

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE.

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[From The Springfield, Mass., Republican.]

The Witches.

Those solemn men the Pilgrims,
Who wore the buff and blue,
Were loyal to their honest thoughts,
And those were brave and true.
The rattlesnakes and Indians
Before them had to fly,
Because they trusted providence
And kept their powder dry.

But ah! they wronged the witches,
For who could blame the sport
Of Huldah, Jane and Mary Anne,
Who came before the court?
For Huldah was convicted,
Because her wicked eyes
Three times had looked on Abraham,
And he had fainted thrice.

And Jane was proved a goner
Inveterate in sin—
For she, in church, as Isaac swore,
Had picked him with a pin.
And Mary Anne, the quiet,
Without the slightest bluster,
Ezekiel did affirm, on oath,
Could put him in a fuster.

And so the stern old fathers,
From their judicial chairs,
Commanded Huldah to be ducked,
And Jane to say her prayers;
And thrust in stocks of timber
The feet of Mary Anne,
Because her quiet ways bewitched
Ezekiel that young man.

Peace to the Pilgrim Fathers,
They meant it for the best,
So let their virtues flourish green,
And let their follies rest;
And we their wiser grandsons,
Will summon for her play,
The witch before the justice,
Though in a different way.

The New Foundland Cable.

One of the excursionists in the steamer
James Adger, furnishes to the New York
Journal of Commerce a long account of the
recent attempt which was made to lay the
submarine telegraphic cable from Cape Breton
Island to the New Foundland shore. He
says that the distance between the two
coasts is fifty-five nautical miles, and the
length of the cable provided was seventy-
four statute miles, being an allowance of
about fourteen per cent. for lee-way, un-
evenness of bottom, &c. The cable was to
proceed from a cove, just to the eastward of
Cape Ray, directly across the Gulf, leaving
St. Paul's island on the right, to a bay to
the eastward of Cape North.

On Wednesday, the 22d August, the ma-
chinery on board the bark being in readiness,
she was towed to the Cape Ray cove, and
two days were then occupied in carrying the
end of the cable ashore and fastening it se-
curely. On Saturday, the 25th, the steamer
James Adger was attached to the barque,
but a gale of wind arose and obliged them to
cut the connecting hawser. Both vessels
anchored, but the gale was such that the
cable of the barque parted, and to avoid
drifting on a lee shore, her captain was
obliged to cut the telegraph wire and make
sail, and finally, by the assistance of the
James Adger, which took her in tow, she
was rescued from imminent peril.

On the 26th, the wind having lulled, the
two ends of the broken wire were spliced to-
gether, but parted again in the same place,
and another day or two was occupied in
taking the new end ashore and making a
fresh start from the land. Two miles of the
wire were thus lost in the commencement.
Early on the morning of the 28th the Adger
passed a hawser to the barque, and com-
menced towing her, she paying out the ca-
ble at the rate of a mile and a half an hour.
Frequent interruptions were occasioned by
the kinking of the coils as they came up
from the hold of the vessel, and shortly af-
ter starting one of the wires was found to
be defective, no electric current from the
shore reaching the ship. In the afternoon
another break occurred, but it was spliced
after considerable delay, and the remaining
wire was then found defective. While lay-
ing to repairing this, the wind blowing al-
most a hurricane, the strain upon the cable
was such that the wire was soon rendered
useless, and for the safety of the barque,
which was pitching and surging in a fearful
manner, the whole line was cut. There was
no alternative; the cable must have been
cut, or the bark would have gone down with
its remaining cargo of telegraphic wire. As
soon as the cable was cut, the barque swung
around with such force as nearly threw her
on her beam's end. Most of the cable that
had been paid out had been taken from her
stern, so that her bows were still loaded
heavily; but she rode out the gale without
assistance. The cable was insured in Eng-
land for its full value, say \$75,000. There
had been more than forty miles of it paid
out when it was cut, and the bark was with-
in about twelve miles of St. Paul's, where
it had been determined to make a tempora-
ry point of attachment.

Wonders of the Atmosphere.

The atmosphere forms a spherical shell
surrounding the earth to a depth which is
unknown to us by reason of its growing
tenuity as it is released from the pressure of
its own superincumbent mass. Its upper
surface cannot be nearer to us than fifty and
can scarcely be more than five hundred
miles. It surrounds us on all sides, yet we
see it not; it presses on us with a load of
fifteen pounds on every square inch of sur-
face of our bodies, or from seventy to one
hundred tons on us all, yet we do not so
much as feel its weight. Softer than the
finest down, more impalpable than the finest
gossamer, it leaves the cob-web undisturbed
and scarcely stirs the slightest flower that
feeds on the dew it supplies; yet it bears
the fleets of nations on its wings around the
world, and crushes the most refractory sub-
stances with its weight. When in motion
its force is sufficient to level the most stately
forests and stable buildings with the earth;
to raise the waters of the ocean into ridges
like mountains, and dash the strongest ships
to pieces like toys. It warms and cools by
turns the earth and the living creatures that
inhabit it. It draws up vapors from the sea
and land, retains them dissolved in itself or
suspended in cisterns of clouds, and throws
them down again as rain or dew when they
are required. It bends the rays of the sun
from their path to give us the twilight of
evening and of dawn; it disperses and re-
fracts their various tints to beautify the ap-
proach and the retreat of the orb of day.
But for the atmosphere, sunshine would
burst upon us and fail us at once, and at
once remove us from midnight's darkness
to the blaze of noon. We should have no
twilight to soften and beautify the land-
scape, no clouds to shade us from the scorch-
ing heat; but the bald earth, as it revolved
on its axis, would turn its tanned and weath-
ered front to the full and unmitigated
rays of the lord of day. It affords the gas
which vivifies and warms our frames, and
receives into itself that which has been pol-
luted by use and is thrown off as noxious.
It feeds the flame of life exactly as it does
that of the fire; it is in both cases consumed
and affords the food of consumption; in both
cases it becomes combined with charcoal,
which requires it for combustion, and is re-
moved by it when this is over.

"It is only the girdling encircling air,"
says a writer in the North British Review,
"that flows above and around us, that
makes the whole world kin. The carbonic
acid with which to-day our breathing fills
the air, to-morrow seeks its way around the
world. The date trees that grow round the
falls of the Nile will drink it in by their
leaves; the cedars of Lebanon will take of it
to add to their stature; the cocoa nuts of
Tahiti will grow rapidly upon it; and the
palms and bananas of Japan will change it
into flowers. The oxygen we are breathing
was distilled for us some short time ago by
the magnolias of Susquehanna and the great
trees that skirt the Orinoco and the Ama-
zon; the giant rhododendrons of the Hima-
layas contributed to it, and the roses and
myrtles of Cashmere, the cinnamon tree of
Ceylon, and the forests older than the flood,
buried deep in the heart of Africa, far be-
hind the Mountains of the Moon. The rain
we see descending was thawed for use out
of the icebergs which have watched the
polar star for ages; and the lotus lilies
have soaked up from the Nile, and exhaled
as vapor, snows that rested on the summits
of the Alps."

"The atmosphere," says Maun, "which
forms the outer surface of the habitable
world, is a vast reservoir, into which the
supply of food designed for living creatures
is thrown; or, in one word, it is itself the
food in its simple form of all living crea-
tures. The animal grinds down the fibre
and the tissue of the plant, or the nutritious
store that has been laid up within its cells,
and converts these into the substance of
which its own organs are composed. The
plant acquires the organ and nutritious
store thus yielded up as food to the animal
from the invulnerable air surrounding it;
but animals are furnished with the means
of locomotion and seizure—they can ap-
proach their food and lay hold of and swal-
low it; plants must wait till their food
comes to them. No solid particles find ac-
cess to their frames; the restless, ambient
air, which rushes past them loaded with
carbon, the hydrogen, the oxygen, the wa-
ter, everything they need in the shape of
supplies, is constantly at hand to minister
to their wants, not only to afford them food
in due season, but in the shape or fashion
in which it alone can avail them."

A wealthy farmer in the State of New
York, being engaged in a lawsuit with a
Mr. Havens, wrote the following classical
epistle to his attorney:

"Squire Wells—sir—if the sute of *Heav-*
en's goes agin me, I want you to carry it up
to a higher corte, for God knows I don't
owe him one cent."

The population of Chile is 1,430,120.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

There is not a street in Norfolk, from
one end of it to the other, that has not one
or more cases of fever. Some have been
visited more severely than others; but there
is not a lane, by-way or alley, that is en-
tirely exempt from infection. In several
streets cases may be found in all of the
houses, such as Bermuda, East, Fen-Church
and Brewer streets. Whole families of five
or six persons have been in some instances
prostrated at once, and their sufferings in
consequence, for the want of nursing and
attention, have been painful in the ex-
treme.

We have visited the greater part of the
United States—we have passed through the
fearful epidemic in Galveston in the sum-
mer of 1839—we had the misfortune to be
in New Orleans three seasons ago, when
225 died in one day with the vomito, and
of course witnessed many dismal and dis-
tressing scenes, but never have we seen so
much misery; never have we beheld a more
panic-struck, destitute, and forlorn people
than the population of Norfolk has presented
during the prevalence of the direful scourge
that is decimating and destroying the in-
habitants almost, one may say, by whole
sale.

Scenes of affliction, which we trust never
to witness again, have come under our daily
observation. In New Orleans, the people
were used to the ravages of Yellow Jack,
and went about, seeming unconcerned, even
in the midst of its destructive march. Those
who fell were principally strangers and un-
acclimated persons; but here a new and fear-
ful drama was enacted, and without regard
to strangers, natives, sex, or color, it pur-
sued its devastating course, seizing upon as
its prey the fairest, brightest, strongest and
most prudent of those "native and to the
manor born." Then there was the want of
the commonest attention and nursing. In
Orleans, on the contrary, this could always
be obtained, and people were not afraid to
approach you with the hand of fellowship
and aid; here, alas! relative would often
desert relative, friend fly from friend, and
leave the poor fever-struck unfortunate to
"rot and die"—while assistance could not
be had for love or money. This, we grant,
is a gloomy picture, but it has not been
overdrawn, as can be testified by numbers,
both in this world and out of it, if the spir-
it rappers in the latter case can call down
the spirits and invoke their testimony.

It seems to us that the oft quoted words,
"misfortunes never come single," have been
painfully illustrated during this epidemic.
Let the fever enter a household, and it sel-
dom leaves before taking away two or
more, and sometimes all the inmates. Such
was the case with the family of Mr. Thomas
Lewis, merchant, on Main street. A few
days since we reported the death of himself
and two daughters; yesterday the death of
his only surviving child, a fine sprightly
boy,—now father, two daughters, and sen-
all, all are gone! So in the family of Mrs.
John J. Camp. The death of her last child
was reported lately, making three she has
lost, two daughters and a son—she remains
behind, poor lady, a heart-broken, childless,
bereaved mother! These are but two in-
stances of many that we could name, to
support the quotation cited above.

Nearly every occupied dwelling has one
or more sick in it!

The gallant Dan Ricardo, with ten nurses,
will arrive here to-night from New Orleans.
Oh! for a hundred more—we need every
one of them sadly.

In Portsmouth the disease is appalling.
From two o'clock yesterday to four (two
hours) there were 16 deaths and 40 new
cases? Is not this awful?

[From the Norfolk Argus.]

SAD! SAD! Truly our soul is sickened
and depressed at the gloom now hanging
over our devoted city. The sword of the
Destroyer is still suspended above us, and
ever and anon descends and sweeps from our
midst some of the noblest of our people.
All that human effort—all that the self-
sacrificing spirit of the few who remain with
us, can accomplish, has been done to turn
aside the devastating progress of the
scourge, which the Almighty in His wisdom
has inflicted upon us. Mercilessly has it
taken friend from friend, parent from off-
spring, offspring from parent, brother from
sister, sister from brother, husband from
wife, wife from husband; sparing neither
youth, nor age, nor loveliness. There is
nothing to relieve the darkness around but
the exertions of those gallant spirits who
seem determined to do their duty with a
self devotion which will ever reflect honor
upon their efforts. May they reap the
Christian's reward.

THE PESTILENCE. To one who has never
witnessed a city suffering from a pestilence,
I can convey no adequate idea of the weary
desolations of Portsmouth. It looks like
the fallen city of the Arabian Nights, in
which every thing was suddenly petrified

and frozen into silence and death. Closed
stores, perfectly deserted streets, window
shutters everywhere fastened, and nothing
to relieve the frightful and unnatural blank-
ness of the scene but hearses and coffins
and corpses! We are humbled, scourged,
bowed in the dust before a power in whose
hands the strength of man is weakness and
his wisdom folly. Doctor S—, of New
Orleans, who has himself lost three child-
ren, I believe, by the fever, and whose ex-
perience of its ravages is second to that of
few men of his age in the world, perhaps,
informed me a day or two since that, in his
judgment, yellow fever was a bane for which
no antidote had yet been discovered, and
that human skill was entirely inadequate to
its management.

When I tell you that such a disease is
sieging our citizens at the rate of over fifty
a day, in a population of certainly not more
than twenty-five hundred, you may have
some idea of the fearful nearness with which
death stares us all in the face. There is no
civil government, no printing press going,
scarcely a store open, no buying or selling,
save for the trade in drugs, no banking, no
legislation, no visiting save death's visit-
ings, and worse than all, no hope.

The Science of Fortification.

The Edinburgh Review contains a state-
worthy article on modern fortification, in
which the protracted defence of Sebastopol
is attributed to a revolution in the art of de-
fence. The Review, though a British pub-
lication, frankly awards the superiority in
science to the Russian engineers over those
of the allies, practically calling the latter
"old fogies," while characterizing the for-
mer as "the right men in the right place."
It seems, indeed, to be a fact that while
all other branches of the military art have
made constant progress, that of defensive
fortification has stood still for the last four
hundred years. Hence arose the maxim,
considered incontrovertible until now, that
a besieging army, if in sufficient force, was
sure to capture even the strongest fortress,
provided the garrison was not relieved before
the assailants had time to make their ap-
proaches. The Review explains, by the aid
of diagrams, the reasons for this. We think,
however, that it is possible, even without
such assistance, to make the radical defect
of modern defensive fortifications apparent;
at least we shall try the experiment.

The great principle with engineers, when
constructing forts has been to form a raking
fire on an assailing column. For this pur-
pose bastions, triangular in shape, and with
flanking sides, were constructed, with a ditch
in front, so that the instant the foe reached
the ditch, and even before, he would be met
by a tremendous fire in the flank. The er-
ror of this system was, and is, that while it
concentrates an overwhelming fire on the
space immediately in front of the fort, yet
it does this by a succession of diagonal fires,
the shot from which, at a certain distance
outside the works diverge sufficiently to leave
large spaces entirely unaffected. Of this
defect, assailing engineers soon hastened to
take advantage, by erecting batteries in these
unexposed situations, whence they poured
in a storm of shot, raking the guns of the
fort and generally dismounting them. While
this was going on, a trench was dug, and a
sap pushed up to the fort, so that by the
time the assailants were ready to storm the
place, the guns, which had been relied on to
sweep the ground in front and rake the ditch,
were rendered useless. Divesting the ex-
planations as far as possible of technical
terms, and simplifying it, this is the solution
of the maxim, that a regularly invested
place must fall within a certain number of
days, unless relieved.

But Sebastopol has neither been regularly
invested, nor has it relied on this "old foggy"
plan of defence. The siege of Silistria, where
earthworks were so successfully relied on
by the Turks, suggested to the Russians
a total revolution in the science of defensive
fortification. At Silistria, the Turks pro-
tracted the defence; not by endeavoring to
repulse the sappers, but by throwing up
earthworks, behind the bastions assailed, so
that when the Russians had completed their
approaches and rushed to the assault, it was
only to find a new fortification, stronger than
the old one, in the rear of that against
which they had been operating. By this
simple expedient the Turks might have pro-
tracted their defence, by working backwards
from their advanced post, the Arab Tibia, to
the ramparts of the town, a distance of thir-
teen yards. Practically, they prevented
the Russians from even making a lodgment
in the Arab Tibia, so that when the siege
was abandoned, the Turks had scarcely be-
gan to exhaust their means of defence.
The advantages of this new mode of resis-
tance will be apparent to the most ignorant
in military affairs. Formerly, when forts
were built of stone, the place fell the mo-
ment the sap reached the ditch. Now when
the sap reaches that point, it is only to dis-
cover an earthwork, stronger than the old,
forming in the rear.

Nor is this all. By great skill in adapt-
ing the batteries to the ground on which
they were placed, the Russians at Sebasto-
pol have, in all the bombardments, been
able to bring more guns to bear than the en-
emy could on them. This has been caused
by avoiding flanking fires in general, and
making the guns look directly towards the
attack. It was in consequence of this that
the allies, at their first bombardment,
found, to their amazement, that instead of
their knocking the Russian batteries to
pieces, the Russians knocked theirs. It is
the maintaining this superiority of fire, and
this working backwards as the assailants
advance, which has enabled the defenders of
Sebastopol to baffle all the calculations of
the allies, and hold at bay an army six times
as great as their own garrison. If they had
relied on a diverging fire, and the allies had
succeeded in obtaining a concentric one, and
if Totleben had not improved the new
system of retreating earthworks, Sebastopol
would have fallen long ago.

The result is that the science of defensive
fortification is now ahead of the assault.
How long it will remain so remains to be
seen. If it continue to hold the advantage,
weak States will tremble less hereafter at
the vast standing armies of large States, for
a comparatively small force, by means of
the spade, will be able to hold at bay a
force five or six times greater.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN THREE
DAYS. A working engineer by the name
of John Ross, residing in Montreal, has ad-
dressed a letter to the Mayor of Boston,
upon the subject of a recent invention of an
extraordinary character. He claims to have
discovered a new motive power which will
waft a ship across the Atlantic Ocean in
three days. And further, if a hole were
bored in the bottom, the vessel would float
with equal safety and freedom. In order to
complete a working model, which is wholly
independent of steam, he asks the assistance
of fifteen hundred dollars from some gentle-
man's pocket. No progress, says Mr. Ross,
has been made in that direction, (the sea,)
to keep pace with the movements over rail-
roads on the land, but this desideratum will
certainly be accomplished and demonstrated
in his great discovery.

A gentleman in Massachusetts lately re-
ceived a note from a wealthy Alabama plant-
er who is ambitious of being regarded as a
statesman, of the following purport:—
"Friend —: If I can gite the favor of you
to inquire if you can gite us a female gov-
ernis or teacher some whar in town or the
country thate can tech a comun country
seool we are gratly in need of feemal seool
here thar is three or fore of us thate will
vouch for her money & pectect her. we will
wonte her to comence for the fall sesshin
whish will give you time to inquire find out
the leste money you can gite one for i no
severl of the poreste gerls of the north thate
has bin sente for to tech seool & after provin
themselvz a few years mard thousands of Dol-
lars and then mared over gone fortens the
richest man in our country mared the pores
gerl thate he had sent for to tech seool
whish you no is sum indusement and we
mite be instrumen in doin good."

A gentleman known as an amateur gar-
dener and joker, sent to a seedsman for some
seeds of the "pie plant," which he had ad-
vertised—requesting particularly six parcels
of custard-pie seeds and two of mince-pie.
The seedsman promptly sent him half a do-
zen goose eggs and two blind puppies.

A fellow stole a wood-saw, and on trial
told the judge that he only took it in a joke.
"How far did you carry it?" asked the judge.
"Two miles," answered the prisoner. "That
is carrying the joke too far," remarked the
judge, and the prisoner was committed for
further examination.

Why don't you wheel that barrow of coals,
Ned?" said a learned miner to one of his
sons. "It is not a very bad job; there is an
inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah," re-
plied Ned, who had more relish for wit than
work, "the plane may be inclined, but hang
me if I am."

A modern philosopher, taking the motion
of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a
second, says that if you take off your hat in
the street to bow to a friend, you go seven-
teen miles bareheaded, without taking cold!

"Sam, did you ever double the Cape of
Good Hope?" "I expect I have." "When?"
"Last night when I put my arm around the
cape that belongs to the dress of a young
lady whom I have good hopes of making
Mrs. Dusenbury."

Quoth Patrick of the Yankee—"Be dad
if he was cast away on a desolate island,
he'd get up the mornin' an' go round sellin'
maps to the inhabitants."

The following is the inscription on the
head-board of a grave on the Plains:
"Mr. J. H.— was carried away
By the diarrhoea and chole ra."

THE GAZETTE.

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

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

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855.

It is thought that the acts of the next Legislature will be thoroughly American in their scope and character, and that every thing which has a tendency to promote or sustain foreign influences, interests, or measures will be checked and discouraged. Opposition to the supposed encroachments and undue assumptions of foreigners, in political matters, seems to have been the leading motive for a choice of a majority of the men who will shortly be assembled to frame laws for the government of the State. They will undoubtedly feel themselves bound to do something which will show that they are true to the cardinal principles of their constituents, and will manifest their gratitude, patriotism and fidelity by the passage of some acts which will render more marked the distinctions of nationality. In one State, this party even thought seriously of changing the motto engraved upon the State seal, because the inscription was in Latin, so great was its repugnance to every thing of foreign origin. The advocates of a reform are quite apt to go too far, and, like the disciples of a new creed, become tyrannical and intolerant.

It would not, therefore, be deemed strange if the next Legislature, being of a different complexion from all former ones, should attempt to overthrow much that has been done in former sessions. In its extreme prejudice against all that is not strictly American, it may cavil at and alter the law which permits proceedings in courts of justice in these Southern counties to be conducted in the Spanish language. It may recommend that that section of the constitution of the State which requires all laws and resolutions of a general nature to be translated into the Spanish language, be abolished, as if a needless expense to the State were entailed thereby. In its zeal for reform, it may entirely overlook the fact that in some of these Southern counties more than one-half of the population speaks the Spanish language, and that a denial to them of the publication of the laws in Spanish would be a great hardship, and by not permitting court proceedings in this language, a direful inconvenience would result to the native inhabitants.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that one of our principal merchants has retired from commercial business. Mr. Kays is one of the oldest merchants in California, having been established in trade at Los Angeles many years before the Mexican war. He will carry with him in his retirement the esteem and high appreciation of those who knew him, which are due to the qualities that have marked his career as a successful merchant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Republic, which has been expected since Saturday last, has not yet arrived. The cause of her detention is not known, but as the coast mail is brought by this steamer, it is possible that she remained at San Francisco waiting for the arrival of the Atlantic mail.

The regular term of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, for this county, will commence on Monday next. The calendar is the same as published for the last term.

The new board of Supervisors will hold their first session at the same time.

The schooner Hannah, Capt. Tressel, arrived yesterday from San Pedro. She is to sail to-day for San Francisco, and will take up a large quantity of barley, raised in this county.

The Ancient and Honorable Order of Free Masons in Los Angeles have made arrangements, says the Southern Californian, for the construction of an adequate Hall, to be devoted to the use of the craft. A lease having been obtained of Sanford's building on Main street, a second story of brick is to be added thereto, forming, when completed, a commodious and elegant Hall, the first, in fact the only room of the kind in the city.

We give below a brief extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania rendered upon an application of Passmore Williamson, imprisoned for a contempt, to be released upon a writ of habeas corpus. The facts were briefly as follows:

Judge Kane, of the District Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, was regularly petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to bring in the bodies of certain persons whom it was alleged that one Passmore Williamson detained unlawfully. The judge issued the writ. Passmore Williamson was brought into court and refused to answer, and evaded, and set at naught the authority of the court. He wanted to be a negro martyr. He stood in contempt before the court. Either Judge Kane was to surrender his authority to a recusant, or maintain the supremacy of the law. Williamson had his choice to comply with the order of the court by a proper answer, or be committed for contempt. He preferred the latter, and was committed to prison until he should obey the law.

The Court states the case as that of a prisoner confined for contempt by a sentence of a Court of the United States, and they are asked to set aside this sentence and release the prisoner. They refuse to do it for these reasons:

The district court of the United States is as independent of us as we are of it—as independent as the supreme court of the United States is of either. What the law and constitution have forbidden us to do directly, on writ of error, we, of course, cannot do indirectly by habeas corpus.

But the petitioner's counsel have put his case on the ground that the whole proceeding against him in the district court was *coram non iudice*, null and void.

It is certainly true that a void judgment may be regarded as no judgment at all; and every judgment is void which clearly appears on its own face to have been pronounced by a court having no jurisdiction or authority in the subject matter.

If the petitioner can bring himself within this principle, then there is no judgment against him; he is wrongfully imprisoned, and we must order him to be brought out and discharged.

What is he detained for? The answer is easy and simple. The commitment shows that he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced for contempt of court, and nothing else. He is now confined in execution of that sentence, and for no other cause. This was a distinct and substantive offence against the authority and government of the United States. Does any body doubt the jurisdiction of the district court to punish contempt? Certainly not. All courts have this power, and must necessarily have it; otherwise they could not protect themselves from insult, or enforce obedience to their process.

The record of a conviction for contempt is as distinct from the matter under investigation when it was committed as an indictment for perjury is from the cause in which the false oath was taken. Can a person convicted of perjury ask us to deliver him from the penitentiary on showing that the oath on which the perjury is assigned was taken in a cause of which the court has no jurisdiction? If it be really true that no contempt can be committed against a court while it is inquiring into a matter beyond its jurisdiction, and if the fact was so in this case, then the petitioner had a good defence; and he ought to have made it on his trial. To make it after conviction is too late. To make it here is to produce it before the wrong tribunal.

Every judgment must be conclusive until reversed. Such is the character, nature, and essence of all judgments. If it be not conclusive it is not a judgment. A court must either have power to settle a given question finally and for ever, so as to preclude all further inquiry upon it, or else it has no power to make any decision at all. To say that a court may determine a matter, and that another court may regard the same matter afterwards as open and undetermined, is an absurdity in terms.

It is most especially necessary that convictions for contempt in our court should be final, conclusive and free from re-examination by other courts on habeas corpus. If the law was not so, our judicial system would break to pieces in a month. Courts totally unconnected with each other would be coming in constant collision. A party unwilling to be tried in this court need only to defy our authority, and if we commit him, take out his habeas corpus before an associate judge of his own choosing, and if that judge is of opinion that we ought not to try him, there is an end in the case.

The writ which the prisoner was convicted of disobeying was legal on its face. It enjoined upon him a simple duty which he ought to have understood and performed without hesitation. That he did not do so is a fact conclusively established by the adjudication which the court made upon it. The writ was legal, because the act of Congress gives to all the courts of the United States the power "to issue writs of habeas corpus when necessary for the exercise of

their jurisdiction, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." Chief Justice Marshall decided, in Burr's trial, that the principles and usages referred to in this act were those of the common law. A part of the jurisdiction of the district court consists in restoring fugitive slaves; and the habeas corpus may be used in aid of it when necessary. Unless they are fugitive slaves they could not be slaves at all, according to the petitioner's own doctrine, and if the judge took that view of the subject, he was bound to award the writ. If the persons mentioned on it had turned out, on the hearing, to be fugitives from labor, the duty of the district judge to restore them, or his power to bring them before him on a habeas corpus, would have been disputed by none except the very few who think that the constitution and law on that subject ought not to be obeyed.

The duty of the court to inquire into the facts on which its jurisdiction depends is as plain as its duty not to exceed it when it is ascertained. But Mr. Williamson stopped the investigation in *limine*; and the consequence is, that everything in the case remains unsettled, whether the persons named in the writ were slaves or free. Whether Mr. Wheeler was the owner of them—whether they were unlawfully taken from him—whether the court had jurisdiction to restore them—and these points are left open for the want of a proper return. It is not our business to say how they ought to be decided; but we do not doubt that the learned and upright magistrate who presides in the district court would have decided them as rightly as any judge in all the country. Mr. Williamson had no right to arrest the inquiry because he supposed that an error would be committed on the question of jurisdiction, or any other question. If the assertions, which his counsel now make on the law and the facts, be correct, he prevented an adjudication in favor of his proteges, and thus did them a wrong, which is probably a greater offence in his own eyes than anything he could do against Mr. Wheeler's rights. There is no reason to believe that any trouble whatever would have come out of the case if he had made a true, full and special return of all the facts; for then the rights of all parties, black and white, could have been settled, or the matter dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, if the law so required.

The law will not bargain with anybody to let its courts be defied for a specified term of imprisonment. There are many persons who would gladly purchase the honors of martyrdom in a popular cause at almost any given price, while others are deterred by a mere show of punishment. Each is detained until he finds himself willing to conform.

This is merciful to the submissive and not too severe upon the refractory. The petitioner, therefore, carries the key of his prison in his own pocket. He can come out, when he will, by making terms with the court that sent him there. But if he choose to struggle for a triumph—if nothing will content him but a clean victory or a clean defeat—he cannot expect us to aid him. Our duties are of a widely different kind. They consist in discouraging, as much as in us lies, all such contests with the legal authorities of the country. *The writ of habeas corpus is refused.*

UNITING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC. The entire cost of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by a ship canal, through the Atrato route, recently surveyed, is estimated at \$150,000,000. This route enters the Atrato river on the Atlantic side, about 150 miles below Aspinwall, passes up the river 62 miles to its junction with the Truando, follows the Truando 38 miles, after which it makes a direct cut to the Pacific, a further distance of 25 miles, making the whole canal 125 miles in length. The river Atrato is 300 miles in length, a very large, broad stream, with sufficient water to float a navy. It discharges its water by nine separate channels into the Atlantic at the bay of Candelaria, which would form a fine harbor on the Atlantic side. It is proposed to block up seven of these mouths, so as to force the waters of the river into the principal channels. The remainder of the 62 miles averages about 75 feet in depth, the deepest soundings being 120, and the shallowest 58 feet. It ranges in width from one quarter of a mile to two miles, averaging nearly one mile. The Truando is to be dredged in a deepening channel, as it is ascended, so as to make its waters flow back, carrying with them an additional volume from the main river, which is to form the supply for the cutting to the Pacific. On leaving the Truando, there is a straight cut of 25 miles to the Pacific, through solid rock, three miles of which will have to be tunneled. On reaching the Pacific a natural basin, called Kelley's Inlet, can be deepened into a very good harbor, while all along the Pacific coast there are fine anchorage grounds. The western termination of the route is in latitude 6 deg. 57 min. 30 sec. North. The canal is to be 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The parties engaged in the enterprise, gentlemen of New York, intend to ask our government to authorize an official survey to confirm the result of the private survey.

RAIN. On Wednesday last, we were visited by several smart showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and during the night, by quite a severe hail storm. The latter was quite a rare novelty in this section of the country.—*S. Diego Herald.*

THE TELESCOPE—ITS RANGE. It is a well known and often proved fact, says the Boston Post, that light travels two hundred thousand miles per second; and electricity speeds over copper wire at the rate of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand miles in the same time. The mammoth telescope of Lord Rosse is capable of penetrating so far into space that it would require two hundred and fifty million years for light to traverse the immense interval between us and the remotest point brought to our view by that giant reflector.

Inference 1. Swing it upon its pivot to a section diametrically opposite, and an equal degree of remoteness is reached on the other side of our stand-point. Direct it towards various other quarters, and the extremities of these long radii, if joined together, would form quite a capacious sphere.

Inference 2. The light daily arriving at the speculum of the telescope and revealing the existence of those distant tracts of visible matter proves that they must have existed at least two hundred and fifty million years.

Inference 3. Their very existence, now demonstrated by ocular evidence, shows the vast durability of light, and that the creation must have commenced considerably more than six thousand years ago.

Inference 4. Ecclesiastics are apt to err in their interpretation of the Bible, or the Bible itself is at fault on this point, which latter part of the inference we believe inadmissible.

FIRE IN LOS ANGELES. The Southern Californian says: Our citizens were called out on the night of the 22d by the first conflagration of any moment which has ever happened in our city. It appears that the fire originated in the Bowling Alley attached to the Montgomery Saloon, which, being constructed of wood and lined with canvass, became rapidly enveloped in the flames, in defiance of every effort put forth by those who had hastily assembled. From the Alley the raging element caught the large two story wooden structure attached to the Saloon, quickly engulfing it in ruin, destroying a large amount of hay and other property belonging to the stables of Mr. Burdett, adjoining. The Montgomery, from its being built of adobies, was saved, although not without serious injury and damage. Such was the intense heat that the *brea* or pitch with which its flat roof was covered, became liquid and ran through on to the billiard tables, ruining the cloths, &c. Several fine pictures were also destroyed, as also the furniture and fixtures, together with the entire stock of liquors.

It was truly fortunate for our city that adobies form almost the only material of which its buildings are constructed, or from the utter want of water or other means of fighting the subtle element, we might have witnessed the entire destruction of our town.

HONEY DEW. The Placerville American publishes a letter from Orson Hyde, of Carson Valley, in which he mentions an extraordinary fall of honey dew in Utah. Here is the story:

I learn by private letter that in Provo, a town fifty miles south of Salt Lake City, where the wheat crop was mostly destroyed by grasshoppers, that a honey dew had fallen so bountifully on the small cottonwoods along the river banks that the citizens were washing the leaves and boiling the syrup into sugar. One person will make ten pounds of beautiful sugar in a day. This would bring \$4 in ordinary times. The people there depend on their wheat to get groceries; but when the wheat failed sugar fell from heaven. In case of an entire failure of the crops, it looks as though we might almost get manna, if not quite to it. And this be our motto: "In God be our trust."

DONATION OF LAND TO THE SAN DIEGO AND GILA RAILROAD CO. An election was held in our city yesterday, under a special law of last winter, authorizing a vote of the citizens upon the question of donating two leagues of the city lands to the above company. We are pleased to see our citizens so united upon the great question of the road. On counting the votes they were found to be unanimous in favor of the donation. We presume the necessary steps will be immediately taken to have the same surveyed and the proper title papers made out.—*Herald.*

A magnificent portrait of Washington, woven in silk, at the silk manufactory of Ponson, Philippe & Vibert, at Lyons, and superbly framed, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, was publicly presented to the city of New York recently, by C. S. J. Goodrich, late consul at Lyons. It is a gift from the French firm above named, and is the first likeness of an American thus wrought. It was copied from an engraving of Stuart, and two years have been occupied in its manufacture, as it had to pass through the hands of several artists.

Cist's Advertiser, Cincinnati, estimates the wheat crop of this year in the United States at one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels! Of this mountain of breadstuffs Ohio yields forty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illinois twenty, Indiana fifteen, Michigan nine, Wisconsin eleven millions of bushels each. Alabama yields less than two millions; Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee yield six millions each.

Electricity is the vital principle of the human body, and, as such, supplies the chief stimulus to exertion. The moment electricity in the human frame becomes below par, in exact proportion are the spirits depressed; but when it is superabundant, we are all life and energy, and oftentimes too much so for a healthy state of existence. The great desideratum is to keep up and retain a proper amount.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., STATE STREET, WOULD respectfully inform the Public generally that they are now receiving a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, direct from the Atlantic States, which we are prepared to sell for Cash at VERY LOW PRICES. Consisting of Groceries of every description, Wines and Liquors, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Silk Goods, Clothing, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Crockery and Glassware, Carriages, Waggon, Harness, &c., Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c. And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic States, we are prepared to furnish Traders with their Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can procure them in San Francisco. Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n1 tf]

Selling off at Cost! WISHING to retire from Business, we offer our entire Stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, etc., AT COST!! All those indebted to us, are requested to make immediate Payment. ADLER & CRONTHAL, 025 1stf Opposite the Noriega House.

Public Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED, being about to retire from business, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and all having claims against him to present them for settlement. JOHN C. KAYS. n1 2m November 1st, 1855.

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein THOMAS W. MORE is plaintiff, and JOSE RUIZ is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and fifty-three cents and fifty-five cents costs, I have levied upon and taken into execution all of the right, title and interest that said defendant had on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1853, the day of the docketing of said judgment, of, in and to the Rancho of "Calleguas," situated in the first township of the County of Santa Barbara; which said interest I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door in the City of Santa Barbara, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, October 30th, 1855. n01 4t

Notice. BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Peace in and for the 2d Township of the County of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein GLENN and CAMPBELL were plaintiffs, and the CITY OF SANTA BARBARA defendant, to me directed, for the sum of forty-four dollars and seven dollars and sixty-five cents costs, I have levied upon and taken into execution all of the right, title and interest of the City of Santa Barbara, of, in and to the following described City Lots of the City of Santa Barbara, viz: Lot No. 320—Bounded by Garden, Santa Barbara, Quinientas and Mason streets. ALSO, Lot No. 303—Bounded by Garden, Santa Barbara, Mason and Yanonali streets. ALSO, Lot No. 319—Bounded by Laguna, Garden, Mason and Quinientas streets. ALSO, Lot No. 302—Bounded by Laguna, Garden, Mason and Yanonali streets. ALSO, Lot No. 284—Bounded by Laguna, Garden, Montecito and Yanonali streets. ALSO, Lot No. 335—Bounded by Canal, Laguna, Quinientas and Carpinteria streets. ALSO, Lot No. 178—Bounded by Baños, Castillo, De la Guerra and Cañon Perdido streets. ALSO, Lot No. 318—Bounded by Canal, Laguna, Mason and Quinientas streets. ALSO, Lot No. 301—Bounded by Canal, Laguna, Mason and Yanonali streets. ALSO, Lot No. 241—Bounded by Milpas, Nopal, Haley and Gutierrez streets. ALSO, Lot No. 242—Bounded by Nopal, Quarentina, Haley and Gutierrez streets. ALSO, Lot No. 243—Bounded by Quarentina, Salsipuedes, Haley and Gutierrez streets. ALSO, A part of Lot No. 107—Bounded by Encapap, State, Anapamu and Victoria streets. ALSO, Lot No. 108—Bounded by State, Chapala, Anapamu and Victoria sts. ALSO, Lot No. 105—Bounded by Garden, Santa Barbara, Anapamu, and Victoria sts. ALSO, Lot No. 106—Bounded by Santa Barbara, Anapap, Anapamu and Victoria sts. ALSO, Lot No. 132—Bounded by Garden, Santa Barbara, Figueroa and Anapamu sts. ALSO, Lot No. 104—Bounded by Laguna, Garden, Anapamu and Victoria sts. ALSO, Lot No. 75—Bounded by Anapap, State, Soto, and Micheltorena sts. ALSO, Lot No. 90—Bounded by Anapap, State, Victoria and Soto sts. Which said interest I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door in the City of Santa Barbara, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs. RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff. Santa Barbara, October 31st, 1855. n01 td

LA GACETA.

FOR KEPP Y HUBBARD.

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

AGENTES:

SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Wilcocks, oficina del "Citizen."
 Carpintería.....HENRIQUE DALLEY
 San Buenaventura.....JOSE ARNAZ
 Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
 Santa Ynes.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
 San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 1 DE NOVIEMBRE, 1855.

Bombardeo de Sweaborg.

Navio de S. M. I. Tourville, delante de Sweaborg, 11 de agosto de 1855.

Señor ministro:

Como tuve la honra de informar a V. E. por mi carta del 7 de este mes, el lunes último el señor contra-almirante Dundas y yo nos presentamos delante de Sweaborg con la escuadra combinada, con la intención de bombardear esa plaza.

El 8 a las siete y media de la mañana, 16 bombas inglesas, cada una provista de un mortero; 5 bombas francesas, cada una con 2 de esas piezas y una batería de sitio de 4 morteros de 29 centímetros, que durante las seis horas de oscuridad de las dos noches anteriores mande establecer en el islote de Abraham, a 2,200 metros de la plaza, rompieron el fuego contra Sweaborg.

Me congratulo de anunciaros, señor ministro, que esta operación salió perfectamente; las escuadras dirigieron no un simple cañoneo, sino un verdadero bombardeo, cuyos serios resultados han sobrepasado todo lo que se esperaba.

Menos de tres meses hacia que habíamos principiado a lanzar bombas, cuando ya podíamos conocer los daños enormes que ocasionaban en la fortaleza. Muchos incendios se declararon rápidamente sobre muchos puntos a la vez, y muy pronto vimos las llamas elevarse por encima de la cupula de la iglesia, situada en la parte Norte de la isla de Est-Swato: es el único monumento de las islas Vargen y Swarto, que parece haber sido completamente respetado por nuestros proyectiles. No tardaron en hacerse oír terribles explosiones por tres veces consecutivas, era que el fuego había penetrado en los almacenes de pólvora y municiones de guerra. Las dos últimas explosiones sobre todo han sido formidables, y deben haber causado al enemigo inmensas pérdidas, tanto en material como en personal. Durante muchos minutos se oyeron las detonaciones de las bombas y obuses que cubrían la orilla del mar con toda clase de despojos.

El bombardeo ha cesado esta mañana a cuatro y media, y ha durado por lo tanto dos días con dos noches, durante las cuales Swarto no presentaba mas que un vasto foco de incendio. El fuego, que continúa todavía ejerciendo sus estragos, ha consumido casi toda la plaza, con sus talleres, almacenes cuartales, varios establecimientos pertenecientes al gobierno, y una gran cantidad de las provisiones del arsenal.

La puntería de nuestros morteros y obuses era tan certera, que el enemigo, temiendo se le quemara enteramente el navio de tres puentes fondeado en el canal entre la isla Sweaborg y la de Back-Holmen, lo ha vuelto a meter en el puerto durante la noche.

Los rusos han experimentado un golpe considerable, y las pérdidas deben serles tanto mas sensibles, cuanto que por nuestra parte se limitan a la muerte de un marinero inglés y alguna que otra herida leve. Sin embargo, los fuertes enemigos han contestado vigorosamente a nuestro ataque; su fuego no ha disminuido hasta el momento de las explosiones arriba mencionadas; mas la precisión de nuestras piezas a tiro largo nos ha valido una superioridad incontestable sobre el de los rusos.

Cada cual en la división ha cumplido su deber con abnegación, ardimiento y valor; las tripulaciones han estado admirables por su arrojo, y han merecido bien del emperador de la Francia.

Estoy completamente satisfecho de los recursos puestos a mi disposición. Las bombas y las cañoneras han prestado inmensos servicios, y correspondido perfectamente a todo lo que se esperaba de estas embarcaciones. La batería de sitio ha producido excelentes resultados, y puede decirse que nuestros mejores tiros han partido de un islote enemigo donde hemos plantado nuestra bandera.

En este circunstancia como en todas las que han tenido lugar desde que nuestros pabellones se han reunido, el contra-almirante

Dundas y yo hemos procedido con el mas perfecto acuerdo. El ejemplo de la perfecta inteligencia que existe entre los gefes ha sido del mejor efecto para el espíritu de las tripulaciones de ambas escuadras, que en realidad no formaban mas que una en el momento de la acción. Nadie se proponía mas que un fin: rivalizar de celo para causar al enemigo el mayor mal posible, siendo aplaudido el buen éxito de una embarcación de una de las dos naciones por la otra, con los mismos gritos de entusiasmo que si lo hubiese obtenido la de su pabellón.

Sin duda, señor ministro, que el bombardeo de Sweaborg ejerciera una grande influencia sobre las poblaciones rusas del litoral, que de hoy en adelante ya no pueden contar estas, lo mismo que los arsenales, ponerse al abrigo de las escuadras aliadas, las cuales pueden y deben esperar que en lo sucesivo serán dueñas de llevar la destrucción sobre toda la costa enemiga, sin recibir por su parte perjuicios de consideración.

Al enviaros una reseña detallada de esta operación, tendré el honor, señor ministro, de añadir una solicitud de recompensas para los oficiales, marinos y soldados que mas se han distinguido en el combate.

Soy, etc., El contra-almirante comandante en jefe de la división naval del Báltico.

PENAUD.

Causa de la decadencia de España.

España, que por sus conquistas, sus heneceas y descubrimientos, había llegado en breve tiempo a mayor grado de extensión y grandeza que Roma misma, y que aspirando según recelo la política al imposible de la monarquía universal, daba motivos para que, admirado el mundo, se creyese todo español; desplomandote insensiblemente con el peso de su propia mole, y convertidos en ruinas sus trofeos, no era ya en los días de Carlos II, mas que un palido simulacro de lo que había sido en los felices días del primer Carlos y de su hijo. El oro, este don precioso de la América, que parecía del cielo, no fué para la magnánima generosidad de la nación, sino un funesto presente que extinguiendo las virtudes severas del siglo de sus padres fomento con el lujo vicios agradables que ellos no conocieron. La sabia economía, la actividad, el disinterés, la emulación, el amor constante al trabajo, todo iba desapareciendo uno tras otro; porque, reputando aquellos españoles por indigno de sus manos triunfantes el humilde cultivo de la tierra, y la tarea de las artes mas útiles, empezaron a mirar el resto del genero humano con desden; a considerar las naciones como nacidas para materia de sus victorias o de fausto, a no aspirar a otra gloria que a la fementida de las dignidades y riquezas, ni a otra reputación que a la de dictar leyes a los pueblos atonitos. De este modo, faltándole, a la opulenta y envidiada España los verdaderos bienes de la paz, la abundancia, la fertilidad, la población, la industria, el comercio; y siendo impracticable mover con regularidad desde un solo punto de apoyo la complicada máquina de una monarquía tan enorme; no era mucho que en las operaciones del gobierno, se echase de ver una mortal lentitud, que injustamente se ha atribuido al carácter de la nación. Entonces fué cuando el león de España, que había asombrado con sus ruidos la tierra, abatido ya, enervado, manchado con la sangre de sus enemigos, y acosado de ellos, veía con ceño que a cada instante se le escapaba de entre las enbotadas garras alguna parte de la presa que en mejores años había hecho.—*Clamor Publico.*

Hemos examinado otra vez, dice el Clamor Publico, algunos especímenes de oro hallados en el condado de San Bernardino. En brillantez y color igualaban al mejor oro de las minas del norte. Como varias partidas estan explorando actualmente las montañas en la vecindad de San Bernardino, esperamos tener noticias dentro de pocos días de sus adelantos en el descubrimiento del precioso metal.

En el museo de escultura de Madrid llamaba ultimamente la atención de la concurrencia un busto representando el retrato de la Reina de España esculpido en finísimo mármol de Carrara, y colocada sobre una esbelta base triangular de igual materia. La figura está cubierta de un velo que no impide se reconozcan perfectamente las facciones de S. M., pero que nadie cree fuese también mármol. Esta obra única en su genero, es debida al escultor italiano, Sr. Torregiani, que la ha concluido despues de trece meses de asiduo trabajo.

Omar Pacha ha mandado hacer dos collares de diamantes para la reina Victoria y la Emperatriz Eugenia.

Respecto.

Si quiero atreverme,
 No sé qué decir.
 En la aguda pena
 Que me hace sufrir
 El Niño vendado
 Desde que te vi,
 Mil veces, zagala,
 Te voy a pedir
 Remedio; mas luego
 Que llevo ante ti,
 Si quiero atreverme,
 No sé qué decir.

Las voces me faltan,
 Y mi frenesí
 Con debiles ayes
 Las piensa suplir;
 Pero el Dios alevé
 Se burla de mí,
 Pues cuando mas ciego
 Voy el labio a abrir,
 Si quiero atreverme,
 No sé qué decir.

Entonces sus fuegos
 Empieza a sentir
 Tan vivos el alma,
 Que pienso morir:
 Procuero dar voces,
 Llorar y gemir;
 Empero si anhelo
 Mi afán descubrir,
 Si quiero atreverme,
 No sé qué decir.

¡ Ah! si tu, zagala,
 Pudieras oír
 Mis tiernos suspiros,
 Yo fuera feliz.
 Yo, Filis, lo fuera;
 Mas ¡ triste de mí!
 Que empiezo a quejarme,
 Mil veces; y al fin
 Si quiero atreverme,
 No sé qué decir.

A.....

Sin mugeres
 Carcelera de placeres
 Este mundo y de alegría;
 Y fuera como sería
 La feria sin mercaderes.
 Desabrida
 Fuera sin ellas la vida,
 Un pueblo de confusion,
 Un cuerpo sin corazon,
 Un alma que anda perdida
 Por el viento;
 Razon sin entendimiento,
 Arbol sin fruto ni flor,
 Fusta sin gobernador,
 Y casa sin fundamento.

¿ Qué valemós,
 Qué somos, qué merecemos
 Si la muger nos faltase,
 A la cual se enderezase
 El fin de lo que hacemos
 Y pensamos?
 ¿ Quien es causa que seamos
 Partícipes de amor,
 Que es el mas dulce sabor
 Que en esta vida gozamos?

¿ Quien ternia
 Cargo de la policia
 Y cuenta particular
 De la casa y del hogar,
 Y hacienda y grangeria?
 Su consuelo.

Tan cierto, tan sin recelo
 En nuestras adversidades
 Trabajos y enfermedades,
 Tenemos en este suelo.
 De ella mana
 Cuanto bien el hombre gana,
 Y ellas son las gloria dello;
 La guarda, firmeza y sello
 De nuestra natura humana.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

LIBRO SEGUNDO.

CAPITULO IV.

Tentativas que algunos hicieron a sus expensas. Viaje fabuloso del Almirante Fonte.

En 1615 el capitán Juan Iturbide obtuvo del virey permiso de ir a sus propias expensas a la California. Uno de los navios que equipo fue robado por un pirata europeo, y con el otro navegó en el golfo hasta la altura de 30°, en donde observó que cuanto mas se avanzaba hacia el N. O. tanto mas se aproximaban una a otra las dos costas, de lo cual podía inferirse la unión de la California con el continente. Entre muchas perlas que en su regreso a Mejiro trajo, parte pescadas por su orden y parte adquiridas de los californios en cambio de algunas cosas de poco valor, había una que fue valuada en 4500 pesos. Esto reanimó, tanto en los particulares como en el gobierno, los deseos de que se conquistas y poblase aquella península, y desde entonces comenzaron muchos vecinos de las provincias de Culiacan y Chiametla a frecuentar el golfo en buques menores y a emplearse en el comercio de las perlas haciendolas pescar y comprandolas a los californios, cuyo comercio enriqueció a algunos, de los cuales merece particular mención don Antonio de Castillo, vecino de Chiametla. Con motivo de este comercio sufrieron los indios de la California mil vejaciones de parte de aquellos codiciosos pescadores; pero algunas veces supieron vengarse.

Había algunos que solicitaban del gobierno el permiso de emprender a su propia costa la conquista de la California; pero ninguno le consiguió, a excepcion del capitán Francisco de Ortega, mas afortunado o mas industrioso que los otros. Se embarcó este en una pequeña fragata en marzo de

1632, salto en tierra en la península el 2 de mayo, y habiendo reconocido el país comerciando en perlas desde el puerto de San Bernabe hasta el de la Paz, volvió el mes siguiente a un puerto de Sinaloa, y desde allí dio cuenta de su viaje al virey. Parece que no le fue mal en esta negociación, pues repitió sus viajes en los dos años siguientes con proposito de fundar una población en la península, y con este fin llevo consigo dos sacerdotes que debían emplearse en la conversión de los indios, la cual le pareció muy fácil en atención a su docilidad; pero al mismo tiempo halló por todas partes tanta esterilidad y tanta escasez de viveres, que se vio obligado a abandonar la empresa. Para vencer estos obstáculos y dar seguridad a los pobladores contra las tentativas de los indios, que habían aborrecido a los españoles a causa de las extorsiones que habían sufrido de los pescadores de perlas, propuso al virey dos proyectos tan oportunos, que si se hubieran puesto en obra, acaso se habría conseguido la empresa de la población. El primero fue que el presidio establecido en Acaponeta, puesto que allí no era ya necesario por hallarse muy tranquilos aquellos pueblos, se trasladase a la California, y el segundo que se formase en Mejiro un capital para suministrarles lo necesario a los nuevos pobladores, mientras ellos mismos podían proporcionárselo con la agricultura y las artes de la vida social.

Mas en tanto que Ortega se esforzaba en inclinar al gobierno a la ejecución de sus proyectos, Estevan Carbonell, que había sido su piloto en los viajes anteriores, fue facultado por el virey para llevar colonos a la California. Marchó efectivamente para allá, esperando hallar el terreno fértil en la parte setentrional; pero no habiéndole hallado, regreso a Mejiro lleno de confusion, aunque por otra parte consolado con la adquisición de algunas perlas.

Hacia este tiempo colocan varios autores ingleses al famoso viaje del celebre almirante Fonte, hecho, según dicen, por ordenes del rey de España y de los vireyes de Mejiro y del Perú, de Lima a la costa de California, y de allí a la extremidad occidental de la América; pero el tal viaje es una quimera, y la relación que de él se publicó en Londres, es un tejido de fabulas mal urdidas y del todo insubstanciales, que adoptado inconsideradamente por L'Isle, Buache y otros geógrafos de nombre, ha dado ocasion a no pequeños errores en las cartas de América.

Un clérigo muy ignorante logro, por una casualidad, que le ordenasen de sacerdote sin ser examinado, y si antes era un estúpido se hizo mas despues de recibir el sacerdocio, no esperando ya examen alguno en todos los días de su vida. Sucedió pues, que el obispo hizo visita en el pueblo en que se hallaba, y teniendo alguna noticia de que aquel clérigo apenas sabia leer, le hizo llamar para examinarle. El pobre simpleton que no aguardaba tal cosa, quedó tan ofuscado a la primera pregunta que no acertó a responder, y por mas que el obispo procuraba hacer preguntas las mas claras, el clérigo no respondía palabra. Enojado el prelado al ver tanta ignorancia en un sacerdote le dijo con enfado, ¿ Quien fue el burro que te ordenó? Vuestra ilustrísima mismo, señor, como puedo mostrarlo por los titulos.

Un montañés casó con una andaluza y la amaba sobremedura. Sucedió pues, que la muger estuvo de parto, y el marido no se apartaba de la cama. Cuanto mas crecían los dolores tanto mas se afijia el pobre montañés, hasta llorar como un niño. "No te afijas, Lucas," le dijo la muger, "con estos dolores que sufro; yo sé bien que tu no eres la causa de ellos." "Ni permita Dios, que jamas yo le sea," respondió el buen marido.

Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA.,

CABAN de recibir por la fragata Arcadia, en de-rechura de Boston, y ofrecen al publico un surtido de Mercaderías a precios reducidos, por dinero al contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo

Especcerías,

Licores,

Quincallería,

Carros y Carretas,

Carretones,

Muebles,

Herramienta para la Agricultura,

Ruedas de Carro,

Botas y Zapatos,

Mercancías Finas,

Ropa hecha,

Calzado,

Tejidos,

Mercería,

TAMBIEN

Arados,

Abarrotes,

Vinos,

Sillería,

Baquetas,

Espuelas,

Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancías

nuevas.

Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855.

o25tf

Aviso Publico.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO habiendose retirado de comercio, suplica a todos que tengan cuentas abiertas en su tienda, que ocurran para ajustadas inmediatamente. JUAN C. KAYS.
 Santa Barbara, 1 de Noviembre de 1855. n1 2m.

Avisos.

Barratillo! Barratillo!!

LOS ABAJO FIRMADOS estando para retirarse del Comercio ofrecemos al publico vender a

Precios de Factura,

todo nuestro surtido general de efectos.
 Se suplica a todas las personas que nos deben o tengan cuentas pendientes con la casa se sirvan ocurrir inmediatamente a cancelarlás.

ADLER Y CRONTHAL,

o25 En frente de la Casa de los S.S. Norriega.

Eleccion.

AVISO AL PUBLICO de la Ciudad. El primer Lunes de Noviembre proximo, tendra lugar una eleccion para un miembro del Concejo Municipal y Procurador de la Ciudad.

Se abra la eleccion a las 8 de la mañana en el corredor del Billar de Don Gaspar Oreña.
 Los siguientes estan nombrados oficiales de dicha eleccion:

Inspector—CYRUS MARSHAL.

Jueces—JOSE GUTIERREZ,

RAYMUNDO CARRILLO,

Por orden del Concejo.

VALENTINE W. HEARNE,

Secretario.

Santa Barbara, 17 de Octubre de 1855. o18

Libreria Espanola

W. SCHLEIDEN,

San Francisco, calle de Sacramento,

2 puertas abajo de Montgomery.

20,000 TOMOS de Libros en Español, Yngles, Frances, Italiano y Aleman. Sobre todos los ramos de la literatura.

Deseeo de realizar se vende actualmente a precio de costo.

Calendarios Mejicanos de 1855 a doce reales la docena.

Musica instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas canciones españolas.

Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Hispano Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales periódicos mejicanos, Peruvianos y Chilenos.

Las ordenes del interior serán ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad.

o25 tf

Botica de Santa Barbara.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habrá un surtido de los medicamentos del país, etc., etc., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurran a la Botica en la calle del Estado.

BENIGNO GUTIERREZ,

Boticario y Pharmaceutico.

my31 3m

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar peces y borregos y de hacer otro daño en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del día de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla será proseguido segun la ley.

A. B. THOMPSON.

Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. au23 tf

SE ALQUILAN CUARTOS separados en la casa del Sr. Aguirre, los que deseen alquilar pueden verse en esta ciudad con

se27 6 D. RAIMUNDO CARRILLO.

En Venta.

SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR.

LUTHER FERNALD.

Ocurrase a

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 de agua y muchas robles y son adaptado por ganado. El Rancho está cruzado por el Rio Salinas. El título ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos.

Ocurrase al Señor W. J. GRAVIES, el notario en San Luis Obispo.

JOHN WILSON.

San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jy5tf

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO

LA MUY VELERA BARCA

POWHATAN,

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 carros, completamente a nivel, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y a cualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro o cualquier otro puerto.

Para flete ó pasaje, ocurranse a

SANJURJO Y Ca,

171 calle de Sansone, en San Francisco.

au30 tf ó a su Capitan abordo.

Expreso de la Costa Meridional!

Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,

En conexcion con el de G. H. Wines y Ca., para California, Oregon, los Estados del Atlantico y la Europa.

HABIENDONOS juntado con la casa antedicha, ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepasadas por cualquiera casa en California.

Cartas, paquetes, fardos y tesoro recibidos, llevados y asegurados en todos nuestros despachos en la Costa Meridional, hasta el ultimo momento, para todas las partes de California, Oregon, los Estados Atlanticos y Europa.

La atención será dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancías, que serán mandadas con presteza a su destino. Letras de cambio obtenidas a precios los mas equitativos. Todo lo que refiere al negocio de un expreso será cuidado y ejecutado prontamente, siendo resueltos a no ser vencidos por cualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba.

GILBERT Y HEDGES.

F. PUIG Y HERMANO,

o11 tf Agentes, Santa Barbara.

Caleas.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEAS Y CARRETAS 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 Caréas.

WM. S. THOMPSON,

Calle de Market,

entre las calles de Montgomery y Kenny,

my24 3m San Francisco

CARLOS E. HUSE,

PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO,

Plaza de la Guerra—Santa Barbara.

FORBUSH Y DENNIS,

NEGOCIANTES EN

MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS,

VIDRIERA, Etc.,

Calle de Estado, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por J. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se2 tf

ROSSELL FORBUSH. TOMAS DENNIS

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA.,

AGENTES MARITIMOS,

Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS.

68 calle de Sacramento,

Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. [s13

Ordenanzas de la Ciudad.

UNA ORDENANZA tocante a Perros.
El Mayor y el Concejo Común de la ciudad de Santa Barbara, ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Toda persona que desee tener perros dentro de la parte poblada de esta ciudad, Mapa No. 9 para su servicio o regalo, estará obligado a pagar dos pesos al año, para cada uno a la Tesorería de la ciudad.

Sec. 2a. Toda persona que mantenga perros, cumpliendo con la sección primera de esta ordenanza, estará obligado a ponerles un "collar" en el cuello para distinguirlas de los temas.
Sec. 3a. El Marshall por estas presentes, está autorizado para mandar matar todos los perros que se encuentren dentro de la parte mencionada en la sección primera, y sin el collar que previene la sección segunda, y recibirá doce y medio centavos, por cada uno de los que maten que serán pagados por la Tesorería de la ciudad.

Sec. 4a. Cuando en esta ordenanza se dice perros, deberá entenderse de hembras y machos de cualesquiera clase, tamaño y condición que sean.
Sec. 5a. El Marshall no hará uso de armas de fuego para cumplir con esta ordenanza.
Sec. 6a. Mandará el Marshall sacar fuera de la ciudad todos los perros que se maten.

Sec. 7a. El Marshall de la ciudad pasará su cuenta del número de perros que mato en la semana, al consejo, cuya cuenta será juramentada, y entonces el consejo jura una libranza a la Tesorería de la ciudad para su pago.

Sec. 8a. Toda persona no cumpliendo con la sección 1a. de esta ordenanza, será espuesto, siendo convicto ante el Mayor, a una multa que no pase de cinco pesos, a discreción del Mayor.
Sec. 9a. Esta Ordenanza tendrá efecto desde y después del veinte y cinco del presente en adelante.
Pasada, Santa Barbara, Agosto 16 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protopore.

Aprobada según la ley.

ORDENANZA para evitar embriagueces y desórdenes en la ciudad de Santa Barbara.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Ninguna persona podrá dar o vender licorosos espirituosos de ninguna clase a los indios.

Sec. 2a. Toda persona que se encuentre ebria tirada en las calles, o yendo por el Marshall, y puesta ante el Mayor tan luego como sea posible, quien le impondrá una multa que no baje de cinco pesos ni pase de veinte y cinco a su discreción, o será puesta en la cárcel por un término que no pase de veinte y cuatro horas, o ambas cosas juntas. Así mismo tomará el Marshall a cualesquiera que encuentre pelando, escandalizando con palabras o acciones descomedidas, o espouando su cuerpo a la vergüenza pública o de otro modo aborreciendo la paz de la ciudad, y convicta que sea ante el Mayor sufrirá las mismas penas a discreción.

Sec. 3a. Siempre que la persona que cometa las faltas mencionadas en la Sección anterior sea indio o india, entonces la multa no pasará de dos pesos.

Sec. 4a. Toda persona que cometa una de las faltas cometan desórdenes o sea de abrigo a prostituciones, probada que le sea la falta ante una autoridad competente, sufrirá la multa mencionada en la Sección 2a.

Sección 5a. Cualesquiera persona que cometa infracción a la sección primera de esta Ordenanza siendo convicto ante el Mayor sufrirá una multa que no baje de veinte pesos y una prisión no menos de cinco días, o ambas dos penas, a discreción del Mayor.
Pasada Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protopore.

Aprobada según la ley.

ORDENANZA que manda cerrar los Almacenes, Tiendas, Tavernas, Especerías, &c. en el día Domingo.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Se cerrarán todos los almacenes, tiendas, tavernas y especerías, de la clase de descripción que sean que se hallan dentro de los límites de la ciudad conforme se encuentran demarcados en el Mapa Oficial de la ciudad No. 1 desde las doce de la noche de sábado, hasta el domingo a las doce después de medianoche, entendiéndose que esta prohibición, no incluye las tiendas de carniceros, panaderos, ni boticarios.

Sec. 2a. Por cada violación de la Sección que antecede, y después de ser convicto delante del Mayor, se impondrá una multa que no exceda de cincuenta pesos ni baje de diez, a la discreción del Mayor.

Sec. 3a. Será el deber del Marshall de la ciudad dar aviso al Mayor de toda violación de esta Ordenanza, y también se le autoriza mandar cerrar todo almacén, tienda, taverna o especería que encontrase abierta, como mencionado en la primera Sección.

Sec. 4a. El Marshall recibirá una tercera parte de cada multa impuesta, cuando contribuya a la convicción de la parte acusada, el sobrante será puesto en la Tesorería de la ciudad a favor del fondo general.
Pasada Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protopore.

Aprobada según la Ley.

ORDENANZA que prohíbe el corte de árboles dentro de ciertos límites.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Ninguna persona o personas podrán cortar, ni hacer los árboles o arbustos pertenecientes a la ciudad, y dentro de los límites siguientes por el N. y N. E. las montañas que separan el Montecito de la ciudad; por el E. S. E. y S. las salinas y el mar; por el O. y S. O. las montañas conocidas con el nombre de la mesa y la cañada de la calera y el límite de las Positas y por el N. O. el lindero de la Misión y la Ciudad.

Sec. 2a. El Concejo podrá dar permiso para cortar algunos árboles, siempre que lo crea oportuno.
Sec. 3a. Siempre que se pruebe que alguna persona o personas contravinieran a las prevenciones de esta Ordenanza, quedarán sujetas, no menos que a una multa de cinco pesos, ni más que veinte y cinco por cada árbol cortado, o raíz o podado en su ramaje o brazos, o bien un encarcelamiento, no menos de veinte y cuatro horas, ni más de cinco días.

Sec. 4a. Toda persona que corte árboles terrenos de la ciudad fuera de los límites mencionados en la Sección primera, con objeto de sacarlos fuera de terrenos dichos pagará cincuenta centavos por cada carreta de leña exportada.

Sec. 5a. La Sección anterior comprende los terrenos de la Carpintería, Montecito y demás que estén reclamados como propiedad de la ciudad.
Pasada, Santa Barbara, Agosto 18 de 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protopore.

Aprobada según la ley.

ORDENANZA que provee el modo de publicar las Ordenanzas de la ciudad de Santa Barbara.

El Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de la ciudad de Santa Barbara ordenan lo siguiente:
Sección 1a. Todas las ordenanzas dadas por el Mayor y el Concejo Municipal de esta ciudad, se publicarán en inglés y castellano por orden del Mayor en algún periódico; o bien ordenando al Secretario del Concejo que las copie en castellano y dos en inglés y se las fije en parajes públicos.

Sec. 2. Se autoriza al Mayor para que contrate la publicación de las Ordenanzas en caso que se haga en algún periódico debiendo antes de cerrar dicha contratación someterla a la aprobación del Concejo.

Sec. 3a. Todas las Ordenanzas serán archivadas originales en los archivos de la ciudad, debiendo el Secretario del Concejo pasar una copia certificada al Mayor.
Pasada Setiembre 1 de 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Aprobada Setiembre 15 de 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.

ORDENANZA concerniente a los costos de la Taxa en Suits before the Mayor.

El Mayor y el Concejo Común de la Ciudad de Santa Barbara da orden lo siguiente:
Sección 1. Costos de suits taken before the Mayor shall be taxed in all cases to the party, or parties against whom judgments may be rendered.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.
Passed on the 14th of August, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Aprobada August 16th, 1855.

JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor de la Ciudad.

City Ordinances.

AN ORDINANCE prohibiting the cutting of Trees within certain limits.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to cut or injure the trees or shrubs belonging to the city, and within the following limits, viz: On the N. and N. E. the ridge or chain of hills which separates Montecito from the City; on the E. S. E. and S. the Salt Ponds and the sea; on the W. and S. W. by the ridge known by the name of the "Mesa" or table land, and the "Cañada de la Calera," on the limits or boundaries of the Positas Ranch, and on the N. W. by the boundaries of the Mission and of the City.

Sec. 2. The Common Council can grant permission for cutting down some trees, whenever it considers fitting to do so.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons convicted of a violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not less than five dollars nor exceeding twenty-five, for each tree cut by the trunk, or whose branches or boughs have been lopped off, or to imprisonment for not less than twenty-four hours, nor more than five days.

Sec. 4. Any person cutting trees outside of the limits already mentioned in the first Section, for the purpose of carrying them outside the city lands, shall pay fifty cents for each cart-load of wood thus exported.

Sec. 5. The preceding Section includes the lands of Carpinteria, Montecito and others, claimed by the City as the property of the same.
Passed August 18th, 1855.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
Presidente protopore.

Approved according to law.

AN ORDINANCE declaring the Maps Nos. 1 and 2 (one and two), to be the Official Maps of the City.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Santa Barbara do ordain as follows:
Section 1. The Maps executed by Vitus Wackender, in the year 1853 (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three), and marked with the numbers 1 and 2 (one and two), are hereby declared and recognized to be the Official Maps of the City.
Passed August 8th, 1855.
ANT. MA. DE LA GUERRA,
Presidente del Concejo.

Approved August 9th, 1855.
JOSE CARRILLO,
Mayor of the City.

Advertisements.

Selling off at Cost!

WISHING to retire from Business, we offer our entire Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, etc.,

AT COST!!

All those indebted to us, are requested to make immediate Payment.
ADLER & CRONTHAL,
Opposite the Noriega House.

025 tf

Election Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held on the 1st Monday of November next, for the following City Officers: One COUNCILMAN, CITY ATTORNEY.

The Polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., in the corridor of the Billiard Saloon of Don Gaspar Oreña. The following persons are appointed Officers of said Election:

Inspector: CYRUS MARSHALL.
Judges: JOSE GUTIERREZ,
RAYMONDO CARRILLO.
By order of the Council,
VALENTINE W. HEARNE,
City Clerk.

Santa Barbara, October 17th, 1855. 018 2

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between D. B. STREETER and JOHN O'CONNEL, under the style of STREETER & O'CONNEL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by D. B. Streeter, to whom all bills due the late firm must be paid.

D. B. STREETER,
JOHN O'CONNEL.
Santa Barbara, Oct. 17, 1855. 018

D. B. Streeter
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is prepared to accommodate them at his 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. jv26
No. 149 STATE STREET. Don't forget the place.

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

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. jv26
THOS. GANNON.

For Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE POWHATTAN
250 tons register,
Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf, (south of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports, on the 25th of this month, for San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro.

The port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the Talara County, 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.,
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 regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

For further particulars apply to any of the principal merchants at Los Angeles, San Pedro, or Santa Barbara.
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.
Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

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.

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.

Advertisements.

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.

Sight bills of exchange procured on all the principal cities of the Atlantic States, Oregon and Europe.
F. J. MAGUIRE, Agent.
Santa Barbara, August 1, 1855. an2

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

SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, 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

Gilbert & Hedges'
SOUTHERN COAST EXPRESS,
IN CONNECTION WITH
G. H. Wines & Co's California, Oregon, Atlantic and European Express.

HAVING formed a connection with the above named house, we offer facilities to the public unsurpassed by any house in California.

Letters, Packages, Parcels, and Treasure received, forwarded, and INSURED at all our offices on the Southern Coast, up to the latest moment, for all parts of CALIFORNIA, OREGON, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Every thing pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business attended to with dispatch, as we are determined not to be excelled by any house in California. All our work is a trial.

GILBERT & HEDGES.
F. PUG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. 04 tf

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 Acadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail.
Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. je14 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 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

Ranchero's Resort.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.

The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicits their visits. Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Liquors, Tobacco, and all other articles usually kept in a country store always on hand.

HENRY J. DALLY, Proprietor.
Santa Barbara, May 30th, 1855. my31 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

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, 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 WILLSON,
San Luis Obispo, July 2, 1855. jy5 tf

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

Rooms to Let, either separate or otherwise, in the Acquire House. Parties wishing to rent can ascertain terms, &c., by calling on
RAIMUNDO CARRILLO.

CHARLES E. HUSE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SANTA BARBARA. 011

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

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.

New Feature!!

J. W. SULLIVAN'S
GREAT PACIFIC DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY.

For the supply of Cheap Publications, Stationery, &c.—Papers, Periodicals, and Books received weekly by the Mail Steamers and exclusive Express, via Nicaragua.

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform Country Bookellers, Canvasers, Agents, Pedlars, and the Public, that independent of his general Newspaper Business, he has constantly on hand, and receiving by every steamer, all the Standard Books, Magazines, and Reviews of Europe and America, together with all the new, cheap, and miscellaneous Novels and Publications of the day. Having been engaged in this business for years, he assures all concerned that he is enabled to forward all orders with promptness and dispatch, on terms more favorable than most houses, as he gives his personal attention to the selection and conveyance of every order. Parties favoring him with their orders may rest assured of being dealt with in the most satisfactory manner, and with works suited to their trade. School, Law, and Medical Works supplied at the earliest moment after issue. Blank Books, Cards, Inks, and Envelopes, and every variety of

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.
All orders must be postpaid, enclosing cash for Works.
Bags kept open to the latest moment.
United States Mail via Nicaragua, by authority of the United States Government.

Wholesale and Retail Department, Post Office Building, Room No. 5, up stairs, San Francisco. j011

Hurray 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 for the most perfect Likenesses? Because his gallery 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 much perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft, and beautiful tone, so much admired in all pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.
Entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. my24 3m

Railroad House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.

The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached.

Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.

HALEY & THOMPSON,
Railroad House.

Pilot and Navy Breads.
SODA CRACKERS, &c., &c.—500 bbls Pilot Bread, superior quality;
500 bbls fine Navy Bread.

Also, a large assortment of Soda, Sugar, Butter, Water and Boston Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Jenny Lind Cakes, &c.

For sale at the lowest market price by
WM. HERR & CO.,
Steam Cracker Bakery,
a2 1m No. 37 and 39 Davis st, San Francisco.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a

PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. my31 tf

THOMPSON'S
New Carriage Depository,
MARKET STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Carriages received on storage, and sale, at the lowest possible rates.
Attached to the Depository is a Workshop for the Repairing and Painting of Vehicles of every description.

Blacksmithing, Trimming, and every thing necessary to the perfect fitting out of all kinds of Carriages, carefully attended to.

The public would do well to give the subscriber a call.
[my24tf] WM. S. THOMPSON.

HEDGES & PICKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,
COMMISSION BUYERS,
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO. je14 tf

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

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in such a manner as to appear almost miraculous, every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish to the world, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance know where they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon. In continuance of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been 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