

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

NO. 18.

THE GAZETTE.

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

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

BY AARON SMITH.

There is a simple little word—
Oh ne'er its charms destroy!
Throughout the universe 'tis heard,
And nowhere but with joy;
There's music in its magic flow,
Wherever we may roam,
The dearest, sweetest sound below—
That little word is HOME.

The soldier in the battle's hum
May all things else forget;
Mid day's nets clash and beat of drum
His HOME remember yet.
The exile, doomed on foreign lands
Through hopeless years to toil,
May do the despot's stern commands,
Yet sigh for HOME the while.

I care not where may be its site,
Or roofed with straw or tile,
So that the hearth fire burns more bright
'Neath woman's radiant smile,
Affection on her fondest wing
Will to its portais fly,
And hope will far more sweetly sing,
When that blest place is nigh.

It may be fancy—it may be
Something far nobler—far;
But LOVE is my divinity,
And HOME my polar star.
Oh! sever not HOME's sacred ties!
They are not things of air,
The great, the learned, and the wise,
All had their teachings there.

Washington's Tents.

The following account, with which the
venerable George Washington Park Curtis
furnishes the National Intelligencer, of the
two tents of General Washington, will in-
terest our readers. We learn it is the pur-
pose of Mr. Curtis, in whose possession, at
Arlington House, these venerated relics have
been for half a century, to bequeath them
to the nation, to be preserved amid the mili-
tary archives at the seat of government.
There were two tents, or rather marquees,
attached to the baggage of the Commander-
in-Chief during the revolutionary war. The
larger, which can dine about forty persons,
formed the banquet hall for the grand
banquet given by Washington to the officers
of the three armies after the surrender of
Yorktown, when the victor made the feast,
and the vanquished were his guests. The
smaller or sleeping tent has a history of
touching, peculiar interest attached to it, as
related by Col. John Nicholas, of Virginia,
an officer of the Life Guard. He said that
although the headquarters were generally
in a house, yet he always pitched the smaller
tent in the yard, or immediately adjacent to
the quarters, and to this tent the chief was
in the constant habit of retiring to write his
dispatches. His orders to the officer of the
guard were: Let me not be disturbed; when
I have completed my dispatches I will come
out myself. Let the express be mounted
and in waiting. Often would a courier ar-
rive, "bloody and spurring," and shouting
dispatches from General — to the Com-
mander-in-Chief. Often the travel-soiled
courier would have time to breathe a little
after a desperate ride, till, parting the door-
folds of the tent, would appear the man of
mighty labors, the dispatches ready sealed
in his hand. From within these venerable
canvas walls emanated the momentous dis-
patches that guided the destinies of our
country in the most awful period of our
struggle for Independence. The tents were
originally made in Philadelphia, in August,
1775, under the direction of Captain Moul-
der, of the Revolution. They were first
pitched on the heights of Cambridge, in
1775, and are now preserved in the portan-
teau in which they were carried during
the whole of the war for Independence.

RAISINS. Raisins are, as every one
knows, dried grapes. They are prepared by
suffering them to remain on the vine till
they are perfectly ripe, and then drying
them in the sun, or by the heat of an oven.
The difference between raisins dried in the
sun, and those dried in ovens, is very obvi-
ous: the former are sweet and pleasant; but
the latter have a latent acidity with the
sweetness, that renders them much less
agreeable. The common way of drying
grapes for raisins is, to tie two or three
bunches of them together while yet on the
vine, and dip them into a hot lixivium of
wood ashes with a little of the oil of olives
in it. This disposes them to shrink and
wrinkle; and after this they are left on the
vine three or four days, separated on sticks
in a horizontal position, and then dried in
the sun at leisure, after being cut from the
tree. The finest and best raisins are those
called in some places Damascus and Juba
raisins, which are distinguished from others
by their size and figures; these are flat and
wrinkled on the surface, soft and juicy with-
in, and bear an inch long; and when fresh
and growing on the bunch, are of the size
and shape of a large olive. The raisins of
the sun, and jar-raisins, are all dried by the
heat of the sun; and these are the sorts used
in medicine.

Marriage in Russia.

The Summer Garden of St. Petersburg
possesses another attraction, which it shares
with no other than I am aware of, save with
the garden of the Tuileries at Paris. Like
the chestnut shaded avenues of the Tuil-
eries, this garden is the afternoon resort of
crowds of the most charming children, who
repair thither, escorted by their mothers
and nurses, to people the solitary walks,
and make the shrubberies resound with their
innocent mirth.

Fifteen or sixteen years later, these child-
ren re-appear upon the same scene, but this
time with less artless attentions, and to play
a more perilous game. On Whitsuntide
afternoon are there to be seen, ranged in
long rows, dressed in their best, and often
bedecked with costly jewels, the daughters
of the middle class of Petersburgers. Matri-
mony is the object of the display. It is a
show of brides.

Young bachelors, disposed to marry, now
walk up and down the line of damsels, criti-
cally inspecting them as they pass. Should
their eye indicate that they have made a
choice, a match-making friend of the young
lady's steps out of the rear rank, joins the
would-be wooer, and takes a stroll with him
through the garden, informing him of the
girl's circumstances, of her family, dowry,
housewifery qualities, etc., obtaining from
him similar information concerning himself.
Should they so far come to an understand-
ing that the consent of the lady and her
parents alone remain to be obtained, the
match-maker conducts her candidate to the
mother, who introduces him to her daugh-
ter, invites him to her house, and a wedding
is the most usual result of the acquaintance
thus singularly commenced. Odd as it may
seem, experience daily proves that these
marriages, originating entirely in the pleas-
ing impressions and sympathy awakened by
a first glance, are, for the most part, pro-
ductive of much happiness. This is cer-
tainly attributable, in a great measure, to
the fact that a Russian of the middle class
expects very little from his wife; and the
richer he is the less he expects.

About the qualities and accomplishments
which a German of the same class takes
into consideration when selecting a wife,
such as education, economy, and the like,
the Russian troubles not his head. A rich
Russian of the middle class requires nothing
from his wife but that she should be hand-
some, dressed with taste, appear elegantly
attired the first thing in the morning, and
sit all day long upon the sofa, doing noth-
ing, or at most reading a novel or knitting a
purse. He detests to see his wife busied
with domestic matters. These are occupa-
tions for servants, and should the mistress
of the house make them hers, she would
lower herself not only in her husband's
eyes, but in those of all around her. To
sit in state and receive company is the Rus-
sian lady's sole business. Under this state
of things, the education of children is of
course much less attended to than were de-
sirable. The boys, however, regularly at-
tend the schools, or are sent to board at
educational institutions; and as to the girls,
that which is required from them as women
is, as we have already seen, so very little
that how small so-ever the care bestowed
upon their bringing up, it nevertheless is
found sufficient. But I certainly do not
advise any German to seek a wife at St.
Petersburg Whitsuntide Festival.

Wedding presents are not customary in
Russia. On the other hand there is a long
standing patriarchal custom, which has been
preserved with some variations to the pre-
sent day. I one morning met an acquain-
tance, who hurried by me with unusual pre-
cipation.

"Whither away in such haste?" I asked.
"I have no time to spare," was the reply;
"I have bread and salt to buy."

"Bread and salt? Have you not both?"
"I will tell you another time."

At our next meeting I received an explana-
tion. From time immemorial there has
existed among the Russians a custom that
a person changing his house should receive
from each one of his acquaintances a loaf
and some salt. The meaning of the usage
may possibly be the kindly wish—May you
never, in your new dwelling, be in want of
at least these two things. As the people
became more polished and refined, they
brought the salt in a little barrel, and the
bread on a plate or in a basket. Later still,
when civilization led to luxury, these unad-
orned receptacles were exchanged for costly
ones. The simple gift of bread and salt was
presented in boxes and baskets of silver and
gold; and at the present day the bread and
salt are wholly omitted, and the basket
stands for the contents. To avoid monotony,
the salt box is replaced by a costly vase,
the bread basket by a service of plate or
some other rich present. There is no
change, however, in the formula of the pre-
sentation. As though to excuse, by verbal
humility, the exaggeration and extravagance
of the gift, the donor never fails to beg
kindly acceptance of "bread and salt."

Japanese Peculiarities.

It seems that the national exclusiveness
of this peculiar people is also exhibited in
their social habits. The streets of their
towns present only a dead wall upon each
side, the houses being situated in garden-
behind them, and hidden as much as possi-
ble by trees and shrubbery. Being under
constant surveillance, the people are much
given to hiding themselves.

Their dress consists of one loose robe,
with a girdle about the middle. This is a
very cool arrangement for summer weather,
but in winter is not quite so comfortable.
However, they manage to keep warm by
levying contributions upon each other, for
whenever one member of the family goes
out in the cold weather he borrows the gar-
ments of all who remain within, and puts
them on one over the other.

The Japanese idea of a shoe is peculiar.
The article with them is simply a sole, and
is worn, not for the protection of the foot—
which in fact it does not cover—but for the
preservation of the matting on the floors,
the sole being always slipped off at the door,
the wearer going barefooted in the house.
The shoe, therefore, is only intended to keep
the feet from contact with the earth, and
thus from soiling the matting, which it is a
matter of pride to keep very clean. This
indeed is a very essential matter, as the
matting is used not only for a carpet, but
for a table cloth and mattress as well, being
in fact the only article of furniture in the
house. The inmates sit, eat, and sleep, on
the floor.

The Japanese pillow—for they indulge in
the luxury—is a very curious affair. It
consists of a little block of wood, with sides
of unequal width, so that, by turning it
over, which is often done even in sleep, the
head may rest at different points of eleva-
tion. This peculiar pillow is made neces-
sary from the fact that the hair is worn up-
right on the head, matted together with
grease and secured by pins, which by their
material indicate the rank of the wearer.
The pillow is considered a very comfortable
affair, and altogether superior to the bag of
leathers on which we outside barbarians are
wont to recline our heads.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, take the
food with chopsticks, and indicate their en-
joyment of it by a loud, snoring noise, not
at all agreeable to civilized ears.

Being always accustomed to sit with their
legs bent up upon the floor, they find it
painful to sit on chairs, complaining that
the part of the leg which hangs down "is all
the same as if it were cut off!"

The mandarins, when they go abroad,
have always a great retinue; an umbrella,
capable of covering thirty or forty persons,
is held over their heads, while two men go
before with brooms to sweep away evil spi-
rits in the air. They believe in spirits, but
not in the immortality of the soul.

When a Japanese gentleman walks abroad
he is always accompanied by a servant,
whose duty it is to carry three essential ar-
ticles—an umbrella to shade his master, his
slippers (for it is a genteel thing to go bare-
foot), and an eating box containing food,
lest his master should become faint on the
way. When this happens, the gentleman
sits down on the ground, opens his box and
eats his dinner.

The Japanese are bound to support their
fathers while living, and to worship them
after death. This worship is the only social
enjoyment they have, for they make an
amusement of it, though one would think it
must be a very grave one. In fact the grave-
yard is the only place of public resort, and
is made a place of sensual enjoyment.
Every day the household resorts to the fam-
ily tomb, and there indulge in eating, drink-
ing, and wailing alternately. This is their
worship. Formerly they were required to
spend fifty days by the graves of their pa-
rents; now three days will do, and they some-
times hire men to watch in their stead. This
indicates a lamentable decline of piety,
which, however, is not without its parallel
among professors of a higher faith.

THE SNAKE CHARMED GIRL. This won-
derful affair, which has been going the
rounds of the press, is reduced by a corres-
pondent of the Boston Journal to its proper
limits, as the pitiful attempt of certain pa-
rties at Gilmanton, N. H., to coin money out
of the public credulity, by an alleged fami-
liarity between a little girl and a huge black
snake.

The writer says that the snake has neither
coiled itself about the neck of the child, or
any part of her, or permitted her to handle
it even, except when assisted by her father.
The girl, he says, manifests as much fear,
to all appearance, as any one of her age and
culture would.

The snake is never taken out of the box
and fed in the presence of strangers; but the
girl says her father feeds it, for she is afraid
it will bite her. The writer thinks the
snake was captured while asleep in the sun-
shine, and that Hill, the father, is endeavor-
ing to tame it, in order to make a Bar-
num affair of it.—Chicago Journal.

The following eloquent passages we find in
an oration delivered in the town of Dorches-
ter, by the Hon. Edward Everett, on the
fourth day of July last:

It is impossible to comprehend the impor-
tance of the work which was accomplished
in the colonization of America, without re-
garding it as a part of the great plan of
Providence, in disposing the time and cir-
cumstances of the discovery of our contin-
ent; hidden as it was till the end of the fif-
teenth century from the rest of the world.
This thought was brought so forcibly to my
mind a few days since by a circumstance
personal to myself, that I think you will par-
don me for alluding to it, though in itself of
a trifling domestic character. In the year
1841, I occupied with my family the Villa
Careggi near Florence, a mansion, once as
its name imports, (*Casa regia*), a princely
residence, belonging to the Grand Duke of
Tuscany, but of late years private property,
and occasionally leased to travelers. Half
fortress, half palace, it was built by Cosmo
de Medici in 1444, nine years before the
capture of Constantinople by the Ottomans
in 1453. By that appalling event, a barbar-
ous race (which had issued from the depths
of Asia some centuries before, and had en-
grafted the Mahometan imposture on the
primitive stock of Tartarian paganism,) had
stormed the last stronghold of the ancient
civilization, the metropolis of the Greek Em-
pire, and established the religion of the Koran
at the heart of the old world. Had no
great event occurred to renovate the civili-
zation of the West, it is not easy to imagine
what might have been at this day the con-
dition of Christendom. Even as it was, the
Sultan was for two centuries forward the
strongest military power in the world; the
scourge and the terror of the Mediterranean,
and the master of some of the finest provin-
ces of Eastern Europe.

But the first germ of revival sprung from
the ruins of the old civilization. A host of
learned and ingenious men, Christian schol-
ars, fled from the edge of the Turkish scimitar
and took refuge in Italy. They were re-
ceived with hospitality there and especially
by the merchant princes of Florence. The
Platonic Academy was established in the
arcades of the Villa Careggi;—a great intel-
lectual restoration took place in Italy—and
spread rapidly to the West of Europe;—
where precisely at the same time the art of
printing, (after slowly struggling through
successive stages of improvement in the
cities of the Netherlands and the Rhine,) burst
upon the world in a state of perfection not
surpassed at the present day. The stores of
learning and thought accumulated by the
mind of antiquity were thrown open to the
world. The modern bar and Senate were
not yet created, and philosophy stammered
in the jargon of the schools; but Cicero, and
Demosthenes, and Plato stepped forth from
the dusty alcoves of monkish libraries. The
pulpit of St. Chrysostom was hushed, but
Moses and the prophets, the Evangelists and
the Apostles rose, if I may venture to say
so, as from the dead. The first book ever
printed with a date appeared in 1455, (just
four centuries ago this year,) and in 1462,
nine years only after the Koran began to be
read at Constantinople, the Bible went forth
on the wings of the press to the four
quarters of the world. Mahomet the second had
struck down the last Christian emperor; but
Faust, and Schöffer, and Gutenberg, the
Strasbourg printers, aimed a deadly blow at
Mahomet the first, his code of barbarism,
and all the hosts of political and spiritual
darkness throughout the world. The walls
of Byzantium spouting torrents of unquench-
able flame had crumbled; but the mind of
the world rallied to the new combat under
the living artillery of the press, and came
off victorious. A conflict more important
to humanity, was never waged on earth.
And from that day to this, the civilized
world of Europe and America, is indebted for
that superiority which no second night of igno-
rance can darken, no new incursion of
vandalism can overthrow, to an enlighten-
ed, conscientious, independent press.

But Providence had other instrumental-
ities in store; higher counsels. A broader
field of development was to be opened to
renovated humanity. The East of Europe
and West of Asia, by nature and position, the
fairest region of the old world, had relaps-
ed into barbarism, but the hour had arrived
to "redress the balance of empire and call
into existence a new world in the west."

At the close of the century which witnessed
these extraordinary events, a Genoese mar-
iner—declined from the meridian of life, in
pursuit of a vision which he had cherished
through years of enthusiasm and disappoint-
ment,—seeking a sovereign truth through
the paths of sagacious but erroneous theory
—launched forth, the living compass his pi-
lot, and the constellated heavens his only
chart, to find a western passage to India, and
discovered a new world. A Florentine gen-
tleman followed in his track, completed his
discoveries,—projected them on the map,
and (oh, vanity of human renown) in spite

of geography and history,—in spite of ora-
tors and poets, in spite of the indignant re-
clamations of all succeeding ages, forever
stamped upon the new found continent the
name of a man who did not first discover it!

* * * * *

That civil government, however human
infrinities mingle in its organization, is, in
its ultimate principles, a Divine ordinance,
will be doubted by no one who believes in
an overruling Providence. But that every
people has a right to interpret for itself the
will of Providence, in reference to the form
of government best suited to its condition,
—subject to no external human responsi-
bility, is equally certain, and is the doctrine
which lies at the basis of the Declaration of
Independence. What makes a People—
what constitutes this august community to
which we give that name;—how many per-
sons—how few;—bound to each other by
what antecedent ties of physical descent, of
common language, of local proximity, of
previous political connection? This is a
great question, to which no answer, that I
know, has yet been given;—to which in
general terms perhaps none can be given.
Physiologists have not yet found the seat of
animal life,—far less of the rational intel-
lect or spiritual essence,—of the individual
Man. Who can wonder that it should be
still further beyond our ability to define the
mysterious laws which, out of the physical
instincts of our nature, the inexplicable at-
tractions of kindred and tongue,—the per-
suasions of reason—the social sympathies—
the accidents as we call them of birth,—
the wanderings of nations in the dark ages
of the past,—the confederacies of peace—
the ravages of war—employed by the all-
fashioning hand of time, which moulds
every thing human according to the eternal
types in the divine mind,—work out in the
lapse of centuries, with more than Prom-
ethean skill, that wondrous creation which
we call a PEOPLE.

The Declaration of Independence, which
we celebrate to-day, attempted no definition
of these mysterious agencies; it assumed
their result. It assumed that all the late
Colonies of England were a People, and en-
titled to all the rights implied in the name.
"When in the course of human events, it
becomes necessary for one people to dissolve
the political bands which have connected
them with another, and to assume among
the powers of the earth the separate and
equal station to which the laws of nature
and nature's god entitle them, a decent re-
spect for the opinions of mankind requires
that they should declare the causes that im-
pel them to the separation." Such is the
dignified and solemn commencement of the
great instrument by which, 79 years ago,
with the hearty concurrence of the citizens
of Dorchester, the "Continental Congress
of America, renouncing allegiance to the
British government, asserted the indepen-
dence of these United States." They left,—
they were compelled to leave it to the
bloody arbitrament of war whether they
were rebellious colonies to be reduced by
force, or a sovereign people rightfully strug-
gling to be free.

Happy for humanity would it be if this
question could find a peaceful and practical
solution. It will, in the coming centuries,
perhaps in times near at hand, be a fre-
quently recurring question. Vast colonial
dependencies exist in various parts of the
world, subject to the powers of Western
Europe. Such is the case with half the
continent of North America, with all the
West India Islands with a single exception,
of an immense region of southern Africa;
of the vast territory of India, and of most
of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and
of the whole Australian world. There is
no reason to doubt that in the lapse of time
these colonial dependencies will grow up in
population, in wealth, in intelligence, and
in all the elements of political life to the
stature of a perfect State. How devoutly
is it to be wished that principles of law
should be established, regulating the transi-
tion of colonies into a condition of indepen-
dence, by great constitutional compacts, and
not through the gates of bloody revolution!

Supposing the earth to be peopled with
1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, and allowing
thirty-three years for a generation, the
deaths of each year amount to 30,000,000,
of each day to 82,000, and of each hour to
3,416. But as the number of deaths is to
the number of births as 10 to 12, there are
born yearly 36,000,000, daily 98,630, and
hourly 4,109. Out of every 1000, there
die annually 30; and the number of inhabi-
tants of every city and country is renewed
every thirty years.—Edinburg Journal.

"Pray, sir," said a judge, angrily, to a
blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct an-
swer could be obtained, "do you know
what we sit here for?" "Yea, verily, I
do," said the Quaker; "three of you for four
dollars each a day, and the fat one in the
middle for four thousand a year."

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

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

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

Common Schools.

At no time in the history of the world has the subject of public instruction occupied the attention of men so much as at the present day. Ever since the establishment of our institutions of government, a deep, ardent, and all pervading interest in the promotion of general intelligence has been felt by our legislators in every portion of the Union, and laws have been framed with a view to create and foster the means of education. As our form of government is suited only to a people whose masses are instructed, every citizen who is a true lover of his country, and desires the perpetuity of the priceless blessings of liberty, is obligated to give some thought to the training of the rising generation. This is no less a solemn duty than a delightful privilege, and should thus be regarded.

This State has been munificently endowed by the general government with means for the promotion of public instruction. If its liberal donation of half a million of acres of land, with the reservation of two sections in each township, be not recklessly squandered by unprincipled speculators, but be judiciously and prudently managed, on these Pacific shores there may arise as fair temples of knowledge as the world has yet seen, and the youth of California be schooled as profoundly in all human learning as the proudest scion of the most aristocratic stock.

Common schools are the pride and boast of the old States, and continued care and attention are paid to advance them to a still higher degree of excellence, by the introduction of whatever is calculated to develop and improve the physical and moral, as well as the intellectual nature of the pupils. California, too, has its common schools, which, in some of the cities, will compare favorably with those of the older States; but much yet remains to be done.

In this county there is, as yet, no public edifice for a school house, and in this respect we are far behind our neighbors. The room now hired for a school room is much too small for the number of pupils who attend it, and not sufficiently lighted. We trust that the day is not far distant when the financial condition of the county will enable it to erect such buildings as the wants of the pupils require, and that a high school may be established for those who are more advanced.

One year this county forfeited the share of the State school moneys to which it was entitled, from a neglect to comply with the requirements of the general law, and this was a serious drawback to its schools. Nevertheless the schools have been kept open, and the progress of the scholars is creditable. It is believed that parents take far too little interest in the education of their children in this county, and keep them at home from too trivial causes. The effect of irregular attendance is highly detrimental, and prevents a uniform progress in the various classes. Never should a child be permitted to be absent from school except from sickness or the most greatest necessity, and the habits of regularity which they thus acquire will be likely to continue in after years.

Under the superintendence of our newly elected trustees, we look for a marked and decided improvement in the means of instruction in this county.

THE SANTA YNES GOLD MINES. The reports which reach us from the gold mines confirm the statement made in our last issue, viz: that gold has been found and continues to be found as far as search has been made, in small quantities in the top dirt. As far as we can learn, no thorough examination has been yet made. No person has penetrated the earth to a greater depth than three or four feet. The bed rock has not been examined. Quartz rock of various kinds is abundant. We are informed that one bucket of the top earth yielded as high as seventy-five cents, and that all the top earth contains gold in small quantities. In our next issue we hope to be able to give a full account of the discovery and the result of the examinations being made.

There are a great many dogs in the city of Santa Barbara. It would be difficult to convey to the mind their number by comparison with any other class of living things known in this region, except fleas. The most ill-favored, too, of their species. The very sight of the lean, half-famished curs is enough to give rise to the most unpleasant of apprehensions. The Common Council, fearing the consequences of any greater increase in their numbers, passed an ordinance making it the duty of the city marshal to take their lives upon certain conditions. The marshal, being deprived by the ordinance of using fire arms or poison, declined to enter the list with an enemy so numerous. In this he manifested great prudence. An attack with ordinary fire arms would have been of doubtful success, if not absolutely hazardous. The Council should have placed at the disposal of the marshal artillery of the largest calibre, and recommended the advantages of stratagem to carry out the provisions of the decree.

The Council at length authorized the use of strychnine, and yesterday, as we learn, the marshal commenced administering that article. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained.

THE DISTRICT COURT. In another column will be found something under the head of "Legal Notice," which printers would call an advertisement. Whether it is considered as a notice, or an order, or a decree of the Hon. Judge of the 2d Judicial District, we do not know. We have been requested to call attention to it. As an advertisement it is certainly superfluous, since no notice was required by law. If it be regarded as a judicial order or decree, it is utterly absurd as well as superfluous: as if an order made extra-judicially, i. e. not founded upon judicial process and out of Court, could make more void any judicial proceeding in itself absolutely void. It states that "notice is given that the term of the District Court held in July last is, according to Statute, declared illegal." Under what statute the declaration is made we do not know. We should like to be enlightened.

THE TURF. A race has been made and is to come off at the old race course near the beach, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. M. de la Guerra enters "Alisan," the winner of the late 1000 yard race. Antonio Arrellanes enters a roan gelding, six years old, owned by parties in Los Angeles. Distance, 1000 yards. Stakes, \$1000, 10 horses, and 20 head of cattle a side.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met on Monday last for the purpose of canvassing the election returns of the county. Their report corresponds with that published in our paper of last week. The clerk was ordered to issue certificates of election to the different county and township officers elect.

Several bills for services rendered at the recent election were presented and rejected on account of informality.

An account of Dr. S. B. Brinkerhoff, for services rendered to prisoners in charge of the Sheriff, was ordered paid out of the fund for the indigent sick.

The accounts of Russel Heath, Sheriff, George D. Fisher, County Clerk, and R. G. Glenn, Justice of the Peace, were referred to the District Attorney for his examination.

The Board met on Tuesday, and after the transaction of little business of importance, adjourned until the 20th inst., to-day.

CHOLERA ON THE UNCLE SAM. The Nicaragua steamship Uncle Sam arrived at San Francisco from San Juan on the morning of the 14th. Soon after her arrival rumors were circulated that the cholera had raged on board of the boat to a fearful extent. We have endeavored, says the Times and Transcript, to gather authentic particulars in regard to the matter. Thus far our efforts have not been as successful as we could wish. The Captain reports at the Custom House the death of 103 adults, 8 children, and 9 seamen—making 120 in all. We can find no passenger who does not insist that at least 200 perished; and some appear confident that the number was much larger. The law requires the Captain to report the number dying on his vessel, but those dying in port are not included in the number, and this may, in a measure, account for the discrepancy.

After arriving at the wharf twenty-four patients were taken to the State Marine Hospital, of whom it is thought not more than one-third will survive. Many passengers set the number of the deceased as high as two hundred and fifty, but this is no doubt an exaggeration.

J. W. Sullivan of the News-Depot, San Francisco, has our thanks for Pictorials and files of Eastern papers, forwarded through the Pacific Express.

Hon. M. S. Latham has been appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco, in place of R. P. Hammond, Esq., removed.

ARRIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC.

The P. M. S. S. Republic, Capt. Baby, arrived on Monday last. By her we have San Francisco dates to the 15th inst., and two weeks later intelligence from the Atlantic States and Europe.

The Expresses have furnished us with a generous supply of State and Eastern papers. We give below a summary of the most important news from Europe.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. The French works are so close to the abatis of the Malakoff that a man may throw a stone into it. The abatis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of the trunks of oak and beech, from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet high. Before making a fresh assault, attempts will be made to destroy it. The Russians are still at work on the position, and are also repairing the Redan. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant.

THE LATEST. It was reported in Paris on the 3d August that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault.

July 30th. Gortschakoff telegraphs: There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

THE VERY LATEST. London, Aug. 4. The Weekly Newspaper, just issued, says: We learn that the siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers, which may lead to startling results.

Letters from the Sea of Azoff are to the 16th of July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The allied fortifications were progressing.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of August 2, says:

Two days only have elapsed since the date of my last, and the accumulation of intelligence is but meagre. A despatch from General Pelissier, dated the 27th, states that "nothing new had taken place." But a despatch from Gortschakoff says of the same day that a violent cannonade, lasting ten hours and a half, had been made by the Allies, to which the Russians vigorously replied. It is probable, therefore, that Pelissier in his despatch reported the cannonade, but that the passage was struck out for some reason by the Government, before sending it to the Monitor. No despatches have been made public for three days, though the communication by telegraph is open.

The assault will not now be long deferred, and the date of the 15th of this month seems more than ever probable. The French in their trenches, and the Russians in their ambulances before Malakoff, were but forty yards apart, and aimed at the white of each other's eyes. Pelissier was unpopular. To-day, entirely recovered, had given a new impetus to the works of the second line of defence behind Malakoff. The Allies were aware of the preparations making at home to render their second winter more comfortable than the first. The letters just received breathe a strong hope, if not a lively confidence, that the season will be spent in, and not before, Sebastopol.

From Mexico.

The Times and Transcript has received copies of the *Restaurador de la Libertad*, of Acapulco, which contains the particulars about the *pronunciamiento* of Mexico. On receiving by telegraph the official renunciations of power from Santa Anna and his Minister of War, twenty-six Mexican Generals signed a declaration in the name of the garrison, and adhered to the *plan de Ayutla*, with only a few unimportant alterations; the municipality then met in extra session, and the Governor publishes a manifest, in which he exhorted the people to order, and desiring every one to sign this act who had an interest in sustaining the principles set forth. Thus the revolution terminated in the most peaceable manner, and the firing of guns and the ringing of church bells gave the echo to public opinion.

A Provisional Government was established, and the majority of said generals named one of their number, Don Martin Carrera, Provisional President. Each department and district is desired to send two representatives, who will form a States Council, and elect a President by the simple majority of votes. Within fifteen days the Provisional President is bound to convocate an Extraordinary Congress, agreeable to the provisions of the law of 1841.

GRASS VALLEY BURNED. A fire broke out about 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst., in the French Hotel, which spread so rapidly that in less than two hours nearly the entire town was destroyed, embracing all but one of the principal business houses. The space of ground burned is estimated at from twenty to thirty acres. The number of houses destroyed, 350. Total loss, \$400,000. The loss was greatly increased from the fact that most of the merchants had just laid in heavy stocks of fall goods. All the hotels, bakeries, and every boarding house in town, were destroyed. The materials of the printing offices were saved; also all the churches. The fire is attributed to the work of an incendiary.

Elections.

TENNESSEE. The returns from 64 counties give Johnson a majority of 2008 votes over Gentry. Fifteen counties to be heard from. Five Know Nothings and three Democrats are elected to Congress.

TEXAS. Pease, dem., is re-elected Governor, and ex Governor Bell to Congress.

KENTUCKY. The majority of Chas. S. Morhead, K. N., for Governor set down at from 7 to 8,000. All the K. N. candidates for Congress are elected.

NORTH CAROLINA. Five democrats and three K. N.'s elected to Congress.

ALABAMA. Winston, dem., is elected by a large majority. Five democrats and two know nothings elected to Congress.

THE DEATH OF ARBOTT LAWRENCE.—Boston, Aug. 20. The merchants in Boston assembled in Faneuil Hall this forenoon, for the purpose of appropriately noticing the death of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Wm. Sturgis presided, and speeches were made by Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, Robert C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, &c. It was resolved to close the stores on the day of his funeral. Other public bodies have also held meetings on the same subject.

TO TOBACCO GROWERS. Mr. Adolph Sutro, of San Francisco, offers a premium of \$100 for the best sample of California grown tobacco. Samples will be received until the 15th day of November, 1855, on which day a committee of three, consisting of one tobacco-grower and two tobacco merchants, will decide to whom the premium is to be awarded. Those who intend to compete will please state where the tobacco was raised, on what soil, from what seed, when it was planted and harvested, what quantity they raised and expect to get per acre, what price they think remunerative to raise it, and what the best mode of curing it. Samples to be sent to Mr. Sutro, prepaid, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Married.
In San Francisco, 8th inst., Mr. JOHN H. BOLTON and Miss SARAH A. FOWLER.
We tender our acknowledgments for favors received.

Died.
In this city, on Wednesday last, after a very short illness, G. ANDRES DE LA GUERRA, aged 11 mos., son of Mr. Miguel and Mrs. Trinidad Ortega Dr la Guerra.

City Ordinances.

Number 1.

AN ORDINANCE annulling certain Ordinances.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances passed or approved previous to the passing of the present, are hereby annulled, and remain null and void henceforward, excepting those by which the City is bound by some existing contract.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its being approved.
Passed August 7th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Common Council.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 2.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the Sale of City Lands, belonging to the City, both without and within the limits.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. All lands which may have been occupied or cultivated, and which are situated without the limits of the city map executed by S. Haley, for a period of not less than ten years, shall be given free of cost to the occupant, if he pays the costs of title and registry; provided that said lands shall not exceed five hundred yards square.

Sec. 2. Lands occupied for any period from three to ten years shall be sold; provided that the price shall not exceed five cents for each yard of the circumference of the figure or outline of the land to be granted.

Sec. 3. Lands shall be sold to those parties who have occupied them for any period not exceeding three years; provided they wish to become possessed of them, the Common Council putting a just and fair valuation of the same, and always giving the preference to the present occupier, before any other applicant for the same land; provided that such concession or sale shall not exceed five hundred yards square.

Sec. 4. The possession of all lands granted in accordance with the conditions expressed in sections 2 and 3 shall be obliged to fence them in, or enclose them within six months after the date of the concession, and to build a house containing at least two habitable rooms, within one year, and the order for extending the title shall be given so soon as the holder complies with the present conditions, it being well understood that if he does not fulfil the conditions of this section he shall lose his right and the lands shall return to the city.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Council shall keep a book in which shall be noted down all concessions made by the Council, specifying the land, the name of the occupant, and the period to which his title was granted, it being his duty to note down in the aforesaid book all and every concession or title granted by former Councils, as may appear by the Treasurer's receipts and other documents to be found in his possession throwing light upon the subject.

Sec. 6. The sum of one dollar shall be paid to the Secretary for each title extended by him, and fifty cents to the City Treasury.

Sec. 7. The Common Council shall appoint a Measurer, and he shall be entitled to receive from the parties interested the sum of two dollars for each lot of land measured off by him, and fifty cents additional for each mile in going; provided always that the lands to be measured off are outside of the limits of the city map.

Sec. 8. The lands comprehended within the limits of the city map shall be sold according to the judgment of the Council, and the party appointed to measure shall receive one dollar for each lot on being measured off.

Passed on the 8th of August, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 3.

AN ORDINANCE appropriating certain Lands for Public Purposes.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. The following Lands are, and from henceforward are by these presents appropriated for public purposes, in the following manner:

Sec. 2. All the land included between, or bounded by the houses or lots of Don Carlos Antonio Carrillo, Don Pedro C. Carrillo, Don Gaspar Oreña, Don Francisco Leyva, Don Jose de la Guerra, Don Octavio Gutierrez, Dona Ysabel Yorba, and that of Don Jose Leyva, is hereby appropriated and constituted a Public Square, with the name of "De la Guerra Square."
Sec. 3. All the land included between the following limits, viz: To the north by the lots bounded by Jose, on Ruiz and Aljo Leyva; on the east by Hely street, on the south by the lots of Carlos Ruiz, Ricardo Ridley, Rafael Leyva, and Doña Martina Hernandez de Camarillo, and on the west by the lot of Don

City Ordinances.

Joaquin Carrillo, shall be known by the name of "Vera Cruz Square."

Sec. 4. The square number 286 shall be known as the "Square of Columbus."

Sec. 5. The squares numbers 215 and 197 shall be known as "Washington Square."

Sec. 6. The squares numbers 299 and 300 shall be known as "Junipero Square."

Sec. 7. The squares numbers 58, 59, 73, 74, 88, 89, shall be and are constituted the "Public Promenade or Alameda."

Sec. 8. The square number 187 shall be dedicated and set aside as a Roman Catholic Cemetery, and the square number 186 and part of number 204, as laid down on the Official Map of the City, shall be and are constituted the Protestant Cemetery.
Passed August 8th, 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 4.

AN ORDINANCE designating the time and place of meeting of the Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. The Common Council shall hold their meetings in the Council Chamber of this City.

Sec. 2. The Council shall hold two meetings in each week, viz: on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and can adjourn its meetings from day to day, but no adjournment shall be for a longer period than one week.

Passed August 8th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 5.

AN ORDINANCE designating the amount of the Bonds to be given by certain City Officers of Santa Barbara.

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

SECTION 1. The Treasurer, Marshal and City Attorney shall each give Bonds of the following tenor: The Treasurer One Thousand Dollars Bonds; the Marshal Five Hundred Dollars Bonds; the City Attorney Five Hundred Dollars Bonds.

Sec. 2. Every Bond given by City officers shall be approved and signed by the City Mayor.

Sec. 3. No Bond shall be admissible which has not two or more signatures as securities attached to it.

Sec. 4. When the amount of the Bond to be given by any City officer is not designated by an Ordinance, the amount of his Bonds shall be determined by the Mayor at his discretion, provided that the amount of said Bond shall not exceed Five Thousand Dollars.
Passed August 8th, 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

No. 6.

AN ORDINANCE prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons.

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

SECTION 1. All persons are hereby prohibited from carrying any of the following arms or weapons: Pistols of any description, Guns, Muskets or Rifles, Daggers, Poignards, Swords, or Sword-sticks or Tucks.

Sec. 2. The prohibition expressed in the first Section shall not apply to a person or persons carrying arms, but who are authorized to do so by the laws of this State, or of the United States, neither shall it apply to individuals forming part of the Militia, so long as they carry the said arms in the fulfillment of military duty; in the same manner arms may be carried for the purpose of going to hunt or shoot, or when going to travel beyond the City limits.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating what is set forth in this Ordinance shall be subject for the first violation to a fine of twenty-five dollars, for the second to fifty dollars, and for all following violations to a fine of one hundred dollars, it being well understood that on every occasion that any individual is accused of having violated the provisions of this Ordinance and that he be convicted of the same, the party who denounces him shall receive the sum of ten dollars, to be taken out of the amount of the fine, and the remainder shall be paid into the general Fund of the City Treasury.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not prevent the Sheriff or his Deputies when authorized by him, from carrying arms, neither shall they prevent the City Marshal from doing so.

Sec. 5. It shall not be legal nor allowed for any person to discharge fire-arms within the following limits: 1st, To the south east, Yanonai street; 2d, to the north east, Garden street; 3d, to the north west, Anapami street; 4th, to the south west, Vineyard street.
Passed August 8th, 1855.

ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
President of the Council.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Court of R. G. Glenn, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for the second township of the county of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein ADLER & CRONTHAL are plaintiffs and JOSE ANTONIO DE LA GUERRA is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-five cents, I have levied upon and taken into execution all of the right, title, and interest of said defendant, Jose Antonio de la Guerra, of, in, and to the following described property, to wit: One house and lot in the city of Santa Barbara, known as the City Hotel, and occupied at the present time by Luis Letevar, which property I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.

Santa Barbara, September 20, 1855.
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Term of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, held in the county of Santa Barbara in the month of July last, is according to Statute declared illegal and that all judgments and decrees rendered during said Term are declared void. The Calendar prepared for the said Term will be recalled at the next regular term in the same manner as though no steps had been taken in any case.

By order of the Hon. JOAQUIN CARRILLO,
District Judge, 2d Judicial District.
GEORGE D. FISHER,
Clerk for Santa Barbara County.
Santa Barbara, Sept. 19, 1855. se20 3

Notice to Tax Payers.

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

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Maria Antonia Candelaria Dominguez is indebted to me and under promise of marriage to me. Whoever shall marry her without my consent will be held responsible for her debts to me.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Santa Barbara, Sept. 20th, 1855.

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. se 21

LA GACETA.

FOR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

SUBSCRIPCIONES. La Gaceta por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3, invariabilmente adelantado.

AGENTES: SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Wilcocks, oficina del "Citizen."

SANTA BARBARA: JUEVES, 20 DE SETIEMBRE, 1855.

Mejico. Publican los diarios americanos las siguientes correspondencias confirmando las noticias que de esta republica dimos en nuestro número anterior y varias otras que comprueban los progresos de la revolucion, los cuales hacen creer que a esta sazón ha obtenido un triunfo completo.

Manzanillo, agosto 27 de 1855. El general Comonfort ataca a Zapatlan, cuya plaza estaba defendida por una fuerza de quinientos hombres del partido del gobierno.

Tres dias despues atacaron a Colima, pueblo defendido por el general Sanchez. La plaza se les rindio a los pocos minutos.

Una otra carta dice lo siguiente: El general Comonfort encontró a distancia de dos millas de Guadalajara un cuerpo de mil doscientos hombres que habian salido de Acapulco para juntarse en Colima.

El pueblo de Guadalajara estaba por el partido revolucionario y no hay duda que a la fecha se ha pronunciado.

Siete mil hombres mandados por Ceballos habian marchado para Mejico. Alvarez con un ejercito de cinco mil hombres marchaba para atacar a Santa Anna.

Todo el Estado de Michoacan se ha pronunciado.

El siguiente parrafo es de una carta privada y dirigida desde Mejico a una casa de comercio de esta ciudad.

El general Comonfort ha tomado posesion de todos los pueblos y ciudades situadas entre la capital de Mejico y Manzanillo.

Insertamos a continuacion los siguientes partes telegraficas: Madrid 26 de Julio. Se habla de nuevo pero falsamente de pretensiones emitidas por la Francia para la formacion de una legion extranjera con destino a la Crimea.

Los facciosos de la banda de los Hierros piden gracia. El cólera continua estacionario. La tranquilidad es general.

Idem 27. El ministro de Estado ha salido hoy para Biarritz para felicitar a S. M. el emperador.

Las suscripciones al empréstito de 230 millones marchan rapidamente; se espera que no sera necesario apelar al empréstito forzoso.

Idem 28. Se habla de un proyecto de reforma en las tarifas de aduanas, en cuya virtud los derechos sobre las harinas procedentes de trigos americanos se aumentarían en la Habana, en tanto que los de los azucars se disminuirían en España.—Cronica.

BAJA CALIFORNIA. Hemos recibido algunas noticias muy importantes de la Baja California. El famoso Comandante D. Jose Pujol, salio de Santa Tomas para La Paz el dia 19 de Julio llevandose consigo al Señor D. Jose Nicochea, Secretario de Melendrez, para ser juzgado como complice en los crímenes del difunto Comandante: no se sabe lo que sucedera con este infeliz hombre; ha estado encarcelado desde el dia que llevo Pujol. El Sr. Oñate queda en Santo Tomas como coronel. Todavía no ha llegado de San Felipe el resto de las tropas al mando del nuevo Comandante Militar el Sr. Marulez. Se representa a esa parte de la Baja California como un lugar muy tranquilo y seguro.—Clamor Publico.

Como la estacion avanza, las aguas comienzan a escasear en las minas. Los diarios del interior se quejan de la suma escasez de agua en los placeres. La mayor parte de los canales estan totalmente agotados, y no suministran otros ni la mitad del agua que necesitan los mineros para la explotacion del oro. Sin embargo se dice que el canal que atraviesa por el centro del condado de El Dorado, suministra agua en abundancia y en una cantidad mayor que la que necesitan para los trabajos.—Cronica.

Los ultimos despachos de la Crimea que alcanzan al 31 de julio, no ofrecen ningun interes especial.

El ministro de finanzas en Francia habia presentado una relacion sobre el resultado de las suscripciones al empréstito de los 750 millones de francos. De ella resulta que el valor total de estas suscripciones sube a la enorme suma de tres mil millones ofrecidos por 310,000 suscriptores.

Un despacho del general Pelissier del 17 de julio relaciona las salidas operadas por los rusos la vispera y ante vispera de esa fecha. Esos dos combates fueron mas considerables que lo que se creyó despues del parte telegrafico.

Un otro parte relaciona un incendio que habia ocurrido en Constantinopla el cual puso en peligro los almacenes de guerra franceses.

Parecen confirmarse los rumores relativos a que los embajadores de Francia e Inglaterra habian pedido para las tropas aliadas la autorizacion de reparar y ocupar los antiguos castillos del Bosforo, a la entrada del mar negro. La Puerta habia juzgado grave este asunto y hecho algunas observaciones; pero se insiste y esta insistencia hara probablemente que se acceda a esa demanda.

He aqui, segun la Gazette des Postes, el sentido exacto del voto de la Dieta de Frankfurt acerca de la proposicion hecha por el Austria en la cusion oriental. Esta Asamblea ha resuelto unanimente dar las gracias al gobierno imperial austriaco por sus esfuerzos para restablecer la paz europea; declarar que esta de acuerdo con la Austria; que en la situacion actual de los negocios orientales, la confederacion no puede comprometerse a nuevas obligaciones; reconocer en fin que el interes de la paz esije que se mantenga en el pie de guerra de los contingentes federales votados el 8 de febrero de 1854.

El Journal de San Petersbourg da noticias del ejercito ruso en la Asia Menor. Alcanzan al 8 de julio. La relacion oficial del general Mourawieff, comandante en jefe, dice que las excesivas lluvias habian sido contrarias a sus operaciones hasta el 25 de junio; pero que despues de esta fecha habia podido volver a comenzarlas.

En una expedicion dirigida contra los pasos de Saganlog a traves de los cuales pasa el camino principal de Erzeroum a Kars, considerables cualidades de provisiones, depósitos de víveres y aun los equipajes de Syri Baja intendente general del ejercito turco habian caido en poder de los rusos. Estos, despues de haber dejado un destacamento para defender los pasos, se habian vuelto a Kars. El cuartel general habia sido trasportado a Kani Kieni, a poca distancia de la ciudad, y el general en jefe habia aprovechado de su posicion y de la inaccion de la guarnicion para proseguir el reconocimiento de las fortificaciones.

ESPAÑA. Insertamos a continuacion los siguientes partes telegraficas: Madrid 26 de Julio. Se habla de nuevo pero falsamente de pretensiones emitidas por la Francia para la formacion de una legion extranjera con destino a la Crimea.

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Las suscripciones al empréstito de 230 millones marchan rapidamente; se espera que no sera necesario apelar al empréstito forzoso.

Idem 28. Se habla de un proyecto de reforma en las tarifas de aduanas, en cuya virtud los derechos sobre las harinas procedentes de trigos americanos se aumentarían en la Habana, en tanto que los de los azucars se disminuirían en España.—Cronica.

BAJA CALIFORNIA. Hemos recibido algunas noticias muy importantes de la Baja California. El famoso Comandante D. Jose Pujol, salio de Santa Tomas para La Paz el dia 19 de Julio llevandose consigo al Señor D. Jose Nicochea, Secretario de Melendrez, para ser juzgado como complice en los crímenes del difunto Comandante: no se sabe lo que sucedera con este infeliz hombre; ha estado encarcelado desde el dia que llevo Pujol. El Sr. Oñate queda en Santo Tomas como coronel. Todavía no ha llegado de San Felipe el resto de las tropas al mando del nuevo Comandante Militar el Sr. Marulez. Se representa a esa parte de la Baja California como un lugar muy tranquilo y seguro.—Clamor Publico.

Como la estacion avanza, las aguas comienzan a escasear en las minas. Los diarios del interior se quejan de la suma escasez de agua en los placeres. La mayor parte de los canales estan totalmente agotados, y no suministran otros ni la mitad del agua que necesitan los mineros para la explotacion del oro. Sin embargo se dice que el canal que atraviesa por el centro del condado de El Dorado, suministra agua en abundancia y en una cantidad mayor que la que necesitan para los trabajos.—Cronica.

Los ultimos despachos de la Crimea que alcanzan al 31 de julio, no ofrecen ningun interes especial.

El ministro de finanzas en Francia habia presentado una relacion sobre el resultado de las suscripciones al empréstito de los 750 millones de francos. De ella resulta que el valor total de estas suscripciones sube a la enorme suma de tres mil millones ofrecidos por 310,000 suscriptores.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

CAPITULO XXIII. El modo de celebrar los matrimonios no era en todas partes el mismo. Entre los guaicuras el que pretendia casarse enviaba a la jóven una batea de aquellas que se usaban para limpiar y tostar las semillas comestibles; si ella aceptaba, correspondia el obsequio con una red, y en la mutua remision y aceptacion de estos dones consistia el contrato matrimonial. Entre las otras naciones se hacia el convenio despues de un gran baile, al que era convidada toda la tribu del que queria casarse. La viuda entre los californios se casaba segun el uso de los hebreos con el hermano o con el pariente mas próximo del difunto marido. El adulterio cometido sin consentimiento del marido se tenia por grave delito y por una injuria que jamás se dejaba sin venganza, y solia ocasionar guerras sangrientas; pero si los interesados se desafiaban a la lucha o a la carrera, la mujer del vencido solia ser el premio del vencedor.

El amor que profesaban a sus hijos no era tan tierno que a veces no hiciesen perecer a aquellos a quienes no podian alimentar. Pero luego que los misioneros supieron el motivo de semejante inhumanidad, dispusieron que en la distribucion del sustento diario que se hacia entre los neófitos y catecúmenos, se diese racion doble a las mujeres que las necesitaban por tener hijos. Tambien eran muy frecuentes los abortos procurados de intento, especialmente por las mujeres primerizas, porque creian que el primer hijo era de ordinario débil y enfermizo. Esto lo hacian sin embozo alguno, pues el uso o el ejemplo llegan muchas veces a sofocar los sentimientos de la naturaleza, señaladamente entre las naciones bárbaras.

En la California no estuvo en uso aquella extravagancia comun a muchos pueblos barbaros de ambos continentes, de acostarse el marido en vez de su mujer cuando esta paria. Lo que sí sucedia con frecuencia era, que no llevando aquellas mujeres la cuenta del tiempo de su preñez, solia llegarles el termino de ella cuando se hallaban en el bosque recogiendo fruta, y pariendo allí, volvian inmediatamente a su residencia ordinaria a ponerse en reposo.

Como no tenian lienzo con que cubrir a sus hijos, les barnizaban los tiernos cuerpillos con carbon molido y orina fresca, para defenderlos de algun modo de la intemperie del aire. Y no era este el único uso que hacian de la orina, pues las mujeres se lavaban, y aun se lavan con ella la cara, imitando en parte el ejemplo de los antiguos celtíberos.

Hacia los 31º se halló pocos años ha otro modo mas extravagante de defender a los niños del aire. Hacian en la arena un hoyo proporcionado y le calentaban encendiendo fuego dentro de él; le sacan despues el fuego, y cuando se ha entibado el calor, sepultan al niño hasta el cuello. Los misioneros se han empeñado en extirpar este uso, peligroso por tantos motivos.

Son varios los modos con que las mujeres traen a sus hijos. Las pericúas los traen a cuevas en una batea ovalada, semejante a la que les sirve para limpiar las semillas comestibles, pero mas profunda, a fin de que el niño pueda estar en ella con mas comodidad. En el resto de la California usan para esto las madres de una red que pendiente de la frente llevan sobre la espalda; y para que los tiernos miembros de los niños no se lastimen con los hilos de la red, ponen en ellas yerbas, o pieles de liebre o de conejo. En algunas partes acostumbra traer la red pendiente de un baston, que con la mano sostienen sobre un hombro, y cuando quieren dar de mamar al niño clavan en el suelo el baston, dejando colgadas en él la red y la criatura. Cuando este es un poco grande, le lleva la madre en brazos, y cuando tiene ya dos o tres años le lleva a la espalda tendiéndola ella los pies, asiendose él del pelo de esta. No es raro ver que una madre lleve juntamente con su ajuar un hijo a la espalda, otro en la red y otro mas grande de la mano.

Cuando los niños llegaban a cierta edad, les agujeraban las orejas y el cartilago de la nariz para ponerles pendientes, lo cual se hacia en un gran baile a que asistia toda la parentela, a fin de que el ruido impidiese que se oyera el llanto causado por el dolor de la operacion.

1 Era todavía mas bárbara la inhumanidad que se usaba en Polonia en el siglo XIII. Alberto el Grande fue mandado de nuncio a aquel reino para abolir la bárbara costumbre de matar a los niños que nacián imperfectos y a los viejos inválidos. Fleur. Hist. Eccl. lib. 84, año de 1260.

2 Diódoro Siculo hablando en el libro 5 de un pueblo de la Europa, ya culta entonces, dice: Mulieris exiæ nulla in puerperio cura geritur, sed maritus ejus velut æger et corpus male affectum habens, perperam vice per certos dies decumbit. En la historia española de la California se asegura que este uso es comun en aquella peninsula; pero este es falso.

3 Urina totum corpus perluit, adeoque dentes etiam fricant. Diod. Sic. lib. 5.

4 En la Historia español de la California, se atribuye a todas las mujeres de aquella peninsula la costumbre de llevar a sus hijos en la red pendiente del baston; pero no era así, pues esto solo se usaba en algunos lugares.

AHOGADO. El jueves en la tarde, Mr. Henry Lowe al atravesar la bahia en un bote viniendo de Oakland, cayo al agua y se ahogó. Dos caballeros que venian con él hicieron toda suerte de esfuerzos para salvarlo, pero fueron inútiles. Mr. Lowe habia llegado ultimamente de Stockton, era como de 30 de edad. No se ha encontrado todavía su cadaver.—Cronica.

Comision de los Estados Unidos.

Para la Aprobacion de los Titulos de Terrenos.

Session del 4 de setiembre de 1855. CONFIRMADOS.

Por opinion del comisionado Felch— No. 79. El titulo de Robert Livermore por la Cañada de los Vaqueros en el condado de Contra Costa, concedida por Micheltorena en 1844.

No. 29. El titulo de Ferdinand Vassault por Camanto, 300 varas cuadradas en el condado de San Francisco, concedidas por Alvarado en 1840.

DESAPROBADOS. Por opinion comisionado Farwell— No. 393. El titulo de Anastacio Chabolla por el Sanjon de los Muquelemes, 8 leguas cuadradas en los condados de San Joaquin y Sacramento, concedidas por Micheltorena en 1844.

No. 712. El titulo de Roland Gelston por 500 varas en el condado de San Francisco, concedidas por el consejo municipal de Yerba Buena en 1838.

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

Numero 1. ORDENANZA anulando ciertas Ordenanzas.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1a. Sean anuladas y por la presente quedan nulas y de ninguna fuerza, para en lo adelante, todas las ordenanzas y partes de ordenanza pasadas o aprobadas antes del pase de la presente; exceptuando aquellas en que la ciudad este comprometida por medio de algun contrato.

Sección 2a. Esta ordenanza quedara en toda su fuerza desde el momento de su aprobacion. Pasada Agosto 7 de 1855. ANTI. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO, Mayor de la Ciudad.

Numero 2. ORDENANZA para enajenar Terrenos fuera y dentro de los limites del "Mapa de la Ciudad" pertenecientes a dicha Ciudad.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1a. Todos los terrenos que hayan sido ocupados, ó cultivados fuera de los limites del mapa de la ciudad hecho por S. Haley, y por un termino que no baje de diez años, seran dados gratis a los ocupantes cuando estos los gustos de "Titulo" y Registro, con tal que dichos Terrenos no pasen de quinientas yardas en cuadro.

Sección 2a. Los Terrenos ocupados por el termino de tres años hasta diez seran vendidos con tal que su precio no pase de cinco centavos por cada una de las yardas del perimetro de la figura que tenga el Terreno que se va a conceder.

Sección 3a. A los que ocupen Terrenos de tres años a esta parte se les venderán siempre que quieran por separado poniendo el Concejo el precio que estime justo, atendiendo siempre a los ocupantes en preferencia de otro peticionario al mismo terreno, con tal que dicha concesion, o venta, no pase de quinientas yardas en cuadro.

Sección 4. Todos los terrenos cedidos segun se espresan en los articulos 2. y 3. tendran los poseedores que cercarlos dentro de seis meses despues de la concesion, y fabricar casa dentro de un año, con tal que dicha contenga no menos que dos picas habitables, y el titulo sera mandado expedir tan luego como el poseedor cumpla con dichas condiciones; bien entendido que si no cumple con lo que proviene este articulo, perderá su derecho, y los terrenos volverán a la ciudad.

Sección 5. El Secretario del Concejo llevara un libro donde se anoten todas las concesiones hechas por el Concejo, especificando el terreno, nombre del ocupante, y tiempo en que expiró su titulo, debiendo primero anotar en dicho libro todas las concesiones o títulos expedidos por los Concejos anteriores segun conste por los recibos del Tesorero, y demas documentos que se hallan en su poder para aclarar este asunto.

Sección 6. Al Secretario por cada titulo expedido se le pagara un peso, y cincuenta centavos a la Tesoreria de la ciudad.

Sección 7. El Concejo nombrara un Medidor y este recibira de los interesados dos pesos por cada terreno que mide y cincuenta centavos por cada milla de ida, siempre que los terrenos que se han de medir esten fuera de los limites del mapa de la ciudad.

Sección 8. Los terrenos comprendidos dentro de los limites del mapa seran vendidos al Juicio del Concejo y el Medidor recibira por cada terreno de estos al medidor un peso. Pasada Agosto 8 de 1855. ANTI. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO, Mayor de la Ciudad.

Numero 3. ORDENANZA apropiando ciertos Terrenos para Usos Publicos. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1a. Los siguientes terrenos estan y quedan por las presentes apropiados para Usos Publicos, de la manera siguiente.

Sección 2a. Todo el terreno comprendido que colinda con las casas y solares de Don Carlos A. Carrillo, Don Pedro C. Carrillo, Dona Maria Ortega, Don Carlos A. Carrillo, Don Gaspar Oñate, Don Francisco Leyva, Don Jose de la Guerra, Don Octaviano Gutierrez, Dona Ysibel Yorra, y Don Jose Leyva, queda apropiado y reconocido por Plaza Publica con el nombre de "Plaza de la Guerra".

Sección 3a. Todo el terreno comprendido dentro de los limites siguientes a saber: Por la parte del norte los Solares de Jeronimo Ruiz y Alejo Leyva; al este por la calle de Haley; al sur por los Solares de Carlos Ruiz, Ricardo Rudeley, Rafael Leyva, y de Dona Martina Hernandez de Camarillo; y al oeste por el solar de Joaquin Carrillo, sera reconocido por la Plaza de "Vera Cruz".

Sección 4a. Los cuadros numeros 36 y 30, seran igualmente reconocidos por la "Plaza de Granada". Sección 5a. El cuadro numero 286 sera reconocido por la "Plaza de Colon". Sección 6a. Los cuadros numeros 215 y 197 seran reconocidos por la Plaza de "Washington". Sección 7a. Los cuadros numeros 299 y 300 seran reconocidos por la Plaza de "Junipero". Sección 8a. Los cuadros numeros 53, 59, 73, 74, 88, 89, seran reconocidos por la Alameda.

Sección 9a. El cuadro numero 187 sera dedicado para un Cementerio Catolico, y el cuadro numero 186 y parte del de 204, como está demarcado en el Mapa Oficial de la ciudad, seran demarcados para Cementerio Protestante. Pasada Agosto 8 de 1855. ANTI. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO, Mayor de la Ciudad.

Numero 4. ORDENANZA fijando el tiempo y lugar de las Sesiones del Concejo Comun de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara. El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1a. El Concejo Municipal tendrá sus Sesiones en la Sala Municipal de esta Ciudad. El Concejo tendrá dos Sesiones en la semana, a saber: El Martes, y el Sabado, a las diez de la mañana, y podra prorogar sus Sesiones de dia en dia, pero ninguna proroga excedera de una semana. Pasada Agosto 8 de 1855. ANTI. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO, Mayor de la Ciudad.

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

Num. 5. UNA ORDENANZA prohibiendo el porte de Armas Mortíferas.

El Mayor y el Concejo Comun de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1a. Se prohibe a toda persona el poder portar las armas siguientes: Pistolas de todas clases, escopetas, fusiles, o rifles, dagas, puñales, espadas, o estoque, y bastones con armas a dentro.

Sección 2a. La prohibicion de la primera Seccion no tendra lugar siempre que la persona o personas que porten armas, esten autorizados para ello, por leyes del Estado, o de los Estados Unidos, e igualmente los individuos de la Milicia siempre que porten dichas armas en cumplimiento de sus deberes como Militares; podran así mismo portarse armas para salir a cazar o bien estando de viaje para salir fuera de los limites de la ciudad.

Sección 3a. Toda persona o personas que contravengan a lo dispuesto en esta Ordenanza, sufriran por la primera vez, una multa en la suma de veinte y cinco pesos (\$25); por la segunda en cincuenta pesos, y por las siguientes en la suma de cien pesos. Bien entendido que cada vez que se acuse a alguna persona por faltar a esta ordenanza y sea convencido convicto de ello, se le dara al que denuncie la suma de diez pesos, que se tomara de la multa impuesta, y el resto ingresara en el fondo general de la ciudad.

Sección 4a. Esta Ordenanza no impedira al Sheriff o a sus Diputados, con autorizacion de él poder portar armas, ni tampoco al Marshal.

Sección 5a. No sera legal ni permitido a nadie descargar armas de fuego dentro de los limites siguientes: 1º por la parte de S. E. calle Yanoali; 2º por la parte de N. E. calle de los Jardines; 3º por la parte de N. W. calle Anapani; 4º por la parte de S. W. calle de la Vida.

Pasada Agosto 8 de 1855. ANTI. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO, Mayor de la Ciudad.

Num. 6. UNA ORDENANZA que señala las fianzas que deben dar algunos oficiales de la ciudad de Santa Barbara.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente: Sección 1a. El Tesorero, el Marshal y el Procurador de la Ciudad daran cada uno una fianza del tenor siguiente: El Tesorero mil pesos de fianza. El Marshal quinientos pesos de fianza. El Procurador quinientos pesos de fianza. Sección 2. Toda fianza dada por empleados de la ciudad sera aprobada y firmada por el Mayor. Sección 3. No se admitira ninguna fianza que no tenga dos o mas fiadores.

Sección 4. No es cumplido que tenga que dar fianza y no se halle designado por una ordenanza la fianza que debe dar, quedara a discrecion del Mayor con tal que no pase dicha fianza de cinco mil pesos. Santa Barbara, Agosto 8 de 1855. ANTI. MA. DE LA GUERRA, Presidente del Concejo. JOSE CARRILLO, Mayor de la Ciudad.

Aviso Legal. AVISO está dado a todas las personas interesadas que el Termino de la Corte del Segundo Distrito que hubo en el condado de Santa Barbara en el mes de Julio pasado esta declarado ilegal segun ley pasadas 4 de Mayo de 1855, y todos fallos y decretos dados durante dicho Termino son declarados nulos y sin efecto. La Lista de las causas preparada por el dicho Termino esta llamada de nuevo en el Termino proximo regular en el mismo modo como no fuese tomado ningun paso en cualesquiera asunto. Por orden del Hon. JOAQUIN CARRILLO, Juez de Distrito del Segundo Distrito. GEORGE D. FISHER, Escribano por el condado de Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara, setiembre 19 de 1855. se20 3

Aviso a los Pagadores de Impuestos. EL QUE SUSCRIBE suplica a los pagadores de impuestos que se sirvan pasar a su oficina antes del tercer lunes de Octubre del año de N. S. 1855; y pagar los impuestos que les corresponden para el presente año. Santa Barbara y Septiembre 18 de 1855. se20 td RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Aviso Publico. SE DA AVISO por estas que Maria Antonia Cando Maria Dominguez me debe 4 mi y está bajo promesa de matrimonio. Qualquier hombre que se case con ella sin mi consentimiento será considerado responsable a mi por sus deudas. GUILLERMO WALKER, Santa Barbara, 20 de Setiembre de 1855. se20 3f

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA y SAN PEDRO. LA MUJER VERA 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 Tulares. A la reserva del gobierno en el Tejon, y al puesto militar del Cajon de las Uvas. Hay un buen camino de carrol, 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 SANJURJO Y Ca, 171 calle de Sansome, en San Francisco, ó a su Capitan abordo. an20 tf

Aviso Publico. POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla sera perseguido segun la ley. A. B. THOMPSON, Santa Barbara; 23 de Agosto de 1855. an23 tf

A Venta. EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece a vender un RANCHO, que contiene tres sitios de ganado mayor, y situado cerca la Mision de San Miguel en el condado de San Luis Obispo, con la mitad de las tenencias de la Mision. Los terrenos tienen suficiente agua y muchos robles y son adaptados por 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, o al suscriptor en San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON, San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jystf

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

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

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA., AGENTES MARITIMOS, Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS. 63 calle de Sacramento, Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. [s13

FORBUSH Y DENNIS, NEGOCIANTES EN MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS, VIDRIERA, Etc., Calle de Estado, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por E. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se21 ROSWELL FORBUSH, TOMAS DENNIS

THE GAZETTE.

New Dome of the Capitol at Washington.

What Constitute Riches. "To be rich," said Mr. Marcy, our worthy Secretary of State, "requires only a satisfactory condition of the mind. One man may be rich with a hundred dollars, while another in the possession of millions may think himself poor; and as the necessities of life are enjoyed by each, it is evident that the man who is best satisfied with his possessions is the richer."

To illustrate this idea, Mr. Marcy related the following anecdote: "While I was Governor of the State of New York," said he, "I was called on one morning by a rough specimen of a backwoods-man, who stalked in and commenced conversation by inquiring 'if this was Mr. Marcy?'"

I replied that was my name. "Bill Marcy?" said he. I nodded assent. "Used to live in Southport, didn't ye?" I answered in the affirmative, and began to be a little curious to know who my visitor was and what he was driving at.

"That's what I told 'em," cried the backwoods-man, bringing his hand down on his thigh with tremendous force; "I told 'em you was the same old Bill Marcy who used to live in Southport; but they would not believe it, and I promised the next time I came to Albany, to come and see you and find out for sartin. Why, you know me, don't you, Bill?"

I didn't exactly like to ignore his acquaintance altogether, but for the life of me I could not recollect ever having seen him before, and so I replied that he had a familiar countenance, but that I was not able to call him by name.

"My name is Jack Smith," answered the backwoods-man, "and we used to go to school together thirty years ago, in the little red school house, in old Southport. Well, times have changed since then, and you have become a great man and got rich, I suppose?"

I shook my head, and was going to contradict that impression, when he broke in—

"Oh, yes you are—I know you are rich—no use denying it. You was Controller for—for a long time, and the next we heard of you, you were Governor. You must have made a heap of money, and I am glad of it—glad to see you getting along so smart. You was always a smart lad at school, and I knew you would come to something."

I thanked him for his good wishes and opinions, but told him that political life did not pay as well as he imagined. "I suppose," said I, "fortune has smiled on you since you left Southport?"

"Oh, yes," said he, "I hain't got nothing to complain of—I must say I have got along quite smart. You see shortly after you left Southport, our whole family moved up into Vermont, and put right into the woods—and I reckon our family cut down more trees and cleared more land than any other in the State."

"And you have made a good thing of it: How much do you consider yourself worth?" I asked, feeling a little curious to know what he considered a fortune, as he seemed to be so well satisfied with his.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know how much I am worth; but I think (straightening himself up) if all my debts were paid, I should be worth three hundred dollars clean cash." And he was rich, for he was satisfied.—Knickerbocker.

Curran's Ingenuity.

A farmer attending a fair, with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsel; "speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and come to me."

He did so, and returned to his legal friend.

"And now I can't see how I am going to be the better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again; but how is that to be done?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel.

"Aye, sir, asking won't do, I'm afraid, without my witness, at any rate."

"Never mind; take my advice," said the counsel—"do as I bid you, and return to me."

The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safely in his possession.

"Now, sir, I must be content; but I don't see as I'm much better off."

"Well, then," said the counsel, "now take your friend along with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

We need not add that the wily landlord found that he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel, exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket.

A Maine Law physician's prescription on the City Agency:—"West India Rum, one pint; aqua, (water,) five drops."

The workmen have commenced framing the scaffolding for the construction of this novel and magnificent structure. About twenty men are now employed in preparing the timbers; the work of building the scaffolding will be commenced in the rotunda the first week in August, and a month, at least, will be occupied in putting it up. After this is accomplished, the old dome will be taken down, and the construction of the new one commenced. The old dome is to be taken down entirely to the roof of the Capitol, and a base constructed of 25 feet in height, and 132 feet in diameter, somewhat of an octagonal plan. On this stands a noble colonnade of 123 feet in diameter, consisting of 36 columns, with appropriate entablatures, balustrades, &c., from which rises an enriched attic of 38 feet in height by 107 feet in diameter. This attic forms the base of the cupola, the diameter of which is 88 feet and the height 56 feet. The whole is crowned by a gracefully proportioned lantern, supporting a colossal statue of the goddess of liberty. The entire elevation from the ground to the eastern front of the building is 300 feet. The interior is exceedingly rich, and the ornaments are of a bold and striking character. The present rotunda is preserved as high as the top of the cornice; above this will be a gallery, over which a belt of sculpture, nine feet high and nearly three hundred feet long, extends around the entire dome. Above this, there is a succession of galleries, colonnades, entablatures, attics and balustrades, surrounded by a hemispherical ceiling, crowned with a lantern at the height of 218 feet from the floor. The highest point of lookout is 275 feet above the ground on the eastern front, and the highest point from which the interior may be seen is 218 feet above the floor. The whole work is to be of iron, from bottom to top, inside and outside. It will be the first structure of the kind ever built entirely of this material. The design, as well as the working drawings, is by Mr. Walter, architect of the Capitol extension, and the execution of the work is under the direction of Capt. Meigs, of the topographical bureau.

RAILROAD POETRY. A correspondent of the Broome county Republican describes his jaunt over the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad, from Cortland, in the following poetical strain: So much I wrote in Cortland's bounds—and would have finished there, had not the down train whistle resounded in the air. So shaking Fairchild by the hand, who said come up again, I bid farewell to every fear, and jumped upon the train. Rushing round the hill side, darting o'er the plain, over rivers and under the roads, Van Bergen drove his train. The moon threw bright effulgent rays, on each small ripple's crest; the river seemed a ribbon stretched along the meadow's breast; the evening wind came stealing through the car with gentle sigh, and brought a cinder from the engine, spunk into my eye; few and short were the prayers I said, and I spoke not a word of sorrow, but I rubbed at my eye till I made it red, and knew 't would be sore on the morrow. We soon got home at the rate we ran, at an hour just right for retiring, and down from his post came the engine man, and the fireman ceased his firing. And thus I too will cease with this, a moral to the tale—be always sure to "mind your eye," when riding on a rail!

THE GIRL FOR HIM. The Springfield Republican adds to the story of the man, who, when told by his landlord that he could not leave his house until he had paid his bill, replied, "Good! just put that in writing, make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!" It must have been the same individual who, too poor to get married, was yet too susceptible to let the girls alone, and of whom it is told this circumstance: He was riding with one of the fair sex, "all of a summer's day," and accidentally—men's arms, awkward things, are ever in the way—dropped an arm around her waist. No objection was made for a while, and the arm gradually relieved the side of the carriage of the pressure upon it; but of a sudden, whether from a late recognition of the impropriety of the thing, or the sight of another beau coming, never was clearly evident, the lady started with volcanic energy, and with a flashing eye exclaimed: "Mr.—, I can support myself!" ("Capital!" was the instant reply, "you art just the girl I've been looking for these five years—will you marry me?")

An old lady was subpoenaed to appear as a witness on rather a delicate case. She did not come, and a bench warrant was issued for her appearance, on which she was brought into court. The presiding judge thought it his duty to reprimand her. "Madam, why were you not here before?" "I couldn't come, sir." "Were you not subpoenaed, madam?" "Yes, sir; but I was sick." "What was the matter, madam?" "I had an awful bile, sir." "Upon your honor, madam?" "No, sir, upon my arm."

The great basin of the St. Lawrence contains in mass more than one-half of the fresh water on this planet—the solid contents in cubic feet of the Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, and St. Lawrence, being, according to Darby, 1,547,011,792,360,000, and the superficial area in square miles being 72,930, a quantity of water which would form a cubic column of nearly twenty-two miles on each side.—Stuart's America.

Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara County: In the 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. se6 3t Attest: GEORGE D. FISHER, Clerk.

Late Arrival of Merchandise!! LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGGONS, CARTS, CART WHEELS, WHEEL BARROWS, &c., BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, &c. Just landed from ship Arcadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail. Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. je14 tf

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. js5 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. je26 No. 149 STATE Street. Don't forget the place.

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

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

City Hotel. THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction. The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best that market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it. Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month.—Hay and Barley always on hand. LOUIS LEFEBRE. Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

Rancho'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. DALY, 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. je26

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

For Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO THE FAST SAILING BARQUE POWHATAN 350 tons register. Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south of Howard street,) San Francisco, for the above ports, and offers good accommodations for passengers. The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Tulare Battery, to the Government Reserve in the Tejon, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Uvas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines and to any of the above mentioned places, than San Pedro or any other port. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to SANJURJO & CO, au30 tf 171 Sansome st, San Francisco.

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

For Freight or Charter. THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fastened SLOOP PILOT, 15 tons burthen. Parties of pearl hunters will be taken to the islands and brought back when desired. Apply to R. JENKINS, at the Beach. au16

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

Advertisements.

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

THOMPSON'S New Carriage Depository, MARKET STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny sts, SAN FRANCISCO. Carriages received on storage, and sale, at the lowest possible rates. The Depository is a Workshop for the Repairing and Painting of Vehicles of every description. Blacksmithing, Trimming, and every thing necessary to the perfect fitting out of all kinds of Carriages, carefully attended to. The public would do well to give the subscriber a call. [my24tf] J. M. THOMPSON.

Just Received, 70,000 FT. FIRST QUALITY BOARDS and JOIST. Also, 90 M SHINGLES. FORBUSH & DENNIS. 75 BBLs EXTRA CLEAR PORK; 100 cases extra clear bacon; 200 cases J H & Co's new lard, in 10lb tins; 150 firkins choice Butter; 100 firkins choice butter, double packages; 25 bbls choice butter, 25b kegs; 1000 lbs fine salt, 6 and 14lb bags. m24tf For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO.

Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.) New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country. 2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect Likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights. 3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known the shorter the time the more perfect the expression. 4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists. 5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to such 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 visiting elsewhere, and judge for themselves. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE! New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

R. E. RAIMOND & CO., GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO. se6 tf

FORBUSH & DENNIS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c. HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO. je14 tf

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

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

PEDRO C. CARRILLO, SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA. Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st. C. R. V. LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fontain, Builders, SANTA BARBARA.

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 miraculously every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish 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 well known to every one who has 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 every case of disease, 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.

DR. 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 unflinching, 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 acts or emissions, weakens the system more than the abstraction of forty ounces of blood. One of the English 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 the person had ever indulged in that 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 Leonon 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. 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: Ouanism, or Masturbation; Seminal Weakness; Nocturnal Emissions; Impotency and Sterility; Gonorrhoea; Stricture; Gleet; Diabetes; Bloody Urine; Dropsy; 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 California, procure a copy of this work, as it may enable him to cure himself, and if not, will at least teach 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, 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 fetch any man who fails to cure, any case that may come under his care, no matter how long a standing or affecting, such as ulcers, tumors, nodes, bunches, pimples on the face and body, pains in the bones and joints, wakefulness, 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 troubled with 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 afflicted, 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, with out change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge. Dr. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner California and Montgomery streets, up stairs. 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 quacks, 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 endeavors 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