

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1855.

NO. 26.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
KEEF & HUBBARD.

R. HUBBARD. W. B. KEEF.

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.

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,
Wagons,
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]

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 the 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 "Calleguis," 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. nol 4t

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. jy26
No. 149 State Street. Don't forget the place.

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. nl 2m
November 1st, 1855.

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 trespassing upon the said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

A. B. THOMPSON.
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855. au23 tf

Just Received,

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

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

S. L. PALMER & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND
SEED STORE,
Cor. of Davis and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a select assortment of Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds; also a full and complete stock of
MILL MACHINERY,
Of all kinds.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!
200 best variety of Steel Plows; Cast Plows of every description constantly on hand.

Also, Plow Points, to suit all kinds of plows; Harrows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size; Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese Presses, Goldard's patent Hay Cutters, Udige's patent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rubber Belting, Nails, Axe and Pick Handles, Garden and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agricultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every description.

Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUIT TREES, from the best nurseries in California and Oregon, with a large lot just imported from Hovey's nursery at Cambridge, Mass.

The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch.

Push On.

Awake and listen. Everywhere—
From upland, grove, and lawn,
Outbreathes the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.
Arise and don thy working garb,
All nature is a-strir.
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.
Stop not to list the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art.)
They should not 'e'en offend thy ears,
Still less disturb thy heart.
What though you have no shining board,
(Inheritance of stealth.)
To purchase at the broker's board
At the expense of health.
Push on. You're rusting while you stand—
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch
Of honest labor won; kind hand
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
That's happier than a throne.
Push on! the world is large enough
For you, for me, and all;
You must expect some share of rough,
And now and then a fall.
But up again! act well your part—
Beat willingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheering heart
To mend a stony road.
Push on!

Jump over all the ifs and buts,
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.
Remember when you sky of blue
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon for you
As for a monarch proud.
It is but written on the moon
That toil alone endures;
The king would dance a rigadon
With that blithe soul of yours.
Push on! You're rusting while you stand—
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand
And trudge life's pathway through.
Push on!

"Stuck up" Folks.

Do you see that young man over yonder, leaning against the post of that hotel piazza, twirling a shadow walking stick, now and then coaxing his hair on his upper lip, and watching every lady that passes, not that he cares to see them, but is anxious to know whether they observe him; he belongs to the "stuck up folks." What is the occasion? Well, he happens to have a rich father, and a foolish vain mother, who have taught him that he isn't "common folks at all," and that poverty is almost the same as vulgarity and meanness, and so he has become "stuck up;" he doesn't take pains to learn anything, for he doesn't feel the need of knowing any more; he does not work, for he was never required to, and he is so extensively "stuck up" that he hasn't the least idea that he will ever come down—he doesn't know, however.

There goes a young woman—lady, she calls herself—with the most condescending air to nobody in particular, and an all pervading consciousness that "all creation and the rest of mankind" are looking at and admiring her; she never earned the salt she eats, knows a little, very little, of a good many things, and nothing thoroughly of anything, is most anxious lest she should be troubled to make a selection out of fifty young men, all of whom are dying for her, she supposes; she is one of the "stuck up folks," and that is about all she is.

That oldish gentleman, over the way, barricaded with half a yard of shirt collar, guarded by a gold-headed cane, with a pompous patronizing air—do you see him? Well, he is one of the "stuck up," too. He has been so about ten years, since he got off his leather apron, and began to speculate successfully in real estate. There are other folks of this class, some "stuck up" by having at some time been constable, justice of the peace, an alderman, and in various other ways they get "stuck up" notions. They are not proud people, for they do not rise to the dignity of pride; they are not distinguished folks, for they have not ability or character enough to make them so—they are just what they appear to be, "stuck up"—let them stick.—*Crusader.*

WAR'S DOINGS.

It is calculated that 54 medical men have died at Scutari alone in a year; and if we add a larger number for those lost in the French service, we may have some approximate idea of the fearful nature of the war we are engaged in. We took occasion before to give some surgical statistics—larger, indeed, than those offered by the Peninsular war and Waterloo—the Duke of Wellington having had, as one of the most memorable things of his campaign, at one time, about 19,000 men in hospitals. This is merely recalled as a matter of comparison; but how does it sink into insignificance by the side of the losses reported, almost in the present year, chiefly by disease. The Russian army has lost 274,000 men; the Turkish army 120,000; while in the French service, from recent official sources, of 182,000 sent to the Crimea, exactly 62,000, or one-third, are lost. The losses in the English service are also not far from this figure. We thus have 500,000 men, or half a million, already carried off by the plague and sword!—*London Lancet.*

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but live for it.

[From the China Mail.]

Execution of Chinese Rebels.

In our remarks on the retirement of the rebels from Sunchow, it is stated that the thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners are now being decapitated at the rate of a hundred and fifty a day. That was the number, we are told, executed in one day, a spectacle to which we were witness. The Canton execution ground has been described in this journal, and for all our readers it is not necessary to repeat that it is situated about one hundred yards from the river at a distance of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, the entrance on the side nearest the river being about six feet. This is closed with bars during practical operations. At the grand entrance the ground is about twenty feet wide. On the right hand, doorways open on to several ovens and tile manufactories.

As we approached the execution ground many were met with hands to their nostrils, or with their tails tied around their faces, for the purpose of avoiding the horrid stench which could literally be "felt" at a considerable distance. The ground was covered with partially dried gore, the result of the past day's work. There are no drains to take the blood away, nor is any substance used to slake it. One man was found digging holes for two crosses, on which, he said, four were to be tied and cut to pieces.

The execution had been fixed for noon. At 11 1-2 half dozen a dozen men arrived with knives, preceded by bearers of rough deal wood boxes, decorated with bloody sides. These were the coffins. Unconcern was the general appearance of the soldiers and spectators, of whom, altogether, there might have been some one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who, to the number of a dozen, had obtained admittance to the top of one of the houses on the far side of the street passing the entrance of this "field of blood." At 11 3-4 the first batch of ten prisoners arrived, speedily followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner—having his hands tied behind his back and labeled on the tail—appeared to have been thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncomfortably, and marked with a long paper tally, pasted on a piece of bamboo thrust between the prisoner's jacket and his back. These "man-baskets," slung with small cords, were carried on bamboos on the shoulders of two men. As the prisoners arrived, each was made to kneel with his face to the south. In a space of twenty feet by twelve we counted as many as seventy, ranged in half a dozen rows. At five minutes to twelve a White-butt mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut to pieces were tied to the crosses. While looking at this frightening process the execution commenced, and twenty or thirty must have been headless before we were aware of it. The only sound to be heard was a horrid cheep—cheep—cheep, as the knives fell. One blow was sufficient for each—the head tumbling between the legs of the victim before it. As the sword falls the blood-gushing trunk springs forward, falls on the breast and is still forever.

In four minutes the decapitation was complete; and then on the other victims commenced the barbarity which to think of only is sufficiently barbaric. With a short, sharp knife a slice was cut from under each arm. A low suppressed fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dextrous as butchers, a slice was taken successfully by the operators from the calves, the thighs, and then from each breast. We may suppose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which was ripped up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set eyes on the victim under torture, they had become fixed as if by fascination; but they could be riveted there no longer. A whirling sensation ran through the brain, and it was with difficulty that we could keep ourselves from falling. But this was not all; the lashings were then cut, and the head, being tied by the tail to a limb of the cross, was severed from the body, which was then dismembered of hands and arms, feet and legs separately. After this the mandarins left the ground, to return, however, with a man and woman; the latter, it was said, was the wife of one of the rebel chiefs—the man a leader of some rank. The woman was cut up in the way we have described; for the man a more horrible punishment was decreed. He was flayed alive. We did not see this, but it was witnessed by the Sergeant of Marines of the United States, J. P. Kennedy—the cry at the first insertion of the knife across the forehead, and the pulling of the flesh over the eyes, being most horrible.

Money is well spent in purchasing tranquility of mind.

A Railway from France to England.

M. Favre, a French engineer, has just published some observations relative to the possibility of making a railway under the channel from France to England. The length of the work, he says, would be 30 kilometres (18 1-3 English miles,) and pierced at such a depth as to always leave 25 metres at least between the arch and the bottom of the sea. The tunnel he proposes to have lined with a double archway, one of bricks and the other of iron, this latter, pierced with narrow openings, to at once allow the slightest infiltration to be perceived. Referring to the repeated inbreaks of water in making the tunnel under the Thames, M. Favre states that nothing of the kind can be apprehended in attempting a tunnel under the channel, as for the greater part of the distance the ground consists of hard rock, whereas the soil under the Thames was composed of a blue clay of no consistence.

On the coast of Cornwall, he observes, a great number of mines extend several kilometres under the sea, and yet no accident occurs from any irruption of the sea, although the distance between the water and the workmen is so slight that the noise of the loose stones moved about by the waves can be distinctly heard. As to the possibility of piercing a tunnel of such length without issues from above to admit air, M. Favre declares the practicability of such a step to have been demonstrated by M. Mauss, an engineer in the service of the Sardinian government, who has offered to undertake the piercing of a tunnel through the Alps of a length of 13 kilometres (8 1-8 English miles) without any opening from above. Many able engineers, M. Favre declares, have shown the possibility of establishing a series of railways under Paris, of 28 kilometres (17 1-2 English miles) in length.

As to the expense of tunnelling, M. Favre admits that it is not very easy to estimate the cost with accuracy, so much depending in such cases on the nature of the ground to be cut through. The tunnel of the Credo, of 4 kilometres (2 1-2 English miles), on the Lyons and Geneva line, has been adjudicated to a company for 7,252,000; and that of St. Erene, of somewhat more than 2,100 metres, on the Marseilles line, 4,426,800; which, he says, about two millions per kilometre. The tunnel of 28 kilometres under Paris is estimated, he remarks, at 64 millions. Engineers are at present, M. Favre states, in conclusion, engaged in estimating as accurately as can well be done, the utmost cost of the execution of a tunnel under the Channel between England and France, and in order to avoid all disappointment, to the shareholders who might think fit to take part in the enterprise, the works would be executed at a fixed price, by contractors offering every guarantee of responsibility. Such is M. Favre's plan, which, whatever may be thought of the feasibility, certainly is not wanting in boldness.—*London Times.*

MILITARY LITERATURE. American papers are remarking on the absence of all literary effort in the Crimea, and are therein noting—very much to their own glory—a characteristic difference between the surroundings of an American and of an English army. The contrast is fair. The self-laudation is not unjust. Our readers know that when the Yankees marched into Mexico they carried with them a printing press, and published a newspaper along the line of invasion. Across prairies, through dangerous passes; over mountain ranges, sometimes on mules, oftener on men's shoulders, occasionally in wagons—traveled press, paper, type and ink—editors, contributors and pressmen—fighting, foraging, writing, working onward. Infinite were the uses of the press. It carried orders through the camp. Every morning the soldier read in it the story of the previous day. It anticipated the gazettes. It disseminated orders of the day; it perpetuated the gossip of the camp; reflected public opinion in the army; made known every want; supplied every information; exercised, inspired, and animated every heart. Had the Americans been in the Crimea they would have had daily papers at Balaclava, Eupatoria, Yenikale, and Constantinople; and these papers reflecting the humors, incidents, and life of the camp, would have ranked among the best historical documents on the war. As it is, our soldiers in the Crimea are indebted to the London journals for authentic information of what occurs in the camp itself, and within a mile or two of their own tents. Jonathan is ahead of us in some respects.—*Athenaeum.*

THE INFLUENCE OF WORDS. Words are little things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fittly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew and the fertilizing rain—but when unfittly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

The Church of Rome numbers one hundred and seventy millions.

Fatal Peep into Mount Vesuvius.

Some Germans of good family, on a recent occasion, had toiled to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, and after resting themselves on that sulphurous bed, they descended the steep incline to the mouth of the crater. There was little smoke that day, and the scientific gentlemen began to get into danger without being aware of it. The guides having had quite enough of soft ashes and hard work in the ascent, sat down on the upper rim of the crater, not feeling inclined for more exertion. So many people had gone to peep into this chimney of the infernal regions, day after day, without an accident, that these lazy guides preferred some sour wine, and a slice or two of lemon sprinkled over with salt, a very common comestible amongst the lower orders of Neapolitans, and a little siesta, to looking after the souls and bodies entrusted to them. One of the most adventurous of the Germans, finding he could bear the little sulphur which seemed emitted from the crater, resolved to penetrate further; but he had scarcely placed his foot upon an apparently solid projection, when the whole crumbled beneath him, and he was precipitated at least one hundred feet. The interior of the crater seems as soft as the exterior, for the first words heard from the unfortunate man were, that "he was not hurt." In vain he tried to extricate himself: whatever he seized, moldered in his grasp. He could not regain his feet—of this his companions above were informed. They seemed to have become more stupid than the unfortunate victim; for instead of dispatching the guides to the Observatory or Hermitage for ropes, or assistance of some kind, they stood listening to their friend below, who gave them the idea of going elsewhere than where they remained useless and spell bound. There is everything in Naples but what is required: and at the Observatory, although ropes must always be in request, and at least, a precautionary utility, yet none could be obtained either there or at the Hermitage; and the guides were obliged to go to Resina for that which ought always to be at hand. In the meantime the sulphur began to operate upon the poor fellow in the crater, and he felt himself gradually sinking not only in strength but in position. With a wonderful self-command he took leave of his friends, being perfectly certain he could not survive the natural dilatory delay of Neapolitans. For two long hours did he survive, when his voice got feeble. Perhaps as he by slow degrees slid deeper into the crater, hope gradually vanished—until the voice was entirely lost. An occasional groan was heard, until after the expiration of the above time, when all was silent. The body was many hours after rescued by a guide, who descended two hundred feet before he found it. Of course, it was perfectly lifeless—the sulphur had suffocated him.

CONTRASTS—NATURE AND ART. Upon examining the edge of a very keen razor with a microscope, it will appear as broad as the back of a thick knife, rough, uneven, full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles a rough iron bar. But the sting of a bee, seen through the same instrument, exhibits everywhere a polish most amazingly beautiful, without the least flaw, blemish, or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. A small piece of exceedingly fine lawn appears, through a microscope, like a hurdle or lattice, and the threads themselves seem coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and everywhere equal. The smallest dot that can be made with a pen appears, when viewed by the microscope, an irregular spot, rough, jagged, and uneven. But the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be most accurately circular. So great is the contrast between the works of God and man.

INDUSTRY AND SUCCESS. Richard Burke, being found in a reverie shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in Parliament by his brother Edmund Burke, was questioned by a friend as to the cause, and replied: "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family; but then again, I remember, when we were at play he was always at work." The force of this anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was considered not inferior in natural talents to his brother. Yet the one rose to greatness, while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, young men, if you would rise, but work! work!

Though sometimes small evils, like invisible insects, inflict pain, and a single hair may stop a vast machine, yet the chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures—since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.

THE GAZETTE.

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

AGENTS.

Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALL
San Buenaventura.....DON JOSE ARNA
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON
Santa Ynez.....AUGUSTUS JANSSE
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRA

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1855

We call the attention of all persons who subscribed to the Gazette for six months only, to the fact that with this number their term of subscription expires. Those wishing their paper continued will please have in their names at the earliest opportunity observing, at the same time, our terms which are to be found on the first page.

Yearly subscribers in arrears are requested to make immediate payment.

The Sebastian Indian Reserve.

Considerable attention has recently been given to Indian affairs in the Southern counties, growing out of statements of an intended change in the policy of the General Government.

The counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Tulare are now in a state of peaceful quietude, as far as the Indians are concerned, and are consequently advancing in population and substantial improvement. In this and the neighboring county of San Luis Obispo, for more than three years Indian depredations have ceased. The contrast of our present position with that which we occupied three years ago, is very striking.

We learn from good authority that in '50, '51 and '52, over three thousand horses were stolen from this county alone by the Indians, and it would be a moderate estimate to say that the loss in this county was only one-fourth of the aggregate loss in the above named six counties, thus making a total loss of twelve thousand horses in three years, or an annual drain of four thousand head.

When we consider that nearly the entire wealth of these counties consists in cattle, which, roaming over their vast and extended valleys and plains, require the ranchero to be constantly on horseback for the purpose of protecting and managing his stock; when we consider the great distance of the ranches from the main settlements and the frontier and exposed position of nearly one-half of them, we may readily understand how essential to the successful pursuit of stock-raising is an abundant supply of horses; and, so satisfied of this fact are our rancheros, that it is not uncommon that one rancho alone should have fifteen hundred, two thousand, and even as high as three thousand head of horses.

Not only were horses stolen by hostile Indians, but life was constantly sacrificed whenever it was imprudently exposed.

Santa Ynez was actually stormed and the horses taken from the corral, while the owner and his family only saved their lives by barricading themselves behind substantial adobes.

While some of our quiet and peaceable citizens were on a visit to San Cayetano, an hundred armed Indians surrounded the house, seeking one of our most respectable citizens, who had made himself in some way obnoxious to them, for the purpose of wreaking a brutal vengeance on him.

We might multiply endless examples where life was menaced and destroyed, where frontier settlements have been abandoned, where not only horses were stolen, but cattle killed or driven away and houses sacked.

Regarding all these facts and considerations, we believe we do not exaggerate when we estimate the annual loss of the six Southern counties from Indian depredations, at two hundred thousand dollars for the three years preceding 1853.

All these depredations ceased early in that year, and the people of this county have always attributed their cessation to the establishment of the Sebastian Indian Reserve, and hence have learned to regard that Reserve as necessary to their prosperity. Nor can there be any error in this idea. The position of that Reserve is such as completely protect this and San Luis Obispo county. Situated right in the mouth of the various passes through which the hostile Indians were accustomed to descend upon our exposed plains and valleys, and carry off their rich plunder, it has operated as an effectual check to their incursions.

It is impossible to imagine a more com-

manding position, and at the same time, one more isolated from the white settlements. Neither on the side of this county, nor San Luis Obispo, nor Los Angeles, can any white settlements press upon it, owing to the broken, mountainous country surrounding it, while we are informed that on the Tulare county side a sandy desert affords a complete protection from encroachment.

Entertaining these views, the surprise and indignation of our people may be imagined when a report reached them that the Government was considering the question of the removal of the Sebastian Reserve from the Tejon. If, for some unknown offence, it is the wish of the Government to chastise the Southern counties of California; if, for some inscrutable purpose, it should be the policy of the Administration to check our prosperity, to break up our ranchos, to expose the lives of our frontier settlers, then let them remove this Reservation, and thus, by breaking the most solemn pledges given to the Indians that it was to be permanently established for their benefit, destroy their confidence in the Government, and give to their discontent a substantial evidence of its justice, in order that they may recommence their work of robbery and murder.

There may exist among us some difference of opinion about the present good or bad management of this Reserve, but we have yet to learn that there is a single resident of this county that does not regard the preservation of this Reserve, in its present location, and the Indian policy that dictated its establishment, as not only important, but essential, to our peace and prosperity.

We only reiterate the opinions of those more extensively acquainted than we are with the Indians of this section of the State, when we express our conviction, that the removal of the Sebastian Indian Reserve will be followed by an extensive Indian war, which will cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which will destroy more than a million of property for us in the South, and fatally check our present prosperity.

Board of Supervisors.

November 8th. The board met at 10 o'clock, all the members being present.

Sundry claims against the county, amounting to \$424, were presented. They were referred to the District Attorney for examination.

The board adopted and recognized the seal of the County Court as its official seal for the time being.

The compensation of the Supervisors was fixed at three dollars per diem.

It was ordered that the Sheriff be allowed one dollar per day as salary for a guard on prisoners at work, and one dollar and fifty cents per day for a jailor.

The account of Ramon Malo was approved in the sum of \$48.

Nov. 10th. A report upon the financial condition of the county was received from the Treasurer. A communication was received from Thomas Cebasco, proposing to sell to the county a house for county purposes. An account was presented by Benigno Gutierrez, \$12, for medicines supplied to indigent sick. Several certificates of services as jurymen were presented. All were referred to the District Attorney.

Several claims which were presented on Nov. 8th by Juan Leyba, for \$58 05, were rejected.

The following accounts were approved: Of Russel Heath, Sheriff, \$341 57 1/2; Vicente Garcia, \$21 75; Jurors' certificates, \$28.

The board was then informed of the refusal of A. F. Hinchman, Esq. to accept the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, and thereupon appointed Geo. D. Fisher to this office.

Nov. 13. A report from the District Attorney upon several bills which had been referred to him was received.

Three jurors' certificates were approved. An account of Benigno Gutierrez was ordered to be paid out of the Hospital fund.

A report was received from the District Attorney relative to the title of the house and lot of John C. Kays, and stated the same to be unencumbered.

An order was made declaring that no account or communication to the board would be considered unless written upon a piece of paper as large at least as the fourth part of a sheet of foolscap.

An account of Schiappa Pietra, for stationery, \$13, was presented. Referred to the District Attorney for examination.

It is with regret that we learn of the suspension of the Southern Californian on account of pecuniary embarrassment. We hope it may be but temporary.

District Court.

MONDAY, Nov. 5th. The Court opened at 10 o'clock, the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo presiding.

The list of jurors was called and eleven answered to their names.

The case of the People vs. Wm. B. Lee, transferred from the 1st Judicial District, was called, and the prisoner not being in attendance, the Court adjourned to Friday, the 9th inst.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9th. The criminal calendar was called, and in the case of the People vs. Wm. B. Lee, the accused not having yet arrived, the civil business was taken up.

No. 1. Maria de Jesus Olivera de Cota vs. Gregorio Lopez, was ordered to be set for next term on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

No. 2. L. T. Burton and E. C. Robbins vs. Jose M. Covarrubias. Ordered to be continued till next term.

No. 4. M. A. R. de Poli vs. A. Columbar. Ordered to be continued till next term.

No. 5. Joaquin Ormart vs. Jose Lorenzana. Ordered to the foot of the calendar.

No. 6. R. Lafontan vs. G. Gaucheron, et als. A jury was drawn and empanelled, and the trial of this cause was commenced Fernald for plaintiff, Huse for defendant.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10. The trial of the cause of Lafontan vs. Gaucheron et als. occupied all day, and was submitted to the jury at a late hour. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff for \$1044. The jury was again sent out to find a special verdict upon two points which the Court had instructed them to decide, and which they had omitted. They then found for the plaintiff in addition to their first verdict.

MONDAY, Nov. 12th. Ordered that the clerk enter upon the minutes that each juror be fined in the sum of \$5 each time that his name is called and he does not answer to the same.

The case of the People vs. Wm. B. Lee was set down for trial on the 26th inst.

A motion was made by the District Attorney in the above case to issue an attachment for R. Karr and Wm. B. Osborne, who had failed to attend under the subpoena which had been served on them.

The motion was opposed by J. Lancaster Brent, Esq., who appeared as amicus curie. The motion was granted, and an attachment ordered to issue, returnable on the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, and it was provided that they might give bail in the sum of \$500 each for their appearance.

In the case of Lurton & Blake vs. A. B. Thompson a motion was made by the attorney of plaintiffs to change the place of trial, on account of the relationship of the Judge to the plaintiff Burton.

The motion was granted, and the cause ordered to be transferred to Los Angeles county for trial.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13th. The jury was dismissed until Monday, the 26th inst.

A demurrer was argued in the case of Santiago Lorenzana vs. Jose Lorenzana. Huse for plaintiff, Hoar for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. The demurrer in the case of Lorenzana vs. Lorenzana was overruled.

In the case of Noriega vs. More, on motion of attorney for defendant, based on affidavit showing that the Judge was related to the plaintiff within the third degree, it was ordered that the venue be changed to the county of Los Angeles.

S. B. Brinkerhoff vs. Thomas Gannon, for foreclosure of mortgage, judgment was rendered in conformity with the prayer of the complaint.

The Court adopted certain rules of practice which were spread upon the minutes in July last.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE LATE LYNCHING AFFAIR AT COLUMBIA. A portion of the people of Tuolumne county are denouncing the lynching of Barclay at Columbia. The Union Democrat, published at Sonora, says:

After the first outburst of excitement which followed the forcible and violent outrage upon Barclay at Columbia last week, public sentiment has settled down into a deep and deliberate indignation against those who participated in the act. It seems that Barclay, the victim of violence, had many friends about Chinese Camp in this county, his late residence, and who proceeded to Columbia, through this city on Monday last, to reclaim his body. The procession was large, and composed of very respectable looking material. On the Wednesday evening following his burial, a large meeting was held by the citizens of Chinese Camp, who severely denounced the perpetrators of this murder, and took bold and manly grounds against mob-law generally. In our legal tribunals there is now perhaps as much confidence as in those of almost any State in the Union—we have officers, too, whose efficiency should warrant the most implicit enforcement of the law, and sustain it against the rude hands of an exasperated mob. The spirit of general indignation expressed against this last act of violence in our own county affords great gratification, although expressed too late to spare a culprit from an end, at the idea of which humanity shudders. To the future we must look for the good resulting from the evident change public opinion is undergoing.

Indian Troubles at the North.

From Puget Sound to Shasta Butte, says the San Francisco Herald, the savages, divided though they may be into many distinct tribes, have made a simultaneous attack upon the whites, a large number of whom were massacred at the first outbreak, before the hostile designs of the Indians were known. In Rogue River Valley, the Shastas, Klamath, and Applegate Indians have combined. They fell upon small parties of two or three traveling in the mountains, and upon isolated farm houses and settlements, and massacred all they could lay their hands on. Volunteers turned out in every direction—the U. S. troops from Fort Lane, under Major Fitzgerald took the field and pursued the savages, chastising them severely in several skirmishes. They are said not to exceed two hundred fighting men, but are all a reckless set, who go to war as they would upon a wild frolic, regardless of the consequences. In their mountain fastnesses it will be difficult to find them, and still more difficult to exterminate them. Farther north, nearly all the tribes of Columbia River and east of the Cascade Range have confederated, and sworn to root out "the Bostons," as they style the Americans. The first to commence hostilities, and the most active in securing the cooperation of the other tribes, were the Yakimas and Clickatats. With these there is every probability the Walla Wallas, Nez Perces, Umatillas, Cayuses and Palouses have united, and together they can bring five or six thousand warriors into the field. A band of fifteen hundred took the initiative by attacking Major Hallar, in command of a small body of U. S. troops, who had penetrated into their country. The Indians were well armed, bold and defiant, and are said to fight well. The troops were compelled to retreat with loss to the Dalles, where they were subsequently joined by eight or nine hundred volunteers, and one or two companies of regulars. With this force operations would at once be commenced against the savages, who, with their superior numbers, would probably not decline a battle. Our Indian affairs are assuming a serious aspect. It was only yesterday we were called upon to record a fight between General Harney's command and the formidable Sioux tribe. Something decisive must be done against the Yakimas and their confederates before the winter sets in, as the troops cannot operate in the mountains during the cold season, and to leave the savages unpunished would be to encourage those tribes that still remain peaceable to declare against us, and would leave the settlements exposed to destruction in detail.

What will it Lead to?

The abdication of Santa Anna must and will bring about results that will occupy a very large page in the future history of the world. The people of Mexico have grown impatient of the throat cutting and brigandage. They wish for quiet and prosperity, and as that prosperity can only come from annexation, they will be inclined to give things such a direction as will lead to "a change of condition" at the earliest possible moment. The people of Mexico know not how to manage either a newspaper or a democratic form of government. The only way that they can acquire this knowledge is to go for annexation. Previous to 1846 the Mexicans were made to believe that the Americans were only a set of robbers, and that we declared war for no other purpose than to pillage their churches and rob their Custom Houses. The inflexible discipline with Gen. Scott established and carried with him disabused them of this notion, and gave them a higher idea of the civilization and magnanimity of the United States than they would have reached through any other medium in a century. Until Gen. Scott arrived in the city of Mexico he was looked upon as the leader of a marauding party. He had not been a week in the capital before the very same people looked upon him as a deliverer. Under Gen. Scott they tasted the boasted fruits of a well ordered government for the first time in twenty-five years. The taste has caused them to desire "more." Before Gen. Scott left he was beseeched by the leading men of the Republic to "retain possession," and act as Dictator. Gen. Scott refused to comply. His duty was to conquer Mexico, but not to rule her. He obeyed his duty and threw away an offer that would have raised Mexico from the dirt and made her a living power. In 1848 annexation could have been brought about without expending a single dollar. What existed in 1848 exists at this very moment. Mexico once more finds herself so steeped in anarchy and wretchedness, that annexation to the model Republic would be heralded as a God-send by every sensible man in the country.—Knickerbocker.

FORGERY OF CHECKS. Two forged checks, says the San Francisco Times and Transcript, bearing the name of S. C. Hastings, one for \$750 and another for \$500 were, we understand, presented and paid at the banking house of Palmer, Cook & Co., and another for \$2,650 presented and refused. Another for \$450 was passed on C. K. Garrison, Esq. Before the party could be discovered he made good his escape to Nicaragua on the last steamer. It is believed his accomplices are still in the city.

Large quantities of honey dew, said to be abundant in Utah, have been discovered in Pleasant Valley, El Dorado county. It is found on the leaves of the black alder.

Rumors of Capt. Folsom's Defalcation.

Capt. Folsom was Assistant Quartermaster of the U. S. Army from 1851 to the time of his death. The fire of the third and fourth of May, 1851, in San Francisco, consumed all his vouchers for expenditures from the 1st of January, 1851, to the day of the fire. The account for the first quarter of that year, ending 31st of March, had not been sent to Washington because Capt. Folsom had failed to receive from Oregon a voucher for some of the public money which he had sent to the Quartermaster's Department in that Territory. An Act of Congress was passed for the relief of Capt. Folsom, directing the accounting officers of the Government to settle his accounts upon parole testimony in lieu of vouchers. Proceeding under this law, Capt. Folsom filed the depositions of credible witnesses, all acquainted with his accounts, proving that on the day of the fire, instead of being indebted to the Government he was its creditor in quite a large sum—near \$10,000. The accounting officers, we understand, have hitherto refused to settle his accounts on this testimony, because it does not specify the dates of expenditures, nor the several sums, nor the names of persons to whom paid, nor the consideration; because, in short, it does not enter into the minutiae required in vouchers, and which it was impossible for the most accurate and retentive memory to recall. The executors of Capt. Folsom are endeavoring to procure the settlement of his accounts according to what they believe to be the true spirit and intent of the law, and believe they will succeed. But if the Government should take advantage of the loss of vouchers caused by the fire, and demand in lieu thereof details of the various items of expenditure to which they related, such as the human memory cannot be expected to specify, the estate of Capt. Folsom, it is believed, will be fully able to satisfy the demands of the Government, and there will be even then no defalcation.—S. F. Herald.

FROM FORT TEJON. The Los Angeles Star says that orders have been received at the Fort to suspend operations for the present. The barracks for the officers and men are nearly completed. Quite a number of the employees have been discharged, and rumors are afloat that a removal of the Fort is in contemplation.

EMIGRATION. We learn that about forty wagons have crossed the Colorado en route from Texas for California. It is estimated that upwards of fifty thousand head of cattle will come into this State by the southern route.—Star.

Advertisements.

A Good Chance!!

INTENDING TO LEAVE this place in about two weeks, we

WILL AND MUST

Sell the balance of our Stock

AT A SACRIFICE.

Persons indebted to us will avoid costs by settling on or before the 20th of this month, and all claims against us must be presented for settlement immediately. ADLER & CRONTHAL, us istif. Opposite the Noriega House.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Court of David B. Streeter, Esq., Justice 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 and to the following described City Lots of the City of Santa Barbara, viz:

- Lot No. 320—Bounded by Garden, Santa Barbara, Quinientos 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 Quinientos 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, Quinientos 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 Quinientos 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 Enecapap, 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, Anacapap, Anapamu and Victoria sts.
- ALSO,
- Lot No. 122—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 Anacapap, State, Soto, and Micheltorena sts.
- ALSO,
- Lot No. 90—Bounded by Anacapap, 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. no1 94

LA GACETA.

POR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

SUSCRIPCIONES. La Gaceta por un año, \$5; por seis meses \$3; invariablemente adelantado.

AGENTES: San Francisco... L. P. FISHER, Carpinteria... HENRIQUE DALRY, San Buenaventura... JOSE ARSAZ,

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 15 DE NOVIEMBRE, 1855

Llamamos la atencion de nuestros suscriptores que no nos han pagado hasta la fecha, a que con este numero se acaban los primeros seis meses de la publicacion de este periodico.

Toma de Sebastopol. El Times de Londres del 11 de Setiembre anuncia en los terminos siguientes la caída de Sebastopol, que copiamos del Correo de Ultramar:

El sabado 8 de setiembre, a algunos dias del aniversario del desembarque de las fuerzas aliadas en Crimea, y 316 dias despues del rompimiento del fuego de las baterias del sitio contra Sebastopol, el 17 de octubre de 1854, se ha dado un ultimo y victorioso asalto a la parte sur de la ciudad.

Asi ha caido Sebastopol. La catastrophe escede en horrible interes a todas las escenas precedentes de esa lucha gigantesca. Las columnas de los ejercitos aliados han luchado todo un dia con igual valor, aunque con desigual exito contra los principales puntos indicados para el asalto.

No dudamos que todos los hombres que han tomado parte en el ataque en esa memorable jornada, lo hicieron con el mismo arrojo y determinacion de tomar la plaza o de perecer, y aunque los resultados de esos diferentes ataques hayan sido desiguales, todos se hallaban animados del mismo espiritu y contribuyeron al grande resultado.

El primer premio de esta gloriosa victoria pertenece de derecho a nuestros valerosos aliados franceses, puesto que la torre Malakoff, la llave de la posicion, cayo al vigor de su asalto; pero con ese sentimiento caballeresco que es el lazo mas noble de los hombres que han combatido y vencido juntos, los nombres de todos los que han tomado las defensas de Sebastopol merecen ser escritos juntos en una sola pagina, y ninguna distincion celosa manchara o disminuira su comun nombradia.

Los rusos por su parte han defendido seguramente la plaza con una determinacion estremada, y en mas de un punto tenian la ventaja sobre los sitiadores; pero era el valor de la desesperacion manifestado en el postrer esfuerzo. En cuanto se tomaron las obras que dejaban la ciudad y el puerto a la disposicion de las fuerzas aliadas, los navios de guerra y los vapores del puerto fueron incendiados, echados a pique o destruidos, ya por las ordenes de las autoridades rusas.

Tal ha sido el destino de la flota rusa del mar Negro, en la cual el gobierno imperial habia gastado sumas incalculables de dinero y un trabajo constante, esa flota que hace dos años amenazaba la existencia misma del imperio otomano, pero cuyo solo hecho de armas habia sido el odioso atentado de Sinope.

¿Que queda de los autores de ese acto vergonzoso? El emperador Nicolas duerme bajo las bovedas de San Pedro y San Pablo. Los almirantes y las tripulaciones que asistieron al asesinato cayeron en las baterias de Sebastopol. Los navios por los que la Rusia luchaba en las conferencias de Viena ya no existen.

Estos grandes acontecimientos terminan el sitio de Sebastopol propiamente dicho, pues los ejercitos aliados han concluido en los tres ultimos dias los grandes objetos de su empresa, han arrancado al poder militar de la Rusia una ciudadela que ella habia convertido en plaza de una fuerza extraordinaria con una guarnicion innumerable de sus mejores tropas, han aniquilado el poderio naval del enemigo, pero sobre todo han mostrado a las naciones serviles del Oriente que las potencias predominantes hay en el mundo no son las que representan el fanatismo y la barbarie, sino las que se inspiran de la libertad y la civilizacion.

En esa lucha Sebastopol ha sido la recompensa de la victoria. Reducir esa plaza por la fuerza de las armas, era destruir esa oficina cojosa de la influencia rusa que al cabo de un siglo de rapiñas y de intrigas amenazaba la independencia de la Europa. En tanto que la expedicion de Crimea tenia la ventaja de estrechar los horrores de la guerra en el espacio de algunas millas cuadradas, el resultado de nuestra victoria no tiene otros limites que el globo: él dice al mundo que la alianza de la Francia y la Inglaterra ha cumplido sus promesas, y asegura a la humanidad que la politica unida de ambas potencias puede imponer su voluntad y ejecutar sus resoluciones.

Debemos mucho nuestro triunfo a la invariable firmeza con la cual el emperador de los franceses ha proseguido esta empresa y adheridose a la politica que la dictaba; pero no le debemos menos a la unanime resolucion del pueblo de Inglaterra.

En el curso de estos acontecimientos hemos tenido mucho que aprender y mucho que sufrir. ¿Cuanto no hemos hecho? Un año no ha trascurrido aun desde que los ejercitos pusieron los pies en la Crimea, y durante ese tiempo han dado tres batallas formales, y han asaltado tres veces una fortaleza de una magnitud extraordinaria; han rodeado las obras del enemigo de trincheras de mas de 30 millas de largas, han armado esas trincheras con piezas de grueso calibre y han hecho un fuego incessante que ha consumido una enorme cantidad de proyectiles; han creado en Kamiesh, en Eupatoria, y en Jeni Kalè, tres estaciones militares que los rusos no se han atrevido a asaltar, y Balacava se ha convertido en un mercado populoso; un camino de hierro une el puerto con el campo, un alambre electrico une la Crimea con la Europa. Todo esto se ha hecho a pesar del rigor del invierno, de los calores del estio, de la distancia de 3,000 millas a que está la madre patria, y en un año corto, desde la salida de la expedicion, los objetos principales de la campana estan cumplidos, y Sebastopol se halla en nuestro poder.

Los resultados militares y politicos de este suceso abren un nuevo capitulo en la historia contemporanea, y otra vez insistiremos acerca de esto; pero hoy podemos decir que ese gran hecho de la toma de Sebastopol justifica la confianza que nunca ha cesado de animarnos, y recompensa nuestras esperanzas, pues en los doce meses que han transcurrido desde el principio de la empresa Sebastopol ha caido, y el poderio de la Rusia en las aguas del Euxino toca a su termino.

DESORDENES—INDIO MUERTO. El Sabado pasado tuvieron lugar varios desordenes entre un partidos de Indios Cahuillas, acampados en las margenes del rio de esta ciudad. En una pelea general en que tomaron parte los iniciados, y los que no lo estaban, resulto un Indio muerto. Tenia todo el cuerpo mutilado horriblemente. Clamor Publico.

Letrilla.

De amores me muero, Mi madre, acudid: Si no llegais pronto Vereseis morir. Catorce años tengo, Ayer los cumpli, Que fue el primer dia Del florido abril, Y chicos y chicas Me suelen decir: ¿Por qué no te casan, Mariquilla? di. De amores me muero, &c.

Y a fé, madre mia, Que alla en el jardin Estando a mis solas Despacio me ví En el espejito Que me dió en Madrid Las ferias pasadas Mi primito Luis. De amores me muero, &c.

Miréme y miréme Cien veces y mil, Y dije llorando, ¿Ay pobre de mi! ¿Por qué se malogra Mi dulce reir Y tierno mirar? ¡Ay niña infeliz! De amores me muero, &c.

Y luego en mi pecho Una voz oí Cual cosa de encanto Que empezó a decir: ¿La niña soltera De qué ha de servir? La vieja casada Aun es mas feliz. De amores me muero, &c.

Si por ese mundo No quisierais ir Buscandome un novio, D, jadmelo a mi: Que yo hallarè tantos Que pueda elegir, Y de nuestra calle Yo no he de salir: De amores me muero, &c.

Al lado vive uno Como un serafin, Que la misma misa Que yo suele oír: Si voy sola, llega Muy cerca de mí, Y se pone lejós, Si tambien venís: De amores me muero, &c.

Me mira, le miro, Si me víó le ví, Se pone mas rojo Que el mismo carmin. Y si esto le pasa Al pobre, decid, ¿Qué queréis, mi madre, Que me pase a mí? De amores me muero, &c.

Enfrente vive otro Taimado y sutil, Que suele de paso Mirarme y reír, Y disimulado Se viene tras mí, Y a ver donde voy Me suele seguir: De amores me muero, &c.

Otro hay que pasea Con aire gentil La calle cien veces, Y aunque diga mil: Y a nuestra criada Le suele decir: Bonita es tu ama: ¿Te habla de mí? De amores me muero, &c.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

Por el Padre Franciscano Javier Clavijero. Traducida del Italiano, por el Presbítero Don Meolas Garcin de San Vicente.

LIBRO SEGUNDO. CAPITULO VI.

Famosa Expedicion del Almirante Otondo.

En 1677 mando Carlos II al virey de Mejico que enviase una nueva expedicion a la California. Fue encargado de ella el almirante D. Isidoro de Otondo y Antillon, quien habiendo hecho el convenio con el rey y fabricado dos navios en el puerto de Chumelta, zarpo de allí el 18 de marzo de 1683 con mas de cien hombres. Entre ellos iban tres jesuitas destinados por la corte a la conversion de los indios; uno de estos jesuitas era el padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, natural de Trento, docto matematico y misionero muy laborioso, que obtuvo de rey el empleo de cosmografo mayor. Una balandra cargada de provisiones debia haberle seguido a estos dos navios, pero jamas pudo juntarse con ellos. Habiendo llegado despues de catorce dias de navegacion al puerto de la Paz, no vieron en los primeros cinco dias ningun indio; pero luego que desembarcaron y comenzaron a formar su campamento, aparecieron a lo lejos algunos barbaros armados y pintados de varios colores, como lo acostumbraban hacer para ir a la guerra, los cuales con clamores y señas daban a entender a los españoles que no los querian en su pais, porque su natural mansedumbre estaba cansada de sufrir las vejaciones de los pescadores de perlas. Los españoles no quisieron moverse de su campamento; pero los tres misioneros se encaminaron hacia los indios con algunas viandas en las manos y procurando manifestarles

que buscaban su amistad y no trataban de hacerles perjuicio. Habiendose acercado a ellos un poco, pusieron en el suelo lo que llevaban y retrocedieron. Los barbaros devoraron en un momento aquellas viandas y corrieron en pos de los misioneros pidiendoles mas, hasta entrar con ellos sin temor alguno en el campamento; tales eran su hambre y su sencillez! Lo mismo sucedio con otro grupo de barbaros que aparecio a los dos dias. Pasado este tiempo construyeron los españoles algunas cabañas, tanto para el culto divino como para su propia habitacion.

El almirante, queriendo adquirir conocimientos de lo interior del pais, se introdujo por una parte con el padre Kino y veinticuatro soldados, y por otro envió un capitán con otro misionero; pero se volvieron al campamento despues de haber andado con mucho trabajo cosa de siete leguas, porque no habiendo mas que veredas muy estrechas para el uso de aquellos barbaros desnudos, se veían precisados a abrir camino cortando ramos y tirando arboles con mucha fatiga. Los que marcharon con el capitán se encontraron con algunos tribus de coras, los cuales se les manifestaron tan pacíficos y amigables, que desde aquel dia en adelante venian con frecuencia al campamento, y a veces se quedaban a dormir en él, acostándose entre los soldados. El almirante por su lado se encontro con los guaicuraes propios, los cuales siempre armados y poco contentos de su llegada a aquel pais, le amenazaron varias veces de venir sobre él con toda la fuerza de su nacion si no se retiraba de allí. Los españoles sufrían pacientemente tales insultos, esperando suavizar de esta manera la ferocidad de los barbaros; pero el 6 de junio se dejaron ver cerca del campamento dos pelotones de guaicuraes que no contentos con sus aullidos y amenazas, saltaron a mano armada la trinchera, y habrían sufrido el fuego de la artilleria que los soldados iban a disparar, si el intrépido almirante saliendo de la línea no hubiera avanzado sobre ellos y con terribles gritos y grandes demostraciones de indignacion no los hubiera amenazado hasta hacerlos volver la espalda y ponerse en precipitada fuga.

A pesar de esto, se acercaban despues con frecuencia al campo, aunque no sin alguna desconfianza.

Por aquellos dias se habia desertado un marinero, el cual al principio se creyó que se habia ido con los guaicuraes para vivir entre ellos a su arbitrio; pero despues se espació el rumor de que estos le habian quitado la vida, y para comprobarlo se alegaba la deposicion de ciertos coras, que en realidad no era entendida. Creyendo el almirante aquel rumor y pareciendole peligroso disimular semejante atentado, mando prender al capitán de los guaicuraes un dia que estos vivieron, como solian, al campamento. Esto les causo mucho disgusto, y a pocos dias volvieron en pelotones a pedir la libertad del preso, y no habiendola alcanzado, tomaron la resolucion de reunir todas sus fuerzas para exterminar a los españoles, y con este fin imploraron el auxilio de los coras, que aunque enemigos suyos, eran de su misma nacion; pero estos prometiendo mas ventajas de su union con los españoles, les descubrieron el desingño de sus paisanos. El almirante dobló las guardias y mando situar un cañon hacia el rumbo por donde solian venir los guaicuraes. El dia que estos tenian señalado para el asalto, comenzaron a salir del monte uno a uno hasta catorce o quince, y cuando ya estaban al alcance del cañon, fueron muertos diez o doce y heridos los otros, por cuyo motivo el grueso de la tropa que estaba emboscada para asaltar oportunamente el campamento, se aterrizó de tal modo que se fueron a sus guardias para no volver jamas. Estas hostilidades rotas inconsideradamente por el almirante, apartaron mucho de los españoles el afecto de los guaicuraes, y retardaron despues su conversion, como adelante veremos.

Estos soldados españoles, muy distintos de los que conquistaron a Mejico, llegaron acobardarse tanto, temiendo que los guaicuraes hiciesen venir sobre ellos todas las naciones de la California, que no bastaban para ahuyentarlos ni las reprensiones del almirante ni las exhortaciones de los misioneros. Muchos de ellos pedian como desesperados que se les sacase de aquella tierra, aunque fuese para dejarlos en alguna isla vecina. [Se Continúa.]

Hemos sido informados por personas fidedignas que se ha descubierto oro en mucha abundancia a treinta millas de San Bernardino. Las personas que estan trabajando actualmente en esa localida aseguran que daran \$10 diarios cuando empiezen las aguas. Hasta ahora hacen \$3 cada dia.—Clamor Publico.

Libreria Espanola -de- W. SCHLEIDEN, San Francisco, calle de Sacramento, 2 puertas abajo de Montgomery.

20,000 TOMOS de Libros en Español, Ingles, 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 dozna. Musica instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas canciones españolas. Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Japonés Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales periódicos mejicanos, Peruvianos y Chilenos. Las ordenes del interior seran ejecutadas con precision y puntualidad. 025 tf

En Venta. SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR. Ocurrase a LUTHER FERNALD.

Avisos.

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 Mercaderias a precios reducidos, por dinero al contado, por mayor y menor, conteniendo

- Especerias, Licores, Quincalleria, Carros y Carretas, Carretones, Muebles, Herramienta para la Agricultura, Ruedas de Carro, Botas y Zapatos, Mercancias Finas, Ropa hecha, Calzado, Tejidos, Merceria, TAMBIEN Abarrotes, Vinos, Silleria, Baquetas, Espuelas, Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancias nuevas. Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855. 025 tf

INTERESANTISIMO!!

LOS ABAJO FIRMADOS estando para retirarse de Santa Barbara dentro de dos semanas se han resuelto realizar a todo sacrificio, el restante de efectos que quedan en su almacén.

Las personas que nos deben, eviten los costos y perjuicios, con ocurrir a cancelar sus cuentas, antes del día 20 de este mes. ADLER Y CRONTHAL, n 5 tf en frente de la casa de los S.S. Noriega.

Aviso Publico.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO habiendose retirado de comercio, solicita a todos que tengan cuentas abiertas en su tienda, que ocurran para ajustarlas inmediatamente. JUAN C. KAYS, Santa Barbara, 1 de Noviembre de 1855. n 12m

Expreso de la Costa Meridional!

Por GILBERT Y HEDGES, En conexion 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 qualquiera 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 seran 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 qualquiera casa en California. Todo lo que pedimos es una prueba. GILBERT Y HEDGES. F. PUIG Y HERMANO, Agentes, Santa Barbara. 011 tf

Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO LA MUY VELERA BARCA POWHATTAN, Su Capitán 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 Ojon de las Indias. Hay un buen camino de carros, completamente a nivel, y se cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y a qualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro o cualquier otro puerto. Para fiere ó pasaje, ocurrense a SANJURJO Y Ca., 171 calle de Sansome, en San Francisco, ó a su Capitan abordo. 011 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 pais, &c., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurrán a la Botica en la calle del Estado. BENIGNO GUTIERREZ, my 31 3m Botico y Farmaceutico.

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reos y borregos y de hacer otro dano 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. 023 tf

SE ALQUILAN CUARTOS separados en la casa del Sr. Aguirre, los que deseen alquilar pueden verse en esta ciudad con D. RAIMUNDO CARRILLO. se 27 6

Calessas. EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALASAS Y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, las que ofrecen a precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habrá siempre un surtido de pinas y lanitas y de todas cosas pertenecientes a las Carretas. WM. S. THOMPSON, Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny, my 24 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 I. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se 6

ROSWELL 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]

