

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855.

NO. 22.

THE GAZETTE.

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

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

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.
P. J. MAGUIRE, Agent.
Santa Barbara, August 1, 1855.

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 reason-
able 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 we ask is a trial.
GILBERT & HEDGES.
F. PUIG & BRO., Agents, Santa Barbara. 04 tf

Pacific Express Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Ex-
press Company, will despatch, by every steamer,
their regular Express, in charge of a special Messen-
ger, to
SAN LUIS OBISPO,
MONTEREY,
SAN FRANCISCO, and
ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES,
AND
OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE

COLLECTIONS made in all of the above named
places.
TREASURE, PARCELS, PACKAGES and LET-
TERS forwarded.
Drafts purchased in San Francisco on the Atlantic
States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold
Dust to the Mint for coinage.
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents.
Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

Late Arrival of Merchandise!!
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WAGGONS, CARTS,
CART WHEELS,
WHEEL BARROWS, &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS, &c.

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

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 mar-
ket 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.
my31 tf

For Sale.

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

Just Received.

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

Advertisements.

Notice to Tax Payers.
TAX PAYERS are requested to call at my office
on or before the third Monday of October, A. D.
1855, and pay their taxes for the present year.
Santa Barbara, September 18th, 1855.
s20 td **RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.**

ROOMS TO LET, either separate or otherwise,
in the Aguirre House. Parties wishing to rent
can ascertain terms, &c., by calling on
sec27 6 **RAMUNDO CARRILLO.**

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

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

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

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

Santa Barbara Exchange.

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

For Santa Barbara,

SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE

POWHATTAN

520 tons register,
Will sail regularly from Stewart street wharf (south
of Howard street), San Francisco, for the above ports,
and offers good accommodations for passengers. The
port of San Buenaventura is the nearest port to the
Tulare 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, levelled
throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern
River than 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.
au30 tf

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 above, touching above, taking freight and passen-
gers 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 Bar-
bara.
N. PIERCE,
Proprietor of the Line, at San Francisco.

Office—Corner of Market and East streets, lower
building, (up stairs), where goods will be received for
and forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

For Freight or Charter.

THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fast-
ened sloop PILOT, 15 tons burthen. Parties
of pearl hunters will be taken to the islands and
brought back when desired.
Apply to
R. JENKINS,
at the Beach.
au16

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 descrip-
tion.

Blacksmithing, Trimming, and every thing nec-
essary to the perfect fitting out of all kinds of Car-
riages, carefully attended to.
The public would do well to give the subscriber a
call. [my24tf] **WM. S. THOMPSON.**

CHARLES E. HUSE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SANTA BARBARA. 011

FORBUSH & DENNIS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c.

R. E. RAIMOND & CO.,

GENERAL SHIPPING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

68 Sacramento st, between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO. se6 tf

HEDGES & PICKETT,

SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,

COMMISSION BUYERS,

No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO. je14 tf

D. S. LORD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Ma-
terials and Papers, of every description,
my24 No. 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

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.

Books in the Olden Times.

The following description of the kind of
books used in the religious observance of
the monasteries, shows how elegant in ap-
pearance some of the books were in former
times:

The Bedford Missal (or prayer-book) is,
perhaps, as splendid a specimen of the taste
and ingenuity of the monks as any extant.
It contains fifty-nine large miniatures, oc-
cupying nearly the whole page, and above
a thousand small ones, in circles of about
an inch in diameter, displayed in elegant
borders of golden foliage, with variegated
flowers, &c. Among the portraits are whole-
length ones of John Duke of Bedford, re-
gent of France in the reign of Henry VI.,
and his Duchess. The volume measures
eleven inches by seven and a half in width
and two inches and a half in thickness. It
is bound in crimson velvet with gold clasps,
whereon are engraved the arms of Harley,
Cavendish, and Hollis, quarterly. The Duke
of Bedford presented it to his nephew Henry
VI. It was bought of the Somerset
family by Harley, second Earl of Oxford,
from whom it came to the late Duchess of
Portland, at whose sale Mr. Edwards be-
came the owner for 215 guineas. It was
sold again in 1815 to the Marquis of Bland-
ford for £687 15s. Sir John Tobin is now
the possessor.

These may be pronounced as fair general
specimens of the talent of the European
book-binders; time, damp, the worm, and
religious zeal having worked the destruc-
tion of the coverings of nearly all the early
manuscripts, though to the latter must be
attributed not only the scarcity of proof of
what the bindings of these talented monks
and artists were, but the entire loss of the
books also. The mistaken zeal, the enthu-
siasm and bigotry of the early leaders of the
Reformation, or of those they employed,
swept away without distinction the works of
the learned, with the books of devotion pre-
served in the religious houses, and deprived
the world doubtless of many treasures now
unknown. With these the bindings were
of course destroyed, and even in cases where
the book may have been preserved, the cu-
pidity of many to whom the task of visiting
the religious establishments was assigned,
would lead them to divest them of the val-
uable ornaments with which we have shown
many were decorated. Not only were the
libraries completely sacked, but the huge
volumes which contained the ancient ser-
vices, and abounded in all the churches and
monasteries, were destroyed without mercy,
ardently and enthusiastically. Many of
these had been brought direct from Rome,
where a great manufactory of such works
had for some centuries existed. An im-
mense volume was laid upon the *lutrin*, or
reading-desk, in the middle of the choir, and
the letters and musical notes which accom-
panied the words, were of such an enormous
magnitude, and so black, that they could be
read by the canons as they sat in their
stalls, at as great a distance, and with as
much ease, as an inscription on a monu-
ment. These ponderous volumes lay un-
molested on the desk, or at the utmost were
only carried to the adjoining sacristy, and
were a part of the furniture, and almost of
the fixtures, of the churches; they were ex-
empt from injury and accident, and were
frequently therefore of great antiquity,
having been constructed in very remote
times, when manuscripts of value were
plentiful. They were garnished with cor-
ners of brass, with bosses, and brass nails,
to preserve the bindings from injury in be-
ing rubbed on the desk or pulpit, and pro-
tected from dust by massive clasps. Some,
when very large, were, for further protec-
tion, laid upon rollers. It is now a matter
of deep regret that many noble libraries be-
longing to monasteries were entirely de-
stroyed at the Reformation. Thousands of
ancient treatises upon science, history, philo-
sophy, and other subjects, were thus for-
ever lost to the world. Whole ship-loads
of these books were sent abroad to be cut
up into waste paper by foreign binders, and
for a long period the shopkeepers of Eng-
land used no other paper for wrapping up
their huxtery wares than the remains of
ancient libraries. In a history of the times
it is mentioned that a merchant purchased
two noble libraries for forty shillings.

In the present day, while surrounded
with all descriptions of books, purchasable
at an easy price, we can hardly appreciate
the blessing which the art of printing has
been to mankind. In the olden times books
were so scarce that their possessors set the
greatest value upon them, and took the ut-
most pains to preserve them from being
carried off from their houses. In the old
baronial castles, the ruins of which we now
see in different parts of the country, there
were generally only one or two books, and
to prevent their abstraction, they were
chained to a table in the hall, where those
who could read might go to peruse them.
The practice of chaining books was also
common at the universities, as appears from
several passages of old records. In an old

account-book of St. John's College, Cam-
bridge, is this entry: "Anno 1556. For
chains for the books in this library, 3s.
Anno 1560. For chaining the books in
the library, 4s." And among the articles
for keeping the university libraries, Maie,
1582—"If any chaine, clasps, rope, or such
like decay happen to be, the sayd keeper to
signify the same unto the vice chancellour
within three days after he shall spy such
default, to the ende the same may be
amended." That books were frequently
chained to desks we learn from Wood, who,
in speaking of "Fouli's History of the
Plots and Conspiracies of the Presbyteri-
ans," says, "this book hath been so pleas-
ing to the Royalists that they have chained
it to desks in public places for the vulgar to
read." Fox's Book of Martyrs was very
generally chained in the churches; and long
prior to its publication, many other books
were in a like manner secured. Sir Thomas
Lytleton, knight, bequeathed, A. D. 1481,
"to the abbot and convent of Hales-
Owen, a book wherein is contained the
Constitutions Provincial and De Gestis Ro-
manorum, and other treatises therein, which
shall be laid and bounded with an yron
chayne in some convenient parte within the
saide church, at my costs, so that all preests
and others may so rede it whenne it
pleaseth them." In the church of Grant-
ham, Lincolnshire, was a library remark-
able for being one of the very few remaining
that had its volumes chained to the shelves.
The books here are now fast going to de-
cay from neglect. There are about two
hundred volumes, principally divinity, in
various bindings of calf and vellum, with
wooden boards or strong pasteboard. These
books were formerly fixed to strong desks
or benches, the ring at the end of the chain
being attached to a bolt fastened to the
shelves.

Blessed, we may say, is the art of print-
ing, which in process of time put an end to
these practices; and as blessed are those
prodigious improvements in the art which,
by means of machinery, have, within a very
few years, placed the acquisition of printed
sheets—the materials of reading and mental
cultivation—within the power of all, even
of the poorest classes of our fellow-crea-
tures.—*Edinburgh Journal.*

FLYING. A Mr. Hervey, in San Jose,
advertises in the Tribune that he has in-
vented a flying machine, which he says will
"circumnavigate the air with the same fa-
cility that vessels now navigate the water,"
and without the danger of striking snags
we suppose, which will render air navigation
the most desirable style of travel. He says
that it is estimated that one of the machines
can make four trips to New York and back
every month—that is, that the entire dis-
tance between here and New York, can be
traversed in less than four days. If Mr.
Hervey will succeed in doing this, we shall
move that at least one quarter of what the
Pacific railroad would cost, be raised for his
benefit, as his machine will entirely super-
cede the necessity of that. He proposes
exhibiting a model in San Jose soon, and the
names of some fifteen or twenty of the most
respectable citizens are advertised as a com-
mittee to examine the machine, and report.
In these days of wonders it won't do to de-
ny the possibility of the invention and per-
fection of even a machine for navigating
the air.—*S. F. Citizen.*

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. The ancient
Egyptians were certainly a people endowed
with a mighty will, and carried that will
into effect with mighty energy; for, while
a hundred other nations have disappeared
behind them even the slightest trace of their
existence, innumerable forms, bearing the
impress of incredible labor, and that in the
most durable materials—gigantic crystalli-
zations, as it were, of primeval civilization
—give us even now a clear view of the
manner of their existence, and after a lapse
of more than four thousand years, stand be-
fore us as perfect in preservation as if the last
stroke had been put to them only yesterday.
The Greeks might undoubtedly have derived
from this people, everything, in design, far
more than was formerly believed.—*Dr.*
Waagen.

It is said that it requires 3500 sheep to
be kept a whole year to support the Law-
rence (Mass.) Mills with wool for one single
day. They produce 1500 shawls per day,
and consume cochineal to the value of \$60,
000 per annum. Three years since there
was not 500 inhabitants in Lawrence, and
now there are 10,000.

Fast horses soon tire, and fast young men
are a good deal like them. The youth that
goes it strong at twenty, will find himself
at forty-five with the tomb-stone growing
out at his head.

Mrs. Partington says that a gentleman
laughed so heartily that she feared he would
have burst his jocular vein.

[From the Boston Press and Post.]
The Tribute to Abbott Lawrence.

The meeting held at Faneuil Hall, large-
ly attended by the merchants and other citi-
zens of Boston, was a beautiful and fitting
tribute to the eminent man whose loss the
community is called upon to deplore.
The meeting was called to order by Mayor
Smith, whose remarks were impressive and
appropriate. The opening address by Hon.
William Sturgis, the preamble and resolu-
tions by Hon. Nathan Appleton, and the
speech of J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., three
prominent Boston merchants, were in admi-
rable taste, and expressive of the public
sentiment. Then followed truly eloquent
and beautiful speeches by Hon. Robert C.
Winthrop and Hon. Edward Everett, which
were well worthy of the occasion. It was
a meeting of unusual interest, and of mourn-
ful satisfaction; and one that will not be for-
gotten by those who participated in it.

The sorrow in the community, at the
death of Abbott Lawrence, is deep and gen-
eral. The kindly influence he has shed
over the community; the service he has ren-
dered to the cause of education, to commerce,
and his country; the rare integrity and true
Christian principle that lay at the basis of
his character, will make his name a precious
legacy to his kindred, and connect it, for all
time, with the annals of the city which wit-
nessed his achievements, and of our country,
whose welfare he aimed to promote. His
death is universally regarded as a public cal-
amity.

The passing away of such a character sug-
gests thought to the most thoughtful. An-
other name is added to the roll of illustrious
citizens of Boston, who, because they per-
sonified the general intelligence, enterprise,
and patriotism, were loved and honored in
their day and generation. When such men
die, they are, as it were, transfigured; they
but begin to live; the spirit of their lives
enters into, and forms a part of, the living
current of humanity which flows ever on
out of the past and towards the future. And
the real Boston is not its perishable stocks
and stones, but it is what the great intellects
and souls of the generations that have lived
in its midst have made it; and for their great
deeds the grateful living should erect in
their hearts statues to their memory.

It is remarkable that, within a short space
of time, Boston should have been called to
mourn the loss of so many who have prom-
oted her prosperity and added to her fame.
In the theological world it has lost Sharp,
Young, Ballou and Channing; in the com-
mercial world, Appleton, Shaw, Henshaw,
Perkins and the three Lawrences; in the
arts a Greenough, and in politics a Webster.
Here are men who made their mark on
their age; whose virtues and genius adorned
it and enriched it; whose beneficence and
patriotism blessed it; and whose names will
go down with increasing lustre to the latest
posterity.

Such eminent mortality, such swift re-
moval of old landmarks, seem to make the
sands of time ooze from beneath our feet,
and to open to our vision the portals of
eternity. And then the way the world
moves steadily on, as whole as ever, when
it seems as though a permanent rent had
been made in it, and it must at least pause
awhile! This shows that the life of the
individual is but a breath. It comes forth
like the flower; it contributes its allotted
portion to the general life of humanity, and
then it flees like the shadow. Let all heed
the thought that there is no enduring fame
but for those who promote the well being
of their fellow men.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES. Mr. John B.
Greene, son of an American banker, has
succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties
attendant upon clearing away the Palace of
Medinet Habara, in discovering the celebra-
ted Egyptian Calendar, of which Champol-
lion could only copy the first lines. A cast
of this monument was taken on the spot, by
means of a particular kind of composition,
photography not reproducing it properly.
Different colossal figures, the upper part of
which were only visible, have been now
cleared away and brought to light; one of
them, in excellent preservation, shows the
features of Ramases III., and is about nine-
teen metres high. Mr. Greene, in clearing
around this colossus, was able to discover
and take drawings of the inscriptions of the
pylone or grand portal erected between the
two courts; and he has also proved the ex-
istence of a pavement in granite which prob-
ably covered the whole court, and above
which rose a passage which appears to have
led into a second court. The excavations
of Mr. Greene, which have just completely
made known one of the most important edi-
fices of Pharaonic Egypt, will, by the nu-
merous inscriptions which they furnish,
throw fresh light on different points of
Egyptian philology.—*Boston Post.*

"Punch" teaches book-keeping in three
words—"never lend them."

To check a woman—Dress her in gingham.

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. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....DON JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANNSEN
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855.

The most casual observer cannot have failed to perceive the many changes which have taken place in this city during the past season. Notwithstanding the general scarcity of money and the unusual depression of trade, consequent upon the greatly diminished value in the Northern markets of the productions of the South, marked improvements are to be seen on every side. Many new houses have been erected, old ones repaired and beautified, and long lines of fences run out enclosing building lots and small farms. These improvements are not of a temporary or speculative character, but in the main are solid and durable, and betoken a spirit of confidence in the growth and commercial prosperity of the city.

Nor is the moral aspect of the city less cheering than its material appearance. The Police Records during the past three months show scarcely a single conviction for any offence whatever. Good order, tranquility and a greater degree of sobriety have prevailed, and it would, perhaps, be difficult to find in the whole State a better regulated community.

While much has been done which elicits commendation, there still remains much to be done, and as the City Treasury is, at present, empty, reliance is to be placed wholly upon the resources of private citizens. A few trees are needed along the main streets, which, transplanted at a trifling expense from the neighboring forests, will serve at once to delight the eye, afford an agreeable shade, and add value to the adjacent lands. The situation of the city is eminently picturesque by nature, but this may be heightened and improved by the embellishments of art.

It is not of course expected that the streets will be paved this year, or the thoroughfares be lighted up with gas, or water be distributed from an artesian well or brought down from the Mission stream in pipes, or a marble hall be erected for the Common Council, as these are works which would just now require too great expense, though suitable, useful and ornamental. All these will be attended to, no doubt, in due course of time, as the public necessity and a regard for convenience may require.

No attempt has yet been made to construct a wharf at the landing, and this appears somewhat strange when the quantity of goods constantly landed and the risk of damage from the surf, in rough weather, is considered. An Act of the Legislature passed May 15th, 1854, provides for the erection of a wharf at this port, and cedes to the city such lands covered with water as may be necessary for this purpose. Under this Act the Mayor and Common Council are empowered to contract with any person for its construction, and the builder is authorized to collect tolls and wharfage for fourteen years from the time of its completion, after which it would become the property of the corporation. It is hoped that some one will soon have the enterprise to undertake this project which will be so advantageous to the city at large and which can scarcely fail to amply remunerate an investment of capital.

A party of otter hunters has just returned from the neighboring islands, after about one month's absence. They bring with them forty-two otter skins, some of which are very large. A greater number would have been obtained but for a misfortune in having one of their boats so damaged as to be rendered useless during a part of their excursion.

Yesterday a fire raged fiercely in the Montecito Valley, about two miles from this city. A large tract of grazing land was burned over, and several groves of fine timber were destroyed. Late last evening the sight of the devouring flames, which had reached the summit of the range of low hills that separate the valley from the city, was sublimely grand.

EXPRESS FAVORS. We are under obligations to Mr. Gardiner, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and Mr. Gilbert, of Gilbert & Hedges' Express, for full files of San Francisco papers. Also, to Mr. J. A. Fort for Southern papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship Republic arrived at this port last evening, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 15th. She brings no later news from the Atlantic States or Europe.

The Nicaragua steamship Sierra Nevada arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 9th inst., with 862 passengers, 205 of whom are females. Her detention was caused by the time consumed in coaling at Realejo, and also the stoppage at Acapulco and Manzanillo.

The number of deaths from cholera on board the steamer, during the trip, is reported to have been, in all, 36 adults and 8 children. Only three of the cabin passengers died. Some of the passengers state that between sixty and eighty persons have died, victims to the scourge. The disease was on the isthmus, and was carried from thence to the vessel. It is fortunate, considering the great number of passengers on board, that the fatality was not greater. It is probably owing to the fact that the officers of the steamer used every precaution within their power to arrest the progress of the disease, and, by timely admonitions to the passengers, prevented them from indulging in any of those dissipations which would predispose them to dysenteric complaints. The disease disappeared entirely after leaving Acapulco. During her trip from that place to this port there was not a single case.

Affairs on the Isthmus.

A correspondent of the Times and Transcript, writing from San Juan del Sur, the head quarters of Walker's army, gives the following account of the battle of Virgin Bay:

We had some twenty or thirty riding animals, and two of the company's wagons to convey our extra arms, and our ammunition and blankets. We arrived at Virgin Bay about sunrise, and after placing our piquets, and eating a hearty breakfast, we were all making ourselves comfortable, (most of us sleeping) when we heard a firing up the transit road, where one of our piquets was stationed, about half a mile from the town. All hands soon had their arms ready for any thing. The enemy advanced in three bodies, throwing out into the timber on each side of the road. The piquets were fired upon were raw troops, (natives) and commanded by a native lieutenant, who had never been in a campaign. To the surprise and gratification of all, they fired and fell back as regularly and coolly as any old veterans could. Some few of our boys and some of the natives got into the timber and did good execution. But they steadily advanced until they were all round the town, excepting on the lake side. Our boys were scattered about the place in squads, eight or ten natives being with each party. So they fought, running from place to place, wherever they could get the best chance at the enemy, or wherever the enemy tried to charge in. They tried several times to charge in, but the rifle bullets were too deadly. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in a complete victory for us, as the enemy were entirely routed, and scattered in every direction. We took all their ammunition, baggage, and all the papers of Guadiola, who was commander of the enemy. We also took over 100 stand of muskets, which were picked up in the timber around the town. The enemy had 540 men, and many officers. They lost five or six officers, some of whom were high in rank, and thirty-three of their men were buried around the town. Several have since died of their wounds, which will make the loss in their rank and file over 100. We had not one killed, and only four badly wounded. B. Williamson, our 2d Lieutenant, was badly wounded in the thigh, and James Small in the left breast. The other two with bad wounds were natives. Altogether we had fourteen wounded.

We take the following extracts from the same paper:

It was currently reported and believed at San Juan, the day before the sailing of the Sierra Nevada, that Estrada, the President of Nicaragua, had sent overtures of alliance to Col. Kinney, with a view to induce him to join the Chamorra party against Walker. It is believed that Kinney will accept the proposals of Estrada, so far as to enable him to get up the river without opposition, but will then throw off the alliance and join Walker, instead of opposing him. Kinney is said to have from sixty to eighty men with him, and is believed to be anxious to effect a junction with Walker, although nothing is known either as to his disposition toward Walker, or his intentions in the revolution.

Col. Walker expected to have a battle the afternoon of the day succeeding the departure of the steamer. It was thought Guadiola would venture another fight. In case any news of his advance reached Walker, it was his intention to march to meet him, and give him battle at a place called the Half-Way House, between Rivas and San Juan. It is thought that the battle will not be a serious one, inasmuch as Guadiola's forces are terribly afraid of the American rifles, from the execution which they did at Virgin Bay. Grenada will probably be the place where the mastery will be decided. It is a strongly fortified town,

and is looked upon by the revolutionists as the Sebastopol of Central America. The fortifications are mounted by six guns of heavy calibre, and placed in a position to do terrible execution in so small a body of men as are now under the command of Walker. Walker is said not to have any intention of attacking at present.

THE MEXICAN NEWS. From a gentleman who came up on the Sierra Nevada we have obtained the important information that every thing was quiet on the Pacific coast. The abdication of Santa Anna had put an entire stop to hostilities in that quarter of the Republic. The star of Alvarez was in the ascendant. A convention of the magnates of the land had been called to assemble at the city of Mexico, for the purpose of adopting a plan for the government of the country. Several gentlemen directly from the capital took passage on the Sierra Nevada at Manzanillo, and reported the country through which they passed entirely quiet. They state that in the projected convention there is no doubt that Alvarez will be chosen as head of the government, whether it be in the capacity of President or Dictator. He had been chosen by the people of the West to represent them exclusively in the convention, and had taken his departure for the capital. Mr. Denman, the American consul at Acapulco, had also gone on to the city of Mexico. Ere this, there can scarcely be a doubt that Alvarez has been installed provisional President.

Lynching.

The Columbia Clipper of the 11th inst., gives a thrilling account of a bloody tragedy which was enacted in that place on the previous day. A man named Barclay shot another named J. H. Smith, at a drinking saloon. The ball passed into his brain and he instantly expired. Barclay endeavored to escape, but was taken, handed over to the authorities and placed in prison. A large crowd of citizens soon assembled and demanded that the prisoner should be surrendered to them. This being refused, the enraged populace overpowered the officers of the law, broke down the door of the prison, took out Barclay, conducted him to a flume on the road leading to Gold Springs, called twelve men to serve as his judges, and went through the mockery of a trial.

Mr. Coffroth testified that he had known the prisoner for about three years, that he was a peaceable, hard working, and a respected citizen of Chinese Camp; that he knew nothing wrong of him, until he became united in matrimony to the prostitute Martha Carlos; when his friends deserted and left him to disgrace. Messrs. Marshall, Keyes, Alexander, and Briggs, testified in substance to what we have already given. Mr. Coffroth was then called for, and spoke in a feeling manner to the jury and the people. Mr. Oxley made a speech in defence of the prisoner, exhorting the people to hand him over to the authorities. Just as he concluded, Sheriff Stuart rushed through the crowd and endeavored to rescue the prisoner; the cry then was, carry out the Sheriff and hang Barclay. Such a scene as was there presented we hope never to again witness. One portion took charge of the Sheriff and his posse, and the other the criminal and hung him. After which they returned to town and made an attempt to tear down the property of Martha Carlos. Mr. George Rogers, President of the Board of Trustees of the town, on behalf of the people, proclaimed the riot act, and entreated them to spare private property. Sheriff Stuart, Mr. Coffroth, and others also spoke to the enraged populace, and succeeded in quieting them.

DEATHS BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. The New York Herald publishes a table of deaths by railroad accidents in the United States during the years 1853-4, and first eight months of 1855, by which it appears that in 1853 there were 234 killed and 496 wounded; in 1854 there were killed 186, and wounded 589; and during the first eight months of 1855, there were 62 killed and 315 wounded—amounting in all to 482 killed and 1400 wounded.

STEAMBOAT SUIT. A suit has been brought in the District Court by the California Steam Navigation Company against Capt. J. T. Wright, for allowing the steamer Goliath, alias Defender, to navigate the waters of the Sacramento in violation of an agreement between the parties.—Town Talk.

The following named persons constitute the Trial Jury for the November term of the District Court in this county:

Francisco Ayala, Juan de Dios Bravo, J. W. Bebee, Guadalupe Cordero, Valentine Arrellanes, Felipe Arrellanes, Jose D. Chapman, James Crooks, Luis Arrellanes, Vicente Astorza, Luis Carrillo, Guillermo Carrillo, Sam'l Bowman, Pedro C. Carrillo, Jose de Jesus Cordero, Jose Ant. Cordero, Luis Arrellanes, jr., Wm. Callis, Vitor Cota, Henry Bowman, Tomas Botiller, Ramon Ayala, Pacifico Cota, Miguel Cordero.

Scott's Bar, Siskiyou Co., a flourishing mining camp and trading depot, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

LARGE BRIDGES IN THE INTERIOR. The bridge at Colima, over the South Fork of the American River, is being rebuilt by Mr. Rann, the proprietor. The length of this bridge is 600 feet, by 12 feet in the clear and 28 feet above water. The work will be completed in a few days. It will be one of the best bridges in the State.

Wade & Hanson are erecting a substantial lattice bridge over the Mokelumne river, at the head of Negro Bar. The completion of this work will shorten the road from Sacramento to Campo Seco, and from Stockton to Jackson, Sutter and other towns, at least four miles. The length of the hill on the other side of the river is about one hundred yards—the road having an ascending grade of one foot in twelve, and will be good at all seasons for loaded teams. The dimensions of the bridge are: total length, 220 feet; length of span, 130 feet; height of lattice work, 14 feet; inside width of track, 14 feet; height of railing, 4 feet; estimated cost, \$14,000. It is expected to be thrown open for public use by the first of November.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE FRENCH CONSUL TO BE REMOVED. The New York Herald says: Many weeks ago, shortly after the appointment of Count Walewski to the French Foreign Office, we heard that the Dillon difficulty had been settled. It was understood in a general way that both Mr. Mason and Count Walewski had made slight concessions, so as to meet each other half way, and that the arrangement was satisfactory to the honor of both parties. We are now enabled to state that the settlement consists in the appointment of a new French Consul to San Francisco, in the stead of Mr. Dillon, whose executioner is revoked; the United States Government agreeing to salute the new Consul's flag with as many guns as French honor may deem necessary. Thus ends a difficulty which at one time appeared pregnant with trouble for both countries, and actually did impede the settlement of questions of far more importance which were pending at the moment.

We take the following items from the Southern Californian:

The Rev. Ingraham Kipp, of the Episcopal Church, held divine service at the Methodist Chapel on last Sabbath. This is the first occasion, we believe, in which our citizens have had the pleasure of participating in the exercises of ceremonies peculiar to this church. The unusually large attendance, both in the morning and evening, evinced the great interest which exists among our citizens. We understand that efforts are being made for the institution of a church in this city, and as many of our citizens have been nurtured in the Episcopal faith, we have every reason to believe that the movement will meet with success.

Judge McAllister, of the U. S. Circuit Court, left for San Francisco on the Republic. Hon. I. S. K. Ogier will continue the session of the U. S. District Court in this city.

Dr. Trask, State Geologist, arrived a few days since. He is engaged in prosecuting some professional researches in this region, which want of time prevented him from concluding when here last season.

GREAT STRIKES. The Iowa Hill News says: Since May 17th, 1855, when the Iowa Hill Tunnel Company first got through the rock in their claim, they have deposited with T. B. Hotchkiss 2,661 ounces, 14 dwts., 16 grs.; amounting to the neat sum of \$46,580.62; the labor of six men for the last four months, with one common rocker.

The Shelving Claims on the North Fork of the American river, and below King's Bridge, are taking out from three to five hundred dollars per day. As high as nine ounces have been obtained from one pan. There are several claims along and adjoining; which are paying equally well.

Common Council Proceedings. EXTRA SESSION.

OCTOBER 16, 1855.

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

Minutes of last session read and approved. The President explained the object of calling the extra session of the Council to be, that sufficient time was not given for notices of election.

A communication was received from Jose Carrillo, late Mayor. P. C. Carrillo moved the communication be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes being called, Mr. P. C. Carrillo voted aye, Messrs. Palma y Mesa, No.

Mr. Palma y Mesa moved that the vote by which the resignation was accepted be reconsidered.

The ayes and noes being called, Mr. P. C. Carrillo voted No, Messrs. Palma y Mesa and De la Guerra, aye.

On motion of Mr. De la Guerra, (Mr. P. C. Carrillo in the chair), the resignation of Mr. Jose Carrillo was ordered to be returned to him, with a letter reprimanding him for his past conduct.

Petitions were received from P. Arrellanes and Juan Cordero, which were referred to the committee on Public Lands.

A report was received from the committee on Public Lands in favor of granting the petition of Jose Garcia. On motion, the report was accepted and the lot asked for by the petitioner granted, and appraised in the sum of \$25.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, at 4 P. M.

V. W. HEARNE, Secretary.

THREATENED ANNEXATION OF URUGUAY BY BRAZIL. The Mercurio, of Valparaiso, in late issues, says the S. F. Herald, contains several lengthy and indignant articles upon a protectorate which Brazil proposes to establish over Uruguay, otherwise known as the Banda Oriental (Eastern shore of the La Platte.) The Nacional, of Buenos Ayres, says the protectorate will amount to an absorption. Brazil and Uruguay have been involved with each other considerably during the greater portion of the last thirty years, and the government of the Empire has always exercised a great influence over that of the Republic.

We translate the following from the Mercurio, which makes as much ado about this affair as it did about the proposed protectorate of the United States over the Gallapagos Islands:

We have repeatedly written of the Brazilian protectorate over Uruguay, of the unsettled relations of Brazil and Paraguay, and of the general policy of that very important portion of our continent; and we have endeavored to demonstrate that the interests involved were most important, and that it was necessary that Chile should send representatives to those nations with instructions to keep our government thoroughly informed of all that is passing. It is only by this means that we can obtain full information of all that is going on, and exercise a proper influence. Now that Chile occupies the vanguard among the South American governments, it is time that we take the lead also in things which may in results seriously compromise the future of this portion of America.

ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR ENGLAND IN THE U. S. The New York Tribune contains the following in a letter from Boston:

The Journal of this morning publishes a long communication from an intelligent German gentleman, recently from Halifax, giving an expose of the progress of enlistments to the Foreign Legion in the United States. He states that the amount paid by the British Government up to about the middle of July was \$250,000, and the number of recruits only about 600.

The writer states that the Government has not relinquished the recruiting system in the United States, but on the contrary has a large number of agents employed for the coming winter, who are expected to induce many poor workmen to visit Canada under promise of employment. The recruits on reaching Halifax are said to be cheated of half the promised pay and imprisoned and flogged for grumbling.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington under date of August 27th, in speaking of the possibility of a secession of the Northern Departments of Mexico, says:

"The Northern States of Mexico will now avail themselves, it is thought, of the downfall of the Central Government, to form a separate Federal Republic, upon the model of the United States, and to adopt our liberal commercial system, which is so necessary to the development of their resources. They may be aided in that object by volunteers from the United States, who may entertain the design of bringing those States, ultimately, under the folds of the American flag. It would not be a bad movement for the Mexican States, though for us it would be a poor bargain, both politically and financially. We can no longer, without much sectional agitation, annex foreign territories to the Union, or even organize governments for the territory already possessed by us.

DEATH OF A JURIST. A Washington paper of Sept. 1st chronicles the death of an eminent jurist as follows:

Wm. Cranch died this afternoon at the age of eighty-six years. He has served as Judge in the Courts of the District of Columbia for nearly fifty-five years. He was eminent for his learning, for the soundness of his opinions, and for the purity of his character. He received his appointment at the outgoing of the administration of the elder Adams. Judge Cranch was the author of the Circuit Court reports.

New Advertisements.

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 Orena. The following persons are appointed Officers of said Election:

Inspector—CYRUS MARSHAL.
Judges—JOSÉ GUTIERREZ,
RAYMONDO CARRILLO.
By order of the Council.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE, City Clerk.
Santa Barbara, October 17th, 1855. o18 2

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between D. B. STREETER and JOHN O'CONNELL, under the style of STREETER & O'CONNELL, 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'CONNELL.
Santa Barbara, Oct. 17, 1855. o18

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.

LA GACETA.

POR KEEP 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. Willocks, oficina del "Citizen."
CARPINTERIA: HENRIQUE DALLY
SAN BUENAVENTURA: JOSE ARNAZ
LOS ANGELES: C. R. JOHNSON
SANTA YNES: AUGUSTUS JANSSEN
SAN LUIS OBISPO: ALEXANDER MURRAY

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 18 DE OCTUBRE, 1855.

RENUNCIA. En la sesion del Concejo tenida el 13 del presente, se recibió un mensaje del Sr. Mayor, el cual contenia su renuncia, y aunque no hemos visto este documento se nos asegura que está en terminos algo asperos, sin embargo el 16 se ha recibido otra comunicacion del mismo Señor, en la que da una completa satisfaccion y concluye pidiendo se le permita retirar su renuncia. El Concejo tomo en consideracion su satisfaccion, y por conducto del presidente de dicha corporacion se le devolvió su nota del 13 acompañada de otra, en la que se le recomienda la tranquilidad publica.

Por la Cronica de San Francisco vemos que la casa de moneda ha acuñado en seis meses la suma de \$6,100,000 y ya que se ha hecho mención de esto, presentamos a nuestros lectores el siguiente calculo, que nos parece bastante curioso y digno de leerse.

La plata acuñada en la casa de moneda de la capital de Mejico desde 1733 hasta 1826 fué.....\$1,418,973,800
Oro en el mismo tiempo..... 60,000,000

Total acuñado en 93 años.\$1,478,973,800

Nota. Aquí no se incluye lo acuñado en las otras casas de moneda del virreinato de Mejico.

Plata y oro acuñado en todas las casas de moneda que habia en Francia desde 1726 hasta 1827, o sea en 100 años.....\$1,286,517,500

Plata y oro acuñado en Ynglaterra durante el mismo periodo de 100 años.. \$532,961,710

Vemos por este calculo la asombrosa actividad de la casa de moneda de Mejico, la que hasta ahora no ha tenido rival en el mundo. Esta casa contenia 20 volantes servidos por 400 hombres, y se acuñaban, en plata, a razon de \$80,000 por dia. Durante los 300 años que duro la dominacion Española, se remitieron del virreinato de Mejico a la peninsula como \$5,000,000,000 y 4 mil millones de las otras colonias americanas.

PLACER EN SANTA YNES. Se han regresado todas las personas que habian ido a trabajar al placer de Santa Ynes, arrepentidos de haber emprendido gastos para hacer esperimentos, pues han perdido todo y nada han sacado, y se asegura por los Sonorenses y otros que se han vuelto, que aunque hai oro, es en tan corta cantidad, que no da absolutamente ni para costear los gastos de manutencion. Conque ojo, y no chasquearse. Esto que aqui publicamos es el sentir general, de los que han ido a probar fortuna, y lo creemos por que en la actualidad ha quedado el tal placer enteramente abandonado.

LAGO SALADO. Por el Expreso del Pacifico hemos recibido algunas noticias posteriores del Paraíso de los Mormones, tienen la fecha del 19 de Setiembre.

El general Harvey estaba preparando una expedicion contra los indios Sioux, que han cometido horribles depredaciones recientemente.

El Dr. Benhisel resulto electo, y salio el 1º del pasado para Washington, para tomar su asiento en el Congreso Nacional.

El News dice que el jueves 29 de Agosto, millones de langostas descendieron en las colonias al norte del condado de Yutab, destruyendo todas las plantas que topaban. El condado de Lovell fue visitado por una plaga igual.

Los gefes de las tribus Serpiente y Yutab, se reunieron en la ciudad del Lago Salado el 2 y el 11 de Setiembre e hicieron un tratado de paz y amistad.

Una sociedad de horticultura se ha organizado en el Territorio.

Gran numero de misionarios salieron el mes pasado para los Estados Unidos e Inglaterra.

El Expreso del Pacifico ha establecido un expreso regular entre el Lago Salado y California.

Nada de mas interes encontramos en los periodicos que hemos recibido.—*Clamor Publico.*

Las borrascas de viento y nieve en la Crimea.

Despues de haber en uno de nuestros anteriores numeros hablado de las tempestades en el mar Negro, debemos hoy al lector una idea de las no menos terribles y desastrosas borrascas de viento y nieve que ocurren en la Crimea y Rusia meridional.

Subdividen los rusos estas tremebundas ventiscas en tres clases, a saber: los *Myatyols* o *Mietyels*, los *Samets* o *Sanjots*, y los *Wyugas*. El *Myatyol* es la borrasca menos violenta, y viene a ser una ventisca de las ordinarias, que deposita nieve pasajera. Borrasca mas impetuosa y fuerte es el *Samet*, cuyo distintivo son los formidables remolinos de aire que levantan impetuosamente las masas de nieve, y formando una nube espesa corren a traves de los campos.

El *Samet* es muy peligroso y pay del caminante al que le alcanza en terreno abierto! Luego que se vea envuelto por él, no puede ya abrir los ojos: ningun caballo da un solo paso aunque le matasen a palos. El medio mejor para salvarse es postrarse todo lo largo en tierra, y dejar que caiga la nieve; de lo contrario le arrebataria la ventisca como una pluma. El ganado que hay en los campos huye despavorido en todas direcciones, y si al ceder un poco la impetuosidad quiere cualquiera proseguir el camino, es el paso tan incierto como si estuviera cogido de un vertigo. Como un temporal de esta clase suele a veces durar algunas semanas, pero por lo regular solamente tres dias, sucede que los rebaños ni encuentran ya sus guaridas, ni los habitantes sus moradas, andando errantes, hasta que por fin sucumben a la angustia, hambre y frio.

Tambien se verifica en la mayor parte de los casos de esta naturaleza que el ganado, sobre todo las ovejas, vienen sobrecogidas y ciegas de pavor a precipitarse dentro del mar o de algun rio, o son presa de las numerosas manadas de lobos hambrientos. Por fortuna conocen ya los pastores bastante bien cuando esta a punto de estallar tan tremendo temporal, y entonces tienen buen cuidado de permanecer con sus rebaños en los establos, siendo solo los tartaros los que hacen una excepcion, pues dejan sus ganados todo el invierno a campo raso, exponiendoles de esta suerte a los peligros eminentes de semejantes ventiscas; de manera que no será exageracion si un viajero que se ha detenido mucho en aquel pais, pretende que suele haber inviernos, y en caso de repetirse aquellas, en los que perece cuando menos una tercera parte de sus rebaños.

Si durante un tal *Samet* se encuentra uno al atravesar alguna estepa sobre una colina u otro punto elevado, se tiene a los pies aquel torbellino ventiscoso que agita con violencia deshecha las masas de nieve que cubren la llanura, mientras que sobre el atontado contemplador de aquel cuadro espantoso viene el sol a depositar sus brillantes rayos. Es lo mismo que si la llanura estuviera cubierta de un mar nebuloso o glacial, del cual desenrolla aun algun punto que otro no inunda.

Sin embargo, no es el *Samet* ni con mucho tan horrible como el *Wyuga*, que de semejantes borrascas es la mas fatal y peligrosa; pues entonces al par con un frio por demas excesivo al agitarse aquellos tremebundos remolinos, no solamente sobre la superficie de la tierra, sino que se perciben tambien en la atmosfera, chocandose todas entre si en revueltas direcciones. Cuando reina el *Samet* hay por lo menos posibilidad de ponerse a salvo, y guardado dentro de una casa desaparece todo peligro: una caravana o carretera agrupada le resiste a veces; mas para el *Wyuga* no hay escudo ni resistencia eficaz.

Felizmente, antes que se desencadena, presentanse ya con algunos dias de antelacion sintomas infalibles: asi es que en semejante caso nadie emprende viaje alguno ni aun a los lugares o poblaciones mas vecinas; se guarda muy discretamente la casa, y se toman todas las precauciones que son consiguientes.

Las hordas de caballos no domesticados huyen con la rapidez del viento a los cercanos bosques, mientras que el ganado vacuno y lanar busca su guarida en cuevas, recodos de colinas, etc.; pues de lo contrario serian infaliblemente victimas. Comienza por una ventisca de nieve helada, la que gradualmente condensandose, viene a formar una nube o columna que perpendicularmente atraviesa el aire. Dado que cualquiera escape sano y salvo a este precursor del huracan, no sucedera lo propio al avanzar la segunda linea de batalla de rafagas y remolinos, los cuales esparcen por el aire los objetos de su presa cual si fuera arena.

Sin embargo de todo, no constituye esto el colmo de colera del desencadenado ele-

mento; pues en el tercer periodo, que suele iniciarse el segundo dia, viene el huracan propiamente dicho, que tomando por momentos cuerpo, vuelca cual si fueran pajas los arboles mas robustos, y los lleva a veces hasta la distancia de una legua, como podria hacerlo con una pluma; destruye casas, cabafias, granjas, establos, arrambla tejados, precipita torres de iglesias, de modo que la comarca en la cual ha reinado el terrorizador *Wyuga* se parece despues a un pais que por largo tiempo ha tenido que soportar los horrores de una guerra desoladora, en lo cual no se descubren ya mas que poblaciones y caserios reducidos a escombros, campos y bosques talados. Han sido a veces arrebatados establos con todo el ganado que habia dentro, y que despues de lanzados al aire, a una altura asombrosa, fueron a desplomarse a una distancia no menos sorprendente. La impetuosidad de este monstruo no cede por lo regular hasta pasados algunos dias, dejando en pos de si la muerte y la devastacion. Por dicha de aquellos paises no los invade el *Wyuga* mas que una vez dentro del termino de diez o doce años.

Acerca de las causas de estas borrascas y las del Ponto hay una grande divergencia de opiniones entre los geografos y naturalistas. La mas admitida es la de que la temible zona de las violentas tempestades en el Ponto se forma con los vientos de Norte, que procedentes de las llanuras de la Sarmacia, y despues de atravesar los paises hasta la costa del Asia sin encontrar obstaculo alguno, vienen a chocar violentamente con los reacios vientos del Sud y Este, tan frecuentes en las elevadas regiones de la Armenia.—*Correo de Ultramar.*

Una Confesion Sincera.

De todos los amantes,
Yo el mas tierno y rendido,
Postrado humildemente
Ante el ciego Dios niño,
Le suplico me dé
Su gracia y sus auxilios,
E iluminando mi alma,
Conozca mis delitos;
Para que detestandolos
Me enmiende arrepentido.
Yo pecador me acuso
Que a una ingrata he querido,
En quien correspondencia
Nunca hallé a mi amor fino.
Me acuso que a pesar
De ser aborrecido,
La amaba, como si ella
Me hubiese a mi querido.
Me acuso que adoraba
Sus desdenes impios,
Sin que jamas llegase
A advertir mi delirio.
Me acuso que en su ausencia
Daba tiernos suspiros,
Y el no verla tenia
Mis ojos hechos rios.

Me acuso que a esta ingrata
La llamaba amor mio,
Dándole a cada instante
Este nombre indevido.
Me acuso que su imagen
En el corazon mio,
La tenia gravada
Para mayor martirio.
Me acuso que jamas
La he echado en olvido,
No obstante el desengaño
Que de ella he recibido.

Me acuso que blasfemo
Y con labios impios,
La llamaba mi Dios,
Dueña de mi albedrio.
Me acuso de lo tarde
Que mi yerro he conocido,
Pero ya detestandolo
Lo lloro arrepentido.
Me acuso de las faltas
Que hubiere cometido,
Por error o ignorancia
Sin haberlo advertido.

Pero de todas ellas
Humildemente el perdón pido
Protestando la enmienda
Ante el gran Dios Cupido.

—Para que el Dios de amor
Te perdone el delito,
De querer a una ingrata
Sin ser correspondido;
Te mando en penitencia
Que seas desde hoy mismo,
Devoto del Rosario
El mas tierno y rendido:
Llevaras en tus cuentas
Las de vuestros suspiros,
Y la cruz que tuviere
La cargaras tu mismo,
Y diga pecador el acto
De todo corazon arrepentido.

Señor mio y de todos los vivientes,
Dios de amor y verdadero niño
Por ser quien sois y porque tanto te amo,
Siento en el alma haberos ofendido.
Yo propongo la enmienda firmemente
De nunca mas querer, sin ser querido,
De confesarme y cumplir gustoso
La penitencia impuesta a mis delitos,
Con tal que me lo imponga, no una ingrata,
Sino quien corresponda a mi amor fino,
Que yo en satisfaccion de mis ofensas y delitos
Ofrezco por el blanco de tus tiros
El corazon mas tierno y mas amante
De cuantos vuestros dardos han herido.
AMEN.

Letrilla.

Que Camila encantadora
Diga al novio que le adora,
Quizás:
Que no adore mas Camila
Un pñuelo de Manila,
Jamás.
Que entienda bien Don Marcario
Las cuentas de su rosario
Quizás;
Mas que al manejar mis rentas
Traiga corrientes las cuentas,
Jamás.
Que ante los hombres Clotilde
Baje los ojos humilde,
Quizás;
Crear que de esto se infiere
Que la niña no los quiere,
Jamás.
Que taberneros oscuros
Fumen excelentes puros,
Quizás.
Mas lograr que los indios
Nos vendan puros sus vinos,
Jamás.
Que haya jóvenes coquetas
Sin saber hacer calcetas,
Quizás;
Mas ver una solamente
Sin bailar perfectamente,
Jamás.
Que las criadas a gritos
Brinden por los señoritos,
Quizás;
Pero que las habladoras
Traten bien a las señoras,
Jamás.
Que cure un medico honrado
Gratis a un necesitado,
Quizás;
Pero creer que lo haga
Con el amor al que paga,
Jamás.
Que las muchachas mejores
Se parezcan a las flores,
Quizás;
Negar que las mas divinas
Suelen clamar mas espinas,
Jamás.
V. MARTINEZ MULLER.

NUMERO DE YGLESIAS EN LOS E. U.

Creemos que en ninguna nacion del orbe hai un numero de Yglesias, igual al de los E. U. ni mas diversidad de religiones. Por el censo nacional de 1850 aparece que hai en la confederacion 38,061 iglesias; de las que 9,375 son Ana Batistas; 853 Cristianas; 1706 Congregacionales; 1459 Episcopales; 1271 Luteranas; 1328 Metodistas; 4824 Presbiterianas; 1221 Catolicas Romanas, y las de mas se hallan repartidas entre Judios, Unionistas, Libres Universalistas, &c., &c. La propiedad de estas 38,061 Yglesias, esta avaluada en \$87,323,801.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

LIBRO SEGUNDO.

CAPITULO II.

Tentativas que hizo el virey estimulado por ciertas relaciones.

Cuando Ulloa hacia por orden de Cortes el descubrimiento de la California, aparecio en Mejico el famoso Alvaro Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca con sus tres compañeros, que habiendo naufragado en 1527 en la costa de la Florida, despues de una larga y rara peregrinacion de diez años entre naciones barbaras y desconocidas, llegaron a Culiacan, y de alli a Mejico en 1537. Estos, entre las muchas cosas curiosas que contaban de los paises por donde habian andado, decian que en el golfo de California habia abundancia de perlas. Al mismo tiempo un religioso fidedigno que habia hecho un viaje dilatado por los paises setentrionales, hallandose de vuelta en Mejico, conto (mas bien por lo que le habian dicho que por lo que por sí mismo habia visto) que en aquellos paises habia ciudades muy grandes y reinos muy ricos.

El virey, movido por estas relaciones y deseoso de superar en la gloria de las conquistas a Cortes, a quien pertenecia la superintendencia del mar Pacifico, segun el convenio hecho con el rey catolico, hizo salir en 1538 dos armadas, una por tierra a las ordenes de Francisco Velazquez Coronado, gobernador de la Nueva Galicia, y otro por mar encomendada a Francisco de Alarcon, familiar suyo, con orden de unirse en algun puerto del Pacifico a los 36º; pero ni las armadas se reunieron jamas ni hicieron cosa digna de memoria. Alarcon tuvo con los barbaros una conferencia curiosa que puede verse en la relacion que escribio él mismo, y publico despues Ramucio. Coronado con mas de mil hombres escogidos se encamino por Culiacan, Sinaloa y Sonora a los paises de Cibola y Tiguex, y algunos de la division se internaron hasta Quivira, poblacion situada, segun ellos dijeron, a los 40º; pero no habiendo visto ni esta gran ciudad ni las riquezas que se decian, se vieron obligados por las intolerables fatigas y molestias de aquel larguísimo viaje, a volver a Mejico sin haber sacado ningun fruto.

En el entretanto Pedro de Alvarado, gobernador opulentísimo de Guatemala, antes compañero y amigo de Cortes en la conquista de Mejico y despues emulo de su gloria, queriendo hacer tambien descubrimientos en aquel mar, habia equipado a mucha costa una gran flota compuesta de doce navios y otros buques menores, y con ella habia ve-

nido al puerto de la Purificacion en la Nueva Galicia. En este ocasion se le presento al virey la de atraerle a su partido, como queria, comprometiendose los dos a sostenerse mutuamente; pero con la desgraciada muerte del gobernador, acaecida en 1541, se disperso la flota y se redujo a humo toda aquella grande empresa. El virey, no desalentado por esto, despacho en 1542 dos de aquellos navios al mando de Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, portuges honrado, valiente y practico en la marina, ordenandole que observase la costa occidental de la California, y de alli continuase su navegacion hasta hallar por aquel rumbo el termino del continente de la America. Habiendo salido Cabrillo del puerto de la Navidad en la Nueva Galicia, paso al de la Magdalena en la California, y despues de hacer reconocido varios puertos y cabos, vio a los 40º algunos montes cubiertos de nieve, y mas adelante descubrio un cabo que llamo *Mendocino* en honor del virey don Antonio de Mendoza. En enero de 1543 llego al cabo de la Fortuna, y finalmente, en marzo subio hasta los 44º de latitud, en donde todos experimentaron mucho frio. Este fue el termino de aquella navegacion, porque no hallandose los navios en estado de continuarla y comenzando a faltarles las provisiones, se vieron precisados a volver al puerto de la Navidad, de donde habian salido diez meses antes.

Avisos.

Elección.

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 9 de la mañana en el corredor del Billar de Don Gaspar Orena.

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. 013

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 sobrepajadas 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 atencion será dada especialmente a la compra de Mercancias, 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.
111 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.

Aviso a los Pagadores de Impuestos.
EL QUE SUSCRIBE publica a los pagadores de impuestos que se sirvan pasar a su oficina antes del tercer Lunes de Octubre del año de N. S. 1855; y pagar los impuestos que les corresponden para el presente año.

Santa Barbara y Septiembre 18 de 1855.
se20 td RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA y SAN PEDRO

LA MUJ VELERA BARCA
P. WHATTAN,

Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro, Saldra del muelle de Stewart, (al sur de la calle de Howard) regularmente, para los ciudadanos 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 o pasaje, ocurranse a

SANJURJO Y Ca.
171 calle de Sansome, en San Francisco.
an30 tf ó a su Capitan abordo.

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar vacas y borregos y de hacer otro daño en la isla de Santa Rosa, se lo da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del dia 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. an23 tf

A Venta.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece a vender un RANCHO, el 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 titulo ha sido confirmado por los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos. Ocurranse al Señor W. J. GRAVES, o al sucesor en San Luis Obispo. JOHN WILSON.
San Luis Obispo, 2 de Julio, 1855. jy5tf

Botica de Santa Barbara.

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

BENIGNO GUTIERREZ,
Boticario y Pharmacutico.

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 I. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se6 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

