

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE.

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I Didn't Know What it Meant.

He gave me a knife one day at school,
Four blades, the handle of pearl—
And great black words on the handle said,
"For the dearest little girl."
I was glad! O yes, yet the crimson blood
To my young cheek came and went,
And my heart thumped wondrously pit-a-pat—
But I didn't know what it meant.

One night he said I must jump on his sled,
For the snow was falling fast;
I was half afraid, but he coaxed and coaxed,
And he got me on at last.
Laughing and chatting in merry glee,
To my home his course he bent;
And my sisters looked at each other and smiled—
But I didn't know what it meant.

The years passed on, and they touched his eye
With a shadow of deeper blue;
They gave to his form a manlier grace—
To his cheek a swarthy hue.
We stood by the dreamily rippling brook,
When the day was almost spent;
His whispers were soft as the lullaby—
And now I know what it meant!

Changes of Climate.

History informs us that many of the coun-
tries of Europe, which now possess very mild
winters at one time experienced severe cold
during this season of the year. The Tiber
at Rome, was often frozen over, and snow
at one time lay for forty days in that city.
The Euxine Sea was frozen over every win-
ter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers
Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep,
that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The
waters of the Tiber, Rhine and Rhone, now
flow freely every winter; ice is unknown at
Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash
their wintry foam uncrystallized upon the
rocks. Some one has ascribed these climate
changes to agriculture; the cutting down of
dense forests, the exposure of the upturned
soil to the summer's sun, and the draining
of great marshes. We do not believe that
such great changes could have been produced
on the climate of any country by agriculture,
and we are certain that no such theory can
account for the contrary change of climate
from warm to cold winters—which history
tells us has taken place in other countries
than those named. Greenland receives its
name from the emerald herbage which once
closed its valleys and mountains; and its
east coast, which is now inaccessible, on ac-
count of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores,
was, in the eleventh century, the seat of
flourishing Scandinavian colonies, all trace
of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was
named Vinland by the Northmen who visited
it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with
its then mild climate.

The cause of these changes is an impor-
tant inquiry. A pamphlet, by John Mur-
ray, civil engineer, has recently been pub-
lished in London, in which he endeavors to
attribute these changes of the climate to the
changeable position of the magnetic poles.
The magnetic variation or declination of the
needle is well known. At the present time
it amounts in London to 23 degrees, west
north, while in 1658, the line of variation
passed through England, and then moved
gradually west until 1816. In that year a
great removal of ice took place on the coast
of Greenland; hence it is inferred that the
cold meridian now passes through Italy, and
that if the magnetic meridian return, as it
is now doing, to its solid lines in Europe,
Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen
over, and the merry Rhineland drive his
team on the ice of his classic river. Whether
the changes of the climate mentioned have
been caused by the change of the magnetic
meridian or not, we have too few facts before
us at present to decide conclusively; but the
idea, once spread abroad, will soon lead to
such investigations as will no doubt remove
every obscurity and settle the question.—
Scientific American.

LITTLE GIRLS. There is something in-
expressibly sweet about little girls. Lovely,
pure, innocent, ingenious, unsuspecting, full
of kindness to brothers, babies and every-
thing. They are sweet little human flow-
ers, diamond dew drops in the breath of
morn. What a pity they should ever be
some women, flirts and heartless coquettes!

To enjoy life you should be a little mis-
erable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne,
is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives
great zest to other things.

To leave your son a fortune—educate him
and teach him how to finish his education
himself.

Actions are the only property of a man,
when he is valued as to his social worth in
the world.

Nothing is more diverting than to see
men, for whom we have a well grounded con-
tempt, affect contempt for us.

Justice in the Mountains.

BY "SIOC."

During a visit to the mountains of Cala-
veras county, we were witness to the fol-
lowing interesting performance:

Scene, Justice's Court—mining claim in
dispute—one party represented by learned
counsel, the other pleading his own case.

Justice—Gentlemen, the Court is ready
to adjudicate in the case; counsel will please
proceed.

Learned counsel proceeded to state that
he could prove prior possession of plaintiff;
that an illiberal and unjust attempt was
being made, with malice aforethought, to
defraud his client out of his auriferous pos-
sessions, and introduced evidence to support
his position.

Defendant—Gentlemen of the Jury, I
appear here as my own counsel, supported
by an implicit confidence in your sense of
justice and the righteousness of my cause.
Gentlemen of the Jury, my opponent has
summoned to his aid a lawyer attired in a
Shanghai coat, and pitted him against an
humble but honest miner. Gentlemen of
the Jury, is this proper, is this right? I
had always been led to believe that this
region of country would resist the introduc-
tion of Shanghai coats and narrow legged
pantalons. What, then, is my surprise to
witness in this august assembly a gentleman
attired in patent leather boots, stand-up
collar, and coat and pants aforesaid. Any
one who claims the assistance of such coun-
sel must be, gentlemen of the jury, devoid
of all the rights of said humanity. I don't
mean to appeal to your prejudices, but I
can and will prove my prior possession of
the claim in question.

Plaintiff—That's a lie!

Justice—I fine you ten dollars for con-
tempt of court!

Defendant—Assertion is not proof, neither
is prediction evidence; and when the plain-
tiff accuses me of lying he insults the ma-
jesty of the law, the sanctity of justice, and
the holiness of truth!

The defendant then called witnesses who
proved precisely what had been established
by the plaintiff, viz: nothing.

The jury retired to deliberate, but imme-
diately returned with a verdict that neither
of the claimants had proven possession, and
that the claim was vacant.

The foreman of the jury had taken a po-
sition as near as possible to the open door,
and the moment the verdict was rendered,
he, with the judge, jury, and loafers, "made
a break" for the disputed claim, and a race
commenced that would have made Tam
O'Shanter's mare stand agast at the reck-
lessness of their mad career.

Possession in this case appeared to be ten
points of the law, and with a vigor and a
wind that did credit to the inhabitants of
Calaveras, they pushed forward for the
golden prize.

Supposing in our simplicity that a powder
mine was about to explode, we left the build-
ing with the velocity of a frightened cat,
and turning as we ran to look upon the
"wreck of matter and the crush of worlds,"
we fetched up very unceremoniously against
the trunk of a lofty pine, where we experi-
enced the truth of the philosophical maxim
that "action and reaction are always the
same, although in opposite directions." Gaining
the perpendicular we looked around to see
if the lightning had struck anywhere
except in our own neighborhood, and being
convinced that it had not, we turned to look
upon the competitors, who, headed by the
Shanghai lawyer, were fast approaching the
golden goal. In this case, as in many
others, we saw legal acumen gaining the
advantage over justice, and when we saw
the latter functionary inadvertently turning
a summerset over a rugged stump, we could
but feel the sympathy that all honest men
experience when justice is cheated of its
prey.

When the lawyer was on the verge of
gaining a possessory title to the claim afore-
said, we were convinced of the impolicy of
wearing Shanghai coats in the mountain
region; for, in a desperate effort the de-
fendant seized the lawyer's appendage, and
with the aid and comfort thus afforded to
the enemy, they pitched headforemost into
the claim together; and when we left, the
case, as well as the head of one of the dis-
putants, was "in chancery." May God de-
fend the right!—*Sacramento Union.*

Van Dieman's Land exists no longer, the
Colony having acceded to a petition from the
colony, praying that the name of Van Di-
man's Land should be changed to "Tasma-
nia." Tasman was the early Dutch discov-
erer of the island.

A lead mine has been discovered in the
immediate neighborhood of the coal mine,
in the coast range. The ore yields 90 per-
cent of metal. So says the *Stockton Re-*
publican.

The Monterey Sentinel is credibly in-
formed that there exists valuable veins of
cinnabar ore in the mountains in the vicinity
of Pacheco's Pass.

The Decision in Favor of Mrs. Gaines.

The Louisville Journal, speaking of the
late decision of the Supreme Court of Lou-
isiana in favor of the right of Mrs. Gen.
Gaines to an enormous amount of property
in New Orleans, which has been for many
years in litigation, says: "There are few
men living who would not have succumbed
to the many disappointments, defeats and
discouragements, which that lone but brave
woman has had to encounter." Of the na-
ture of the case and the importance of the
decision, the Journal says:

At last, contrary to the expectations of
almost every one, she has achieved a victory,
so far as the highest judicial authority of
Louisiana can give her one. And the de-
cision of that authority not only gives her
millions of money, but, what we have no
doubt she esteems far better, establishes the
legitimacy of her birth and vindicates the
memory of her mother.

But possibly the decision may be reversed,
for the vast amount involved will of course
cause the case to be carried to the Supreme
Court of the United States. We think,
however, she must win again there, for she
would scarcely have triumphed in the Su-
preme Court of Louisiana if she had not es-
tablished quite clearly the justice of her
claims. Her friends will rejoice in her suc-
cess, and yet in New Orleans it will in one
sense be, unless she still exercises her char-
acteristic liberality, a great public calamity.
If the decision in her favor be not reversed
by the U. S. Supreme Court, the law will
assign to her a vast number of estates in the
heart of New Orleans, the possessions not
only of the rich, but of poor men, of widows
and orphans. She will be perfectly right
in sternly exacting full justice from the af-
fluent who have striven to crush her, by the
power of money, and opposed by a system
of calumny, and fraud, and malignity, with-
out parallel, but we have no doubt that her
own kind and noble heart will prompt her
to compromise or to surrender altogether
her claims to the estates of the poor, who,
but for her clemency, would be reduced to
beggary.

SHARPE'S RIFLES. The following ac-
count of Sharpe's rifles, from the Missouri
Democrat, will be read with interest:

This recently invented weapon, if it pos-
sesses one-half the power and capacity
claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined
soon to supersede every other weapon for
warlike purposes now in existence. It is
the most efficacious and terrible fire arm
in existence. The small carbine now used by
the United States mounted men throws a
ball with deadly accuracy one-quarter of a
mile, and can be fired ten times per minute.
It is not complicated in structure, is easily
cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet
weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing
models for four new pieces of his weapon,
namely: A small pocket-pistol, calculated to
throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a
rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of
one mile, and a large gun to throw a two
ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a
half, or as far as a man or horse can be seen
to advantage. With this latter weapon Mr.
S. declares he can set on fire a house or a
ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and
prevent the use of field artillery by killing
the horses before the guns are brought
within good range.

This rifle, in the hands of a good marks-
man, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and
all, for, place a man six rods distant with a
musket and bayonet, and before he can
bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be
loaded and discharged ten times. They
carry balls with great precision and force.
Mr. Sharpe intends these rifles to become a
national weapon, and should Congress, by
using a little liberality, purchase the patent,
the country would be possessed of a means
of warfare unequalled in the world.

TOM THUMB. The correspondent of an
Eastern paper says: Tom Thumb's papa is
dead. He went insane some months ago,
and was placed in the asylum. He was sub-
sequently released as partially restored. But
his habits were immoderate, and he soon fin-
ished his destiny. He is said to be worth
\$150,000. Tom Thumb and his two maiden
sisters will probably come in for \$30,000
each, the widow of course inheriting \$50,-
000 for her third. It is not true that Tom
is married nor expects to be. He is a mere
child in intellect, although a man in years.
His mind is built on the same size of grand-
eur that Nature bestowed upon his body—
His sisters are large, well made women, and
really handsome. The General is, therefore,
a rare phenomenon. Give him his sled and
his other playthings, and he is content. Give
him money, too. Don't forget that—for he
is the quintessence of sordid meanness in
pecuniary affairs. However we all have our
faults.

"Young America" says an advertisement
appeared in the Herald the other day for ar-
tificial flower workers. Half the bakers in
the city answered it.

Origin of Walker's Nicaragua Expedition.

The following extract, which we take
from the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette,
will be found interesting, as it not only
gives a good idea, in a small space, of the
political condition of affairs in Nicaragua,
previous to the arrival of Walker, but also
the causes which led him to go there:

In the early part of 1854, the two candi-
dates in the pending election were Don
Francisco Castillon—a gentleman of family
and fortune, the representative of the liberal
party, a man of education and brilliant po-
litical talents, improved by travel in Europe
and the United States—and Don Fruto
Chamorro, then at the head of the army.
Chamorro was by nature and association
despotic. He was filled with that inveterate
hatred of Americans and republicanism
which has so long distinguished the Spanish
in other countries. He was an uncompromis-
ing foe to all foreigners in the State.
Castillon, on the contrary, was anxious that
his country, so blessed in climate and fer-
tility, so rich in resources,—one of the love-
liest of lands—should be placed in a condi-
tion to develop those resources, that she
might take her proper position among the
North American nations; and in these views
he was sustained by a majority of the peo-
ple, who looked to him with love and re-
spect, a true patriot and enlightened guide.

But at the ballot box the adherents of
Castillon were overawed by the satellites of
Chamorro, who being at the head of the
military power of the country, thus effected
by brute force his unrightful election to the
Presidency. On his accession to power,
thus obtained, he banished Castillon (for
the crime of daring to be the people's candi-
date in opposition to him) with several of
his prominent adherents, men of rank and
family. The exiles fled to the neighboring
State of Honduras, but in a few months, so
odious had the tyranny of Chamorro made
him, Castillon returned by invitation of the
people, entering the country once more at
the head of a force of only 36 men. The
confidence which he thus displayed in the
good will of his countrymen was not mis-
placed. Marching at once to Chinandega,
where were garrisoned several hundred of
Chamorro's troops, they joined them, and
the arrival of Castillon was hailed with en-
thusiasm by the people. Castillon now
marched to Leon, and in the battle at that
city was victorious, and Chamorro fled to
the walled city of Granada, the capital,
where he fortified himself.

The siege of Granada lasted for several
months, and during this time it was, while
the struggle was going on between the peo-
ple and a government founded in fraud and
stigmatized by cruel and tyrannic acts, that
an American citizen, a New Englander,
passing through Nicaragua on business, casu-
ally made the acquaintance of Gen. Cas-
tillon, the popular democratic leader, the
people's favorite. This gentleman was By-
ron Cole, Esq., formerly well known as the
editor of several papers in this section of
the country, one of them a Boston journal,
and a citizen, who, we venture to say, has
as many friends in Boston as any other in
the community. The acquaintance soon
ripened into friendship, and in the course of
several interviews with Castillon, the latter
inquired as to the abilities, character and
influence of Gen. Walker, with whom Cole
had an intimate acquaintance in San Fran-
cisco. The result was that the latter was
solicited to proceed to San Francisco and
see Walker, and as an inducement to him
to embark in the popular cause, 52,000 acres
of land were offered to him by the govern-
ment at Leon, composed as follows: Don
Francisco Castillon, Provisional Director;
Carabajal, Minister of Hacienda; Selva,
Minister of War; Generals Jerez, Salazar,
Pineda, etc., personages of birth, fortune
and ability. It will thus be plainly seen
that the initiative step was taken by the po-
pular, liberal party of Nicaragua.

The result of Mr. Cole's mission was that
Walker consented, and Mr. Cole returned to
Nicaragua to prepare for him. Walker soon
after landed at Realejo, with only fifty-six
men, and was received with acclamations;
and what further transpired, ending in the
establishment of peace and the formation
of a government, is familiar to our readers.
Walker, reinforced, triumphed in the battles
of Rivas city and Virgin Bay, and articles
of peace were signed by both parties, in
which Walker was named Commander-in-
Chief, and (Castillon having died of cholera,
universally regretted, and Chamorro having
been slain during the siege,) Don Patricio
Rivas was named President.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. A fire occurred
at San Andreas, in Amador county, says
the Nevada Democrat, on the morning of
the 2d instant, destroying all the business
portion of the town. The loss is estimated
at \$40,000. The fire broke out in a large
unoccupied building, and is supposed to be
the work of an incendiary, as an attempt
had been made a few days previous to fire
the same building.

A REMARKABLE MAN. A correspondent
of the Kentucky Statesman gives the follow-
ing account of an old citizen of Pulaski
county, named Elijah Deny, who is proba-
bly the oldest man in Kentucky:

He was one hundred and eighteen years
of age on the 10th of September, and is as
active as any man at forty. He works
daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole
life has been an early riser. He informed
the writer that he had never drank but one
cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848.
He served seven years in the war of the
Revolution, and was wounded at the siege
of Charleston; he was also at the siege of
Savannah and the battle of Eutaw Springs;
he was also present at the battle of Camden,
King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He
was under Col. Horry and Col. Marion, and
was an eye witness of the sufferings and death
of Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, an
early victim of the Revolution. He is
sprightly and active, and would be taken at
any time to be a man of middle age. He
is a strict member of the Baptist church,
and rides six miles to every meeting of his
church. He has four sons and five daughters,
all living, the oldest being now in his seven-
ty-eighth, and the youngest in his fifty-first
year. Such is a brief sketch of this aged
soldier and republican, who is perhaps the
only surviving soldier of Francis Marion,
Sumpter and Horry.

SOUP FROM BEANS. The American
Farmer gives the following receipt for
making soup out of Spanish beans hardly to
be distinguished from turtle soup:

Take the usual quantity of beans, (the
Spanish, a black bean, sometimes called the
Black Mexican, at others Black Dwarf,) wash
them, put them into a pot with the
proper quantity of water, boil them until
thoroughly done, then dip the beans out of
the pot and press them through a colander,
return the flour to the beans thus pressed
through the colander into the water in the
pot in which they were boiled; then tie up
some thyme in a clean linen or cotton bag,
put it into the pot and let it simmer a few
minutes; then boil a few eggs hard, take
the shells off, quarter the eggs, and put
them into the soup, together with a sliced
lemon, add a little butter, and season with
salt and pepper, and you will have a soup
so nearly approaching the flavor of the real
turtle soup that few, except for the absence
of the meat, would be able to distinguish
the difference.

EMIGRATION TO SONORA. Don Jesus
Yslas, a native of Sonora, but for many
years a resident of this city, says the San
Jose Telegraph, has lately returned from a
visit to Sonora, whither he had gone to as-
certain what encouragement the government
of that State would render to emigrants of
Spanish lineage. Senor Yslas is highly
gratified with the result of his expedition;
the government of the State not only prom-
ising to emigrants a liberal donation in lands,
but cities, towns and individuals offering
large quantities of cattle, seeds, and other
necessaries, to meet the wants of an infant
colony. The governor wishes to locate these
emigrants as near as possible to the frontier
to serve as a "wall" as he expresses it, against
the incursions of the Apaches. Senor Yslas
proposes to start with his emigrating train
from this city on the 16th of February.

PURCHASE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA. The
San Francisco Town Talk says: We have
pretty good authority for saying that, pre-
vious to the downfall of Santa Anna, a treaty
was negotiated by him—not by Alvarez—
with Gen. Gadsden, by which the Mexican
Government not only agreed to sell us Lower
California, but a large slice of Chihuahua
and a liberal portion of Sonora—at any rate,
enough of the latter to take in the port of
Guaymas. We are confident that the United
States will negotiate no new territorial
treaty with Mexico which shall not include
this important port. We also know that
Secretary Marcy is anxious to negotiate such
a treaty with Mexico as shall give us a good
gulf port on the one hand, and enable him
to close up about four million dollars, out-
standing claims of our citizens against that
Republic, on the other.

MAMMOTH BONE FOUND. The Calave-
ras Chronicle says that recently when sink-
ing a shaft on Murphy's Flat, a scapular
bone of the following dimensions was found:
Two feet long and seventeen inches wide at
the lower extremity—and at the other seven
inches wide and five and a half inches thick.
The bone was so much decayed that it could
not be removed from its resting place with-
out injury. The larger part, however, was
preserved. In 1851, Judge Putney, whilst
sinking a shaft on the same flat, about five
hundred yards below the one mentioned
above, at the depth of thirty-five feet, found
a mammoth tooth, three and a half inches
wide, four inches thick, and six inches long,
having the enamel as perfect as in life.

Spurious twenty dollar gold pieces are in
circulation in Los Angeles.

THE GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. L. P. FISHER is our authorized Agent for San Francisco. Mr. F.'s office is in the Iron Building opposite the Pacific Express Co.'s office, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

AGENTS.

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1886.

Mr. Parkinson, keeper of the Lighthouse at Point Conception, arrived in town last evening. He speaks very highly of the new lantern, it being of a superior order. Another quite severe gale visited Point Conception on the 7th inst., resulting, however, in no serious damage. During the storm a large dead whale was washed ashore, from which Mr. Parkinson, in company with others, succeeded in extracting one hundred and twenty-six gallons of oil, and would have obtained much more but for the lack of the necessary conveniences for the work.

The election for City Officers, ordered for Tuesday last, did not take place. The cause assigned for this failure is, a lack of candidates—a remarkably uncommon occurrence in other portions of this State. We have not yet learned what action the City Council have taken in the matter.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEA BIRD. The steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, arrived in our harbor on Monday last, from San Francisco, which place she left on the 9th inst. We learn that the Sea Bird will in future make three trips every month.

A new gold mine has been discovered near San Antonio, Alameda county. A Frenchman, while sinking a well in a garden, found a stratum of pay earth at a depth of eight feet from the surface. It is estimated that the paying earth will average about twelve cents to the bucket. In some instances as high as thirty cents have been obtained from one pan full. Great excitement exists, and a large number of claims have been staked off.

Capt. Charles A. Falkenburg was killed in San Francisco, on the evening of the 8th inst. He was riding with his wife on Folsom street, when the horse became frightened, and backed the carriage off the wharf, precipitating them to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. The deceased fell under the carriage, and was so much injured that he died in a few minutes.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD. It is said by the Superintendents, says the State Journal, that the road is even now doing a paying business, or at least much better than was expected, although the cars do not run beyond Alder Creek. When in a fortnight or less they reach Granite City, the freight and travel will be greatly increased, and it is not doubted that then the institution will pay.

The Sacramento Union publishes a report of the Chief Engineer, T. D. Judah, upon the preliminary survey, cost of construction, and revenue of the San Francisco and Sacramento Railroad. The two termini of the road are to be at Washington and Benicia. The estimated cost of construction is \$3,000,000, and the net profits \$393,450.

A man named Ivers was shot dead by his wife, in San Francisco, on the night of the 8th inst. The deceased was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. Mrs. Ivers delivered herself up to the authorities. She disclaims all knowledge of the fact that the pistol with which the deed was done was loaded at the time.

The citizens of Stockton have decided at the ballot box, by a vote of twenty to one, that an appropriation of \$1000 shall be made by the city towards the survey of the Stockton and San Francisco railroad. This, the Republican says, is an unerring index of the interest manifested in the enterprise by the people.

A Mint is to be established at Grenada, Nicaragua, for the issue of both gold and silver coins. The standard of weight and fineness is to be that of Mexico. The contractors engage to have the Mint finished and in working order within six months.

The schooner Rambler, Captain Woodbury, arrived at this port on Sunday last, and sailed on Monday for the islands.

We are under obligations to Hon. Jose Ma. Covarrubias for valuable public documents.

Board of Supervisors.

The board met on the 7th February. A communication was received from Henry Carnes, in which he declines serving as Justice of the Peace of the 2d township. We are informed that Guillermo Carrillo was subsequently appointed to that office, but we were unable to find any note of it in the minutes of the Clerk.

The following bills were ordered paid:—Russel Heath, for services as Sheriff, \$339, 25; Geo. D. Fisher, for services as Clerk, \$41 80; Anthony de la Palma y Mesa, \$11; Pablo Casas, \$13 50.

The following orders were made:—Ordered, that the price to be allowed to the Sheriff for the maintenance of prisoners be fixed at seventy-five cents per day per prisoner, and that this order take effect from the date of the bills this day approved in favor of Russel Heath, Sheriff.

Ordered that no fees will be allowed for services as jailor to the Sheriff, except when prisoners are actually at work: that this order take effect from the date of the bill this day approved in favor of Russel Heath, Sheriff.

The board then adjourned till Monday, the 11th. There being no quorum on Monday, adjourned until Tuesday. On Tuesday the board transacted some unimportant business and adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Explosion of the Steamboat "Belle."

A terrible calamity, only equaled by the awful disaster which destroyed the Pearl, a year ago, says the Sacramento Union of February 5th, occurred on the Sacramento River this morning. The steamboat Belle, Capt. Chas. H. Houston, left this city at 7 o'clock for Red Bluffs. At precisely 7 3/4 o'clock, and when opposite the Russian Ford, eleven miles above town, the boiler burst, and instantaneously the stream was strewn with mangled bodies and fragments of the wreck.

The steamer General Reddington, on her downward trip, reached the scene of the accident at 8 o'clock, and immediately took off the survivors from the wreck.

The entire boat, with the exception of some forty feet of the after portion, sunk instantly, and the wreck, as our informant states, is more complete than was that of the ill-fated Pearl. At the moment of the arrival of the General Reddington the body of Capt. Houston was drawn from the water, considerably mutilated.

Our informant states that there were at least sixty souls on board. The Gen. Reddington took off from the wreck but thirty-two or thirty persons.

There were no women on board at the time of the accident.

The names of the killed are—C. H. Houston, W. Green, J. White, Louis Conkier, Charles Yoky, McCabe, Thomas J. Newton. Wounded—Maj. J. Bidwell, Rev. J. S. Diehl, John Cunningham, Wm. Daly, Clay Wilson, W. D. Shelleross, J. R. Britnell, Joseph Canpeck, A. S. Wilson, H. Christian, P. H. Myers, Wallace Miller, Isaac Wilson. A number of others are missing, and supposed to be killed, for whom search was being made.

SPANISH LAND CLAIMS. We observe that a resolution is now before the Legislature, requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a law for the appeal of all claims for land based upon Spanish grants, which may have been confirmed by the U. S. Land Commission. It might be well to remark that the Government is already acting in the matter, and that all claims concerning the integrity of which there is the least doubt, will be appealed. Instructions were received from the Attorney General by the U. S. Law Agent on the arrival of the Sonora, to appeal to the U. S. District Court the following cases: The Bolton & Barron Claim, the Suter Claim, the Folsom Claim, embracing four leagues on the American River, the Weber Claim, covering the City of Stockton, and the Claim for the Island of Yerba Buena. The appeals will be immediately effected, and the cases brought before the U. S. District Court. It is probable that every claim involving any dispute of law or boundary, will in a like manner be appealed—at all events, those of our citizens whose interests are opposed to Spanish claimants, will most probably have full justice done them in the premises by the Government.—S. F. Herald.

The Sacramento Union says that the wife of Wm. H. Rhodes, Private Secretary of the Governor, died about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning (Feb. 3d) under unusual circumstances. Being about to undergo an incision of the tonsils, and apprehensive of the effect she took an overdose of laudanum to enable her to endure it. The poison was taken about an hour previous to the operation, and when the effect was discovered subsequently, every attempt to sustain her proved unavailing.

The total shipments of treasure by the Golden Age and Cortes, which sailed from San Francisco on the 5th of February, was \$1,627,547.23.

Later from the Atlantic States.

The Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam arrived at San Francisco February 2d, with dates from New York to the 9th June—three days later.

The House of Representatives had not succeeded in electing a Speaker.

Col. Fremont is gaining popularity as candidate for the Presidency, on the Republican side.

The Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, will meet at Cincinnati on the 1st of June.

Snow fell to the depth of two feet in the city of New York on the 6th and 7th of January, cutting off all communication with the interior for several days.

Col. French has returned to New York, no progress having been made in his diplomatic mission.

GADSDEN AND MEXICO. The Administration has not repressed its disapproval of the open partizanship of our Minister, Gen. Gadsden, in favor of Alvarez and against Santa Anna. General Gadsden's position is such that he cannot conveniently be recalled, or that measure would probably have been resorted to nearly a year ago, when the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs pressed it upon our government. There is a current impression that he is engaged in attempts to acquire the mining region alleged to lie between the present line and the present parallel. That scheme is popular at the South, and is one of the elements on which Pierce relies for a re-nomination. To dismiss Gen. Gadsden would be to forfeit all the hopes founded on this project.—N. Y. Times.

Later from Europe.

We have European news to December 22d. Nothing of great importance has transpired since previous advices.

Peace rumors are still abundant. A treaty between Sweden and the Allies is published. Sweden engages not to cede to Russia any portion of her present territory, nor any fishing right or other franchise, and in case Russia sets up a claim to any such right France and England will provide Sweden with forces to resist the Czar.

SURRENDER OF KARS. In a dispatch to the Invalide Russe, General Mouravieff reports that he has taken possession of one hundred and thirty cannon, large stores of ammunition, and standards, with 10,000 prisoners, besides those already reported—6,000 being Turkish regulars and 4,000 Redies.

From Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguense gives the following as the reason for the resignation of Gen. Jerez, Minister of Foreign Relations:

The ground of the difference in the cabinet is the question of an immediate invasion of Honduras, for the restoration of Gen. Cabanas to power in that State. Gen. Jerez does not forget that when an exile he found shelter and aid in Honduras, and that to Cabanas he is indebted for the means of commencing the revolution which has recently resulted so fortunately in Nicaragua. As a patriot devoted to the cause of liberal institutions in Central America, he justly venerate the character and services of Cabanas, the friend and companion in arms of the martyred Morazan. Private gratitude and a classic fidelity to the historical leader of the party which he espoused in his youth and has so ably served in manhood, have in our opinion swayed his conduct in this instance, in opposition to his sounder judgment.

The Government are about as equally devoted to the cause of liberal institutions in Central America as is Gen. Jerez. But they have thought that the wiser course to advance the general prosperity was not aggression, but to assure and consolidate the general peace. Nicaragua, so long torn and devastated by internal strife, needs repose.

Her cities must be rebuilt, her lands recultivated, commerce recalled to her shores, and the active interchange of productions and of ideas with the world at large will again diffuse riches and contentment through all her borders. In this manner her example will win a bloodless victory, and lead the adjoining States to imitate her beneficent institutions, and seek a closer union with her fortunate people. But if not—if the humane and philanthropic desires of the Government should be thwarted, the proffered olive branch rejected, and an attack should come from any quarter, then Nicaragua, grown invincible in her repose, with all her energies refreshed and all her strength concentrated, will, with a single blow, crush every opponent and forever liberate Central America from the chains of savage despotism and an aristocracy as senseless as tyrannical.

In our judgment, in the pursuit of the common end, the course of the Government is wiser than that of Gen. Jerez.

Mr. Joseph A. Fort, of the Pacific Express, will please accept our thanks for a supply of late papers, per Sea Bird.

Mr. Buchanan, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, will also accept our thanks for like favors.

The Indian War at the North.

The steamer Republic arrived at San Francisco on the 5th February, with dates from Washington Territory to January 25th.

The Indians made a grand attack on Seattle, on the 26th of January. The fight commenced at 8.45 A. M., and continued throughout three days. For four nights previous to the attack, the town had been garrisoned by the crew and officers of the Decatur. At 7 o'clock A. M. of the 26th, all hands returned to the ship, but in a short time word was sent on board the ship that the town was surrounded by Blackfeet. The men were immediately re-landed, and the attack commenced by firing a shot from the howitzer, which was returned by a volley from the entire rear of the town; the Indians at the same time uttering yells of defiance.

The firing was continued until 3 P. M., when finding that the Indians could not be driven from the woods, it was decided to settle the matter in a different way. The women and children were then sent on board of the Decatur and the bark Brontes. The citizens and marines were left in charge of the block house, and the officers and crew returned to the ship. The batteries were then opened from the Decatur, and grape, canister and round shot were poured upon the Indians in such quantities, that the main body of them retreated. After midnight shell and shot were thrown wherever any signs of Indians appeared. By 10 P. M. all was quiet.

It is impossible to ascertain the number who were engaged in the attack; but it is thought that there were from seven to nine hundred.

It is rumored that there were thirty-five Indians killed and thirty-six wounded. On the side of the whites only two were killed, both of whom were citizens of the place. The Indians shot too high—the bullets whistling over the heads of our forces.

An attack is feared upon Steilacoom, as a short before the steamer sailed, an express came into the garrison bringing the intelligence that the Indians had attacked some whites about five miles from the garrison.

The steamer Columbia arrived at San Francisco on the 5th of February, from Columbia River. The Oregon papers contain no news of interest.

Later from Mexico.

We have been permitted to translate the following paragraphs, says the S. F. Chronicle, from a letter dated Guadalajara, January 20th, and addressed to a friend of ours, which reached this city by the Cornelia:

The condition of this country becomes daily more critical. Not only have the different military chiefs the privilege of pronouncing in favor of such and such plan, but even private individuals have lately meddled in the politics of the country; and on a denunciation of Mr. Castenias, a very influential citizen, the British and American Consuls at Tepic, Messrs. Barrou and Forbes, have been expelled, receiving orders to leave the country, being implicated in the last pronunciamento. Their position as consular agents may cause new troubles to the Government.

On the other hand Uruga has marched with a large body of troops against San Luis Potosi, asking an immediate surrender; but the Governor expecting reinforcements from Guanajuato and Tampico, does his utmost to defend the place. The whole commerce of this city is interested in the issue of this struggle. The conduct which left last month with half a million of dollars, from the fair of San Juan, is still detained at San Luis, because the government could not spare sufficient troops for an escort.

Affairs at the city of Mexico are in an equally distressing state, and I am afraid that Comonfort will not be able to sustain himself. He has no money at his command, and has made the clergy and army his enemies by suspending the privileges which the Spanish law gave them.

I am just informed that Mr. Barron has gone to Mazatlan, probably to leave the country.

"TRIPOLI." The Sacramento Union says: A beautiful sample of this earthy substance, which is used in polishing stones and metals, was shown us yesterday, by Dr. Veatch. It was found in the lower portion of Shasta county, and in the immediate vicinity of Antelope Springs. This mineral has a dull argillaceous appearance, and consists principally of the east shells of microscopic animalcules. It is a very valuable substance, but found in inexhaustible quantities in the locality above named.

U. S. LAND COMMISSION. The claim of the city of Los Angeles to Pueblo lands in Los Angeles county, comprising sixteen square leagues, was decided and confirmed to the extent of four square leagues, having its center in the center of the plaza, and bounded by north, south, east and west lines.

The claim of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of San Jose for Pueblo lands at San Jose, was confirmed to the extent of four square leagues.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the city of San Francisco is \$33,126,750.

Later from Lower California.

By the arrival of the Br. schr. Janette, Capt. Robertson, from La Paz and Cape St. Lucas, we have some interesting particulars in relation to the Archibald Gracie expedition. Capt. Robertson was at La Paz when the Archibald Gracie and R. Adams arrived, and was in frequent communication with the prisoners during their confinement at that port. It appears that Capt. Zerman, after anchoring at La Paz, went ashore for the purpose of procuring wood and water for the expedition; the Adams having been chartered at sea to assist in transporting the men. On landing (which was on the 16th of November) Zerman applied to Gen. Blacate, the military commander at La Paz, to know why he had not returned his salute. Blacate replied that he did not know him, and wished to know on what authority he should salute him. Zerman stated that he was admiral of the Mexican navy, being actually dressed in the naval uniform of Mexico. After some discussion the Mexican commander broke up the interview, ordering Zerman to leave the place with his vessels and men, observing at the same time that he considered them nothing better than filibusters and pirates. Zerman refused to leave, when he was taken prisoner and placed in confinement.

This news was conveyed to the vessels by Mr. Sprague, American Consul at La Paz, who advised them to quit the port at once, as he could not control the hostile movements which he had observed on shore. The sailing commanders of the two vessels refused to leave without Captain Zerman—and on the following day, the vessels being anchored only a few hundred yards from the shore, two field pieces were brought down and commenced firing upon the fleet. The shots fell wide of the vessels for some time until Blacate himself directed the guns, when a ball passed through the upper works of the Archibald Gracie, killing a man from Philadelphia, whose name we were unable to learn, and wounding Capt. Dennison in the hand. A white flag was now hoisted on board, and the vessels surrendered to the authorities. The Archibald Gracie had six guns on board, but did not use them—in fact, not the least resistance was made by the Americans. The prisoners, 144 in number, were disembarked, disarmed, and kept closely confined for forty days, in a most destitute condition. Here they were often visited by Captain and Mrs. Robertson, who did every thing in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Mr. Sprague made repeated attempts to procure their release, and at last, after a warm discussion with Blacate, the consular flag was torn down, and the Consul treated with the greatest indignity. On the 27th of December, the prisoners, half starved and nearly naked, were placed on board their vessels, in charge of a Mexican lieutenant and 150 soldiers, who had orders to convey the captives to Mazatlan. They sailed a few days after the departure of the Janette for Cape St. Lucas. Mrs. Robertson applied to Don Cristobal Llanos, Captain of the Port at La Paz, to ascertain what would be the probable fate of the prisoners. He stated that as they had doubtless visited the country, as their papers indicated, under the orders of Alvarez, they would not be shot, but that the leaders would doubtless be imprisoned for a long term. The men, he thought, would be liberated. The officers of the expedition were on board the Archibald Gracie, and the men on board the R. Adams. The crew of the latter had applied to the officer in command to allow them their liberty on board, in case they would work the ship—the Mexicans knowing little or nothing about nautical matters. They were finally permitted to divide themselves into three watches—two to remain below and one to work the ship. The prisoners on board both vessels were handcuffed, and chained two and two. Mrs. Zerman, with her daughter and son, were on board the Archibald Gracie; their clothes had been taken from them, and Mrs. Robertson represented their condition as most distressing. Capt. Zerman is thought to be somewhat deranged. The flag of the A. G. was changed for the Mexican colors after leaving the Heads off San Francisco.—Alta.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. At an early hour last Sunday night, as our fellow citizen, Felipe Rhein, was passing down Requena street, he was knocked down by a blow from a "billy," in the hands of some person unknown to him. When on the ground, the villain placed his knee on his breast and threatened to kill him if he gave the least alarm, at the same time demanding his money. Felipe happening not to have any about him just then, kindly invited the dastardly assassin to go with him to his house on Los Angeles street, where he would get him some money, but the rascal, being afraid that he might be recognized if he took such a step, left him, taking only Felipe's hat and pocket handkerchief.—Los Angeles Star.

The old "Arcade" gambling saloon, in San Francisco, has been converted into a market.

Married.

In the city of Los Angeles, on the 6th inst., by Justice A. Gibson, Mr. A. W. TIMMS, Forwarding Merchant, of San Pedro, and LOUISA TERESA WELDA, of Los Angeles.

Died.

In the city of Los Angeles, February 2d, G. THOMPSON BURRILL, aged 58 years. Feb. 7th, Mrs. E. L. THOM, relict of C. E. Thom, Esq., aged 24 years.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Testamentary Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, February 13th, prox., at 12 o'clock, M., at the house of the undersigned, in this city, the following personal property belonging to the Estate of the late Joaquin Valenzuela:

- 4 tame Oxen;
- 3 tame Mules;
- 1 wild Mule;
- 7 tame Horses;
- 3 do. Horses;
- 1 Jack; 4 Horses;
- Yokes, Harnesses, Saddles, &c.

By order of the Probate Court of the County of Santa Barbara.

CLEMENCIA ARRELLANES, Executrix.

January 31st, 1856. Postponed until to day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Exchange and Banking Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a legitimate EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS under the name and style of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRETZ & RALSTON, in San Francisco, and CHARLES MORGAN & CO., New York.

The Cash Capital paid in is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (700,000). An amount will be kept in the Manhattan Bank, New York, at all times, to cover our Bills in case of loss of any shipment of Treasure.

We are now prepared to sell Exchange on the Manhattan Bank or Charles Morgan & Co., New York; also on Manhattan Bank, made payable, viz: at the Southern Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Darby & Barksdale, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; to purchase Gold Dust, Bars, Bullion, Mint, and Bank Certificates, approved securities, make collections, and to transact all other matters appertaining to our business, on the most liberal terms.

C. K. GARRISON, CHAS. MORGAN, R. S. FRETZ, W. C. RALSTON.

San Francisco, January 1, 1856. fe14 1m

Notice.

W. M. A. STREET, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken up his residence in Santa Barbara, and will at all times be found at his office, in the house of Mr. Bardillo, where he will perform all operations on the teeth in the best manner. Teeth cleaned and filled with gold or tin foil. Also, teeth inserted on pivot or gold plate. All operations warranted. Teeth extracted at all times when necessary.

American House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has re-opened the American House, in his new building on Cota street, where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and the public generally with board and lodgings, at prices to suit the times.

W. D. HOBSON, Proprietor.

Just Received.

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine DOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For sale cheap by FORBUSH & DENNIS, State street.

Watches and Chronometers.

REPAIRED AND CLEANED by an experienced workman, and guaranteed, by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery street, corner California, San Francisco. fe7 1m

Importation! Importation!

BRIGGS, DEY & CO. are prepared to import every description of goods in their line, on short notice, and as low as any other house in San Francisco. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Musical Boxes! Musical Boxes!

OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, with Mandolin and Bell Attachments, and Selections of Music from Operas, National Airs, Polkas, Waltzes, etc. For sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Silver Plated Ware.

VERY Heavy Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, plated especially for family use. Also, Fine Silver Plated and Silver Mounted Waiters and Tea Sets. Just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Silver! Silver!

FINE SILVER TEA SETS—Fine Silver Break-fast Sets; Fine Silver Spoons and Forks; Fine Silver Pitchers and Goblets; Fine Silver Waiters; Fine Silver Cups; Fine Silver Knives; Fine Silver Napkin Rings, etc. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Orders! Orders!

TAKEN for any description of WATCHES, and forwarded to the manufacturers with dispatch. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Railway Time-Keepers.

RW. B. CRISP'S Patent Railway Time-Keepers, of the largest size, with the maker's certificate accompanying. BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Jas. Nardin Perrot Watches.

AND POCKET CHRONOMETERS, of every style and size, certified by the manufacturer, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Extra Heavy and Fine.

GOLD GUARD CHAINS, just received by the Golden Age, at BRIGGS, DEY & CO.'S, 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Jules Jurgeusen's.

GENUINE COPENHAGEN WATCHES, of all styles of movement, just received and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Watches! Watches!

BY ALL the most celebrated English, French, Swiss and Danish Makers, kept constantly on hand and sold at the lowest possible price, by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Gold Hunting Repeater Watches.

JUST ARRIVED per steamer Golden Age, and for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

Independent and Quarter Second.

WATCHES, very superior. Just arrived, per steamer Golden Age, a superior article, for sale by BRIGGS, DEY & CO., 98 Montgomery st, corner California. fe7 1m

5 BALES BLANKETS—Blue, red and white.

For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

500 TCS. BACON—

Just received and for sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of the County of Santa Barbara, having levied upon, will sell at Public Auction, on MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1856, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House, city and county of Santa Barbara, California, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the State and County Taxes assessed thereon for the year 1855, together with costs:—

NAMES OF TAX-PAYERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	IMPROVEMENTS.	TOTAL TAX.
Arrellanes, Felipe	Tract near Santa Barbara.	\$ 50	\$ 6.90
Arrellanes, Francisco	Lot in city of Santa Barbara	200	7.19
Arrellanes, Jose	Lot in city of Santa Barbara	200	7.76
Arrellanes, Jose Antonio	Tract near Santa Barbara	50	2.87 1-2
Arrellanes, Ma. Ignacia	Lot in city of Santa Barbara	500	10.92 1-2
Ayala, Gerbacio	2 lots in city of Santa Barbara	200	4.60
Ayala, Jose Ma.		50	3.56 1-2
Ayala, Juan Pablo	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	5.29
Canisares, Candelaria	Lot in Santa Barbara	300	3.79 1-2
Carrillo, Concepcion Pico de	1 lot in Santa Barbara	100	2.01 1-4
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	Undivided half of Lompoc and Mission Vieja	200	51.98
Carrillo, Heirs of Man'la	2 lots in Santa Barbara	1.15	1.15
Casares, Juan	1 lot in Santa Barbara	1.15	1.15
Cevasco, Tomas	2 lots in Santa Barbara	800	33.92 1-2
Cordero, Francisco	1 lot in Santa Barbara	10	.57 1-2
Cordero, Jose Antonio	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1-2
Cordero, Ma. Anto.	1 1/2 of rancho de "Cruces"	550	31.51
Cordero, Heirs of Miguel	1 1/2 of rancho de "Cruces"	14.72	14.72
Cota, Manuel	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	5.47
Columber, Allen		500	13.80
Cuesta, Ramon de la	1 1/2 of rancho de "Piro"	75	17.02
Dominguez, Isabel Romero	1 lot in Santa Barbara	200	4.37
Dominguez, Jose	Rancho de "Najalayegua"	200	13.80
Dominguez, Nemecio		150	5.17 1-2
Flores, Antonio	Lot in San Buenaventura	200	2.64 1-2
Gannon, Thomas		200	2.30
Garcia, Eugenio	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1-2
Garcia, Vicente	Lot in Santa Barbara	20	.57 1-2
Gonzales, Francisco	1 1/2 of rancho de "Piro"	75	8.05
Gonzales, Manuel	Lot in Santa Barbara	300	3.91
Grajeda, Felipe	Lot in Santa Barbara	50	.69
Guerra, Jose Antonio de la	Tract known as Los Alamos	100	104.65
Guerra, Jose	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	.57 1-2
Hartnell, Heirs of William	Rancho of Todos Santos	57.50	57.50
Leifer, Louis		200	4.60
Leiva, Francisco	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.41 1-2
Lopez, Gregorio	Lot in Santa Barbara	300	3.29
Lopez, Mariano	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.87 1-2
Lorenzana, Crisanto	Lot in San Buenaventura	200	5.17 1-2
Lorenzana, Jose	3 lots in Santa Barbara	1000	126.50
Lorenzana, Heirs of Jacinto	1 1/2 of rancho de Conejo	50	37.95
Lorenzana, Ma. del Carmen	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.30
Lugo, Dorotea	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	2.30
Lugo, Eugenio	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	3.91
Lugo, Trinidad		200	2.87 1-2
McCaffery, James		300	5.75
McDonahue, Henry		250	14.37 1-2
Morales, Manuel	Lot in San Buenaventura	300	7.18 3-4
Nidever, Jorge	4 squares in Santa Barbara	300	22.54
Olivas, Dolores	1 lot in Santa Barbara	50	2.18 1-2
Olivas, Juan		100	3.45
Olivas, Luis	Lot in Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1-2
Olivera, Jose	Lot in Montecito, 5 acres	1.15	1.15
Olivera, Mariano	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	12.65
Ornat, Joaquin	1 1/2 of Santa Clara	40.82 1-2	40.82 1-2
Ortega, Antonio Ma.	1 1/2 rancho Refugio	1500	48.30
Ortega, Dolores Leiva	1 1/2 of Cañada de Corral	500	6.32 1-2
Ortega, Heirs of Jose Dolores	1 1/2 lot in Santa Barbara	500	17.82 1-2
Owners unknown	3 and 1 1/2 12ths of rancho Sta Paula	26.83	26.83
Palmer, Joseph C.	1 1/2 rancho Jonata	300	42.22 1-2
Pico, Andres	1 1/2 Mission de Santa Ynez	200	113.52 3-4
Pico, Juan de Mata	1 1/2 of Lompoc	150	1.89 3-4
Pico, Francisco	Lot in Montecito	10	13.66 1-4
Poll, Manuel R. de	Ex Mission of San Buenaventura	1000	120.75
Quijada, Felipe	Lot of Land	150	2.01 1-4
Ruiz, Heirs of Jose Pedro	1 1/2 of Calleguas	100	11.50
Rodriguez, Bernardo de	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1-2
Romero, Jose		50	.57 1-2
Romero, Jose Antonio	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	6.90
Romero, Joaquin		25	32.31
Ruiz, Baltazar	Lot in Santa Barbara	35	3.73 3-4
Ruiz, Juan de la Cruz		50	.57 1-2
Ruiz, Pedro		250	3.45
Ruiz, Simon		1.15	1.15
Streeter, Guillermo	Lot in Santa Barbara	500	468.05
Thompson, A. B.	4 1/2 lots in Santa Barbara	150	31.05
Thompson, A. B. (guardian)	1 1/2 of Island Santa Rosa	200	23.97 3-4
Todd, Juan	2 lots in Santa Barbara	50	.23
Valencia, Miguel	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	7.17
Valencia, Pablo	Lot in Santa Barbara	150	30.47 1-2
Valenzuela, Jose Ma.	Lot in Santa Clara	300	4.60
Valenzuela, Salvador		100	1.49 1-2
Van Kipper, Garey	Lot in Santa Barbara	300	6.90
Villa, Francisco	Rancho of Tequapis	500	8.62 1-2
Villava, Roman	Lot in Santa Barbara	230	2.30
Wilson, John	5 lots in Santa Barbara		

Santa Barbara, January 28th, 1856. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff. ja31 td

F. J. MAGUIRE

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to his Stock of FRESH Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors. Also, to his assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Bridles, Headstalls, Spurs, Men's Clothing, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarrillos, &c., &c., All of which he offers for CASH, at a small advance over first cost and charges. Santa Barbara, Dec. 27th, 1855. d27 tf

FROM AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH DAY of December, A. D. 1855, I intend to carry on the business of Milling, and dealing in flour and grain, in my own name and on my own account, at my grist mill, in the Cuesta, county of San Luis Obispo. The surplus of money above five thousand dollars invested in the above business did not come from any fund belonging to my husband. MERCEDES MURRAY. Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of December, 1855. D. F. NEWSOM, County Clerk. ja24 3t

500 Q. R. SACKS FLOUR—Martinez and Golden Gate Mills. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

20 SACKS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

50 CASES PALE AND DARK BRANDY—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

100 DOZ. ALE AND PORTER—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

5 CASES MERRIMACK PRINTS—fall styles—For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

BLACK AND GREEN TEA—In chests, half chests, and caddies. For sale by LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., State street. ja24

VENTA PUBLICA Para satisfacer las Contribuciones del año 1855.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO, Sheriff y Recaudador del condado de Santa Barbara, habiendo embargado la propiedad siguiente por falta de hallarse pagadas las contribuciones anuales, la venderá en subasta publica, el día Lunes, 25 de Febrero de 1856, entre las 10 de la mañana y las 4 de la tarde, en frente del Juzgado del Condado de Santa Barbara, o tanto de ella que será necesaria para pagar las contribuciones del Estado y Condado impuestas en el año 1855, y los gastos contrarios:—

NOMBRES.	DESCRIPCION DE LA PROPIEDAD.	MEJORAS.	IMPUESTA TOTAL.
Arrellanes, Felipe	Rancho cerca de Santa Barbara	\$ 50	\$ 6.90
Arrellanes, Francisco	Solar en Santa Barbara	200	7.19
Arrellanes, Jose	Solar en Santa Barbara	200	7.76
Arrellanes, Jose Antonio	Rancho cerca de Santa Barbara	50	2.87 1-2
Arrellanes, Ma. Ignacia	Solar en Santa Barbara	500	10.92 1-2
Ayala, Gerbacio	2 solares en Santa Barbara	200	4.60
Ayala, Jose Ma.		50	3.56 1-2
Ayala, Juan Pablo	Solar en Santa Barbara	200	5.29
Canisares, Candelaria	Solar en Santa Barbara	300	3.79 1-2
Carrillo, Concepcion Pico de	1 solar en Santa Barbara	100	2.01 1-4
Carrillo, Jose Antonio	La mitad indivisa de Lompoc y de Mission Vieja	200	51.98
Carrillo, herederos de Man'la	3 solares en Santa Barbara	1.15	1.15
Casares, Juan	1 solar en Santa Barbara	1.15	1.15
Cevasco, Tomas	2 solares en Santa Barbara	800	33.92 1-2
Cordero, Francisco	1 solar en Santa Barbara	10	.57 1-2
Cordero, Jose Antonio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1-2
Cordero, Ma. Antonio	1 1/2 del rancho de Cruces	550	31.51
Cordero, Heirs of Miguel	1 1/2 del rancho de Cruces	14.72	14.72
Cota, Manuel	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	5.47
Columber, Allen		500	13.80
Cuesta, Ramon de la	1 1/2 del rancho de Piro	75	17.02
Dominguez, Isabel Romero	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	4.37
Dominguez, Jose	Rancho de Najalayegua	200	13.80
Dominguez, Nemecio		150	5.17 1-2
Flores, Antonio	Solar en San Buenaventura	200	2.64 1-2
Gannon, Thomas		200	2.30
Garcia, Eugenio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1-2
Garcia, Vicente	1 solar en Santa Barbara	20	.57 1-2
Gonzales, Francisco	1 1/2 del rancho de Piro	75	8.05
Gonzales, Manuel	1 solar en Santa Barbara	300	3.91
Grajeda, Felipe	1 solar en Santa Barbara	50	.69
Guerra, Jose Antonio de la	Rancho de Los Alamos	100	104.65
Guerra, Jose	1 solar en Santa Barbara	100	.57 1-2
Hartnell, Herederos de G'mo.	Rancho de Todos Santos	57.50	57.50
Leifer, Louis		200	4.60
Leiva, Francisco	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	2.41 1-2
Lopez, Gregorio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	300	3.29
Lopez, Mariano	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.87 1-2
Lorenzana, Crisanto	Solar en San Buenaventura	200	5.17 1-2
Lorenzana, Jose	3 solares en Santa Barbara	1000	126.50
Lorenzana, herederos de Jo'te	1 1/2 del rancho de Conejo	50	37.95
Lorenzana, Ma. del Carmen	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.30
Lugo, Dorotea	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	2.30
Lugo, Eugenio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	3.91
Lugo, Trinidad		200	2.87 1-2
McCaffery, James		300	5.75
McDonahue, Henry		250	14.37 1-2
Morales, Manuel	Solar en San Buenaventura	300	7.18 3-4
Nidever, Jorge	4 cuerdas en Santa Barbara	300	22.54
Olivas, Dolores	1 solar en Santa Barbara	50	2.18 1-2
Olivas, Juan		100	3.45
Olivas, Luis	1 solar en Santa Barbara	200	2.64 1-2
Olivera, Jose	Solar en Montecito, 5 acres	1.15	1.15
Olivera, Mariano	1 solar en Santa Barbara	500	12.65
Ornat, Joaquin	1 1/2 de Santa Clara	40.82 1-2	40.82 1-2
Ortega, Antonio Ma.	1 1/2 rancho Refugio	1500	48.30
Ortega, Dolores Leiva	1 1/2 de Cañada de Corral	500	6.32 1-2
Ortega, herederos de J'e D'el	1 1/2 lot in Santa Barbara	500	17.82 1-2
Dueños desconocidos	3 y 1 1/2 duod'mos del rancho Sta Paula	26.83	26.83
Palmer, Jose C.	1 1/2 rancho Jonata	300	42.22 1-2
Pico, Andres	1 1/2 Mission de Santa Ynez	200	113.52 3-4
Pico, Juan de Mata	1 1/2 of Lompoc	150	1.89 3-4
Pico, Francisco	Lot in Montecito	10	13.66 1-4
Poll, Manuel R. de	Ex Mission de San Buenaventura	1000	120.75
Quijada, Felipe	Solar de terreno	150	2.01 1-4
Ruiz, herederos de Jose P	1 1/2 de Calleguas	100	11.50
Rodriguez, Barnarda de	Lot in Santa Barbara	100	1.72 1-2
Romero, Jose		50	.57 1-2
Romero, Jose Antonio	1 solar en Santa Barbara	100	6.90
Romero, Joaquin		25	32.31
Ruiz, Baltazar	1 solar en Santa Barbara	35	3.73 3-4
Ruiz, Juan de la Cruz		50	.57 1-2
Ruiz, Pedro		250	3.45
Ruiz, Simon		1.15	1.15
Streeter, Guillermo	4 solares en Santa Barbara	500	468.05
Thompson, A. B.	1 1/2 de la isla de Santa Rosa	200	31.05
Thompson, A. B. (tutor)	2 solares en Santa Barbara	150	1.03 1-2
Todd, Juan	Rancho de Alisal	200	23.97 3-4
Valencia, Miguel	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	7.17
Valencia, Pablo	1 solar en Santa Barbara	150	30.47 1-2

Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and Cal