

# SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

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

NO. 31.

## 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.

**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. [n29 tf]

### For Sale.

**20,000 GRAPE VINES,** well rooted and  
ready for transplanting. The Vines  
are of the best quality.  
Also, a large quantity of

### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The Vines and Trees are large and thrifty, and will  
be sold on reasonable terms.  
Apply to  
**LUTHER FERNALD,**  
Santa Barbara.

### 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,**  
November 1st, 1855. n1 2m

### Just Received,

A LARGE assortment of Eastern White Pine  
DOORS. Also, WINDOWS, assorted sizes. For  
sale cheap by  
**FORBUSH & DENNIS,**  
n8 tf State street.

### Public Notice.

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

### Proclamation.

\$1000 REWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
State of California, Sacramento, Nov. 16, 1855.  
WHEREAS, It is represented to me that on or  
about day of A. D. 1855, a most atrocious  
and cold-blooded murder was committed in the  
county of Monterey, on the bodies of the late Hon.  
Isaac B. Wall and Thomas Williamson, by some  
person or persons unknown; and whereas the said murder  
der or murderers, have escaped from the just punish-  
ment of law, and still are fugitives from justice:  
Whereas, I have received numerous letters and peti-  
tions, requesting that a reward be offered for the ap-  
prehension of said fugitives:  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN BIGLER, Governor of  
the State of California, by virtue of the power in me  
vested, do hereby offer a reward of One Thousand  
Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer  
or murderers of the said Isaac B. Wall and Thomas  
Williamson.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the  
State, at the city of Sacramento, this 16th  
day of November, A. D. 1855.  
**JOHN BIGLER,**  
Attest—CHARLES H. HEMSTEAD,  
Secretary of State.

**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; Har-  
rows, Cultivators, and Wheat Drills, of every size;  
Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Churns and Cheese  
Presses, Goddard's patent Hay Cutters, Uodge's pa-  
tent premium Washing Machines, Leather and Rub-  
ber Belting, Nails, Axes and Pick Handles, Garden  
and Canal Barrows, with a general variety of Agri-  
cultural Goods, Field and Garden Seeds, of every de-  
scription.

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 Cam-  
bridge, 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 dis-  
patch.  
n8 2m

### An Eastern Story.

Hassan, the wood cutter, from morn till night  
Toiled at his heavy task among the trees  
With willing hand; and, with a heart upright;  
Three times a day he prayed upon his knees.

At last, long years of work had worn his strength;  
His arm no more could level hearty blows;  
And scarcely would his toil at greatest length  
Supply the simple wants the poor man knows.

Still he worked cheerful on, with humble trust  
That for his needs the Lord would yet provide.  
One day he prayed—"O Prophet! O Most Just!  
Who hold'st the highest place by Allah's side;

"Thy servant now is poor, and weak, and old;  
And still, if Allah bids, will labor on;  
But if the prayer be right, and not too bold,  
Do thou pray for him that his task be done.

"Pray the Most Wise that to a single day  
The allotted earnings of my life be sent;  
Then let my breath pass peacefully away,  
And in abundance let my labors end."

That night the wood cutter in slumber lay,  
When to his sleeping eyes a vision came—  
The Prophet's form, shining with light like day;  
The Prophet's voice addressed him by his name:

"Hassan, thy prayer is heard; life's lengthened years  
The Almighty crowds into a single day;  
To-morrow's sunset ends thy cares and fears,  
To-morrow brings thy age's destined pay."

With morning's dawn the old man grateful wakes,  
And, duly turning westward, kneels in praise,  
As his prayer-carpet from the ground he takes,  
A heap of money meets his startled gaze.

The Almighty's gift he knows. "To-day my last—  
The day on which my labors all are done—  
Shall, with this bounty, happily be passed,  
And others' blessings greet my setting sun."

A feast he makes—he welcomes in the poor,  
And for himself a single meal he saves.  
The feast is finished at the open door.  
A stranger stands, who for admission craves.

"Have pity on an outcast; give me food,  
And peace rest on thee." With quick reply,  
"Come, eat with me," says Hassan: "God is good!  
What matter if with half a meal I die?"

The stranger ate, and, grateful, took his way,  
Hassan left alone, when once again  
A cry disturbed the calm of closing day—  
The cry of one in hunger's bitter pain.

The old man hastes to help the beggar in,  
And gives him all that for himself he meant;  
Wishing, indeed, it had more plenty been,  
And feeling in his heart a sweet content.

Fasting, but peaceful, Hassan slept that night;  
The blessings of the poor to heaven rise,  
And, borne by angels clothed in holy light,  
Enter the pearly gates of paradise.

That night, once more, the Prophet's form appeared;  
He spoke to Hassan, and he sweetly smiled;  
"The blessings of the poor the Lord has heard;  
The Lord approves thee as his worthy child."

"And now he bids thee, as his steward live—  
Live out thy destined, lengthened years below;  
To thee his gracious hand will freely give,  
And what he gives do thou again bestow."

Long years in happiness old Hassan lived,  
The poor prayed for him; Allah heard their prayers;  
And, when life closed, he that pure joy received  
Which for his faithful the Most High prepares.

### Central America.

According to the Guatemalan historian  
Juarros, who published his work on Central  
America in 1809, Nicaragua was discovered  
in 1514, by Don Pedrarias Davila, Govern-  
or of Panama, who formed during that year  
a numerous expedition in the "South Sea,"  
or Pacific, and returned by land, the same  
year, to Panama. In 1519, Don Gil Gon-  
zales de Avila, by virtue of an agreement  
entered into with the Spanish monarch, fit-  
ted out an expedition at Panama, and sailed  
to the westward and northward. He dis-  
embarked in the Gulf of Nicoya, and travel-  
ing to the westward, discovered the great  
lake, (Lake Nicaragua), and converted ma-  
ny of the caciques (Indian chiefs,) to the  
Catholic faith. Among these was the cacique  
Nicarao, from which comes the name of  
Nicaragua. He penetrated as far as Ni-  
quichizi, now the city of Granada, and re-  
turned to Panama. In 1523, Pedrarias  
(the discoverer,) dispatched Don Francisco  
Hernandez de Cordova for the conquest of  
Nicarao.

This cavalier, accompanied by a large  
number of soldiers, reached the northern  
part of the present State, and founded the  
cities of Granada and Leon. This was  
thirty-one years after the discovery of the  
continent by Columbus, and these two cities  
consequently rank among the earliest in the  
New World, being now nearly three centu-  
ries and a half old. The country was gradu-  
ally settled by Spanish colonists, and sub-  
sequently became incorporated into the  
great Captain Generalcy, and afterwards  
Vice Royalty of Guatemala, which compris-  
ed the provinces of Guatemala, Honduras,  
San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.  
The commonly received statement that the  
first revolutionary movement in Central  
America was in 1821, is incorrect. As early  
as 1813, the Spanish Cortes conceded to  
the city of Cartago, in Costa Rica, the title  
of *muy noble*, and the villages of Heridia  
and San Jose that of *ciudades*, as a reward  
for their fidelity shown during the insur-  
rection which took place in San Salvador  
and Granada, "proclaiming their independ-  
ence from the mother country."

In 1821, Guatemala renewed the effort,  
and invited the other provinces to join in  
the movement. This was done and the in-  
dependence was proclaimed on the 15th of  
September of that year. The plan of Iguata  
to incorporate the States into the Mexican  
Empire, under Iturbide, was advocated, and  
though great opposition was shown to this

arrangement, especially in San Salvador and  
Grenada, it was effected in 1822, but with  
the fall of Iturbide, a national constituent  
assembly was convoked at Guatemala, and  
on the 1st of July, 1823, the States finally  
formed themselves into a Federal Republic,  
called the "United Provinces of Central  
America," conforming somewhat to the po-  
litical system of the United States of North  
America, and adopting our system as a model.  
In 1824, all slaves were liberated through-  
out the Republic, and the owners of them  
indemnified for their losses. The whole  
number, however, thus emancipated, did not  
exceed one thousand. The constitution was  
ratified in November of the same year, and  
on the 1st of September, 1825, the Federal  
Congress held its first session.

It would be tedious here to follow in de-  
tail the frantic revolution which, at last, dis-  
membered the States, and brought them to  
their present impotent and semi-barbarous  
condition. The struggle between the Im-  
perialists (or Serviles), and the Liberals, or  
advocates of the Federal system of Govern-  
ment, at length resulted in the dissolution  
of the Union. On the 20th of July, 1838,  
the Federal Congress held its last session,  
and the States, distracted and convulsed  
with the strife of dozens of petty caudillos,  
resumed each their separate system of gov-  
ernment. In 1840, General Francisco Mora-  
zan, "the Washington of Central Ameri-  
ca," attempted to re-establish the general  
government, but opposed by the influence  
of foreign agents, and born down by the In-  
dian hordes, under Carrera, who was coun-  
tenanced and urged on by the priesthood,  
he was expelled from the country. His re-  
turn to Costa Rica, his murder at San Jose,  
Sept. 15th, 1842, and the final downfall of  
the Federal Republic, are matters familiar  
to most readers.

Since then, feeble efforts have been made  
from time to time by the remnants of the  
Liberal party to re-establish the Confedera-  
tion, such as the pact of 1848 between Hon-  
duras, Nicaragua, San Salvador and others.  
These have but served to create bloody wars  
and the bitterest jealousies, until the last  
spark of nationality seems about to be ex-  
tinguished with the invasion of Nicaragua  
by Walker; who, availing himself of Cas-  
tillon's invitation, enters the country to  
conquer the peace which thirty years of fight-  
ing have not been able to effect. The spec-  
tacle now presented by Nicaragua is full of  
sorrow to every friend of Republican insti-  
tutions, and the enfeebled condition to which  
Central America has brought itself seems  
fraught with solemn warning to the Disun-  
ionists and other fanatics of our own coun-  
try.

That Walker will obtain and hold posses-  
sion of the country there seems but little  
doubt; but that he will ever be able to turn  
his conquest to account is by no means cer-  
tain. He finds himself among a people ma-  
licious, treacherous and blood-thirsty by na-  
ture, and taught to regard with peculiar ha-  
red the eagle-eyed Anglo-Saxon, whose in-  
creasing power and resistless energy they  
regard with sullen fear as destined eventu-  
ally to overrun all Spanish America. Ni-  
caragua will doubtless pursue the plan  
adopted by Spain during the French inva-  
sion, and attempt to exterminate her enemies  
by a system of guerrilla warfare. It is not  
unlikely that the petty political disputes of  
all Central America will be absorbed in the  
general dread of annihilation by "los Ameri-  
canos del Norte," and a war of races succeed  
the party strifes of the day.

Under all circumstances, it should be re-  
membered that Central America contains  
above a million of inhabitants, exclusive in  
policy, ignorant and priest-ridden, with an  
inborn hatred of foreigners, especially of  
North Americans, and capable of sustaining,  
united, many years of terrible war. Should  
Walker, however, pursue his original plan  
of encouraging the sectional jealousies now  
so virulent throughout the Central Ameri-  
can Isthmus, he may succeed in preventing  
a general union of the natives against him—  
the only real danger he has to fear.—*Alta  
California.*

Gov. WISE. They tell this story of the  
Governor: At one of his meetings in West-  
ern Virginia, two of Samuel's fastest young  
men had been more than usually noisy and  
insolent toward the speaker, and their in-  
terruptions were plainly intended to annoy  
and insult him. Wise paused in his speech,  
and turning to these "bloody," pointed his  
long, skinny finger, *a la Randolph*, at the  
offenders and said: "Young men! I am to  
be your next Governor; you will probably  
be in the penitentiary, and you may depend  
upon it you will have to serve out your  
time!" He wasn't interrupted again in that  
quarter.

THE CRIMEA. This peninsula, to which  
so much interest is attached, is considera-  
bly larger than the State of Massachusetts.  
It contains upwards of nine thousand square  
miles; the climate mild and the soil fertile.  
It contains about 200,000 inhabitants.

### Nikolaieff.

The following description of the port of  
Nikolaieff, the great ship-building station of  
the Black Sea, and the surrounding coun-  
try, is by Count Demidoff:

Odessa was soon out of sight, and we be-  
gan to enter upon the steppes in real earnest.  
We do not find here, as in Bessarabia, those  
valleys, looking like long waves of land; the  
steppe of Southern Russia is level, smooth,  
free from irregularities, stretching out, with-  
out any visible variation, till its horizon is  
bleaded with that of the sea. A few long  
lines of khourgans, those conical elevations  
of which we have already spoken, communi-  
cate with each other across this dull and  
dreary waste. In vain do you hope that  
traveling so rapidly you will soon see the  
end of this great disc which surrounds you;  
the prospect is ever the same—bare, parched  
and desolate: the flowers which in the spring  
bloom over these uncultivated tracts had  
long since disappeared beneath the wither-  
ing breath of a burning summer; and we  
might have said, with Rubruquis, the trav-  
eler, who crossed these plains in the 15th  
century—*nulla est sylva nullus mons nullus  
lapis*—not a tree, not a hill, not even a  
stone. Even these deserts, however, had  
experienced the effect of the emperor's ar-  
rival; the sands awaited his presence no less  
than the cities; in some parts the road had  
been levelled, and the ruts and hollows  
filled up. The post houses were resplend-  
ent with a fresh coat of whitewash, and in  
the absence of turf the newly-raked ground  
in front of the doors completed the holiday  
appearance. Add to this an immense num-  
ber of horses dispersed over the plain in the  
neighborhood of each station, and you will  
have an idea of the extraordinary animation  
pervading the steppes. Between the stages,  
posts are seen carefully erected at the end  
of every verst. These posts are painted  
with the colors of the empire. On one side  
is inscribed the number of versts from the  
last station; on the other the number to the  
next.

Nothing can give a better idea of the  
strange and monotonous idea of the steppe  
than the fact that almost always, from our  
carriage, we could see two of these posts in  
front of us and two behind, making a league,  
(or four versts) as the diameter of the circle  
described around us by this unchanging  
horizon. The slight car which we had  
found tolerably easy over the moist turfs  
of Wallachia, had become perfectly  
unsupportable on this hard and parched  
ground. Nor was this the only infliction  
under which we suffered. If you should  
happen to be tormented with thirst (and  
how avoid it with at least 28 degrees [Reau-  
mur] of heat and clouds of dust?) the peo-  
ple in the villages have nothing to offer you  
but stinking water, grown putrid in the  
very barrel in which it is brought, Heaven  
knows from what distance. Nothing can  
be duller or more mournful in appearance  
than the few villages to be met with along  
these roads. But of what advantage is it  
to these inhabitants to live in the midst of  
fertile lands when they are deprived of every  
necessary of life? Without shelter against  
the sun, with no other comfort than a tol-  
erably solid house, though lost in the midst  
of this immense space, at the cost of how  
much toil and suffering must they procure  
the bread which they eat, the putrid water  
they drink, and the scanty fragments of  
stubble and mud which warm them in the  
winter? Alas, to such as these life is in-  
deed hard! But Heaven, which has re-  
fused them so many benefits, has given them  
the courage to endure every evil.

About mid-day our route began to incline  
away from the sea, and we struck across the  
plain in a northeasterly direction, towards  
the great city of Nikolaieff, which is, at the  
same time, a port and a justly renowned  
military arsenal. Towards five o'clock we  
came upon the bank of a large canal, sup-  
plied by the waters of the Boug and the In-  
goul—these rivers joining on the opposite  
bank, a little above the spot where we stood.  
Exactly at the confluence of the two streams,  
of very unequal breadth, stands Nikolaieff,  
where we intended to embark.

A number of carts drawn by oxen were  
waiting their turn to be carried over; and  
we were three quarters of an hour crossing  
the liman of the Boug, by means of a very  
primitive contrivance. A rope made fast  
to the bank, on either side, continually dips  
in the water; the men weigh upon the rope,  
and thus the slow machine advances. The  
bank on which Nikolaieff stands is on a  
higher level, and presented the prospect of  
a number of beautiful gardens, the property  
of the crown, filled with tall poplars. These  
trees were planted for the Empress Cath-  
arine, by Prince Potempkin, at the time she  
resolved to visit her new provinces. The  
landing place is protected by a war schooner  
in perfect order. On reaching the shore  
we found ourselves in the midst of a crowd  
of soldiers, women, and German colonists,  
recognizable at once by their good natured,  
tranquil faces. The cause of this assem-

blage was no less a circumstance than the  
landing of a cargo of pastecs, the favorite  
refreshment of the people of this country.  
The Germans have just bought several cart-  
loads of them. We halted, at last, in the  
yard of an inn of respectable appearance,  
situated in one of the principal streets of  
Nikolaieff.

Its appearance was the only thing we  
could approve of in the inn. While await-  
ing our supper, which did not appear likely  
to make its appearance very rapidly, we  
strolled through the handsome and spacious  
town we had just entered. At the first  
glance every thing has an imposing and ma-  
jestic appearance. The streets, planned  
upon a gigantic scale, as in all Russian  
towns, are suitably furnished with houses,  
but the grandeur of their architecture pro-  
mises more than it performs; palaces with-  
out, they are hovels within. The immense  
width of the streets (a silent striature,  
though exaggerated, on the cities of the  
West) leaves the inhabitant too much ex-  
posed to the sun, the wind, the dust, and  
the mud. As for the public squares, on  
which a battle might be fought, no one  
would think of crossing them, except during  
the fine season. Notwithstanding this par-  
donable exaggeration in the size of its  
streets, Nikolaieff, we repeat, presents a  
very majestic appearance, and is well worthy  
of its position as a naval arsenal. The town  
is not yet completely finished; in more than  
one quarter a few scattered houses rather  
indicate than carry out the plan of the  
street. The population of this port amounts  
to about five thousand inhabitants, and  
consists, as may be supposed, chiefly of in-  
dividuals connected with the naval service.  
The naval establishment, of which we were  
only enabled to judge from a very pretty  
promenade, on a height overlooking the  
mouth of the Ingoul, appears very advan-  
tageously situated for its purposes. With  
the necessary outlay, several large ships might  
be built at the same time in its docks, which,  
when launched, could now easily float out  
of this natural harbor, the entrance to  
which, formerly too shallow, has of late  
years been made deeper. Before this im-  
portant improvement vessels were brought  
into the liman of the Boug by means of  
those cumbersome machines called camels, first  
introduced, we believe, by the Venetians.  
In the present day ships of one hundred  
guns even are launched from the dock yard  
at Nikolaieff, whence they proceed to Sebas-  
topol to be fitted, without any extraneous  
assistance whatever.

It is impossible to conceive a building  
yard better adapted for its purpose than this  
is. Nikolaieff is sufficiently protected against  
any attack by its situation, so far inland,  
and at the extremity of a tortuous liman.  
Nor is it less favorable as regards the sup-  
ply of materials. Although the Boug, whose  
course is obstructed by cataracts, is not  
suited to the floating of timber, Nikolaieff  
receives timber, hemp, and tar by the Dnie-  
per, which flows, together with the Boug,  
into the deep bay called the liman of the  
Dnieper. This bay, sheltered from the  
waves of the open sea, if not from the  
winds, is navigable by the large rafts which  
peacefully descend the course of the Dnie-  
per.

In a word, the position of Nikolaieff does  
honor to the keen glance of Potempkin, the  
instructor of many great things in this em-  
pire, of which he understood all the capabil-  
ities. It was impossible, in truth, to find a  
more suitable spot for the establishment of  
a building yard, or one so favorably situated  
in connection with the docks of Sebastopol.  
These two ports, formed by the hand of na-  
ture, perfected by human skill, and bound  
together by community of interests, must  
have been embraced in the plans of the great  
Empress, who felt the importance of a pow-  
erful navy upon the Black Sea. We were  
informed that the hidden enemy of the ship-  
ping in the bay of Sebastopol, the devour-  
ing worm which eats into all timber beneath  
the surface of the waves, was not less de-  
structive to vessels built and launched at  
Nikolaieff.

We do not assert this, however, as a fact,  
our informant not being a professional man;  
but it is right to observe that this unfavor-  
able character given to the port of Nikolaieff  
would seem to be borne out by certain ob-  
servations formerly published relative to this  
interesting locality.

Meanwhile we were well pleased to eke  
out the evening beneath the trees of the  
long walk to which chance had led our steps;  
the moon had risen calm and brilliant, and  
her magic light was spread over the great  
harbor and illuminated several fine ships of  
war anchored close in shore, and almost at  
our very feet.

A YOUTHFUL COQUETTE. A friend asked  
a pretty little child of six years old,—  
"which do you like the best, your cat or  
your doll?" The little girl thought some  
time before answering, and then whispered  
in the ear of the questioner, "I love my cat  
best, but please don't tell my doll!"

# THE GAZETTE.

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

## AGENTS.

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

## SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

The census which has recently been taken by the Common School Marshal of the second district of this county, exhibits a total of four hundred and fifty-three white children between the ages of four and eighteen. This district has the Rincon creek for its southern, and the dividing line of the county for its northern boundary. It embraces, therefore, an extent of some sixty miles in length, with an irregular breadth varying from five to forty miles. In this entire district there is but one school, under the charge of a single master. Very many of these children are, therefore, wholly deprived of the benefits of the public school fund, and are entirely dependent for instruction upon the teachings which they receive at their homes. It is true that the population of the county is sparse, and that no arrangement can be made in the location of school houses which will enable all the children to attend without considerable inconvenience to some of them, but assuredly some improvement can be made upon the present system. A change is loudly called for and must be introduced. Some provision must be made whereby the child who resides in a remote corner of the district may be instructed equally, if possible, with him who lives in its centre. He is entitled to reap his equal proportion of the benefits of the fund yearly appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. There should be no less than three primary and one high school for the proper instruction of all these children. The necessary educational facilities can hardly be secured by any smaller number, however rigid the economy which may be practiced. A lavish expenditure in the construction of costly school houses and the employment of teachers at large salaries is not to be desired; but a reasonable and prudent outlay, sufficient to afford to every child in the district the means of acquiring a knowledge of the various branches usually taught in the common schools, is indispensable. It is a prime necessity which must be supplied. Each generation is responsible for the training and education of the succeeding one. In a rightly constituted community no tax is so cheerfully paid as that for school purposes. School funds, judiciously expended, should be regarded as an investment, rather than as an outlay. They yield a rich, abundant and blessed return in the enlarged and enlightened understanding, elevated morals and disciplined faculties of the pupils, and one should rejoice that he is permitted to be instrumental in the promotion of so laudable an object.

Santa Ynez should constitute a separate district, and be provided with its own school. It is too remote from this city to form a portion of the same district. Montecito and the Carpinteria should each have its school house and teacher. If schools cannot be conducted there during the whole of the year, they might be at least kept open for a few months. It is unequal that the school in the city should be open the whole year, and no school at all be provided in the other nuclei of population in this district. The city school should be peculiarly under the supervision and control of the Common Council. Ample provision is made for this by law; and if the Board of Supervisors, which is vested with authority to constitute and establish school districts, will consider the extent of this district, we think that they will be strongly disposed to come to the conclusion that some change in its present boundaries is requisite and essential.

There are many people in this city engaged in mixing, roasting and selling a compound which defies the skill of chemists to analyse, and which they persist in calling bread. It resembles putty mixed with sawdust and chalk. Its taste is unlike that of any substance with which we are acquainted. In comparison to this we consider the manufacture of wooden nutmegs and hams as a respectable attempt at deception. We consider it high time that our city authorities should, by some police regulation, interfere to prevent the evident disastrous consequences of a continuance in this pernicious traffic.

**HARD TIMES.** The money market is getting unusually tight. A severe financial crisis is approaching. No one can safely predict the results of a commercial smash in this city. A general dispersion among the foreign capitalists it is believed will take place. A great many ingenious persons have been misled in the pursuit of a false theory of money-making—that money was to be created from nothing. Their alchemy has failed. It must be understood that labor of some kind, and that alone, is the parent of prosperity and wealth, and that idleness and indolence produce poverty and pauperism. The proof of this exists and may be seen around us.

The money received for the beef cattle on our ranches all goes out of the county for the purchase of breadstuffs which could and ought to be produced here. The money which we pay annually for breadstuffs, if kept at home, where it belongs, would set on foot many necessary improvements, promote home enterprise and industry and reward labor. Hard Times is a grim old enemy, but a victory is easily gained over him by going to work.

The coast steamer, due here on last Monday morning, has not yet arrived. We learn that a large steamer was seen last Sunday morning off the channel, bound upward. This was probably the mail steamer from Panama, and she should have reached San Francisco Monday afternoon. If any important Eastern news is received before our next regular issue, we shall publish an extra.

On Tuesday last a horse was stolen from Allen Collumber, at San Buenaventura. A man named Rutledge was on the same day apprehended, tried and convicted of the larceny.

## Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13th. The Board met at 10 o'clock. Present, Supervisors De la Guerra, Rodriguez, and Ortega.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from A. Janssens, Road Overseer, of 4th District—read and laid on the table.

The following accounts were presented and referred to the District Attorney:

Antonio de la Palma y Mesa, \$40; Chas. Pierce, \$27.50; \$18; Santa Barbara Gazette, \$13.50; \$9; Pablo de la Guerra, \$66; L. T. Burton, \$100; G. D. Fisher, \$71; Russel Heath, \$11.75; \$150.

The accounts of Nathan Tibbit for \$33, and F. L. Talmadge for \$33, were rejected.

Several jurors' certificates were presented and laid on the table for further consideration.

It was resolved that no juror's certificate be hereafter considered by the Board unless presented by the juror in person or by an attorney.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board be authorized to contract for the making of a case for the use of the Board, and corresponding with the cases now used by the County Clerk in his office.

The Board then adjourned till Saturday, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15th. Present, Messrs. De la Guerra, Rodriguez, and Ortega.

The minutes of the Board were read and approved.

A report of Henry Carnes, Road Overseer of the 2d District, was presented and read.

The accounts referred to the District Attorney were returned, with a report on the same, and disposed of as follows:

Account of Palma y Mesa, for \$40, ordered paid in full.

Account of Pablo de la Guerra, \$66, ordered paid in full.

Account of Santa Barbara Gazette, \$13.50, \$9, rejected.

Account of L. T. Burton, \$100, approved in the sum of \$71.43.

Accounts of Charles Pierce, \$27.50, \$18, laid on the table for further consideration.

The accounts of G. D. Fisher, for \$71, and Russel Heath, for \$11.75, \$150, were taken under advisement by the Board.

The juror's certificate of Gregorio Lopez was ordered paid, \$6.

The accounts of Juan Rodriguez, for \$63.50, and D. B. Streeter, for \$40, were presented and ordered paid.

The Board then ordered the following roads opened:

In the 2d District, a road described by the Overseer, in his report, as running northerly, through the "Cañada," a distance of twelve miles.

In the 4th District, the wagon road on the brow of the hill, running to the southward of the house of Thos. Hope, and adjoining said house.

Adjourned till Saturday, 22d inst.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** The community will or ought to look with much interest to the management of our public schools by the new superintendent. It is important to know what course of study the scholars are to pursue, and what system of instruction is to be adopted by the teachers. It is important to know also the capacity of the teachers to impart knowledge. Up to the present writing little is known upon these points. The system of instruction adopted in the school in this city might do for some countries, but it is not likely to prove profitable in this. The salary paid to the present teacher is sufficient to employ a person properly qualified to take charge of a school here. It should be required that the English language be taught, and a teacher unacquainted with that language does not possess the required qualifications to teach an English school.

## Lord Palmerston on the Fall of Sebastopol.

The mayor and town council of Romsey recently presented an address to Lord Palmerston, on his return to his seat at Broadlands. Lord Palmerston, in his reply, said:

The occasion which has assembled us together to exchange mutual congratulations is one, no doubt, of the most remarkable and important which has happened in late and recent time—I mean the capture of Sebastopol. (Loud cheers.)

Well, then, gentlemen, we have heard much of the siege of Sebastopol, and of the gallant defence of the garrison which held that town; and yet I may be permitted to say that, in the proper sense of the word, there has been no siege at all, and that Sebastopol has not been defended by any garrison. Why, a garrison means a comparatively small military force, which, shut up within the walls of a town or fortress, defends itself against a vastly superior army. A siege means an operation which is conducted by a superior force investing such a fortress, cutting off its communication with the rear, and by approaches which are familiar to military men, at last making a breach in the defences, and then, by bringing superior numbers against the inferior amount of the garrison, overwhelming them, as must be the case in so unequal a struggle. (Cheers.)

But that which has happened in the Crimea has been a transaction of a totally different kind. The allied army for a long twelve months has not been besieging a single town, or attacking a single garrison, but it has been fighting the entire military forces of the Russian empire. (Loud cheers.) We have been contending not merely with an army in the Crimea equal, and sometimes superior, to our own numbers, but with the entire military resources of that vast military empire—an empire which devotes a great part of its revenue to the maintenance of an enormous standing army—an army which they call a million of men, but which may be set down at 600,000 or even 800,000 men.

Well, gentlemen, every war is no doubt a calamity, but the course of the present war has brought its evils as little home to the people of this country as was possible with the nature of things. Our enemy has seen his arsenals in the Baltic flaming and blazing in the sky. (Hear, hear.)

They have had the mortification of seeing that all that expenditure and trouble was fruitless when the moment came in which a fleet ever might be useful. They have seen in the Baltic the humiliation attending that state of things. They have had their commerce crippled and greatly reduced. In the Black Sea they have seen a fleet which not long ago proudly swaggered over the waves of the Euxine, and whose most glorious achievement was the most barbarous outrage at Sinope—(ironical cheers)—they have seen that fleet, not captured in an open battle, or yielding, after a brave resistance, to a superior force of antagonists, but sinking under the hand of its own commander, and leaving nothing but the topmast sticking out of water as marks of the degradation to which they have been subjected. (Cheers.)

Well, then, gentlemen, I trust and hope that a cause which has been so ably supported—a cause which is so nobly defended—must prosper in the end, as it has prospered in the beginning. We are presenting to the world one of the noblest spectacles which it is possible for nations to exhibit. Here are the two greatest nations in the world—I say it without vanity and without exaggeration, but without one particle of diminution—I say the English and French nations, which stand at the head of every thing that dignifies human nature, (cheers) are presenting to the world the noblest possible spectacle of two great people casting into the shade of oblivion all their former jealousies, rivalships, and extinct animosities, uniting for a purpose generous, and so far as any sordid motives are concerned, utterly disinterested, looking for no trumpery profit, or gain, territorial or otherwise, for themselves, but seeking simply to establish for themselves the liberties of the world, in which they are so deeply interested, on a solid and permanent foundation, making vast sacrifices, not wantonly for abstract principles, but from a sound political view and consideration of things.

A valuable vein of plumbago has been found in Calaveras county.

[From the Boston Press and Post.]  
Art and Science at Home and Abroad.

One of Meissonier's *chef d'œuvres* having disappeared (says the Paris correspondent of the Times,) from the Palace of the Fine Arts, the public began to wonder and to be amazed at such an infraction of the rules. It seems that Prince Albert having admired the picture, the emperor bought it for 25,000 francs and begged the prince to put it in his pocket. Meissonier's paintings are rarely larger than a duodecimo, and his average price is \$50 a square inch.

James Naismith, the inventor of the steam hammer, has effected an improvement of great value in puddling iron. It consists in the disengagement of the carbon from the molten metal in the puddling furnace, by subjecting it to the action of currents of steam, introduced as near as possible at the lowest portion of the molten metal, thence diffused upwards, so as not only to mechanically agitate the metal, and thereby keep exposing fresh surfaces of it to the action of the oxygen of the air passing through the furnace, but also to remove the sulphuric and other deleterious substances in the iron, by thus making the oxygen of the air, and also the hydrogen of the water, combine with them, and carry them off in the state of acid gas.

All our largest size heavy plate glass has, until recently, been imported from Europe; but the secret and the ability to manufacture it are now thoroughly in the hands of American mechanics. It is well known that we have materials far superior to those used in France and Germany for the manufacture of this article, and there are now two or three very heavy establishments in operation, where an exceedingly beautiful article is manufactured.

The original of Powers' Greek Slave has been on exhibition in Paris recently. This is the statue that was executed for Captain Grant, of the London, and it is now offered for sale. The copy made for Lord Ward, ceded by him to McKibbin, of New Orleans, has lately become fixed, through the medium of a raffle, at Sandusky City. The present exhibition is a pure speculation.

A paper maker in the south of France makes a pulp of five common plants in certain proportions, with twenty per cent. of rags, and produces a paper not distinguishable from pure linen, and which is of excellent quality, and can be afforded at half price. It is stated that a large company has been formed at Paris for its manufacture.

The explanation of the well known and peculiar circumstance that bottles sunk to considerable depths in the ocean, become filled with sea-water, lies in the porous quality of the glass, the rarification of which water is susceptible, and the enormous pressure to which both are subjected.

From recent published data it appears that the more intense the cold the greater is the flow of the Arctic ice. This may be supposed to arise from the fracture of the ice by sudden and great changes of temperature, and the increase of the buoyant properties of the water beneath by the freezing of the water draining the salt held in solution to a state of greater concentration or density. Earthquakes are always active during such great changes of temperature.

The piano-forte, of Messrs. Ladd & Co., of this city, have taken the premium at the Paris exhibition, in the presence of three hundred French pianos of the most eminent manufacture. The committee was composed of seven distinguished professors of music.

A paper was read lately before the New York Historical Society, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, in regard to the great scientific work of Prof. Agassiz, in which it was stated that the volume will contain some extremely interesting comparisons of the geological condition of America with that of the Old world, illustrated in a remarkable manner by the existing species of living animals in our country.

A traveler who has recently explored the salt mines of Poland says that he has never seen anything more remarkable than those salt formations, and that they differ from all other salt deposits known. The salt is solid, crystallized rock, free from all veins of earth, and all flaws, so that it is simply quarried into lumps of some convenient shape, and so sent away. The quantity is amazing, and the solidity is so great that immense chambers are left, 120 feet in height, with walls of salt on each side, rising from the floor in the ceiling.

Stevenson, the great engineer, who designed the proposed tubular bridge to cross the St. Lawrence at Montreal, at a public dinner given him at Toronto, Canada, several years since, predicted that the suspension bridge over the Niagara river would prove a failure, and that no train of cars would ever pass over it. This bridge is now daily crossed by long trains, but Stevenson's bridge is abandoned, after the fruitless expenditure of more than a million of dollars. The same fact is brought out by the recent trial of reaping and thrashing machines in France, the American machine proving in every instance, immensely superior to the European.

Mr. Crawford has sent from Rome to Washington plaster models of the statuary designed for the new portions of the capital building, which he is engaged in perfecting from the marble. The models are described as being very beautiful, representing youth, commerce, the mechanic arts and war.

Capt. Wm. Allen, of the British navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian desert into an ocean. He believes that the great valley extending

from the southern depression of the Lebanon ranged to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, was once an ocean. It is in many places 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and in it are situated the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this ocean, being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of land at the southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation. He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain Esdroelon, to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means, the Mediterranean would rush in, with a fall of 1300 feet, and make an ocean of 2000 square miles.

The observatory of Santiago is built upon a hill of prophyllitic rock, and for a long time it has been noticed that the telescope made almost daily changes of elevation which could not be explained. It has just been found that the rock is expanded by the heat of the sun, sensibly elevating the whole mass daily, according to the state of the atmosphere.

**TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN SKILL.** A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune states that an oscillating engine, made by Fousley & Reed, of New York, and invented about a year ago by Mr. Reed, is considered one of the most remarkable advances in the science of machinery which is to be found in the exhibition, and receives in consequence a silver medal. The writer says:

"M. Periere, the great railroad king of France, pronounces it one-half better for railroad purposes than any engine in existence. This gentleman has taken it under his powerful protection, and is going to adopt it immediately on four of the leading railroads of France, in which he is the largest stockholder and most influential director."

Capt. Hartstein and his company of the Relief expedition, says the New York Evening Post, had an exceedingly gay time at Disco. They were waited upon promptly by the fairest ladies of the place, whom they entertained in the most acceptable style with butter and cranberry sauce, with which it seemed difficult to satisfy them. When they had eaten all they could they joined the officers in the dance, in which they excelled. We were assured by several of the officers that they never had seen better dancers in their lives than those Disco belles, and, what is more wonderful, they were perfectly familiar with the polka, the Redowa, Mazurka, and all the most recent fashionable dances of Europe.

**DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS.** A few days ago, says the Union Democrat, three diamonds were found in Scorpion Gulch, near Byrne's Ferry, and on the slope of Table Mountain. The claim has for some time been worked for gold, and the diamonds were picked up merely out of curiosity, as pretty pebbles. Upon one of them being exhibited to an eminent jeweller of the city, it was pronounced fine, and valued at sixty dollars. The claim is now called the "Diamond Claim," and the precious stones will hereafter be saved. The party working the claim think that in washing their dirt they may have lost many valuable diamonds in the tailings which fall into the river. Hereafter, they will be on the look out.

**MARBLE QUARRY AT SUISUN.** A fine quarry of marble has been discovered, says the Solano Herald, in the hills north of Suisun city. A company is being formed, and the quarry will be commenced early next spring. We are pleased to chronicle this addition to the business of the county, and we believe that it will prove a very important branch of trade. The shipping point will be at Suisun City, and it is hard to see how much more business can be accommodated there than is already done. It is the point of embarkation of the produce of the county, and has for the past few months been by far the busiest place in the county.

**WHO CAN ACCOUNT FOR IT?** The Sonora Herald says: It is a well known fact that the channel under Table Mountain contains many fossil remains, petrified and charred wood, oyster and other shells, etc., clearly exhibiting that what is now some two or three hundred feet below the surface was once at the surface. It has been calculated by persons who have made the investigation of geology their study, that it would require a period of upwards of two hundred thousand years for the formation of the present mountain according to the well known laws of nature.

A project is on foot at Buffalo to tunnel the Niagara river, and estimates of the probable cost of the undertaking have been submitted to the Common Council of that city by an engineer named William Wallace. He considers the plan entirely feasible, at a cost of less than \$900,000, including three miles of railway.

**IN FULL RIG.** A Cincinnati (Ohio) paper contains an advertisement of bonnets and petticoats for young men's wear, to correspond with the shawls, now so universally worn.

## Information Wanted.

OF JOHN JENKINS, a native of Bristol, Eng., son of Thomas Jenkins. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, R. C. Jenkins, of this city. Address this office.

# 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.....L. P. FISHER  
Carpintería.....HENRIQUE DALLY  
San Buenaventura.....JOSE ARNAZ  
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON  
Santa Ynes.....AUGUSTUS JANSSEN  
San Luis Obispo.....ALEXANDER MURRAY

## SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 20 DE DICIEMBRE, 1855.

**LA LENGUA INGLESA.** Va haciéndose cada día mas general y lleva trazas de usurpar antes de mucha a la francesa el título de idioma universal que hasta ahora ha disfrutado. Hace algunos años que apenas se encontraba en sociedad quien supiese hablar ingles, particularmente entre el bello sexo. En el día sin embargo, tanto en Francia como en España, Italia y otros países, se considera la adquisición del ingles como una parte esencial de la educación de los jóvenes de ambos sexos. En tales circunstancias la publicación de una buena, sencilla y metódica gramática que facilite la tarea siempre ardua de aprender un idioma, debe ser recibida con satisfacción por el estudiante. La del señor de Urcullu, es ya bien conocida por el público americano y consiguientemente no podrá menos de ser recibida con placer la noticia de que acaba de publicarse una nueva edición de ella considerablemente mejorada por su autor, que ha logrado facilitar aun mas el estudio de la lengua inglesa simplificando el método de la enseñanza.

## Envidia.

Envidia! envidia! pasión vil y enemiga de la felicidad del hombre, cuan extenso es el dominio que ejerce sobre la vida humana, y cuan funesta al bienestar universal es tu funesta influencia! De todas las pasiones bajas que muy luego se apoderan del corazón humano, tu eres acaso la primera que tiende a contaminar las dulces emociones de la pura inocencia. Apenas salido de la cuna, el niño envidia ya las distinciones y caricias prodigadas por su madre a otro niño y a las cuales cree él tener exclusivo derecho, y este sentimiento ocasiona tal vez las primeras lágrimas que no nacen de un impulso físico. Comienza el mozo sus estudios, y le causan envidia los lauros adquiridos por un competidor mas laborioso y aplicado, sin que este sentimiento le induzca a esforzarse para lograr iguales triunfos; no, el noble estímulo que inspira la excelencia agena, se alberga solo en los pechos generosos; la envidia ahoga las aspiraciones mas dignas del alma, sustituyendo a la admiración el odio hacia las virtudes que reconocen pero que no tiene el valor de imitar. El hombre envidia la fortuna que han granjeado a otro su industria y su perseverancia, y emponzoñada su existencia por esta vil pasión, ni disfruta de lo que él mismo posee y que a su vez excita la envidia de otros menos favorecidos aun que él, sino que ofuscada su razón y pervertidos sus mas nobles sentimientos no ve sino odiosos defectos donde en realidad existen virtudes dignas de mejor aprecio. El magnate envidia la mirada de favor que dispensa el soberano a otro cortesano rival, y desde aquel momento su alma despedazada por este espíritu maligno, anela solo hallar los medios destruir el prestigio que teme, y para conseguir este fin descendiende a emplear contra su antagonista las degradantes armas de la intriga y aun la calumnia. El monarca, a su vez, envidia a otro principe la posesion de un territorio a que no tiene él mismo derecho alguno, o bien tan solo el goze de una prerrogativa insignificante. Para satisfacer este vil impulso arma unos contra otros a millares de individuos que ninguna animosidad personal se profesan, y derrama torrentes de sangre sumiendo en el luto y la desolación a infinitas familias; y para colmo del insulto ofrecido a la humanidad, invoca el nombre de la patria y de la gloria nacional.

Quisieramos consolarlos con la idea de que si el hombre, dotado de una constitucion mas ruda, es esclavo de esta pasión degradante, el sexo hermoso, por lo menos, esa bella y privilegiada parte de la creación en la que nos complacemos en considerar combinadas las afecciones mas seductoras del alma; el cariño puro y constante, la dulzura, el candor, y la inocencia, se halla exento de la ponzoñosa influencia de la envi-

dia. Mas por desgracia no sucede así; un vestido, una pluma, una joya, son suficientes a excitarla en pechos en los cuales, fuera de esto, late un corazón tierno y cariñoso, y el murmullo de aprobación, el homenaje tributado a la hermosura, cada palabra de elogio, cada muestra de admiración hacia la *mas bella*, es un dardo envenenado que va derecho al corazón de la envidiosa que llena de desdicho se afana por destruir la impresión favorable que ha hecho aquella a quien desde luego mira como su rival, valiéndose para conseguir su objeto de mil medios que por infalibles que a ella parecen, producen infaliblemente un resultado opuesto al que se propone, pues que solo tienden a hacer patente a los demás la existencia de la envidia en su pecho, conduciendo naturalmente a suponerle una legítima causa: así el merito que pueda ella misma poseer queda eclipsado por el desprecio que inspira su animo envidioso, y en vez de destruir el prestigio de la mas favorecida, pierde ella el homenaje que pudiera granjearse. Singular obcecación! Muchos sinsabores a que se halla por esta razón exento el bello sexo desaparecerian si quisiera este convencerse de que la provida naturaleza distribuye sus dones con admirable igualdad, concediendo casi siempre a sus criaturas valores equivalentes, los cuales no dejan nunca de ser debidamente apreciados, a no hallarse neutralizados y ocultos bajo el asqueroso velo que sobre todo lo bueno arroja la vil pasión de la envidia.—*La Colombiana.*

## Romance.

Blanca y bella niña  
De los ojos bellos,  
Huye los peligros  
Del hijo de Venus.  
Los oídos tapa  
A sus mensajeros,  
Como el aspid libio  
Al sabio hechicero.  
No digas: soy libre,  
Resistille puedo;  
Que muchas cautivas  
Lo mismo dijeron.  
Eres delicada,  
Y el fuerte en extremo,  
No están del seguros  
Los muros del cielo.  
Mira como siguen  
Su triunfo soberbio  
Salomones sabios,  
Davides guerreros.  
Y el que solo mata  
Los mil filisteos,  
Un rapaz desnudo  
Le corta el cabello.  
Ante el carro suyo  
En mil formas puesto,  
Va el supremo Jove  
Aherrojado y preso.  
Danle las coronas  
Vasallaje y sueldo,  
Y sus leyes siguen  
Los que las hicieron.  
Cierrale la vista,  
Que ella es el comienzo  
Por donde a las almas  
Camina su fuego.  
Que amor, como Ulises  
A los Polifemos,  
La luz de los ojos  
Les ciega primero.  
Son los gustos suyos,  
Cuando los contemplo,  
Engañosas aguas,  
Dorado veneno.  
Miranse sus daños  
Los ojos abiertos,  
Sus dichas y glorias  
Pasan entre sueños:  
Vivora en el vientre  
Son sus pensamientos.  
Matan a la madre,  
Que los tuvo dentro.  
Traen sus bienes alas,  
Partense ligeros,  
Y sus males plomo  
Para estar de asiento.  
Mil placeres suyos,  
Dijo un sabio de ellos,  
A montar no llegan  
Un solo tormento.  
Pues qué si a tu alma  
Martirizan celos?  
Librete amor, niña,  
De tan duro infierno.  
Coge el Labrador  
Del arado suelo  
El fruto del grano,  
Que escondido en su seno.  
Si recibe trigo,  
Trigo da a su tiempo;  
Y si flor, da flores  
El campo risueño.  
Mal haya semilla  
Que dá el fruto avieso,  
Y mal haya fruto  
Della tan ageno.  
Aca sembraras  
Amor verdadero,  
Cogeras olvido  
De un ingrato pecho.  
A la niña hermosa  
Del rubio cabello  
Una escarmentada  
La da este consejo.  
Ella de ser libre,  
La hizo juramento,  
Y amor que la escucha  
Se queda riendo.

## Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

## LIBRO SEGUNDO.

### CAPITULO XI.

Reglamentos y Ejercicios del Padre Salvatierra.

Habiéndose alcanzado de este modo alguna mas seguridad en aquella naciente población, se dedico el padre Salvatierra a formar reglamentos para asegurarla mas y mejorarla. Convoco la gente, y leyéndoles las ordenes del virey, hizo a cada uno sabedor de sus obligaciones y privilegios. Nombro capitán al alfez don Luis de Torres Tortolery y confirió los otros empleos a los mas idoneos; hizo una prudente distribución de las horas para los ejercicios cristianos y los trabajos corporales, y ordeno que todos se reuniesen los sabados a oír una exhortación a la imitación de las virtudes de la santísima Virgen, segun la costumbre instruida por los jesuitas en diversos lugares de la Nueva España. Volvió despues al acostumbrado ejercicio de la doctrina cristiana y distribución del pozole entre los indios, que poco a poco volvieron, excusándose como podian de sus pasados yerros, y que despues de una ligera reprensión, fueron tratados por aquel hombre dulcísimo con duplicado cariño para quitarles todo recelo. La tribu que habia sido la principal en las turbulencias pasadas y que habia excitado a las demas contra los españoles, se vio muy pronto obligada a implorar la protección de los mismos españoles para defenderse del furor de los restantes, que en ella querian vengar la muerte de los que habian perecido en el asalto. Vinieron pues al campo a entregar sus armas en señal de amistad, y suplicaron que se les permitiese alojarse cerca de él y abrir trincheras para defenderse. Todo se les concedió, y el padre Salvatierra reconcilio aquellas tribus enemistadas, de modo que desde entonces vivieron quietas y unidas a la doctrina.

Aprovecho el padre esta tranquilidad para consagrar a Dios por medio del bautismo las promicias de la California. El primer bautismo y el mas solemne habia sido, dos dias antes del asalto, el de Ibo, de quien ya hemos hablado. Este indio era del territorio de San Bruno, perteneciente a la nación cochimi, y habia aprendido los rudimentos de la fe y pedido el bautismo cuando estuvo allí el almirante Otondo con el padre Kino. Padecía desde mucho tiempo un horrible cancer cuya violencia mortal parecia contenida piosamente por Dios hasta la llegada del padre Salvatierra, a quien se presento inmediatamente Ibo, preguntándole por los otros misioneros y suplicándole que le hiciese cristiano. El padre le recibió con mucha afabilidad y se dedico a curarle cuanto le fue posible; mas viendo que la enfermedad era mortal y que por otra parte el enfermo estaba bien dispuesto y suficiente instruido, le bautizo solemnemente el 11 de noviembre, poniéndole el nombre de Manuel Bernardo. Fue tan feliz, que en aquel mismo mes murio con grandes indicios de predestinación. Quería tambien que fuesen bautizados juntamente con él dos hijos suyos, uno de cuatro años y otro de ocho; pero solo fue bautizado el primero el 15 de noviembre con el nombre de Bernardo Manuel, y en cuanto al segundo se determino esperar a que estuviese bien instruido en los misterios de la fe. El motivo de haber puesto estos nombres al padre y al hijo, fue que el virey al dependerse del padre Salvatierra le encargó que así llamase a los dos primeros californios que hiciese cristianos. Despues fueron bautizados otros dos niños, uno de los cuales se llamo Juan y el otro Pedro, para honrar la memoria de don Juan Caballero y de don Pedro Gil de la Sierpe, bienhechores de aquella misión. El quinto californio bautizado fue uno de los heridos en el asalto del campo, que abandonado por los suyos y hallado por los soldados, se le dio la instrucción que permitian las circunstancias y murio la noche siguiente a su bautismo, alabando todas las disposiciones misericordiosas del Señor.

### CAPITULO XII.

El Padre Piccolo de Misionero. Carta del Padre Salvatierra. Trabajos de los Colonos. Conjuración contra los Españoles y Victoria de estos.

El sabado 23 de noviembre al concluir la primera exhortación de las establecidas para aquel día por el padre Salvatierra, arribo al puerto la galeota que conducía al padre Francisco Piccolo, destinado a la misión en lugar del padre Kino. El padre Piccolo nacio en Sicilia, y habiendo entrado en la Compañía paso todavía joven a Mejico, y de allí fue enviado a las misiones de la Tarumara, en donde trabajo doce años con mucho fruto, convirtiéndole a la fe, edificando templos y mejorando las costumbres de los cristianos. Pasando a la California el año de 1697, fue en los treinta y un años que allí estuvo, uno de los principales apoyos del cristianismo naciente, no perdonando trabajo para extender el reino de Dios, y excitando a todos a la practica de las virtudes cristianas no menos con su ejemplo que con sus discursos.

Esta llegada fue de grande consuelo para todos, porque el padre Salvatierra adquirió con ella un compañero que le ayudase en los ministerios del apostolado y en los cuidados de la nueva colonia, y los soldados otro sacerdote que dirigiese sus almas, les sirviese en sus enfermedades y los confortase en sus aflicciones. Como ya era tiempo de dar cuenta al gobierno del exito de aquella empresa y de devolver al tesore-

ro de Acapulco la galeota que habia prestado, mientras esta se aprestaba para el viaje escribió el padre Salvatierra al virey, a los bienhechores y a todos los que tenían algun interes en la felicidad de la empresa. De estas cartas se imprimieron en Mejico cuatro, que fueron las dirigidas al virey, a la vireina condesa de Moctezuma, a don Juan Caballero y Ocio y al padre Ugarte. Esta ultima contenía una minuciosa relación de todo lo acaecido hasta aquella fecha, y en todas brillaba el celo apostolico, la urbanidad y el agradecimiento de aquel grande hombre.

Despachada la galeota, se dedicaron todos a trabajar en dar al campo el mejor orden que por entonces se podia; ampliaron las trincheras, pusieron estacado, construyeron una capilla de piedra y lodo, la techaron de heno, fabricaron tres casitas, una para habitación de los misioneros, otra para el capitán y otra para almacén, y cerca de ellas formaron barracas para los soldados. Mientras que la gente se ocupaba en estos trabajos y los misioneros de aquella provincia, los cuales enviaron en dos viajes todas las provisiones que pudieron conseguir, y ademas cinco soldados que sirvieron para concluir mas pronto las fabricas.

Los indios que concurrían diariamente a la instrucción, viendo estos trabajos y observando que aquellos extranjeros no pescaban perlas ni hacían aprecio de ellas, como todos los que antes habian estado en la península, se persuadieron de que no habian ido para volverse luego, sino que trataban de establecerse allí, para introducir una nueva religion. Mas esto no podia hacerse sin perjuicio de los emulmentos de los guamas, los cuales haciendo, como hemos dicho, de doctores de la ley y de medicos, sacando ventaja de la grosera credulidad de aquellos barbaros, no escaban en sus conventiculos de agriar los animos contra los misioneros y contra los españoles. Aunque muchos de los indios iluminados ya por la gracia y aficionados a la doctrina cristiana, no dieron oído a aquellas sugestiones, otros se dejaron seducir sin dificultad, y en un día de abril de 1698 se acercaron al puerto, se apoderaron de un bote que habia dejado allí la galeota, y se le llevaron o para servirse de él en la pesca, o solamente para declarar la guerra con este hecho, que no pudieron impedir de los soldados que desde las cercanías cuidaban el bote; pero uno de ellos corrió luego al campo a dar aviso. El capitán salio con diez soldados a perseguir a los ladrones, parte de los cuales hicieron frente a la partida mientras los otros sacaron el bote de la agua y lo destrozaron con piedras grandes, huyendo despues todos. Siguiéronlos los españoles divididos en dos partidas; una de ellas, compuesta del alfez Figueroa, tres soldados y un californio amigo, cuyo en una emboscada de mas de cincuenta barbaros, que la atacaron furiosamente con flechas y piedras; pero los españoles se defendieron con mucho valor haciendo varias evoluciones para no caer prisioneros, como habria sucedido facilmente si el temor a las armas de fuego no hubiera contenido a los indios. Mientras aquellas cuatro hombres se defendían de tantos enemigos lo mejor que podían, el californio que los acompañaba corrió a dar aviso a la partida del capitán, que nada habia sentido por el ruido de la marea y del fuerte viento que entonces soplabá. Llegada esta partida en auxilio de la otra, se aumento tambien el número de los indios, y se peleó desesperadamente por una y otra parte, hasta que al anochecer se retiraron los indios dejando en el campo algunos muertos y heridos, sin que por la otra parte hubiera habido ni un muerto ni un herido de gravedad. De este modo los californios aprendieron a su costa a no hacer la guerra a aquellos extranjeros, que aunque pocos, tenían mejor disciplina y peleaban con armas muy superiores. Los culpados volvieron al campamento de los españoles mezclados con los indios fieles, y aunque el capitán quiso castigar su perversidad, se interpusieron los misioneros y se publicó un indulto general. Para dar a conocer su arrepentimiento y humillación, trajeron los conjurados con barbara simplicidad los inútiles fragmentos del bote destrozado.

**INDOLENCIA.** No hay disposición o hábito que haga a un hombre mas incapaz de los deberes de una vida racional, que la indolencia. Un hombre indolente es un cerdo en la creación; parece que no ha sido hecho para cosa alguna, y que su vida no tiene objeto, porque vive para nada. Es un zángano en la comunidad si vive a expensas de otros; y si tiene bienes desmerecidos, es un cerdo en su casa comiendo solo para engordar. Si por favor logra algun empleo, lo perderá por flojedad; no es capaz de ninguna profesion literaria, porque está privado de diligencia para seguirla; no podrá concluir empresa alguna, porque no tendrá la constancia requisita. Será un mal padre, mal marido y mal hijo, porque no se esforzará a trabajo ni aplicación alguna para buscar medios de mantener a su familia; ni podrá ser amigo de nadie, porque no moverá una mano ni dará un paso para servir a otro, ni para evitar el mal ageno. Mas inútil que un animal, será la deshonra de la humanidad.

Difícil es persuadir a los hombres que el amor de la virtud es el amor de sí mismo.—*Ciceron.*

La admiración que escitan en algunos las virtudes practicadas por otros, es el mayor enemigo de sus propios vicios.—*Bias.*

## Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido el costumbre de cortar leña, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del día de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla será perseguido segun la ley. A. B. THOMPSON.  
Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. aux3 tf

## Avisos.

### Gran Reduccion en los Precios!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON Y CA.,

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

Especerias,  
Licores,  
Quincallería,  
Carros y Carretas,  
Carretones,  
Muebles,  
Herramienta para la Agricultura,  
Ruedas de Carro,  
Botas y Zapatos,  
Mercancías Finas,  
Ropa hecha,  
Calzado,  
Tejidos,  
Mercería,

## TAMBIEN

Arados,  
Abarrotes,  
Vinos,  
Sillería,  
Baquetas,  
Espuelas,  
Frenos.

Por todos los vapores reciben mercancías  
nuevas.  
Santa Barbara, 25 de Octubre, 1855. o25tf

### Expreso de la Costa Meridional!

Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,

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

¡¡¡ABIENDONOS!!!  
ofrecemos al publico facilidades no sobrepajadas  
por qualquiera casa en California.

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

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

F. PUIG Y HERMANO,  
o11 tf  
Agentes, Santa Barbara.

### Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO

LA MUY VELERA BARCA  
POWHATTAN,

Su Capitan THOMAS, de 250 toneladas de registro,  
Saldrá del muelle de Stewart, (al sur de la calle de  
Howard) regularmente, para los citados puertos.  
Esta barca tiene buenas comodidades para pasaje-  
ros. El puerto de San Buenaventura es el mas inme-  
diato al condado de Los Tularés, a la reserva del go-  
bierno en el Tejon, y al puesto militar del Cajon de las  
Uvas. Hay un buen camino de carros, completa-  
mente a nivel, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca  
de los placeres del rio de Kern, y a qualquiera de los  
citados lugares que San Pedro o qualquier otro puerto.  
Para flete o pasaje, ocurrárase a  
SANJURJO Y Ca.,  
171 calle de Sansome, en San Francisco,  
o a su Capitan abordo.  
au30 tf

## Calezas.

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

## Aviso Publico.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO habiéndose retirado de  
EL comercio, aplica a todos que tengan cuentas  
abiertas en su tienda, que ocurran para ajustarlas  
inmediatamente. JUAN C. KAYS.  
Santa Barbara, 1 de Noviembre de 1855. u1 2m

## En Venta.

SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR.  
Ocurráse a LUTHER FERNALD.

## Librería Española

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

20,000 TOMOS de Libros en Español, Inglés,  
Francés, Italiano y Alemán. Sobre  
todos los ramos de la literatura.  
Desoso de realizar se vende actualmente a precio  
de costo.  
Calendarios Mejicanos de 1855 a doce reales la do-  
ceña.  
Música instrumental y de canto; entre otras muchas  
canciones españolas.  
Agencia del Panorama Universal, Eco Hispano  
Americano, Correo de Ultramar, y los principales pe-  
riódicos mejicanos, Peruvianos y Chilenos.  
Las ordenes del interior serán ejecutadas con pre-  
cision y puntualidad. o25 tf

CARLOS E. HUSE,  
PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO,  
Casa del Juzgado—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. see 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. [a13

THE GAZETTE.

VARIETIES.

VERY DUTCH. Two Dutch neighbors in Pennsylvania were proverbially steady, stupid, and honest; they had carried on their transactions with neighbors and each other for years, on the system of ready pay in cash or barter, but at last hard times came and they were obliged to resort to keeping accounts.

One day they met for a settlement, and after much hard labor and figuring it was made apparent that Hauns owed Yawkob twenty dollars.

"Well, Yawkob, how musht om settle him now? I see got no moneys."

"Yaw, yaw, never mind, dat ve can settle it mit notesh," said Yawkob, who prided himself on being posted up in the ways of doing business at the store.

"O! yaw mit notesh. Vell den, you writes de notesh."

"Dat ish not right," said Yawkob; "you owes de moneys, you writes the notesh, I signis 'im—dat'sh de yav."

So Hauns set about it and produced the following:

"In Wastmorland kounty, i Owsh Yawkob dwonty tollers for settle Upwen i Hash no moneys to Pay him. Sign, yawkob."

To which document Yawkob, the creditor, affixed his signature. Then arose an unforeseen difficulty; which of the two ought to keep the note!

It was finally decided that Hauns should keep it—for how else would he know how much to pay Yawkob! In due time, when Hauns, the debtor, got the money, he paid up and this raised another puzzling question, and ended in conclusion that Yawkob must take the note in his keeping, so that he would know that Hauns had paid the money.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S "DOMESTIC JOYS." The Archbishop of Paris, in his address to the Emperor, congratulating him upon the fall of Sebastopol, took occasion to add the following item of congratulation altogether a different subject:

"Sire—the national joy is increased by the thought that Heaven, after all these triumphs, prepares for you in addition, domestic joys, which will be so much more delightful to your heart, as they will be also to the public good."

There is a village in Michigan where the church bell is rung every day at twelve for the people to take their quinine, as they have the chills and fever all round. They shake hard out there, and some of them turn it to account. The men, when they get a "shake," climb an apple tree that they want stripped, and when the "shake" is off, the apples are too!

The man who was crossing the river, and was thrown from the boat, with a large horse and small pony, was emphatically quick witted. He seized upon the pony's tail, that being nearest to him, for he could not swim a yard. Some one on shore cried out: "Catch hold of the tail of the big horse!" "No, no," he answered, "this isn't exactly the time to swap horses."

AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS. A witness in a liquor case in Manchester, Mass., the other day, gave the following testimony: "Sal soda is ice and water and some stuff squirted into it from a concern. Don't know whether it is intoxicating or not; it makes one feel good—feet lift easier."

A very handsome young bride was observed to be in a deep reflection on her wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditations. "I was thinking," she replied, "which of my old beaux I should marry in case I should become a widow."

A doctor advertises that "whoever uses the Vegetable Compound Universal Anti-Purging Aromatic Pills once, will not have cause to use them again" Very likely.

Business Cards.

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

FORBUSH & DENNIS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c. Santa Barbara. jy26

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 & Fountain, Builders, SANTA BARBARA.

HEDGES & PICKETT, SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND, COMMISSION BUYERS, No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay, jcl14

R. E. RAIMOND & CO., GENERAL SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 68 Sacramento st., between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO. so6 tf

D. S. LORD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Blank Books, Stationery, Printing Materials and Papers, of every description, my24 No. 133 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing of Merchandise, and promptly forwarded to destination. Bills of Exchange procured on the most reasonable terms. Everything 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

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 SENATOR, Capt. Burns, 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.

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

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

SAN LUIS OBISPO, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, and ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN MINES, AND OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES, & EUROPE

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

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of Gold Dust to the Mint for coinage.

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO., Agents. Santa Barbara, May 24, 1855. my24 tf

Regular Dispatch Line of SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.

THIS LINE is composed of the favorite clipper schooner "LAURA BEVAN," Captain F. Morton, and others, which will run regular hereafter as above, taking freight and passengers on the most favorable terms, to which every care and attention will be paid.

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

For Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA & SAN PEDRO

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE POWHATAN 250 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 Valdes County, to the Government Reserve in the Tejon, and to the military post of the Cajon de las Uvas. It has also a good wagon road, leveled throughout, and is about 80 miles nearer to the Kern River Mines and to any of the above mentioned places, than San Pedro or any other port.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to SANSUERO & CO., 171 Sansome st., San Francisco. au30 tf

For Freight or Charter. THE FAST SAILING coppered and copper fastened sloop PILOT, 15 tons burthen. Parties of pearl turtles will be taken to the islands and brought back when desired.

Apply to R. JENKINS, at the Beach. au16

City Hotel. THE SUBSCRIBER, keeping the above named House, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all those who extend to him their patronage, in a manner which will give perfect satisfaction.

The Rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best market affords, regardless of expense, and no pains will be spared to render the house worthy of the public patronage heretofore extended to it.

Attached to the Hotel is a large corral, where horses will be taken care of by the night, week or month—Hay and Barley always on hand.

LOUIS LEFEBRE. Santa Barbara, June 7, 1855. je7 3m

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.

THOS. GANNON. jy26

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.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND HEARSEs, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of G. ONDERDONK, Webbs street, San Francisco. my24tf

75 BBLs EXTRA CLEAR PORK; 100 cases extra clear bacon; 200 cases J & H's new lard, in 10 lb tins; 150 firkins choice Butter, double packages; 25 hds choice butter, 25 lb kegs; 100 hds fine salt, 6 and 14 lb bags. m24tf For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO.

San Francisco Advertisements.

Hurrah for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.) New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

WHY SHOULD EVERY ONE GO TO VANCE'S who wishes perfect Likenesses? Because he has now the best arranged gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world; instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country.

2d. Because he has the largest Light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with, namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require different arrangements of light.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known the shorter the time the more perfect the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver, which produces that clear, bold, and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting, brought his chemical preparations to much perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

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

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

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

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THIS HOUSE is NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the traveling public. For cleanliness, air and comfort, it is not surpassed on the Pacific, and one trial is a sufficient guarantee for continued patronage. Attached to the House are two RESTAURANTS, 120 feet long, extending from Commercial to Clay street, and will accommodate 200 persons at one time. The Floors and Tables are all Marble, and everything to correspond, and there now available works supplied at the earliest moment after issue.

LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.

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

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

SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness. There is not in the catalogue of human maladies one more to be deprecated than this, as well because of present distress, as the ultimate results. The tone of the system under its influence is either impaired or entirely destroyed, and a class of symptoms superinduced that unites man for the performance of any of the ordinary duties of life. The injuries done to the physical part of man are manifold, but the most trifling when compared to those of the encephalon, the great nervous centre; and to the nervous system generally. This disease, which is too often consequent upon that solitary vice, self-abuse, involves pathological conditions beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated, but which are well understood by the regular practitioner. Among the symptoms most conspicuous are the following: Love of solitude, aversion to business and society, distressing timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, inability to reason correctly, low spirits and lassitude, dullness of apprehension and misanthropy. These being functional derangements, are often the harbingers of horrid organic lesions of the brain, which produces fatuity, dementia, and death.

For the cure of this and all kindred diseases, Dr. Czapky has established his Institute, where all may rely with perfect confidence upon that skill which long experience and thorough devotion to his profession has given. Those who suffer should call without trifling when compared to those of the encephalon, the great nervous centre; and to the nervous system generally. This disease, which is too often consequent upon that solitary vice, self-abuse, involves pathological conditions beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated, but which are well understood by the regular practitioner. Among the symptoms most conspicuous are the following: Love of solitude, aversion to business and society, distressing timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, inability to reason correctly, low spirits and lassitude, dullness of apprehension and misanthropy. These being functional derangements, are often the harbingers of horrid organic lesions of the brain, which produces fatuity, dementia, and death.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in such a manner as to appear almost miraculous, every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice. In view of this fact, Dr. Young, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, up stairs, has concluded to leave the beaten track hitherto pursued by most scientific physicians, that of waiting for the public to find you out alone, and publish to the world, as much as may be, his knowledge of the healing art, to let those who may be in need of assistance know where they can find relief without fear of being imposed upon. In continuance of this object, Dr. Young would say that for the past ten years he has pursued the practice of medicine in one of the largest cities of the United States, with the highest success, and that his standing as a physician is without reproach, having at one time been a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on venereal diseases, &c. Upon all of these considerations, Dr. Young has confidence in introducing himself to the public, knowing that they will sustain well earned merit. The following are a few of the many testimonials which have appeared in the public journals the last few years:

[From the Boston Medical Journal.] Although we are opposed to the system of advertising for medical aid, still we deem it but justice to say that Dr. Young is one of the most industrious and indefatigable votaries of the medical science in the United States. [From Professor Jackson.] The subscriber is personally acquainted with Dr. Young, and has seen much of his practice, and can bear testimony to his merits as a practitioner.

The eminence of this distinguished gentleman in his profession, and the very extended opportunities possessed by him for the observation of venereal diseases, make his services invaluable to those afflicted with the above complaints.

Dr. J. C. YOUNG, office corner of Montgomery and California sts, over the Banking House of Wells, Fargo & Co. Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

D. B. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, second story, opposite Page, Bacon & Co's Banking House, San Francisco. Read and reflect: "Is there a hereafter, (And that there is, conscience uninfluenced, Then it is an awful thing to die; More horrid yet to die at one's own hand. Shall Nature, swerving from her earliest dictate, Self-preservation, fall by its own act? Forbid it, Heaven."

The indulgence in secret practices is the most certain and speedy way to the most immediate and direst avenue to destruction. Physicians of all ages have been most unanimously of opinion that the loss of one ounce of the seminal secretions, by unnatural act or emissions, weakens the system more than the abstraction of forty ounces of blood. One of the first writers on medical jurisprudence states that three-fourths of the insane owe their mania to such abuses.

How important then, is it—for every one, having the least cause to suspect any trouble in that way, to attend to it immediately; even one single occurrence should be sufficient to cause doubt, and much more so if the person had ever indulged in the soul killing habit. The treatment pursued by the justly celebrated Dr. J. C. YOUNG, in cases of seminal weakness, immoderate urinary secretion, nervous debility and paralysis, [the last is the most dangerous, and when it once occurs, incurable,] is not surpassed by any in the country. It is the same as that followed by him for years under the guidance of the world-renowned Record of Paris, and Acton of London. Dr. Young's office is at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, where he receives medical aid on that and all other private diseases, with the utmost confidence and secrecy. Dr. Young will warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or make no charge. N. B. Letters enclosing \$10 will receive prompt attention; the doctor's time being so much taken for that he cannot attend to letters unless paid for it. my24

THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Private Medical Companion. By J. C. YOUNG, M. D. The above is the title of a work just published. It is precisely such a work as is demanded by the times. It is written in a plain and familiar style, free from technicalities, and is well calculated to prove to the sick a very valuable medical assistant. It faithfully exposes the delusions and quackery practiced by a certain set of impostors, and the tricks and traps to which the unwary and inexperienced seekers after medical aid are exposed.

The following is a brief synopsis of the contents of this valuable work: Onanism, or Masturbation; Seminal Weakness; Nocturnal Emissions; Impotency and Sterility; Gonorrhoea; Stricture; Gravel; Diabetes; Bloody Urine; Bubus; Syphilis, in its primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, &c., &c., with all their various symptoms and treatment.

I have only to say that this book should be in the hands of every man in California, as it will put them in possession of information necessary for him to know. Especially let every one who contemplates seeking medical aid in this city, first procure a copy of this work, as it may enable him to cure himself, and if not, will at least teach him how to avoid being deceived, and thus, perhaps, save him many dollars. It contains one hundred and seventy pages, is handsomely bound in paper, and can be sent to any part of the State by mail. Price \$1. For sale by the author and publisher, DR. J. C. YOUNG.

Corner of Montgomery and California streets, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, San Francisco, where Dr. Young can be consulted on all the diseases of which the above work treats, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays included. my24

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. Young at first. He will cure you if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or afflicting, such as ulcers, tumors, nodes, bunches, pimples on the face and body, pains in the bones and joints, wakeness, trembling, copper colored sores, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, sore in the nose and ears, loss of hair, weak eyes, itching humors, &c., &c. Many persons, after being relieved of all external appearances of private disease, suppose themselves cured, but after a few months find they are troubled with various symptoms which they never had before, and which they find it impossible to relieve.

To all who are afflicted in this way, Dr. Young would recommend a trial of his skill. The symptoms with which you are troubled are caused by taint in the blood, which sooner or later will destroy your health and happiness. No person who has ever had an attack of any private complaint should fail to consult Dr. YOUNG, and take a few bottles of his invaluable purifying medicine, as they can rest assured that their blood is in a perfectly pure and healthy condition, and that every trace of disease is removed from the system.

Recent cases cured in from two to five days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, or no charge. DR. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner California and Montgomery streets, up stairs. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. my24

WHY WILL YE DIE? Ye that are afflicted, when there is help so near at hand. The celebrated Dr. Young, the only regularly educated physician now advertising in California, is daily making new discoveries in the healing art, and so proficient has he become, that there is no fear of failure in any case. The doctor treats all diseases of a private nature, and if the cure is not performed no pay will be required. Dr. Young would caution the afflicted against the alluring advertisements of certain mushrooms calling themselves physicians, who, on account of the eminent success of the Doctor have opened places to entrap the unwary—men without education whose only object is the fee, which by false representations they are enabled to obtain from their victims. The only way you can be sure of honorable treatment and permanent cure is to call upon Dr. Young, at his office, corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and you will become a public benefactor by assisting the Doctor in his endeavors to suppress quackery in California. All letters containing the consultation fee will be promptly attended to. Address, J. C. YOUNG, Express Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's express department, corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. my24