is demanded by the times. It is written in a plain and familiar style, free from technicalities, and is well calculated to prove to the sick a very valuable medical assistant. It faithfully exposes the deceptions and quackery practiced by a certain set of impostors, and the tricks and traps to which the unwary and inexperienced seekers after medical aid are exposed.
The following is a brief synopsis of the contents of this valuable work: Onanism, or Masturbation; Seminal Weakness; Nocturnal Emissions; Impotency and Sterility; Gonorrhoea; Stricture; Gravel; Diabetes; Bloody Urine; Bubos; Syphilis, in its primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, &c., &c., with all their various symptoms and treatment.
I have only to say that this book should be in the hands of every man in California, as it will put them in possession of information necessary for him to know. Especially let every one who contemplates seeking medical aid in this city, first procure a copy of this work, as it may enable him to cure himself, and if not, will at least tell him how to avoid being deceived, and thus, perhaps, save him many dollars. It contains one hundred and seventy pages, is handsomely bound in paper, and can be sent to any part of the State by mail. Price \$1. For sale by the author and publisher,
Dr. J. C. YOUNG.
Corner of Montgomery and California streets, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, San Francisco, where Dr. Young can be consulted on all the diseases of which the above work treats, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays included. my24

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. Young at first. He will forfeit any sum if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, no matter how long a and long or arduous, such as gonorrhoea, tumours, nodes, swellings on the face and body, paps in the bones and joints, weakness, trembling, copper colored sores, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, sore in the nose and ears, loss of hair, weak eyes, itching humors, &c., &c. Many persons, after being relieved of all external appearances of private disease, suppose themselves cured, but after a few months find they are true to the various symptoms which they never had before, and which they find it impossible to relieve.

To all who are afflicted in this way, Dr. Young would particularly recommend a trial of his skill. The symptoms with which you are troubled are caused by taint in the blood, which sooner or later will destroy your health and happiness. No person who has ever had an attack of any private complaint should fail to consult Dr. Young, and take a few bottles of his invaluable purifying medicine, as they can rest assured that their blood is in a perfectly pure and healthy condition, and that every trace of disease is removed from the system.
(Recent cases) cured in from two to five days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge.
Dr. J. C. YOUNG.
Office corner California and Montgomery streets, up stairs.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. my24

WHY WILL YE DIE? Ye that are afflicted, when there is help so near at hand. The celebrated Dr. Young, the only regularly educated physician now advertising in California, is daily making new discoveries in the healing art, and so proficient has he become, that there is no fear of failure in any case. The doctor treats all diseases of a private nature, and if the cure is not performed no pay will be required. Dr. Young would caution the afflicted against the alluring advertisements of certain mushrooms calling themselves physicians, who, on account of the eminent success of the Doctor have opened places to entrap the unwary—men without education, whose only object is the fee, which by false representations they are enabled to obtain from their victims. The only way you can be sure of honorable treatment and permanent cure is to call upon Dr. Young, at his office, corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and you will become a public benefactor by assisting the Doctor in his efforts to suppress quackery in California. All letters containing the consultation fee will be promptly attended to. Address
J. C. YOUNG.
Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. my24