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THE GAZETTE.

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CHANGES.

BY OWEN MEREDITH.

Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed.
Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead.
And then, we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which it is hard to bear;
Much given away which it were sweet to keep.
God help us all who need, indeed, His care.
And yet, I know, the Shepherd loves his sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now
Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer.
He has his father's eager eyes, I know;
And they say too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,
And I can feel his light breath come and go,
I think of one [Heaven help and pity me!]
Who loved me, and whom I loved, long ago.

Who might have been... ah, what I dare not think!
We are all changed. God judges for us best.
God help us all who need, indeed, His care.
And trust in heaven humbly for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear
Too cold at times; and some too gay and light.
Some grieve as deep. Some we are hard to bear.
Who knows the Past? and who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been,
And not by what we are, too apt to fall!
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between
These thoughts and me. In heaven we shall
know all!

[From the Alta California.]

THE REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

We are in receipt of private advices from a reliable correspondent at the city of Leon, Nicaragua, by which it appears that the political aspect of affairs is materially changed, and that the revolutionists, or Castillon party, are fast losing the prestige which they had gained by a series of brilliant victories about a year since. San Juan del Sur, Castillo Rapids, Virgin Bay, San Juan del Norte, and indeed the entire southern portion of the republic are in the possession of the legitimate, or Chamorro party, while Leon, Chinandega, Relejo, Chichigapa, Granada, Masalla and Managua, lately held by the democratic party, have passed, or are about passing into the hands of their opponents.

The war still continues with unabated fury in that distracted country. Castillon has been deposed by his party, the old Spanish republican idea having obtained that military attainment is requisite in the management of the public affairs. Castillon, though a gentleman of perhaps the first abilities in Central America, has no military talent, and has thus far trusted to Gen. Jerez in such matters. The councils, thus divided between the gown and the sword, soon grew into warm disputes, resulting in the recall of Munoz, ex-President of the Republic. This general, one of the most successful in that country, has marked abilities as a statesman, but is said to be somewhat deficient in courage. However, in the present terrible state of affairs, the better classes of the population were willing to throw themselves under the protection of almost any leader who might secure to them their lives, and who could carry with him the predilections of the soldiers. Such a man was Munoz, now the Cincinnatus of Central America.

It is thought by our correspondent, an intelligent gentleman residing at Leon, that the legitimate party have succeeded in buying Munoz, and that all the vexed questions which for above a year have set brother against brother and father against son, in the rival cities of Leon and Granada, are now to be happily adjusted; that the new leader will fall into the path of policy pursued by the late Don Fruto Chamorro, which is that of excluding all foreigners from owning property in the State, and offering every obstacle to the settlement of Americans on the public lands.

Our correspondent also states that Munoz will more than probably surrender all the friends of Castillon to the Servile party, who, of course, (to judge from the past thirty years' history of Central America,) will put them to death at short shriving.

The democratic or Castillon party have left Chinandega and Relejo, and the government or Chamorro party are now outside of Leon, with a large force, preparatory to the formal investment of the place. Granada remains in the hands of the Chamorristas. It was rumored when the Sierra Nevada left, that a decisive battle had been fought. The news was some ten days old. The democratic party had about 800 men inside of Leon, including a few Americans, and their besiegers about 2000.

Here we have one of those sudden and constantly occurring changes ever marking the history of the bloody wars of Central America. The democratic party, lately in such high feather, it seems, has lost the few advantages it had gained, by the imbecility

and vacillating policy of its leaders. The party is now worse off than it was a year ago.

Meantime, unknown to the belligerents, a new and formidable element is about introducing itself into the contest. From the Pacific side, Walker, with his little army, is nearing the scene of strife, invited by Castillon, to assist him in his struggle against the servile party; while from the Atlantic, Kinney, having abandoned his Blewfield Expedition, has affiliated with Fabens and Fletcher Webster, and with his party on board the swift steamship United States, is perhaps already at Greytown, and preparing to carry out his project of colonizing the rich mineral territory of Chontales, on the eastern side of Lake Nicaragua.

Our last advices from New York inform us that the United States, with the above named dignitaries on board, was actually on the eve of departure, while the letter from Kinney himself, published recently in the *Alta California*, gives the outline of his intended operations when once landed. Let these two parties once meet in the centre of Nicaragua, and that anti-progressive country will experience a wild waking up, such as Central America has not known since the independence in 1821. The recent discoveries of gold in Central America, the liberal inducements held out by the government of Honduras for American immigration, the recently ascertained salubrity of the interior country among the Cordilleras; the unhappy internal wars which are fast reducing the entire country to decay and anarchy, and the evident determination of Americans to develop the hidden resources of these magnificent countries, seem to point out the five Central American republics as the theatre of exciting and important events. That all that portion of the continent must, sooner or later, come under the influence of American industry and enterprise, there can be little doubt in the mind of the reflecting man. The next news from Central America will be looked for with no small degree of interest.

WHAT IS A SIEGE?

In a recent lecture before the Royal Institution, Mr. Jekyll describes the progress of a siege:

In a regular fortified place there are four or five walls, mounted with cannon, and surrounded by ditches, to protect the town, all of which have to be breached and assaulted successively in cases of obstinate defence; and the walls are so constructed that the men on the innermost may fire on the assailants in support of the works in front. Mr. Jekyll then described and explained by diagrams the mode of making approaches to the besieged fortress by concentric parallel trenches—the first being made at a distance of six hundred yards—and the method of advancing from parallel to parallel by zig-zag trenches, to prevent the fire of the fortress from inflicting them. He exhibited models of gabions and fascines, and showed the manner in which they are used by filling them with sand, and erecting, with the aid of sand bags, a temporary defence against the musketry, to protect the men till the trenches are solidly constructed.

The trenches are dug three feet deep, and fifteen wide, and the earth being thrown towards the enemy, a bulwark is formed sufficient to protect the men from the guns of the fortress. The plan of countermining, with a view to destroy the mines of the fortress, was particularly explained. The enemy are always on the alert to stop such operations, and by means of a tightly stretched drum with a pea on the top of it, they can generally ascertain, owing to the vibration, caused by the digging out of the earth, in what direction the besiegers are working. When the works approach very close to each other, a long iron rod is sometimes forced through into the enemy's mine, to form an opening through which a gun may be fired; or more generally a composition is pushed through which, on being ignited, produces a suffocating smoke, and drives the men out of the works. The sappers, when they have made a considerable advance, frequently blow up these mines, and in this manner throw up the earth, to afford places of shelter to the men close to the outer walls.

The direct fire on the walls to batter in a breach is not usually made until batteries have been constructed within one hundred yards of the wall; and then by firing together in salvos, first making perpendicular rents short distances apart, and then a horizontal one, a breach is soon effected. If the garrison, on being summoned to surrender, refuses, the assault is then made, and when the outer wall is gained the same work has to be repeated, to batter down and gain possession of the inner walls. In cases of very obstinate resistance the houses are fortified, and shells are laid behind the fire-places, so that when an enemy has taken possession of a building, and soldiers light the fires temptingly laid ready, the shells explode and destroy all the houses. After describing the

siege operations against an ordinary fortified place, Mr. Jekyll proceeded to explain the peculiarities attending the siege of Sebastopol.

The works of the besiegers are so extended that the enemy have the advantage in the amount of fire, and though on the south side there is not the regularity of defences that a first-class fortified inland town possesses, the great number of guns the Russians can mount, and the numerous garrison, which can be constantly re-enforced with fresh troops, give them an advantage far greater than if the place was regularly fortified and properly invested by a superior force. Even when the south side of Sebastopol is taken, it will be completely commanded by the guns on the north, and a fresh siege will have to be undertaken to gain possession of that part of the fortress. In consequence, also, of the extended character of the works and of the large force of the enemy outside, the English lines can be inflamed by the guns on the heights of Inkermann and by the ships in the harbor. Mr. Jekyll spoke almost hopelessly of the result of the siege, though he admitted that the 13-inch mortars which have been recently mounted in battery might do more execution than could well be calculated till they have been tried. The shells projected from those mortars would weigh two hundred weight, and they would fall with a force equal to eighty tons, while the force of the 10-inch shells previously used does not exceed one-third that amount. The difficulties attending the siege of Sebastopol Mr. Jekyll appeared to consider so great that scarcely anything short of the interposition of Providence could give success.

[From the London Chronicle, April 23.]
THE COST OF THE WAR.

Almost contemporaneously with the presentation of the present Budget to the British Parliament, the official return of revenue and expenditure for the year 1855-6 has been published in France, in the customary form of a report from the committee of the Corps Legislatif, who were specially charged with the duty of investigating the financial condition of that country. The two programmes offer many points of curious and suggestive comparison. First, it is noticeable that the French government has contrived to provide for the war expenditure, so far as all probable outlay is concerned, without showing any deficit requiring to be filled up by a loan. Secondly, we remark that the whole charge occasioned by the war seems to be far more under command, as well as of far less inflated amount, among our allies than our own government can contrive to make it.

Sir G. C. Lewis is forced to confess a much larger outlay, and at the same time to cover possible errors and excess by a very considerable margin. His expense sheet includes a sum of nearly £79,000,000 sterling, made up of items that are reckoned as certainties; and, in addition, he demands that a credit of £3,000,000 on the military services, and a further surplus of more than £4,000,000 on the general account, to meet contingencies. The estimated charge was stated by the English Minister to be—For the army, £16,214,000; for the navy, £16,153,000; and for the ordnance, £7,808,000, during the current year. Including the supplemental vote of credit, he put down the gross anticipated charge for military purposes within the year at something more than £43,500,000. In 1853-4, the last year of peace, we are reminded that the military departments cost us under £16,500,000, and the last year the outlay presented a total of little over £30,000,000.

In France the gross charge for the army, during the current year, is estimated at 340,000,000 francs, or £13,600,000, for which sum a military force, comprising 378,911 men, and 90,000 horses, will be kept on a war footing. Under the head of marine and colonies the outlay is computed at 123,650,000 francs, or something less than £5,000,000 sterling. In addition, it should be remembered that in the distribution of charges a large mass of pensions and allowances, annuities to the members of the Legion of Honor, and other provisions which replace in the French system the sums voted for half-pay, Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, and other "ineffective services," by the House of Commons, are carried to the account of the Minister of the Interior. By so much, therefore, must the French estimate be augmented in order to justify a comparison with our own. But even after making ample allowance for these items of charge, it will appear that the whole military expenditure of France falls within £20,000,000 annually in the present time of war, while that of England is expected to exceed £43,000,000!

The general statement of the French Exchequer exhibits a gross outlay under every department of about £64,000,000 sterling, or a little more than the sum which Sir G. C. Lewis expects to raise in England from the taxes bequeathed by his predecessor in

office. The interest of debt in France occasions a charge of only 454,000,000 francs, or about £18,000,000 sterling. Our own debts of every description entail a charge of £27,250,000. On the other hand the French Treasury is charged with a multitude of payments which on this side of the Channel are defrayed out of local taxation; and the public balance sheet also contains items, both of expenditure and revenue, that are incurred on account of the communes. The gross total, on both sides, is thus fictitiously augmented; but the net result remains, that the amount required "for supply services," all war expenses inclusive, is less than one-half the aggregate demanded by our own Chancellor of the Exchequer. Must it be added to this disparaging contrast that, while the Committee of the Corps Legislatif claim to have "reconquered the military and political preponderance in Europe" at the cost of the enhanced outlay which France has undergone, we, on our part, shall have nothing to show for our money but a compromised administration and discredited departments?

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Alta California* publishes the following official letter by way of showing the steps taken by the Government, at this point, to carry out the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in confirming private land claims in California. It is of much interest to all persons interested in California lands:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
April 9th, 1855.

SIR—Mr. Wm. Cary Jones addressed this office on the 27th ult., making inquiry in reference to the survey of confirmed private land claims in California.

Where claims are recognized by a final decree of confirmation, it becomes the duty of the Surveyor General to have an accurate survey of them made in strict and exact conformity to the decree, and the returns of such surveys must exhibit the same in connection with the surveys of the contiguous public lands.

There must be no departure from this requirement, because it is an indispensable requirement, so that the precise locality of each confirmed claim may appear upon the township and connected plats.

The thirteenth section of the act approved 3d March, 1851, entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," is explicit as to your duty in the matter; as it declares "for all claims finally confirmed by the said Commissioners, or by the said District or Supreme Court, a patent shall issue to the claimant upon his presenting to the General Land Office an authentic certificate of such confirmation, and a plat of survey of the said land, duly certified and approved by the Surveyor General of California, whose duty it shall be to cause all private claims, which shall be finally confirmed, to be accurately surveyed, and to furnish plats for the same."

I draw your special attention also to the residue of this section of the law.

The duty thus devolved on you is one of high responsibility, and requires the most careful attention.

The surveys of confirmed claims, when found correct and approved, are to be paid for out of the general appropriations for surveys in California per acts of August 4, 1854, and March 3, 1855. * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.
JOHN C. HAYS, Esq., Surveyor General, San Francisco, Cal.

ECHOES. The best echoes, says a writer on architecture, are produced by parallel walls. At a villa near Milan, there extended two parallel wings about forty-eight paces from each other, the surfaces of which are unbroken either by doors or windows. The sound of a human voice, or rather a word quickly pronounced, is repeated above forty times. An echo in Woodstock Park repeats seventeen syllables by day and twenty by night. An echo on the north side of Shipley church, in Sussex, repeats twenty syllables. There is also a remarkable echo in the venerable church of St. Albans.

From the Los Angeles *Star* we clip the following in regard to the Wheat Crop of that county:

"From the best information we can gain, the prospect of our Wheat growers for the incoming crop, are entirely blasted, in many instances, and partially destroyed in others. Some are harvesting in the hope of obtaining a sufficiency for seed, while others have given up their crop, deeming it useless to expend any more time or expense, feeling convinced that the amount saved would not pay for the trouble."

A young lady being asked whether she would wear a wig when her hair turned grey, replied, with the greatest earnestness, "Oh! no, I'll dye first."

LUCK.

The worst misfortune that ever befel man, is the conceit that we were born under particular stars, that there is a fatalism in our destiny, and that good or evil genii shape the courses and distribute the fortunes of our lives. In this pervading and over-mastering idea lies the secret of the misery of thousands in our midst, and everywhere around us. The notion is prevalent, far more than our philosophers have dreamed, that no matter how we exert ourselves, whether we are honest, industrious, temperate and religious, or not, we can make no headway in the world until we obtain our lift of LUCK. The poor ery luck, while they gaze on the possessions of the rich, and the idle echo luck when their rags come in contact with the garments of the thrifty.

The real causes of difference in classes of society and between the tasks and enjoyments of individuals, are overleaped by the more consoling exclamation—"it's all luck!" Satisfied with this explanation, the beggar, though stout of limb and able to cast off his mendicancy, clings to his staff and accepts the charity of those he calls the lucky. Nor the beggar alone, but men in all the marts and professions of life, drag themselves along, fainthearted, miserable, and murmuring against the apparent evil destiny that denies to them the prosperity, ease and luxury of their neighbors. Professing to believe in equitable Providence, they ascribe the success of those whom they envy, but will not imitate, to some stroke of chance; and like the fabled teamster, whose cart ran in the ditch, cry "Help us Hercules," without thinking of putting their own shoulders to the wheel.

Delusive and fatal idea! There is no such thing as luck in the aggregate arrangement of conditions; no good or evil genii shaping our destiny, no "particular star" full of baleful or happy influences under which we are born. If there are genii and the stars influencing us, they are in our physical, mental and moral institutions, and the good luck of the prosperous may be traced to industry, intelligence, shrewdness of calculation and a firm faith in the omnipotence of well used means! So, too, the ill luck of the thriftless comes from the absence of the creative elements. It is libelling the wisdom and goodness of God to say that these contrasts in human condition are a mere hap-hazard result.

Free society or mankind of its own artifices, and it will be seen that God has dispensed his gifts equally to all, and if one man has managed to convert more earth, ocean, air and their good things to himself, than another man has got, it is the work of that man's providence and not of God's distribution. The houses and lands of the rich, if the matter is sifted, have been accumulated by intelligence and industry, upon a fixed and immutable principle, while the hovels and squalor of the poor, are the results of ignorance, indolence and their associate vices. In the majority of cases the "fortune seeker" might have accomplished the position of the "fortune possessor," if, instead of waiting for a tide in his affairs, he had studied the steps by which the fortunate ascended, and followed after him.—But no, chance, luck, must do the work—the fortune must come.

Some men sit on logs and trust to Providence to raise their potatoes; but Providence keeps account only with those that dig the field, plant the seed, and gather the harvest. Less star-gazing, searching for "gold bugs," and murmuring at ill-luck, and more industry, faith in self and the means at hand, and the men will find that the difference in their condition are not natural but artificial. We have no sympathy with the eternal grumbling about luck. Fortune is the handmaid of certain principles, and will always respond to them; misfortune in the common sense, is the same. Until man comes to see that he is largely the arbiter of his temporal destiny, and takes his fortune into his own hands, he will have both room and disposition to find fault with Providence and God.—*Golden Era.*

A Michigan paper, chronicling the lamentable occurrence of a staging attached to a church being blown down, very feelingly says: "We are happy to state that over 20 persons were suddenly brought to the ground safe, and one man, Mr. Wilkins, had his neck broke. Mr. W. was an estimable young man, and the father of a good many children, besides a large farm well stocked. He was fatally injured."

A little incident occurred in one of the schools in West Lynn, says the *News*, which is worth relating. One of the classes was reciting, and the teacher asked a little American girl who the first man was. She answered that she did not know. The question was put to the next scholar, an Irish child, who answered, "Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction. "La," said the first child, "y needn't feel so grand about it, he wasn't Irishman!"

THE GAZETTE.

SANTA BARBARA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY. Mr. B. WILCOCKS is our authorized Agent for San Francisco. Mr. W. can be found in the "Times and Transcript" Building, on Sacramento street, below Montgomery.

AGENTS.
Carpenteria.....HENRY J. DALLY
San Buenaventura.....Don JOSE ARNAZ
Los Angeles.....C. R. JOHNSON

In speaking, as is always of course our first duty to do, of the interests of the county, and the many inducements which we possess for emigrants desirous of a home, we may, to advantage, mention the section of country lying northward of our city. Within a distance of twelve miles, one may pass over thousands of acres of arable land, in most cases well watered and timbered, and all of which may be obtained at very moderate rates. To those who are occupying claims upon ranchos, the title to which is confirmed, in the northern portion of the State, an excellent opportunity is offered for obtaining a home in the most salubrious part of California at a moderate price. Without showing too much assurance in advocating the advantages of our own county, we may safely say that no one who ever came here with the intention of earning a livelihood has left here unable to do so. We may cite, as an example of the reward of the laborer, a family within our immediate notice, which arrived in this county in '52, possessed of a few head of stock, without provisions and without means to buy them, which settled upon a small piece of land, and are now surrounded with all the comforts which the agriculturist could wish. A large crop rewards the labor of the past year, and the harvest is of itself sufficient repayment for the toils and dangers of the early settler. A happy and contented family, supplied with all the comforts of an economical life, they are the nucleus of a population to whom we must look as the foundation of our true prosperity.

The vast amount of crime which has filled our journals with reports of horrible assassinations, and quite as horrible lynchings, has heretofore been the great draw back to emigration to this portion of the State, but we must look forward to a cure of this curse of our community. Our name cannot go far and wide as that of a place where crime cannot be punished; where we cannot have even common security in road travel. We must not be looked upon as the *ultima thule* of creation, where all mischief is rife, and where law and order is laughed at in the unbridled license of crime. Too many of those who should have been the safeguards of our population have sided with criminals from motives of personal animity, and now we have the result. We must purge our neighborhood of those drones who have infested it, and in their place we must invite workers,—producers,—the men who earn their bread before they eat it, and there may be some hope for our advancement. What has formed the secret of the success of our northern agricultural counties but the fact of the immigration of the hard-fisted and industrious working men of our Western States,—men who bring their families with them, and who will not move to places where they are not sure of protection and education for them. The great tide of emigration which passed from the Eastern to the Western States is now stopped, and we must look forward to a very small influx of population for some time. Our census list and the present condition of society show only too forcibly the need we stand in of it, and upon our own efforts depends in a great measure our success in attracting citizens to this county. Fertile lands at low prices; cheap communication with the north; available school facilities and a law-obeying community are the means we need, and which we must furnish ere obtaining the desired effect. Leagues of land, capable of paying an immense revenue from the culture of the grape, &c., are now lying idle, valueless, in the hands of our rancheros, from an indisposition to dispose of them in small tracts. The consequence very evidently is, that the man who would buy two hundred acres, from which he would produce enough to support his family, stock, &c., and enable himself to become a valuable citizen of the county, is unable to buy a league, and consequently must remain without affording any of the advantages he otherwise would. The crops which best suit this region are well known to be of fruit and cereal grains. The low price of stock, and the strop probability of the present reduction lasting, should admonish our

rancheros to dispose of confirmed land at reasonable rates, and at the same time to turn their own attention to some other track or branch of business from that which their great-grand-fathers traveled in. The Golden Age of California is fast forming itself into one in which iron predominates, and where those who would succeed must ply the sledge themselves. It is possible that a little reflection upon these facts may be of service to our readers, and if this be so, we shall consider that we have gained at least a great point in our proposed labors.

A NEW GRIST MILL. A great desideratum of our agriculturists is, we understand, about to be supplied and our farmers in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara to be furnished with the means of turning their corn and wheat into meal and flour. We are informed that a gentleman lately from Los Angeles county is about to establish a Grist Mill in the neighborhood of the Montecito, and expects to be ready for operation by the coming fall. Of how much advantage this will be to the agricultural portion of our citizens we need not say, as all are aware of the great difficulty they have labored under in past years from their inability to obtain bread stuffs. Every means which we may obtain of supplying the demand here for food without the expenditure of money, is of itself an advantage to the community, and should be forwarded by all. By the enterprise of a citizen of our county, a mill was built in San Buenaventura, sufficient to supply in a measure the wants of that neighborhood, but heretofore, the farmers in our own immediate neighborhood have had no such accommodation. It is unnecessary to say that our greatest object in view for our reform is, the preservation of our own funds within the county and the ability to raise within our own limits what we need for consumption. The first and most desirable step toward this end is, then, the production amongst ourselves of our own bread-stuffs, and with the present enterprise we trust that before long we will be able to do so. The difficulty appears to be at present, that amongst the number of consumers we have very few producers, and that most of these have been unable to dispose of their produce at reasonable rates. An enterprise of the kind we mention above should most assuredly be sustained in our county, and we trust that our farmers may, by this coming fall, be enabled to eat wholesome flour, made from wheat of their own raising.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Democratic County Convention has been called for Saturday next, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention. This is the first step toward the political struggle of the coming fall, and although having no interest in the present election, we think it necessary to call upon our people to effect the choice of good and efficient men to fill the offices vacated at this election. The mere fact of difference in party or political creed, should not be among us at present, a reason for personal proscription. Our population is too much limited, our ability too much restricted to enable us advantageously to advance any partisan system. The election of the coming fall must be, in as much as the class of officers we chose are concerned, an index of our future prosperity, and it assuredly becomes all good citizens to labor effectually toward the choice of those who have permanent interests in the advancement of the county. Democrats, Whigs, Know Nothings, or members of Freedom's Phalanx, should, as far as possible in the election of Representatives and County Officers, fraternize. Wire-pulling and log-rolling in all their different branches should be laid aside, and the choice made of honest, able men. Will this be so? We fear not, but at the same time we must trust for the beginning of the reform, and look forward for a change for the better. The coming election is the moment to make the first step, and our citizens may well take advantage of the opportunity.

SANTA BARBARA MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. At the regular monthly meeting of this Company, held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected as officers: Captain, Henry S. Carnes; 1st Lieutenant, C. R. V. Lee; 2d do., Valentine W. Hearne; 3d do., Chas. Pierce; Surgeon, G. Millhouse; Clerk, S. D. Johns. Particular attention is requested to the call for drill on Saturday evening next.

CONUNDRUM. Why is a San Francisco Alderman like a lame spider? Because he has no web (Webb) to crawl to!

TOBACCO.
As a subject of the greatest interest to the agricultural portion of our citizens, we may well recommend the culture of tobacco, as being for the future one of our most available, and at the same time profitable crops. Without sufficient data upon which to give reliable information to the farmers of this section, it is very difficult to propose to them a new crop which will be successful. The amount of tobacco consumed as a narcotic, in California, is very great, as all are aware, and the present high prices for the article taken into consideration with those of other products of the soil, leaves a very considerable gain in favor of the farmer. As is generally understood, both from experiments in the northern portion of our State and in this county, tobacco, at least equal to that of the celebrated Vuelta Abajo (the leeward side of Cuba), may be raised at a low price. Should this be true, as we have no reason to doubt, our farmers may be able with the same amount of labor, or even less, to raise a crop of tobacco in our neighborhood which will pay a very considerable advance upon prices received for cereal grains.

As we are informed by competent persons who have experimented in this business, there is no necessity for the change of seed from year to year as in most of the Atlantic States, on account of its deterioration. An almost inexhaustible soil, proof even against the impoverishing properties of tobacco, is offered to settlers, and the crop raised is either for our own consumption or for exportation, superior to any article which we can obtain. The many thousand acres which are now lying at waste, for the want of means on the part of agriculturists to crop them, may be turned to great advantage in this trade. Everything seems to tend toward the success of such an enterprise as the extensive planting of tobacco would be. The dry warm months of the fall afford the best opportunity for curing it. Labor may be obtained generally upon reasonable terms—no irrigation is needed for the plant, and the crop is equally as remunerative both in fold and profit, as any we may have.

The tobacco of Manila, the only place in the Pacific where it is raised to any extent, is not exportable either in sufficient quantities or at such prices as can be taken advantage of by the inhabitants of California. The poorest class of American and German cigars are shipped to the California market from New York, and purchased by our citizens at enormous prices. The discovery of California, and an increased demand for the very generally used narcotic—tobacco—alone saved the planters and manufacturers of Virginia from ruin, and the money which has bought all this should have passed from one hand to another in our own State. The greatest trouble with our farmers,—even those who have passed years in this country,—appears to be their indisposition to experiment in new and more profitable crops for the future advancement of themselves and their country. Had those who early established themselves here, turned their attention to the culture of the grape, even in small quantities—the making of wine, at all times a saleable article—or the raising of tobacco—how much better off would now have been this portion of California.

The luxuries of mankind are, as a general thing, much better pay to those who produce them than the necessities, and reasoning in the same way we may argue that a crop of tobacco, or of fruit, successfully raised, will be of much greater profit to our farmers here than three crops of grain. A small amount of land well tilled, and with particular attention to raising the crops which produce the greatest amount of cash for the same labor should be kept in view by them as the first means of success. We trust to be able to give, ere long, data sufficient as to the raising, shipping, and sale of this product to warrant our agriculturists in entering into the planting of it extensively during the coming year.

DEPARTURE FOR CHINA. The clipper ship Arcadia, Captain Phelps, sailed from this port on Saturday last for China direct. The Arcadia has landed her cargo here and in San Pedro, and was compelled to hasten her departure on account of the loss of a portion of her crew by desertion while here. The Arcadia brought to this port a very desirable assortment of goods, which are suited to the necessities of our people, and as we understand, are for sale at reasonable rates.

The steamer Sea Bird, from San Francisco, may be expected to-morrow (Friday) morning.

OUR STREETS. The present condition of our city thoroughfares is certainly worthy of the attention of those who are supposed to be concerned, from their offices, in the necessary repairs. Although it is not probable that either Russ Pavements or Corporation Gas may be looked for within a short time, we are certainly entitled to a somewhat better arrangement of streets than that which we now possess. In fact, to discover where a thoroughfare designated on the city map may be in the city itself, requires an amount of acumen which we believe but few of our citizens possess. Ditches and gullies traverse our streets at every imaginable angle. Deep holes and open wells are left without any protection from loss of life or limb to the passer by, and it is only by an intimate knowledge of the various traps that one may pass with safety through the labyrinth of pitfalls and snares which are offered on either side of our roads and paths. It is barely possible that our City Fathers may be aware that in case of injury to any person or animal by neglect of our public thoroughfares, that heavy damages would be recovered before any jury of the county.—The law on the subject, is explicit; the decisions in similar cases are numerous, and the city has invariably been held liable for loss to citizens, either of life or property.—The ability of the city to pay any damages which may accrue from accidents of this kind, may be better determined by those who are acquainted with its resources. Those who are tax-payers are assuredly interested in this subject, and call upon our Street Commissioners to perform their duty, after which we may be able to pass through Santa Barbara, either in day or night, without the danger of falling into some of the pits prepared for the unwary.

The courtesy shown us by the editors of the *Southern Californian* and *Los Angeles Star*, is, we may assure them, duly appreciated, and whilst thanking them and each of them for their favorable notices of the *Gazette*, we may be allowed to express the hope that we may all three strive to forward the interests of Southern California, and although while differing in opinion on some points of State policy, we may preserve the general good at least. A more pleasant reception could not have been anticipated from our fellow-journalists of the neighboring county, and we trust that our advent here may only serve, as the *Californian* justly says, "as the truest index of the prosperity and advancement of our community." A good field is before us, and with proper management and attention to the necessities of our county we have no fears of success, strengthened as we are, by brother publishers.

Among the very many delicacies which we have in our county by no means should we forget, the fish with which our waters supply us. As every species of trade is worthy of notice in our community, we must certainly notice the possibility of furnishing with a very small amount of labor, a sufficient supply of salted fish for the use of our own population, as well as for exportation to San Francisco. The very many varieties of fish which we have in our harbor offer an excellent opportunity to those who are at present idle in this city to engage in a profitable business. To those who have no other means of a livelihood and who are at present living from hand to mouth, we would advise the choice of this business as a means of an honest and respectable living. Those of our citizens who may desire to try the fish of Santa Barbara, which are actually equal to those of any harbor of California, will do well to call on the present dealer in this comestible, at the Beach.

Although rumors of murders, robberies and various other crimes, have been rife among us for the week past, we are not disposed to credit them, and as a general thing it is likely that all such rumors are formed by those who are preparing the way for the commission of crime. Be this as it may, it is probable that there are in our city a number of idlers who may be driven by need or disposition to the commission of crime.—Should the Vagrant Law which was passed at the last session of our Legislature, be enforced, we believe that a salutary change would be made. As a general thing we must look among the idlers of a community for those who constitute the criminals, and the records of our police courts and jails are the plainest evidence of this truth. With a full enforcement, then, of our Vagrant Law, there would be fewer rumors of crime than at present.

The Board of County Supervisors held an informal meeting yesterday.

[COMMUNICATED.]
MR. EDITOR: I have waited patiently to see another epistle from the prolific pen of your correspondent "Citizen," whose genius in letter-writing appears to be like "Angels visits, few and far between," but I fear that the pleasure of perusing another communication from him will be debarrd us, as I am afraid he has, in the language of Young America, "dried up."

I agree with Mr. Citizen that the City of Santa Barbara was incorporated in the year 1850—who will deny it? It has to be acknowledged that the streets are not very clean. We have no jail, (thank God, we have no people to fill one, except perhaps it may be "Citizen,") neither have we water running through our streets. All these things are very necessary, but will "Citizen" tell me where is the money to come from to pay for all these grand improvements which he wants to have in our "lovely little town."

Is Mr. Citizen aware that there is not sufficient money in the City Treasury to pay the small salaries of the City Officers? Is he aware that there is not sufficient money to pay for the defence of the title of the City to her municipal lands before the U. S. District Court; in short, is "Citizen" aware that the City Treasury has at present no funds? Improvements of all descriptions are very desirable, but it is necessary to have the means of carrying them on.

LORENZO.
The above communication, sent us in answer to one published in a former number, signed CITIZEN, we admit with pleasure. There appears to be truth in some shape in each of the communications, but as in the old adage, it is "at the bottom of a well," so deep that it requires quite as long a stretch of the mental rope as we possess to discover the desired remedy. Our correspondents may be able to do so, for as it would appear as the "Sisyphian stone."

OBITUARY.
Drowned, in Kern River, in April last, Mr. JOHN DUNNE, printer, aged 27, a native of Lincoln county, Maine.
The people of Sonoma were well acquainted with the deceased, who resided among us about three years ago; and they, as well as ourselves, feel grieved to learn of his sudden and melancholy death. Mr. Dunne was one of the soldier pioneers of California, having arrived in 1847, in Col. Stevenson's N. Y. Regiment. His character as an honest, generous and brave man, has ever been prominent—so that he always gathered about him a host of true-hearted friends. He had the misfortune to be badly wounded at Santa Barbara, about two years ago, whilst defending himself against the attacks of a band of desperadoes, from which he miraculously recovered; only, however, to meet an accidental death at a subsequent period.—*Sonoma Bulletin.*

New Advertisements.
LATE ARRIVAL OF MERCHANDISE!!
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WAGGONS, CARTS,
CART WHEELS,
WHEEL BARROWS, &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS, &c.
Just landed from ship Arcadia, from Boston. For sale cheap for cash, at wholesale and retail.
Santa Barbara, June 1st, 1855. j614 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Santa Barbara: }
BY VIRTUE of a decree of foreclosure of mortgage, and order of sale, out of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county and state aforesaid, in the action of FRANCISCO PUIG, plaintiff, against JOSEPH C. PALMER, defendant, duly arrested the 13th day of June, A. D. 1855, for the sum of nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-six and one-half cents, besides interest and accruing costs, I am commanded to sell the following property, to wit:
All of that certain piece or parcel of land described in the said mortgage as the Rancho of Donata, situated in the county of Santa Barbara, and bounded by lands of the Mission of Santa Ynes, La Laguna, Los Amos, Santa Rosa, Najoni, and the river Purisima or Santa Ynes, containing in all six square leagues, together with all and singular the appurtenances and improvements thereon.
Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 6th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, I will sell the above property to the highest bidder for cash.
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.
Santa Barbara, June 13th, 1855. j614 4c

ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA, }
Condado de Sta. Barbara: }
Al Sheriff del mismo. }
POR ESTA es V. mandado nombrar un Jurado para la Corte del Distrito del 2o Distrito Judicial del Estado de California, que debiera servir en la proxima sesion del primer lunes de Julio proximo venidero.
Dada bajo mi mano y firma hoy dia 9 de Junio de 1855.
J. CARRILLO, Juez de Distrito.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Santa Barbara: }
In accordance with the above order, and in conformity with the law in such case made and provided, I hereby give notice that, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the County Clerk's office, in the city of Santa Barbara, State and county aforesaid, the Clerk of the county of Santa Barbara, in presence of the County Judge and Sheriff of said County, will proceed to draw the names of twenty-four persons to serve as a trial jury for the regular July term of the District Court, 2d Judicial District, county and State aforesaid.
j614 1t
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

S. B. MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—ATTENTION!!
THE FIRST REGULAR DRILL of the Company under the new By-Laws will be held on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock precisely.
Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of
HENRY CARNES, Captain.
E. B. WILLIAMS, Orderly Sergeant. j614 1t

HEDGES & PICKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO R. E. RAIMOND,
COMMISSION BUYERS,
No. 77 Davis st., bet. Washington and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO. j614 f

LA GAZETA.

POR W. B. KEPP Y Ca.

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

AGENTES:

SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. B. Whittier, oficina del Times and Transcript, calle de Sacramento, entre Montgomery y Sanson.
CARPINTERIA: Don Enrique Dally está el Agente en la Carpintería por recibir suscripciones y avisos por la GAZETA.
SAN BUENAVENTURA: Don José Arnáez será nuestro Agente autorizado en la Misión de San Buenaventura, por recibir suscripciones y avisos.
LOS ANGELES: Mr. Chas. R. Johnson, Agente por suscripciones y avisos.
SANTA INEZ: Augustus Hansen.

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 14 DE JUNIO, 1855.

CONTRIBUCIONES DIRECTAS.

No parecerá fuera de propósito, ahora que los avaluadores están desempeñando su tarea anual, el hacer advertir algunas ideas generales sobre este asunto de suma importancia nacional; pues existen en la mente pública ciertas preocupaciones respecto al punto en cuestión, que es necesario disipar.

Ningún gobierno se mantiene por sí solo, y es ignorar absolutamente los principios mas sencillos de la economía política, el figurarse que por que el gobierno no exige directamente una contribución á sus subditos, dejan estos de cargar sobre sus hombros todo el peso de las expensas nacionales.

Algunos gobiernos procuran mantenerse á fuerza de impuestos sobre productos extranjeros: medida que alucina, pues aparenta cobrarles á los advenedizos el importe de las necesidades del tesoro; pero muy al contrario, viene en hacer pagar al consumidor local, tres ó cuatro veces el valor de los objetos de primera necesidad. Y al mismo tiempo la experiencia demuestra que este plan aunque llevado hasta la prohibición, lejos de estimular, entorpece la industria nacional.

Gobiernos hay que olvidados de los principios tan sanos como simples de la mas comun prudencia domestica, limosnean año por año prestamos con que acudir á las exigencias que resultan de su falsa política, dejando á la posteridad el castigo de esos errores, sea con una deshonrosa bancarrota nacional, ó sea con contribuciones excesivas que acarreen la bancarrota lastimosa de las familias que constituyen la sociedad.

Nuestro gobierno ha adoptado el plan mixto de suplir el tesoro general con unos derechos razonables sobre la importación, y el tesoro local con una contribucion directa; y solamente ocurre á los prestamos para exigencias extraordinarias de poca frecuencia.

De cualquier modo que sea, y sea cualquiera el sistema que se escoja y se adopte, siempre resulta el individuo solidario de su gobierno, y lo que se llama hacienda pública no es mas que un agregado de sacrificios particulares hechos para el bien comun; y pensamos haber hecho manifiesto que pueden esos sacrificios necesarios, segun la bandera, variar, si de forma, pero nunca de esencia.

Admitido este principio, el que en tiempo de invasion extranjera se niegue cobardemente á ocurrir á la defensa de los hogares nacionales, no es mas traidor que aquel que refusa sus socorros á la man tencion del Estado.

Quisieramos que se nos pudiera reprochar el haber entrado, en este artículo, en pormenores inútiles y cometido el yerro de querer probar la evidencia; pero los obstáculos que sabemos han encontrado los avaluadores en el desempeño de sus deberes, la lentitud con que ocurren los individuos á entregar sus listas, y la astucia con que procuran algunos ocultar el estado exacto de sus propiedades, nos servirán de disculpa.

No ha sido nuestro intento inculcar el patriotismo de Santa Barbara. Al contrario: sabemos que en los años pasados, este condado se ha distinguido por la prontitud con que ha desempeñado sus obligaciones pecuniarias, tanto que sus propietarios se pueden comparar con aquellas damas heroicas de Cartago que entregaron sus hermosas cabelleras para surtir de jaricias las flotas de Anibal. Lo que tememos es que la situación actual del país, influya sobre ese patriotismo, y que las indicaciones que hemos emitido, terminen en un resultado que haga desmerecer la fama establecida de Santa Barbara.

TELEGRAFOS EN CHILE. Leemos en el Mercurio del Vapor, la siguiente noticia de una línea telegráfica en Chile:

SANTIAGO. Telegrafos. Está para llegar un buque salido de Europa hace algunos y medio que trae todos los útiles y alambres necesarios para una línea telegráfica como de ochenta leguas. Todo esto habia sido encargado por el Gobierno. En dicho buque vienen tambien dos personas inteligentes en la materia.

HISTORIA DE LA ANTIGUA O BAJA CALIFORNIA.

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

Publicamos en este numero la primera parte de una "Historia de la Baja California," escrita por el Padre Francisco Javier Clavijero y la cual tiene muchos puntos históricos. En vano creemos recomendar á nuestros lectores una obra que por sí misma se recomienda y por tanto saldrá semanalmente por partes en nuestras columnas.

CAPITULO I.

La antigua ó Baja California es una península de la America setentrional, que separándose del continente de la Nueva-España en la embocadura del rio Colorado á los 33° de latitud Norte y 262° de longitud comun, termina en el cabo de San Lucas á los 22° 24' de latitud Norte, y 268° de longitud. Este cabo es el termino meridional de la península, el rio Colorado es el termino oriental, y el puerto de San Diego, situado á los 33° de latitud Norte y hacia los 256° de longitud, puede llamarse termino occidental. Al Norte y Noroeste confina con países de naciones barbaras poco conocidas en las costas nada en el interior. Al Oeste la baña el mar Pacifico, y al Este el golfo de California, llamado tambien mar Bermejo por su semejanza con el Rojo, y mar de Cortes en honor de aquel famoso conquistador de Mejico, que le hizo descubrir y navegó en el. El largo de la península es de diez grados y su ancho varia desde diez hasta veinte y mas leguas.

El nombre de California fue puesto en el principio á un solo puerto; pero despues se fue haciendo extensivo á toda la península, y aun algunos geógrafos se han tomado la libertad de comprender bajo esta denominación el Nuevo-Méjico, el país de los apaches y otras regiones setentrionales muy distantes de la verdadera California y no pertenecientes á ella. La etimología de este nombre no se sabe; pero se cree que el conquistador Cortes, que preciaba de latino, llamaria al puerto adonde abordó *Callida fornax*, a causa del mucho calor que allí sintió, y que ó el mismo ó otro de los que lo acompañaban, formaria con aquellas voces el nombre de California: si esta conjetura no es verdadera, es al menos verosímil.

La costa occidental, bañada por el mar Pacifico, comenzando en el cabo de San Lucas se dirige hacia el N. O. y sigue mas allá de la península casi siempre con la misma dirección, acaso hasta la extremidad mas occidental de la America. Las tierras litorales de esta parte de la California son por lo comun áridas, cubiertas de arenales esteriles, deshabitadas y faltas de todo lo necesario para la vida, y hasta de leña y agua. Además, apenas hay puerto en que puedan las embarcaciones ponerse á cubierto de los vientos del N. O., que allí dominan. Los barcos y otros buques menores no pueden abordar á la costa sin riesgo de fracasar en los escollos á causa de las muy gruesas y violentas mareas. Los puertos mas conocidos de aquella costa son el del Marques ó Santiago, el de la Magdalena, el de Año Nuevo, el de San Juan Nepomuceno, el de San Francisco el de San Diego; y mas allá de la península está en la misma costa el de Monterey á los 37° de latitud N. Los cabos son el de San Lucas, que es el mas mentado, el de Morro Hermoso, el del Engaño, el de Año Nuevo y el del Rey. La costa hacia los 40° se dirige constantemente hacia el N. O., de los 40° á los 42° quiebra hacia el N., y desde los 42°, donde se halla el cabo Mendocino, vuelve a tomar su primera dirección. A los 43° está el cabo Blanco de San Sebastian, termino de los descubrimientos hechos por los españoles hasta el año de 1770. En este mismo año ó en el siguiente avanzaron, segun se dice, hasta los 55° y aun á los 58°; pero nosotros, no habiendo visto las relaciones de sus viajes, nada podemos decir de sus descubrimientos.

La costa oriental, formada por el golfo, comienza en el cabo de la Pórfia, distante mas de diez leguas del de San Lucas, y sigue casi la misma dirección que la otra. Entre estos dos cabos está el puerto de San Bernabe, adonde suelen abordar los navios de las islas Filipinas. Los puertos del golfo son los de las Palmas, Cerralvo, la Paz, San Carlos, Loreto, San Bruno, Comondú, la Concepción, los Angeles, San Luis, la Visitación y San Felipe de Jesus. Entre Cerralvo y la Paz hay una pequeña península que se extiende hacia el N. y otra entre Comondú y la Concepción. Los cabos de esta costa, comenzando desde el de la Pórfia, son los de Cerralvo, San Lorenzo, el Pílpito, San Marcos, las Virgenes, San Miguel y San Gabriel. Desde 31° quiebra la costa hacia el N. y mucho mas desde 32° cuya dirección sigue hasta el rio Colorado, termino de la península y del golfo.

Bajando desde la embocadura de este rio hacia el S. E. se hallan las costas de la Pimeria, Sonora, Ostimura, Sinaloa, Culiacan, Chiametla y Acaponeta, provincias todas de la Nueva-España, hasta llegar al cabo de las Corrientes, situado á 20° 20' lat. N. y casi 270° long. Este cabo y el de San Lucas forman la embocadura del golfo, por la cual se comunica con el mar Pacifico. Siguiendo desde el cabo de las Corrientes la misma dirección S. E. por las costas de las diócesis de Nueva-Galicia, Michoacan y Mejico, se llega al puerto de Acapulco, adonde van á descargar los navios de las islas Filipinas.

En los dos mares de la California hay innumerables islas, pero por lo comun pequeñas y desiertas. Las mas grandes son en el golfo las de Cerralvo, el Espíritu Santo, San José, el Carmen, el Angel Custodio y el Tiburon,

y en el mar Pacifico las de Huamalgua, Ceros, la Ceniza, los Pajaros y Santa Catalina, de las cuales se dirá algo cuando haya oportunidad.

1. Acerca de la longitud geográfica de la California, hay mucha variedad entre los geógrafos: yo me fundo en las observaciones hechas por el astrónomo español don Vicente Dos, de que se hace mención en el suplemento á la GAZETA de Pésaro de 13 de noviembre de 1790, y segun las cuales entre el meridiano de Paris y el de San José, cerca del cabo de San Lucas, hay una diferencia de 7 horas 28 minutos: de esta diferencia se deduce que la longitud de San José, y por consecuencia la del cabo de San Lucas, que está situado bajo el mismo meridiano, es de 268°.

2. El famoso corsario Drake llamó á la California *Nuevo Albion* en honor de su patria. El padre Scherer, jesuita alemán, y Mr. de Fer, geógrafo francés, la llamaron *Isla Carolina*, cuyo nombre comenzó á usarse en tiempo de Carlos II, rey de España, cuando aquella península se creía isla; pero estos y otros nombres se olvidaron pronto y prevaleció el que le puso Cortes. 3. Anadiémos aquí la opinión del docto ex-jesuita don José Campol sobre la etimología del nombre *California*, que él cree que proviene de *Calli* y *fornea*, que es el tal nombre se compone la voz española *cala*, que significa una ensenada pequeña del mar, y de la latina *fornax*, que significa bóveda, porque en el cabo de San Lucas hay una pequeña ensenada, en cuyo lado occidental sobresale una roca agujerada de modo, que en la parte superior de aquel gran agujero se ve formada una bóveda tan perfecta, que parece hecha por el arte. Observando pues Cortes, *Calli* y *fornea* y aquella bóveda y entendiendo de latin, es verosímil que diese á aquel puerto el nombre de *California* ó *Calli-y-fornea*, hablando medio español y medio latin.

A estas dos conjeturas podríamos añadir otra propuesta de ambos, diciendo que el nombre *California* se deriva de *cal*, como *calor*, y de *fornax*, que como opina el autor, á causa de la ensenada y del calor que allí sintió Cortes; y que este pudo haber llamado á aquel lugar *Cal-y-fornax*.

CAPITULO II.

El aspecto de la California es, generalmente hablando, desagradable y hórrido, y su terreno quebrado, árido, sobre manera pedregoso y arenoso, faltar de agua y cubierto de plantas espinosas donde es capaz de producir vegetales, y donde no, de inmensos montones de piedras y de arena. El aire es caliente y seco, y en los dos mares pernicioso á los navegantes, pues cuando se sube á cierta latitud, ocasiona un escorbuto mortal. Los torbellinos que á veces se forman son tan furiosos, que desarraigan los árboles y arrebatan consigo las cabañas. Las lluvias son tan raras, que si en el año caen dos ó tres aguaceros, se tienen por felices los californios. Las fuentes son muy pocas y escasas. En cuanto á rios, no hay ni uno en toda la península, aunque son honrados con este nombre los dos riachuelos de Mulege y de San José del Cabo. Este desagua en el puerto de San Bernabe, y aquel, despues de un curso de dos millas escasas, desemboca en el golfo á los 27°. Todos los restantes son arroyos ó torrentes que estando secos todo el año, cuando llueve tienen alguna agua y un curso tan rápido, que todo lo trastornan y llevan la desolación á los pocos campos que hay allí. El Colorado, aunque es rio grande, como está en la extremidad de la península y separado de ella por altas montañas, casi de nada puede servirle. Este rio, que nace en los países desconocidos del N., aumenta muchos sus aguas con el Gila, rio tambien grande que se le une á los 35° de allí corre hacia el S. O. hasta las 34°, en donde vuelve á tomar su primera dirección al S. hasta su embocadura, la cual tiene de anchura casi una legua y está interrumpida por tres islotes que dividen el curso de las aguas. En esta extremidad del golfo los buques mayores no pueden acercarse á la embocadura por falta de profundidad, ni los menores pueden pasarla por la fuerza de la corriente y por los grandes arboles que suele traer; y así este rio no podrá ser útil al comercio de la California con los pueblos que habitan en sus dos riberas. Cerca de la embocadura hay dos lagunas de agua rojiza (de la que el rio toma su nombre) y de una calidad caustica y tan maligna, que tocando cualquier parte del cuerpo, levanta luego ampollas y ocasiona un fuerte ardor que no se quita en algunos dias. Es probable que este efecto sea causado por cierto mineral bituminoso que hay en el fondo de aquellas lagunas y que ha sido observado por los navegantes al levar las anclas. Los rocios, si fueran abundantes, pudieran, como en el Perú, suplir en la California la falta de lluvias; pero tambien son escasísimos.

Examinando en particular el terreno de la península, hallaremos en el alguna diversidad. En la parte austral desde el cabo de San Lucas hasta los 24° no es tan quebrado, ni son tan raras los fuentes en las cercanías de los montes; pero las costas son muy áridas, y el aire en ellas muy caliente. El país de los guaicuras, situado entre los 24° y 20°, es el menos montuoso, pero al mismo tiempo el mas seco y esteril de toda la California. El de los cochimies, que desde los 25° se extiende en parte hasta los 33°, es el mas quebrado y pedregoso; pero dede el paralelo de 27° en adelante es el aire mas benigno. Hacia los 30° comienza á sentirse frio, y su le nevaz; pero la tierra, aunque menos quebrada y pedregosa, es hasta los 32° muy árida y esteril. En este ultimo paralelo muda el aspecto de la naturaleza, y se ven campiñas con abundantes aguas y mas adornadas de vegetales. El padre Kino, celebre misionero de Sonora, de quien haremos frecuente mención en esta historia, habiendo vadeado el rio Colorado entre los 34° y 35°, halló en los países situados al O. de aquel rio, hermosas llanuras abundantes de agua, cubiertas de buenos pastos y pobladas de arboles lozanos. Lo mismo dijeron de la costa del mar Pacifico comprendida entre los 34° y 43° los españoles que á principios del siglo pasado fueron á reconocerla de orden del rey católico; mas como estos países están fuera de la península y aun no son habitados por los españoles, son ajenos de nuestro proposito.

MOLINO DE TRIGO.—Fenemos noticias de que un ciudadano de nuestro Condado, fabricara un molino el mes proximo.

[Del California Meridional.]

CARTA PASTORAL.

CONCLUYE.

Mas, ¿no ha tambien variado la iglesia católica en esta decision de la concepción, de su sistema uniforme, en remitir decisiones dogmaticas á los concilios generales? Los concilios generales ofrecen la oportunidad de recoger los pareceres de los prelados; pero sus deliberaciones reciben su fuerza y autoridad cuando sean confirmados por el sucesor de San Pedro, cuyo cargo es de confirmar á sus hermanos. (Lucas c. 22, v. 32.) Y como en la antigua ley, Caifas profetizó la necesidad de que Cristo muriera por el bien de su pueblo, por ser el entonces sumo sacerdote de la nueva y mas perfecta ley, en varias ocasiones ha dado definiciones solemnes, sin convocación de concilios generales. En el año de 253 Cornelio, Papa, rodeado de sesenta Obispos, proscribió los errores de los Novacianos, que negaban el poder de absolver á los penitentes, que por miedo de las persecuciones hubiesen negado su fe, y que del todo, condenaban las segundas bodas. Sobre el de 374 el Santo Pontífice Damaso condenó los errores de los Macedonios, que sostenían no ser el Espíritu Santo Dios, sino una criatura; y aunque lo mismo fue proscrito por el concilio Constantinopolitano en 981, este concilio, pero no ecuménico por su carácter, solo fue recibido por tal, desde el tiempo y por la razón de haber sido confirmado del Papa. Los errores enseñados por Orígenes, y condenados por el quinto concilio general en 553 habian ya sido proscritos en 400 por el Papa Anastasio. En nuestro caso, el decreto de la Concepción parece haberse preparado al Sumo Pontífice el concilio Tridentino, el que, habiendo establecido el dogma de la transmisión del pecado original á toda la posteridad de Adán, hizo una escepción muy particular á favor de la Virgen, declarando que en ese su decreto no entendía incluir á la bienaventurada é "Inmaculada" Virgen Maria, Madre de Dios. Si á todo esto anadimos la manifestación general á favor de la Inmaculada Concepción, expresada á nuestro Soberano Pontífice por el cuerpo entero de los Obispos, urgiéndole á pronunciar la descada sentencia, veremos haber llegado el dia feliz en que, en medio de la falta de veneración debida á Maria en algunos, y la tendencia desenfrenada de otros á abandonar el modelo de pureza que ella nos da, la santidad sin mancha de Maria Inmaculada viene á ser justamente proclamada por el Vicario de Cristo.

Si, carísimos hermanos, se nos ha comunicado oficial, que el 8 de Diciembre del año pasado, fiesta de la Inmaculada Concepción, nuestro venerado y felizmente reinante Pontífice Pio IX pronunció solemnemente el decreto siguiente en presencia de unos doctores prelados: "Declaramos, pronunciamos y definimos, que la doctrina que mantiene á la Beatísima Virgen Maria, en el primer instante de su concepción, por un singular privilegio y gracia de Dios Omnipotente, en virtud de los meritos de Jesucristo Salvador del genero humano, fue preservada inmaculada de toda mancha de pecado original, ha sido revelada por Dios y por consiguiente debe creerse firme y constantemente de todos los fieles."

Rindamos ahora las mas sinceras gracias al Todopoderoso, por haberse dignado manifestarnos de un modo tan claro el privilegio extraordinario concedido por los meritos de Jesucristo á su queridísima madre: demostremos sin cesar por la gracia sin igual conferida á la que es tambien Madre nuestra; pero temblemos tambien al pensar cuanta pureza exige Dios de nosotros! Su Divina Magestad adornó á la Santísima Virgen con tanta santidad, por que ella debia llevar en su seno al Santo de los Santos. Nosotros, hermanos, somos hechos hijos del mismo Señor por el bautismo, debemos ser templos del mismo Santísimo Dios, y tenemos que recibir dentro de nuestros corazones su preciosísimo cuerpo y sangre en la Sagrada Comunión; por tanto cometeríamos una grave profanación, si permitiéramos al enemigo infernal entrar á morar en nuestras almas, y mancharlas con la abominable suciedad del pecado. Nunca demos al monstruo infernal nuestras almas, que por tantos títulos pertenecen á Jesus. Imitemos el ejemplo de pureza que nuestra Madre Maria nos presenta. Roguemos tambien á esa patrona de las Españas que preserve á nuestra antigua patria (que mandó á estos confines de la tierra sus primeros apóstoles) que guarde al reino católico del veneno infernal de la impiedad, con que los poderosos ministros del error quieren mezquinamente empobrecerla y sacrilegamente esclavizarla. Supli, quemoles que cubra con su manto de protección nuestra amada California, y que atraiga con su intercesión á los pobres protestantes que no conocen su merito al gremio de aquellas generaciones, que segun la profecía divina, debían siempre bendecirla y honrarla. Adoremos nosotros un solo Dios, nuestro Criador y Redentor; pero, despues de Dios, honremos la obra maestra de sus manos, su mas bella criatura, Inmaculada Maria, dirigiendo con el cardenal Hugo aquellas palabras de Judith, c. 15, v. 10: "Tu eres la gloria de Jerusalem: tu la alegría de Israel: tu la honra de nuestra nación."

Y el Dios de la paz os haga santos en todo, á fin de que vuestro espíritu entero, con alma y cuerpo, se conserven sin culpa para cuando venga nuestro Señor Jesucristo. Fr. JOSE SADO, R. Obispo electo de S. Francisco, y administrador de Monterey. H. P. GALLAGHER, Secretario.

RUSIA. MANIFIESTO DEL CZAR AL EJERCITO. Alejandro II ha dirigido á sus ejércitos desde San Petersburgo, el día 3 de Marzo, el manifiesto que damos á continuación.

"VALIENTES GUERREROS! Fieles defensores de la iglesia, del trono y del país! El Todopoderoso se ha servido afligirnos con la pérdida mas grande y dolorosa. Todo lo hemos perdido, nuestro padre y nuestro comun bienhecho. En medio de sus desvelos incansables, por la prosperidad de la Rusia y por la gloria de las armas rusas, el Emperador Nicolas Paulowitch, mi muy amado padre, nos ha dejado por la vida eterna. Sus ultimas palabras han sido: "Doy gracias á la gloriosa y leal guardia que en 1825 salvó á la Rusia; doy tambien las gracias al valiente ejercito y á la escuadra, y ruego a Dios les conserve el animo y los bríos con que bajo mi mando se han distinguido. Mientras no se extinga ese valor la Rusia estara perfectamente segura, tanto en el interior como en el exterior; y desgraciados de sus enemigos! Yo queria á mis soldados como á mis propios hijos, y me esforzaba cuanto podia en mejorar su situación. Si no he conseguido del todo este objeto, no es por falta de voluntad, sino por que no he sido capaz de concebir mejores planes ni hacer mas." Guardemos en nuestros corazones esas palabras para siempre memorables como una prueba del sincero amor que nos tenia, amor de que participo en su mas vasta extensión; y sean como una prenda sagrada de adhesión á mi, y á la Rusia. ALEJANDRO."

En una posdata presenta el nuevo Emperador á la Guardia el uniforme que vestia su padre y dice á sus soldados conserven en sus vestidos las iniciales de Nicolas.

Termina el manifiesto con estas palabras: "Sobreviva en vuestras filas la memoria sagrada de Nicolas para que sea terror de sus enemigos y gloria de la Rusia."

Habiendosele preguntado á uno por que habia mas mugeres que hombres, respondió: "Esta de conformidad con las demas disposiciones de la naturaleza; siempre vemos mas del Cielo que de la tierra."

CASAMIENTO.

Domingo, 10 de Junio, Don Luis Corta y Señorita ALTAGRACIA RUIZ, ambos de esta ciudad.

Avisos.

EN VENTA. SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR. Ocurrase á LUTHER FERNALD.

CONVENCION DEMOCRATICO DEL CONDADO.

SE CONVOCA una junta del partido democratico para el Sabado 16 del corriente á las cuatro de la tarde, en la Sala de la Corte de esta ciudad, con el objeto de nombrar dos delegados á la Convencion general del Estado, que se reunira en la Ciudad de Sacramento el 27 de este mes. Por orden de J. M. COVARRUBIAS, Presidente de la Comision Central Democratica del Condado.

JORGE D. FISHER, Secretario. Santa Barbara, 7 de Junio de 1855. je7 2t

BOTICA DE SANTA BARBARA.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas á precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habrá un surtido de los medicamentos del país, &c., &c., y remedios de todos clases para curar caballos. Ocurrirán á la Botica en la calle del Estado. BENIGNO GUTIERREZ, Botecario y Pharmacéutico.

SEGUN UNA LEY PASADA POR LA LEGISLatura en el 7 de Febrero ultimo los terminos regulares de la Corte del Distrito, por el Segundo Distrito Judicial son los siguientes. En el Condado de Santa Barbara, el primer Lunes de los meses de Enero, Abril, Julio y Octubre, y en el Condado de San Luis Obispo, en el primer Lunes de los meses de Febrero, Mayo, Agosto y Noviembre. my24 tf JORGE D. FISHER, Escribano.

SE NOTIFICA POR LAS PRESENTES QUE SE infancrito está en San Buenaventura por recibir las listas de las propiedades avaluables del 31 de Mayo hasta 7 de Junio; en Santa Barbara del 10 al 20 del mismo, y en Santa Ines del 23 al 30. ANTONIO M. DE LA GUERRA, Avaluador del Condado. my24 tf

WASHINGTON STORE, TIENDA DE WASHINGTON, En el centro de Santa Barbara, calle del Cañon perdido.

EN ESTE ALMACEN HAY SIEMPRE UN surtido completo á precios muy equitativos, de Ropahecha; Abarrotes, Calzados, Láicores, Tejidos, Vinos, Mercaderías, Sillería, Quincallería, Baquetas, Muebles, Espuelas, Arados, Frenos. Por todos los vapores recibimos mercancías nuevas. Compramos tambien REPOS por mercancías. GERONIMO GAUCHERON y ABADIE HERMANOS. my24 3m

LOS SUSCRITORES TIENEN EL HONOR de poner en conocimiento al pueblo de Santa Barbara y condado que siempre hay en su almacén un surtido de mercancías de la mas fina clase como seguitas. Ropahecha, Zapatos, Botas, Abarrotes, Láicores, Efectos de toda clase. Nosotros podemos vender nuestros generos mas barato que cualquier otro tienda y suplencios á los compradores que vengan aca antes de ocurrir á ningun otra parte. my24 tf BAUMAN Y Ca.

AVISO. EN UNA ELECCION ESPECIAL QUE TUVO lugar el 7 del corriente por Supervisores del Condado de Santa Barbara fue elegido del primer distrito, Fernando Fico; en el segundo, Pablo de la Guerra, y en el tercero Ramon Malo. my24 tf

GUILLERMO HECHT, GENEROS FINOS PARA SEÑORAS Y VESTIMIENTO DE HOMBRES. EL ABAJO FIRMADO ACABA DE RECIBIR por el ultimo vapor, un surtido completo de los efectos designados incluyendo Botas y Zapatos. Los que quisiessen comprar harán bien de ocurrir á su almacén antes de comprar en otra parte. my24 ly

CALEBAS. EL QUE SUSCRIBE ACABA DE RECIBIR de Nueva York, CALEBAS y CARRETAS de la mas fina clase, los que ofrece á precios muy equitativos. Tambien, habra siempre un surtido de pinas y plantas y de todas cosas pertenecientes á las Carías. WM. S. THOMPSON, Calle de Market, entre las calles de Montgomery y Kearny. my24 3m San Francisco.

BEAR HUNTING.

The following singular means of capturing or killing the bear is said to be frequently resorted to by Russian peasants, who cannot easily procure fire-arms. As is well known, the bear has a fondness for honey, and will track his way from a great distance to where the wild bees have filled some hollow tree. Their stings cannot hurt him, and they and their stores are entirely at his mercy.

In a forest known to contain bears, the hunters examine all the hollow trees, till they discover a wild bee-hive. A branch of the tree is then chosen directly above the hole; if there is no such branch, a stout peg is driven into the trunk. To this peg a stout cord is fastened, and to the end of the cord a heavy stone or cannon ball is suspended, at about half a foot from the ground. The bear in his researches, comes upon the treasure of honey. The pendulous barrier obstructs and incommodes him a good deal. He is an irritable brute—in such cases one of the most irritable as well as stupid in the forest.

He begins by shoving the stone or weight aside; but it presses against his head, and he gives it a slight knock to free himself from the inconvenience. It recoils a moment and he receives a smart tap on the ear.

His temper is roused, and he again pushes off the hard and heavy mass, but more violently; he gets rather a severe blow on the side of the skull, on its return.

He becomes furious, and, with a powerful jerk, sends the rock swinging away.

The pendulum cannot be the first to tire of this game; and it is a game in which the blows are felt on one side exclusively.

The bear alone suffers: and the point is that he suffers as much by the strokes he gives as those he gets. His very retaliations are all against himself; and for every furious push which makes his skull ache, he receives an immediate equivalent, which makes it ache again.

At last his rage is unbounded; he hugs the block; he strikes it; he bites it; but whenever he would thrust his head into the hive, back on his ear falls the obstruction, against which neither his terrible hug nor the blows of his paw are of any avail.

The brute is maddened. He faces his strange and pertinacious tormentor, and once more makes it rebound from his skull. But back again it swings like a curse, which returns upon the head from which it started. The bear falls exhausted under these reiterated blows, one more violent than another; and if he is not dead, the hunters who have watched the singular contest from their hiding places, soon dispatch him.

A LAWYER'S APPEAL. "May it please the court and jury—from the snow-clad summits of Arrarat, where for thousands of years Noah's Ark has reposed in lonely grandeur, to the soft cerulean isles of the Grecian Archipelago, has the name and fame of my client extended; his forefathers fought at the battle of the Nile and danced Juba on the top of Bunker Hill; yet these witnesses have the infernal audacity to say he stole them eggs! Why, my client has soared aloft in the regions of immortal and transcendent fancy, where angels might blush to dwell; and he might have soared on the wings of his own stupendous and glorious intellect still higher, had not this ere tribe of perjured men tried to make him fall like a hickory saw-log into a mill pond; but the court knows that a man of his gorgeous magnificence could not be guilty of stealing eggs; and even if he did steal 'em, they were rotten as Denmark—and had small enough to stock a dozen pole-cats with perfume for a year. Gentlemen, the evidence isn't worth reviewing; consequently I shall close my appeal by informing you, that if you don't acquit my client, you'll every mother's son of you, get your necks twisted into double-jointed cork-screws, as sure as Belschazzar's dead."

The Rev. Rowland Hill said to a crowded congregation one night: "I learn that there are but two pickpockets present engaged in their professional duties; I would inform them that the eye of the Lord is upon them, and if that is not enough, there are two Bow street officers present."

A poor Irishman, who applied for a license to sell ardent spirits, being questioned by the Board of Excise as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied—"And sure it is not much character a man needs to sell the same."

A person is offering for sale grass seed gleaned from the "path of rectitude." A religious cotemporary fears that the path must be sadly overgrown with grass, as it is so little traveled now-a-days.

The following curious advertisement is from an English paper: "Wanted, a man and his wife to look after a farm, and a dairy with a religious turn of mind without incumbrance."

A man much addicted to snoring, remarked to his bed-fellow in the morning, "that he slept like a top." "I know you have," replied the other tartly, "like a humming top."

MY LAST CIGAR.

The mighty Thebes, and Babylon the great, Imperial Rome, in turn, have leaned to fate: So this great world, and each "particular star," Must all burn out, like you, my last cigar.

A puff, a transient fire, that ends in smoke, Are all that's given to man—that bitter joke. Youth, Hope and Love, three whiffs of passing zest, Then comes the ashes, and the long, long rest.

Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
County of Santa Barbara.
BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, State of California, in an action wherein DAVID MAHONEY is plaintiff and ANGUS McDOUGALL, JOHN MORRIS, and JOHN BECKWITH are defendants, duly attested the 25th day of May, A. D. 1855, to me directed, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars judgment, and two hundred and twenty-eight dollars costs and disbursements, besides accruing costs, I have levied on and taken into execution all of the right, title, and interest which John Morris, one of the above named defendants, had, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, or at any time afterwards, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situated in the county of Santa Barbara, in the State aforesaid, known as the Rancho of Santa Paula and Saticoy, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded by a line commencing at a point in the second ravine (baranca) towards Santa Buenaventura and on the main road to the river of Santa Clara; thence running east one quarter south and passing between the small hills until it strikes said river 104 cordels or surveyor's chains of 50 varas each; thence along the valley of said river in the direction N. E. one-fourth E. to the six elctrees on the right bank of the river, more or less; thence in the same direction, and passing over the clms due east to the said point of the hill top, crossing (cruzando) the river 26 cordels, and thence in the same direction (without using the cordel) about 150 varas, and thence continuing the line over and along the skirt (falda) of the hills until it strikes a small willow or alder tree (zanita) on the left bank of a small stream or gulch, and at the foot of the slope of the hill 130 cordels; thence along the skirt (falda) of the hill N. E. as far as the arroyo called the Colorado 55 cordels; thence by way of (trozando) the hills in a direction N. N. E. as far as the confluence of the arroyo Mupu with the river Santa Clara 35 cordels, more or less; thence from said point of confluence in a northeast direction, following the course of the river, more or less; thence following the bed of this last named arroyo to its mouth or termination (desembocadura) and whose source is in the hills that are seen to the north 30 cordels; thence and from the boundary of the confluence of the arroyo de Sisa and the arroyo de Mupu, and following the summit or ridge of the high hills called Azufre being the highest and wooded hills in the vicinity) in a direction about from E. N. E. to W. S. W. as far as the summit or bluff (cima top) to the Azufre hills about 300 cordels, or three leagues, more or less; thence running due south and passing over the peak of the highest hills (loma mas alta), which serves as a boundary of land now or late of Messrs. Moran, 175 cordels, or one and three-quarter leagues, more or less; thence in the same direction, and passing over the summit of the hill in which rises a small ravine that comes down to the plain 66 cordels, to the point in the second ravine (baranca) towards Santa Buenaventura, which was the place of beginning, which said parcel of land contains in all four square leagues, more or less, (sitios de granado mayor), which said interest I will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.
Santa Barbara, June 7th, 1855. jef 5t

NOTICE.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
County of Santa Barbara.
BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, State of California, in an action wherein WILLIAM M. ROGERS and SAMUEL FULLERTON are plaintiffs, and JAMES B. HUIE is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of (\$574.50) five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents judgment, and (\$169.72) one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents costs and disbursements, besides accruing costs, I have levied upon all of the right, title, and interest that the said James B. Huie had on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1855, of, in, and to the Rancho of Sisquoc, containing eight square leagues of land, which said Rancho is situated in the township of Santa Ynez, in the county of Santa Barbara, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the west by lands of Thomas Alivera, on the south, east by lands of Benjamin Foxon, on the south by the Indian Antonio, which said interest I will sell at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.
Santa Barbara, May 22d, A. D. 1855. my24 4t

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
County of Santa Barbara.
BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Court of R. G. Glenn, Esq., Judge of the Peace, in and for the second township of the aforesaid county, in an action wherein JUAN CAMARILLO is plaintiff, and Doña DOLORES LEYBA is defendant, to me directed, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and 50-100 dollars judgment, and fifteen 75-100 dollars costs, besides accruing costs, I have levied upon all of the right, title, and interest of the said Doña Dolores Leyba of, in and to a Rancho in the second township of the aforesaid county, and known as the Rancho of Canada de Corral, which said interest I will sell at Public Auction, in front of the Court House, in the city of Santa Barbara, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for cash—the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.
Santa Barbara, May 25th, 1855. my31 4t

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.
A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION is hereby called to be held in the city of Santa Barbara, at the County Court House, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in the city of Sacramento, on the 27th day of June current. The number of Delegates to be sent from Santa Barbara County is two (2).
By order of
JOSE MA. COVARRUBIAS,
President of Democratic Central Co. Committee.
GEORGE D. FISHER, Secretary.
Santa Barbara, June 6th, 1855. jef 2t

ACCORDING TO A LAW passed by the Legislature on the 7th day of February last, the terms of the District Court of the Second Judicial District will be as follows: In the county of Santa Barbara, on the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October, and in the county of San Luis Obispo on the first Monday of the months of February, May, August, and November.
G. D. FISHER, Clerk.
my24 4t

COUNTY COURT meets for Regular Term on the first Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November in each year.
COURT OF SESSIONS meets on the first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, December.
PROBATE COURT. The regular term of this Court will be held on the 4th Monday of each month.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons that the County Assessor will be at the following points for the purpose of assessing property in the county, to wit: At San Buenaventura from the 31st of May to June 7th; in Santa Barbara from June 10th until June 20th; Santa Ines, 22d to the 30th of the same month.
my24 4t ANTONIO M. DE LA GUERRA.

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 received or forwarded free of storage and drayage. my31

Advertisements.

GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.
F. J. MAGUIRE
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC a well assorted stock of Groceries of the best quality that can be purchased in San Francisco, together with a general assortment of articles for housekeepers and farmers.
F. J. M. has not the modesty to say he can or will sell cheaper than any other trader in Santa Barbara, but he asserts that, for the quality of the various articles he offers for sale, he can afford to sell as cheap as any fair dealing rival in his trade.
Santa Barbara, June 6th, 1855. jef 3t

WM. HECHT.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
THE UNDERSIGNED has received, by the last steamer, an assorted stock of Dry Goods and Clothing and Boots and Shoes, which he offers for sale. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon the subscriber before going elsewhere. my24 1y

FOR SALE.
RANCHO OF SAN ANTONIO, containing 320 acres of arable land, watered by a lasting stream, and situated four miles from the city of Santa Barbara, together with the improvements, consisting of an Adobe House in excellent condition, Corrales, and outbuildings necessary. Upon the ranch are also a choice lot of young Fruit Trees. For particulars apply to THOS. GANNON, Santa Barbara Exchange. my31 4t

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 afford, 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. jef 3m

SANTA BARBARA EXCHANGE.
MESSRS. GANNON & STREETER have opened the above named establishment, situated on State street, in the building formerly occupied by Dudley Pine, Esq., where they will constantly have on hand a supply of good Wines and Liquors and choice Segars. Ice on hand at the proper season.
Attached to the Exchange is a Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon, under the personal supervision of D. B. STREETER, whose ability in that line of business is well known in this community. A continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to him is respectfully solicited.
The Bar of the Exchange will be under the supervision of THOS. GANNON, who will at all times be happy to attend to the spiritual wants of his customers.
Clothes renovated and repaired in the neatest manner, by D. B. STREETER. my24 4t

RANCHERO'S RESORT.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.
The Proprietor is always ready to attend to the wishes of his patrons, and solicits their visits.
Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, Liquors, Tobacco, and all other articles usually kept in a country store always on hand.
HENRY J. DALLY, Proprietor.
my31 4t

NOTICE.
TO THOSE PERSONS HAVING WRITING to be done, in the shape of Deeds, Mortgages, or Documents of any description, the undersigned offers his services. By strict attention to his business, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.
VALENTINE W. HEARNE.
Santa Barbara, May 30th, 1855. my31 4t

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 4t

C. R. V. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fontain, Builders,
SANTA BARBARA.
LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
STATE STREET,
SANTA BARBARA.
LEWIS T. BURTON. HARVEY B. BLAKE.

PEDRO C. CARRILLO,
SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR
OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA.
Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st.

A. FLYING & BROTHER,
BLACKSMITHS.
Horseshoeing and Job Work in General. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Bits, Spurs, etc.
STATE STREET, SANTA BARBARA.

AT AN ELECTION held May 7th, FERNANDO A. TICO was elected Supervisor from the 1st District of this county; PABLO DE LA GUERRA Supervisor of the 2d District; RAMON MALO of the 3d District.

"HEIDSEICK CHAMPAGNE."
JAMES PATRICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS IN California for Messrs. Renauld & Francois, for the sale of the "Heidseick" Champagne, Battery street, near Pacific.
150 baskets, to arrive ex Challenge, for which orders will be taken in lots of ten baskets and upwards.
my24 4t JAMES PATRICK & CO.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND HEARSEs, both nearly new. For particulars, enquire at the Carriage Depository of
G. O'NDERDONK,
Webb street, San Francisco.
my24 4t

CIGARS—18 cases Havana;
9 cases Domestic—Medin and Reg. de Londres.
For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO.
my24 4t
BUTTER—Ex Gov. Morton—100 firkins "Extra Goshen"—double packages. For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO.
my24 4t

San Francisco Hotels.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
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 they now have the most complete arrangement for BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, and TEA in San Francisco, and will be conducted upon the most liberal terms, being confident that liberality secures patronage.
The Hotel part of the House is kept upon the European plan. Barber Shop and Bath Rooms are attached.
Entrance to the Hotel or Restaurants, 87 Clay street, and 48 Commercial street, near Battery.
HALEY & THOMPSON,
my24 4t Railroad House.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
THE EXTENSIVE ADDITION TO THIS HOTEL is now finished and ready for occupation, making altogether one hundred and fifty rooms. Suites of Rooms for Families, furnished or unfurnished; also, Single Rooms to let on reasonable terms.
DAY BOARD,.....\$10 per week.
The spacious Hall, 85 by 35 feet, is elegantly furnished and lighted with gas, with Supper Room that will seat two hundred and fifty, will be let on reasonable terms for Balls, Concerts, Dinner Parties, &c.
PECK & FISHER.
San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 4t

WILSON'S EXCHANGE!
SANSOME, CORNER OF HALECK STREET,
RECENTLY UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Wilson & Warriss, is heretofore to be conducted by W. W. ESTABROOK, one of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to render it all the public can wish.
San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 4t

CORNUCOPIA,
(LATE EBERHARDT'S).
Corner Montgomery and Washington streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY to announce to the public that they have purchased the above spacious establishment, which they have refitted at considerable expense, it being their intention to establish what has long been wanted—
A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.
The Bar has been stocked with the choicest Liquors, and the Cooking Department will be conducted in such a manner as to please the most fastidious epicure. There is attached to the establishment a number of Private Rooms, where Ladies can have Meals served at all hours, with care and dispatch.
W. O. SMITH,
RICHARD MELLISH.
my24 4t

San Francisco Advertisements.
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.
[my24 4t] WM. S. THOMPSON.

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., Battery street, between Washington and Merchant streets, San Francisco.
Agents for Osgood's India Chologogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Graefenberg & Co's Medicines, Corbett's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixer, and Hyatt's Balsam.
From the fact that one of our firm will reside permanently in the Atlantic States, and superintend in person the purchasing, putting up and shipping of goods for this market, we flatter ourselves that we can offer superior advantages, both in quality and price, to any other in our line of business.
my24 4t STORY, REDINGTON & CO.

JACOB STRAHLE & BRO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY—No. 83 Sacramento street, Custom House Block, (up stairs), and No. 72 Jackson street, between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco.
N. B. The public is informed that we have now 5m hand a complete assortment, and are manufacturing to order, MAHOAGANY, SATIN and ROSEWOOD TABLES, inlaid with ornaments in the latest and most approved styles.
We have constantly on hand and for sale, ROSEWOOD for knees; MAHOAGANY for do; SOLID ROSEWOOD and EBONYWOOD.
ALSO—A great variety of second-hand Billiard and other Tables, Balls and Pins for Ten-Pin Alleys—complete Lotto Sets—and a large assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Breast Mouldings.
All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch. [my24 4t] JACOB STRAHLE & BRO.

FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERRETYPE.
R. H. VANCE awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery st, next door to Austin's. my31 4t

ARTESIAN WELL BORING.
C. P. SMITH, HAVING ASSOCIATED HIMSELF with an old and experienced operator from the east, who defies the world to compete with him in the above business, having followed it a long time in New York, New Boston with great success, and is now fully prepared to ensure success in all operations in the above business.
We have apparatus of all kinds, and are now prepared to drill through to stone; to any other substance; to any depth.
We can avoid all the difficulties attending those heretofore practiced in this branch of business; one of the greatest of which is the filling up of the well, thereby rendering it completely useless.
We will warrant all wells bored by us for one year.
We can do work cheaper than the cheapest, for two great reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to operate on a much more extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the business, and are therefore able to work with perfect certainty.
For the satisfaction of those wishing anything in the above line, we would respectfully refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Boston with great success, and to Jackson street.

P. S. Contracts taken in any part of the State.
All orders left at 118 Sansome street will meet with prompt attention.
my24 4t C. P. SMITH & CO., Contractors.

STRATTON'S BUGGIES—CARRIAGES DIRECT from the manufactory of this celebrated maker, constantly on hand and for sale at moderate prices.
STRATTON'S WAGONS are well made from carefully selected stock, and buyers may rely upon their being serviceable as well as light, handsome and easy riding.
D. L. ROSS & CO.
San Francisco, May 24, 1855. my24 4t

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.

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 differently arranged lights.

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

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

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

200 CASES QTS. AND HALF GAL. BRANDY
Peaches;
50 cases Fresh Tomatoes;
50 do Fresh Corn;
100 do assorted Pie Fruit;
50 do Wright's Oysters;
50 do Hamlin & Baker's Cove Oysters;
50 do B & P Oysters;
25 do Cream Tartar, 1lb tins;
100 do Lobsters and Clams;
50 do Jams and Jellies;
150 mats China Sugar;
200 cases Tomato Catsup;
50 do assorted Candy;
50 boxes "Let Her Rip" Tobacco;
20 cases Cantelope Tobacco;
20 do Fruit do;
20 do Iris do;
50,000 American Regalia;
300 cases assorted Syrups;
500 lbs Hill's Soap;
500 mats China Rice.
For sale by J. H. COGHILL & CO.,
my24 4t 137 Front street, San Francisco.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
JUST RECEIVED, PER NEPTUNE'S CAR, &c:
Chloride of Lime, in jars;
Potash, in jars;
Pearlash;
Canary Seed;
Cream Tartar (pure);
Mustard, in bottles;
Bitter Almonds;
Neats Foot Oil;
Castor Oil, in tins and bottles;
Sarsaparilla Root;
Balsam Copaiva, (pure);
Plaster's Capsules, oval and square;
Barry's Triphosphate;
Mustard Liniment;
Glass Syringes;
Annis Seed;
Sage;
Rose Water;
Extracts of Rose, Lemon, Vanilla, &c.
CLEARK & LANGLEY,
43 Commercial street.
my24 4t

100 TIERCES NEW HAMS, IN BRINE, JUST landed;
800 bags Chili Bayos, 50 lb bags;
200 kegs Cranberries, 5g and 10g;
150 doz 3-hoop Buckets;
50 bbls and half do Powdered Sugar;
100 hfl bbls Dried Apples;
1000 firkins and half do New Butter;
20 cases Dairy Cheeses;
20 cases Salt, 5 and 10 lb bags;
50 tierces glazed Hams;
100 do Billings' do;
25 hbls Hams, in dry salt;
50 do extra clear Bacon;
20 lbs Bacon;
250 kegs Leaf Lard;
500 kegs Pickles, 5 and 10 gallons;
500 kegs E B Syrup, 5 and 8 gallons;
8 casks German crushed Sugar;
200 bags green Rio Coffee.
For sale by J. H. COGHILL & CO.,
my24 4t 137 Front street, San Francisco.

50 BBLs NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES;
1000 kegs E B Syrup, 5 and 8;
1000 mats No 1 China Rice, 50 lbs each;
500 bbls Billings, new Hams;
1000 bags Rio Coffee;
1000 hfl bbls New Orleans Sugar;
1000 packages green and black teas;
400 cases new leaf lard;
40 hbls Ames' patent covered bacon, Excelsior;
500 kegs and 400 cases pickles;
500 dozen Baltimore Oysters, assorted brands;
200 cases brandy peaches, qts and hlgals;
100 cases Kensett's fresh peaches;
100 bbls and 200 hfl bbls dried apples;
200 cases tobacco, various brands;
500 cases jams, jellies, etc.
For sale by ARKINGTON & CO.,
my24 4t Front street, San Francisco.

1000 BXS. ADAMANTINE CANDLES—15, 20 and 34-lb boxes;
200 bxs Sperm Candles;
30 cases P. & M. Yeast Powders;
50 cases Pipe's Oysters;
40 cases Bradford & Macomber's Oysters;
100 cases assorted Preserves;
400 cases Gherkins, hfl gals, qts and pts;
150 cases assorted Pie Fruit;
25 cases Walnut Catsup;
200 cases Tomato Catsup;
For sale by HAROLD, RANDELL & CO.,
my24 4t 60 California street, near Front.

JAMES PATRICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR Royster's "Fruit" Brand Tobacco, have for sale, the following well known Brands of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco:
A. L. Royster's "Fruit";
Wm. Greener's "Sun Factory";
Turpin & Yarbrough's "Apricot";
Jno H Greener's "Fruit of the Union";
C Wortham's "Squares and Compass";
Joe Gilmour's "Gold Digger";
L Lotier's "Strawberry".

300 BBLs. AND HFL BBLs. CORN MEAL;
50 hbls Carolina Rice;
175 hfl and qr bbls Carolina Rice;
300 bales No 1 China Rice;
100 hfl chests 1-lb papers Black Tea;
500 cases green tea, 1 and 2-lb caties;
20 chests sup Gunpowder and Imperial Tea;
100 boxes finest Oolong Tea.
For sale by HAROLD, RANDELL & CO.,
my24 4t

75 BBLs EXTRA CLEAR PORK;
100 cases extra clear bacon;
200 cases J H & Co's new lard, in 10lb tins;
150 firkins choice Butter;
100 firkins choice butter, double packages;
25 hbls choice butter, 25lb kegs;
100 hbls fine salt, 5 and 14lb bags.
For sale by JAMES PATRICK & CO.
my24 4t