

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855.

NO. 27.

THE GAZETTE.

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KEEP & HUBBARD.
R. HUBBARD. W. B. KEEP.

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Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
STATE STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public generally that they are now receiving a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, direct from the Atlantic States, which we are prepared to sell for Cash at VERY LOW PRICES.

Consisting of

Groceries of every description,
Wines and Liquors,
Hardware,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods,
Silk Goods,
Clothing
Farming Utensils of all descriptions,
Crockery and Glassware,
Carriages,
Wagons,
Harness, &c.,
Lumber, Doors,
Windows, &c.
And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic States, we are prepared to furnish with their Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can procure them in San Francisco.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n1] f

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Santa Barbara, in an action wherein THOMAS W. MORE is plaintiff, and JOSE RUIZ is defendant, do directed, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and fifty-three cents and fifty-five cents costs, I have levied upon and taken into execution all of the right, title and interest that the said defendant had on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1853, the day of the docketing of said judgment, in and to the Rancho of "Calleguis," situated in the first township of the County of Santa Barbara, which said interest I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door in the City of Santa Barbara, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M., for cash, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and accruing costs.

RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.
Santa Barbara, October 30th, 1855. no1 4f

D. B. Streeter

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is prepared to accommodate them at his new stand on State street, opposite the store of L. T. Burton & Co.

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

Public Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, being about to retire from business, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and all having claims against him to present them for settlement.

JOHN C. KAYS. n1 2m
November 1st, 1855.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS persons have been in the habit of cutting wood, killing cattle and sheep and doing other damage upon the island of Santa Rosa, notice is hereby given that every one hereafter found trespassing upon said island will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

A. B. THOMPSON. aa23 f
Santa Barbara, August 23d, 1855.

Just Received,

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

ROOMS TO LET, either separate or otherwise in the Aquire House. Parties wishing to rent can ascertain terms, &c., by calling on
RAMUNDO CARRILLO.
no27 6

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

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

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

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

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

The above articles we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in our line in the city. All orders promptly attended to and forwarded with dispatch.
no8 2m

Lines on Woman.
To be read alternately, or as they are written, as it may suit the tastes or sentiments of the reader.

The bliss of him no tongues can tell
Who in a woman doth confide;
Who with a woman scorns to dwell
Unnumbered evils will betide.

They fill each leisurable day
With joy and innocent delight;
With cheerless gloom and misery
Are none possessed while in their sight.

They make the daily path of life
A pleasant journey strewed with flowers;
A dreary scene of painful strife
They quickly change with matchless powers.

Domestic joys will fast decay
Where female influence is unknown;
Where'er a woman holds her sway
A man is in perfection shown.

She's never failing to display
Truth in its native loveliness;
A heart inclined to treachery
A woman never did possess.

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state;
Who pours contempt on woman-kind
Will mourn his toady when too late.

A Profitable Walk.

Baron Rothschild sat in his office counting his gains and calculating the risks of sundry loans which had been offered him, when a spruce handsome young man entered and requested the loan of two thousand pounds. "What is the security?" said the Baron, without looking up. "My note!" was the reply. The great money lender turned and surveyed his applicant, scrutinizing him from head to foot. There must have been something honest in the young man's face, for the Baron was evidently pleased with the result of his scrutiny. "Would two thousand be sufficient, young gentleman?" said he; "I can let you have tens as well as twos?" "Two will answer my purpose now," said the would-be borrower, "though I could of course use ten thousand." "I do not say that I will lend it, said the Baron, but I can put you in the way of getting it, and even ten times that amount, if you know how to take advantage of your opportunities. The young man trembled, surprised at the unusual complaisance of a man who in money matters had the reputation of being very severe. He feared that he was about to propose some doubtful operation, and stammered—"Any honorable proposition—" "I would make no other," said the Baron, with dignity. "Come, we'll take a walk upon the street." Instead of offering his arm to his new acquaintance, he took his, and thus they promenaded Lombard street. The Baron learned the name and business of his companion, and the object for which he wished the money. Hundreds of people met them, and bowing to the great money-king, turned as they passed to look at and wonder who could be his companion. Some of the richer and more influential denizens of that moneyed street stopped to chat with him, and to these the Baron introduced his young friend, with the remark—that any favor they could do with him, would be considered as a personal favor to himself.

Many of these were men whose wealth and influence were so great, that their very name commanded the involuntary respect of our young friend. He saw his advantage at once. Arriving at the end of the street, the Baron affectionately took leave of him, saying that if he did not obtain the money elsewhere he might come in the afternoon—and with a knowing wink he got into his carriage and drove off. Our young friend turned to walk back on Lombard st. He met one of the men—a very Croesus—to whom he had been introduced by the Baron. This person, desirous of cultivating an acquaintance, which had an auspicious introduction, held him in conversation, in the course of which our friend plumply asked the loan of £5,000. The rich man could not refuse—the applicant had been introduced by Rothschild; nay, had been as good as endorsed by him—and then the sum would be doing a favor to the great man. The notes were counted out, and the young man's note taken in exchange. The lender looked at the signer. True, he had never heard the name on 'Change, but never mind; Rothschild would not have walked arm in arm with him, and introduced him, if he had not been perfectly good. So, with many assurances of distinguished regard, the two parted. A few steps further the young adventurer met another of his new acquaintances, and while awaiting with him he carelessly displayed the bank notes he had just received, and observing that he had a large amount to make up for a certain great operation, and not wishing, for private reasons, to apply to his good friend the Baron, he would feel obliged if his new friend could lend him £10,000.

The latter, actuated by similar motives as the other money-lender, counted out the desired amount, and took a note with the unknown name in exchange. And so the young man went to borrowing from each of his new friends until he had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds. All this he deposited with Rothschild, reserving only the £2000 which he had originally desired. The next day there was a great flutter

among the rich men on 'Change, and many were the conjectures they made as they "compared notes" about the Baron's friend. Time flew on. No one had seen the unknown money-borrower, and some of the lenders began to think they had been victimized. The Baron was mute to all their inquiries, and they knew not what to think. When just before the time for payment arrived, each one received a note from the strange acquaintance, to the effect that if they would present their notes at the banking house of Rothschild they would be paid. One who held a note for £25,000 went there out of curiosity, as he said, when lo! it was cashed. The news went like wild fire. All came with their notes, and all, as soon as presented, were paid, and upon this affair Mr. Coutts established a credit which enabled him soon afterward to establish the banking house of Coutts & Co., whose credit at the present day, in England, is almost equal to that of the great Rothschild himself, to whose affability its founder owed his fortune and his success.

Lieutenant Maury.

A leading cotemporary remarks, that Lt. Maury is certainly entitled to the rank of one of the greatest public benefactors of the age. The sentiment is perfectly just, and it will be heartily echoed by the thinking minds of the whole country. Our late distinguished Statesman, Mr. Calhoun, says a recent writer, used to speak of him as "a man of great ideas," and there can be no doubt that the civilized world will endorse the observation. Learned societies in Europe and crowned heads have acknowledged his claims to the pre-eminent position in the science of the age; and the first governments in Europe have engaged in seconding his laudable efforts to advance the interests of commerce and the triumphs of navigation. Of him as a man—a man of the most noble endowments, liberal spirit and generous nature—a man of exploring powers and original thought—the country does well to be proud, and we most sincerely rejoice that the administration of the government, in all its changes, has been intent on maintaining the Lieutenant in his great scientific enterprises.

His last movement is characteristic of the genius and soul of the man. Anxious to prevent the collision of steamers at sea, he has sent out circulars with a view to demonstrate that a double track—one for outward bound and the other for homeward bound steamers—can be adopted. The reasoning is clear and satisfactory, and we have no doubt that experience will prove the accuracy of his judgment.

Lieutenant Maury is a thinker—a practical thinker. His former exertions in regard to sailing packets—his wind and current charts—have already made him widely known as a man of original genius. But his career of greatness is just opening. If he should live long enough, we expect him to render extraordinary services to the interests of science.

PROOF THAT THE MOON IS NOT INHABITED.

Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Ross' telescope, says: "With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate."

GEN. JACKSON ON PRAYING. There is a fine sketch of the life of Andrew Jackson in a recent number of Harper's Magazine. Among other anecdotes is the following: While he was connected with the army, an officer complained to him that some of the soldiers were making a great noise in the tent. "What are they doing?" asked the General. "They are praying now, but have been singing," was the reply. "And is that a crime?" asked Jackson with emphasis. "The articles of war," the officer said, "order punishment for any unusual noise." "God forbid!" replied Jackson, with much feeling, "that praying should be an unusual noise in any camp," and advised the officer to join them.

A never failing crop—the crop of candidates for office.

Return of the Arctic Expedition.

By far the most pleasing intelligence received for a long while, is the return of Dr. Kane and his party who sailed in May, 1853, on the brig Advance, to look for Sir John Franklin, and had not been heard from, until upon the arrival of the Propeller Arctic and the Bark Release, fitted out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York City, and comprising the expedition sent in June last to the Arctic Regions, under command of Lieutenant Hartstene in search of Dr. Kane and his long missing companions. Dr. Kane abandoned the Advance in latitude 78.45, after having penetrated to 82.30, a farther point than any other navigator ever reached excepting Capt. Parry, who sailed to 83.15.

The great discovery made by Capt. Kane is the open Polar Sea; an area of three thousand square miles was seen, entirely free from ice, and named after John P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy. The channel leading to these waters was also free from ice, and remarkable for the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles southward. The land to the north and west of this channel, the nearest to the Pole yet known, has been charted as high as 82.30, and named after Mr. Henry Grinnell. Greenland was surveyed to the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a precipice of ice, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea, checked the progress of Dr. Kane. This barrier is undoubtedly the only one between Greenland and the Atlantic, and is effectual against all future explorations. It is the largest glacier ever discovered, and was traveled along its base on sledges and rafts, for 80 miles, and traced into a new northern land, cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, and named "Washington." The large bay between it and Greenland is named after Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. Smith's Sound was entirely circled by sledge-journeys and its shores accurately charted. The expedition reached the headlands of Smith's Sound, August 6th, 1853. With the utmost difficulty and danger, the northern face of Greenland was attained Sept. 10th, 1853, where a winter asylum was forced upon them. The cold proved greater than ever before registered. Whisky froze in November, and for months the Mercury was solid, daily.

On the 24th of October the sun disappeared, and on the 1st December darkness reigned supreme. February 24th, 1854, the sun reappeared, and on the 12th of March, 1854, the search operations commenced, parties crossing the ice at temperatures of 57 degrees below zero. They continued in the field until July 10th, and in this period the great results of discovery were accomplished. Of the first party, intended to carry provisions across Smith's Sound and the main land, all were frost bitten, two died, and the rest were compelled to return. The second party set out April 29th, under Dr. Kane, whose illness forced them to return after eight days, and on the 15th of May, Mr. Hains, surgeon, crossed the channel with a single sledge, but was obliged to return in two weeks, having discovered and charted, however, 150 miles of coast. An old boat and a pair of leather trousers constituted the only food of the return trip. After another expedition of discovery and search, the vessel still impounded in the ice, they seemed doomed to another winter in the dismal regions of the North. Dr. Kane and a crew of five attempted to communicate with Sir Edward Belcher in Wellington Channel, 70 miles southward, and crossed Smith's Sound, also Baffin's Bay to Whales Sound, but were repulsed by barriers of ice, and forced to the ship, having made the last effort of 1854. The scurvy raged on board, coal was short, and all the superfluous timber of the ship had to be consumed. On the opening of spring, in March, 1855, it became evident the ship could not be released that season, and that another winter on board was impossible, so they resolved to abandon her and to proceed southward in the three boats which remained. They left May 20, launched their boats 80 miles distant, near Cape Alexander, on the 21st June, 1855, and keeping close to the coast, reached Upernivik, a Danish town on the western coast of Greenland, a distance of 1800 miles, on the 6th of August, where their hardships were at an end. Here they took passage in the Danish ship Mary Ann, and on the 9th September they heard of the expedition sent in search of them, which arrived the following day. They remained at God Haven until the 18th September, where the remaining portion of the Advance Expedition was taken on board of the Arctic and Release, and arrived at New York on the 11th of October, an event creating great joy and excitement.—Golden Era.

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home—"Plaguey easy time now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise.

Collision at Sea.

The San Francisco Herald contains a notice of a collision at sea, near the Farallone Islands, between the British bark Rover and the American bark Acadia. The latter vessel sustained considerable damage to her rigging, and was compelled to return for repairs. The Rover kept on her course, and it was presumed that she had escaped injury. The following circumstances, however, induce the horrible suspicion that the vessel foundered soon after the accident, in which event all on board must have perished. A pilot-boat which arrived yesterday from seaward, reports having seen the bodies of three persons—a Mexican woman and two children—lying on the beach off Point San Pedro, about twenty miles to the south of San Francisco Heads. The Rover was bound for San Blas, with between fifteen and twenty passengers, principally Mexicans, among whom were two families named Gonzales and Villagrano. The first consisted of the parents and three children. The family of Señor Villagrano numbered eight persons—himself, wife, wife's mother, and five children. Mr. Prudon, a French gentleman well known in this city, was also among the passengers. The vessel was commanded by Mr. Law, formerly a dentist in this city. These are the only names we have been able to ascertain at present. Although there is ground for the hope that the Rover proceeded on her voyage in safety, there is much reason for fearing the worst. The greater portion of her cargo consisted of heavy freight, such as iron machinery and quicksilver in iron tanks, and in the event of the starting of her head timbers by the collision, as is supposed, no human effort could have kept her afloat; and if such was the case, it is possible that the leak was not immediately discovered, as the Acadia reports having seen the light of the Rover two hours after the collision. The Rover struck the Acadia on the starboard bow, carrying away with her jibboom a portion of the Acadia's fore-rigging, and breaking up the rail from the bow port to the starboard fore-brace block. Both vessels were under good headway, and the collision must have been quite violent. The night was unusually dark and the extent of the damages sustained by the Rover could not be ascertained. Most of her passengers have relations and friends in San Francisco, and if the report relative to the bodies seen at Point San Pedro is correct, we shall probably soon have some more definite intelligence regarding the fate of the Rover.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE WAR. One of the most suggestive facts in connection with the Eastern war is the use to which the telegraph, eminently an invention of peace, has been put. In the great European struggle, which ended with the exile of Napoleon, days and even weeks elapsed before some of the most important events were known in Paris and London. The news of Waterloo took a longer time to reach the British capital than the news of the fall of Sebastopol. The news of Moscow, Aboukir and the Pyramids was a week, a fortnight and a month old respectively, on arriving at Paris. But the intelligence of the capture of the Malakoff was at the Tuileries and St. James, though distant from Sebastopol the length of an entire continent, while the sky was still red with the conflagration of the town, while the magazines were still exploding, while the retreating Russians were still thronging over the bridge. Almost, indeed, before the bombs had ceased to hum through the heavens, or the hissing of the round shot had given way to the roar of burning houses, the people in London and Paris were shouting over the victory, and the church bells of England were clanging from land's end to land's end. It is an event like this which makes men realize what the magnetic telegraph is.—Phila. Ledger.

The San Francisco Herald estimates the population of California to be 350,000; 120,000 of whom are engaged in mining, including about 20,000 Chinese. In 1853, the gubernatorial vote was 76,394, increased in 1855 to 97,693. South of the Bay of San Francisco, and west of the Coast Range, the increase has been 3666; in the San Joaquin Valley, 5470; in the great mining section east of the Sacramento, and north of the Moquelumne, 10,185; west of the Sacramento river, 2051, showing that three-fourths of the increase is in the mining districts. A geographical line, running from the Sierra Nevada westwardly to the ocean, marked by the Moquelumne river and the Bay of San Francisco, gives 57,548 votes in the northern, and 40,145 votes in the southern section.

High Living—To reside in a six story house and eat your meals in the garret. Clever Fellows—People who spend fifteen dollars every time they earn ten. The attempt to make omelets out of "egg" coal has been abandoned.

THE GAZETTE.

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

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

SANTA BARBARA:
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855.

REMOVAL. We give notice that our office has been removed from Santa Barbara street to State street, corner of Ortega.

It seems to be generally understood that the Board of Supervisors intends to purchase the residence of Mr. J. C. Kays for a Court House. Three appraisers, appointed by the County Judge, have valued the premises at six thousand dollars, and the owner has signified his willingness to dispose of them at that price, receiving two thousand dollars in cash and four thousand dollars in county scrip. Fortunately for the county, notwithstanding its present indebtedness upon orders drawn upon the general fund, there is a special fund now in the treasury of about two thousand dollars, applicable to the purchase of property for county purposes. The title has been examined by the District Attorney, and his report is a favorable one and shows that the property is free from all incumbrance. About one-third of the price asked for these premises is now actually paid annually for a rented Court House and Prison, neither of which are well suited to the purposes for which they are used. The house of Mr. Kays is sufficiently large for all the existing county requirements, and will need but little alteration to adapt it to the necessities of a Court House and public offices. Its situation is advantageous, being upon elevated ground and comparatively isolated from other buildings; and while it is far enough removed from the centre of the city to be free from the din and confusion of business, it still requires but a short walk to reach it. A large yard in the rear is enclosed with a stone wall, which, strengthened and raised, will serve as an enclosure for a jail, that persons under sentence can well be employed in constructing. So far as we are informed and are capable of judging, we opine that no previous measure heretofore adopted in the history of this county has been so beneficial as this projected one promises to be. In making this purchase, the Supervisors will exhibit a just regard to economy, and a praiseworthy endeavor to promote the public convenience, and will deserve well of the residents of this county.

THE MONTEREY TRAGEDY. It becomes our duty to chronicle another crime recently committed in the county of Monterey. The details, as they appear in the Monterey Sentinel, come quite up to any account we have read of murder in this or any county. Mr. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the port of Monterey, and Mr. Williamson, late of Tennessee, leave Monterey in company for San Luis Obispo. On the day of their departure from the former place, their bodies are found in a ravine, pierced with rifle bullets. The deed was committed for gain, and not to gratify hatred or revenge. Suspicion rested upon a young man named Garcia. In attempting to apprehend him, Joaquin de la Torre, a native citizen of Monterey, was shot dead by Garcia himself, and two others of the Sheriff's posse were dangerously wounded. At last accounts the desperate villain had not been captured. From every where the intelligence of violence, riot and murder reaches us. Truly we have fallen upon evil days.

We learn that an apparatus for boring Artesian wells has just been brought to this city by some of our enterprising mechanics. They are now setting it up, and will shortly have it in readiness to sink wells for those who desire. In a former number of this paper, we made some observations upon Artesian wells and commended their construction to the consideration of the owners of ranchos, as a means of increasing the practical value of agricultural lands.

The County Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed the Hon. Henry Carnes as one of the Trustees of the Common Schools of the first district, and Charles E. Huse as one of the Trustees in the second district, to fill vacancies.

For the last twelve hours we have had showers of rain, with lightning, thunder, rainbows, and changeable winds.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

The San Luis Obispo Mail.

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
Nov. 19, 1855.

EDITORS GAZETTE: By the heading of this communication you will perceive that the subject upon which I address you is an important one to, at least, the people of this county, if not also to the adjoining ones. It is a subject on which I can speak with accuracy, and with feeling, having myself for some time past experienced all the hardship and provocation caused by a lack of mail facilities in this county.

As you know well, there has been no mail communication for more than a year past between San Luis Obispo and the more civilized parts of the State, except by an occasional traveler having the kindness to carry letters from or to this place, on presentation to him by private persons. At this the people of the county have murmured long and often, have signed petitions and remonstrances without number calling upon the Post Office Department to compel the Southern Coast steamers to call at this port with the mail according to their contract, or else, in lieu thereof to give them a weekly mail by land. Not only that, but they have appealed to the Legislature, through their late Representative, W. J. Graves, Esq., to support them in their request.

But all was of little avail. The Post Office Department seemed determined that San Luis should never have another mail, if they could help it, till about six months past, when the P. M. here was astonished at receiving an order to contract for a semi-monthly mail between the county-seat and Santa Barbara, at a rate of compensation not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. A very generous offer, truly. This astonishing liberality on the part of the Solons in office was not appreciated by our thick-headed population, and none of them would accept the honor of working for Uncle Sam for about half what the simple feed of their horses would amount to. The Department being advised of this by the Postmaster thought proper to correct their order by stipulating for a monthly mail instead of a semi-monthly one, and did not increase the compensation one iota.

At this act of the Post Office Department the community here are naturally very indignant. They think that as some \$12,000 per annum is paid to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mail to the ports of the Southern Coast of California, that they ought to be made to send it here, or else a larger sum than \$350 a year be appropriated for us to furnish a mail carrier ourselves.

The Postmaster has found a gentleman who, despite the small sum appropriated, has agreed to carry a mail monthly between here and Santa Barbara, but he has at the same time protested against the illiberality displayed in the offer of the Department, and requested them to authorize him to contract for at least a semi-monthly mail.

Now, Messrs. Editors, and I am speaking to you of the State, generally, is the time for you to help us. Join your remonstrances with ours against the bad policy of denying to a county like San Luis Obispo the mail facilities extended to places much more insignificant, and take my word for it, the Post Office authorities will find out that San Luis really has some little claim on their consideration. Yours, &c.,

ALPHA.

The practice of slaughtering cattle within the populated limits of the city is a common nuisance, and ought to be abated. The stench which arises from the offal thrown out around several of the butcheries is, at times, almost intolerable. This animal matter, saturated by the rains which are now falling, will soon putrefy, and render the atmosphere unhealthy as well as offensive. The centre of the city is no place for a slaughter house. The safety of citizens should not be endangered by wild bullocks rushing madly through the main streets as they are driven to slaughter, checked often by a single riata. Just above our office is one of these butcher's establishments, reeking with filth, and to say nothing of the foul odors constantly wafted along, it serves as the nightly rendezvous of a multitude of hungry dogs, which make night hideous by their incessant barking. Have we not ordinances regulating the slaughter of cattle, and is there not an ordinance for the destruction of dogs? Why does not the City Marshal enforce their provisions?

We are under obligations to Mr. Jos. A. Fort, of the Pacific Express; to Mr. Gardner, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and to Mr. Gilbert, of Gilbert & Hedges' Express, for copious supplies of California and Eastern papers.

Mr. J. W. Sullivan, of the San Francisco News Depot, will please accept our thanks for a large number of Eastern papers, per Republic.

ARRIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC.

The P. M. Steamship Republic, Captain Burns, arrived on Monday morning last, 36 hours from San Francisco, bringing dates from that city to the 17th inst., from the Atlantic States to the 24th of October, and from Liverpool to the 13th of October. The following is a condensed summary of the news.

Domestic News.

Letters of recall have been sent out by the State Department to Mr. Buchanan—not immediate, but to be used when in his judgment the interests of the public service will justify his leaving London.

Instructions have been issued from the State Department to Mr. Ward, our Consul at Panama, to raise his flag; his conduct, like that of Mr. Worrill, being strongly condemned by government.

The Attorney General has decided that it is no departure from our neutrality for citizens to sell to either of the belligerents gun powder, arms, or other articles contraband of war; for the merchant ships of a martial State to transport troops or military munitions for either of the belligerents, such commerce being perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of hostile capture by the opposing power.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat says the returns from twenty-two precincts give Reeder for Congress 1935 votes. There were still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought his vote would exceed 3000. The election passed off peaceably, and no persons were allowed to vote unless they had been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election.

Elections have recently been held in Florida for county officers. The American party succeeded in Alligator county by 320 majority; in Walton county, by 20; in Wakulla by 40; in Leon by 170; and in Nassau by a majority not yet ascertained. The Democrats carried a few of the counties by inconsiderable majorities.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent writes: It is reported that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, asserts that the late attempt to implicate him in the recent violation of our neutrality laws, was the result of a conspiracy on the part of foreigners to embroil the two governments, and that at the proper time he will show this to be the case. He intimates that should he be recalled no successor will be appointed.

Occasional new cases of yellow fever continue to break out among the returned refugees at Norfolk. The Howard Society cautions absentees not to return before the recurrence of a heavy frost.

Private letters from Paris, says the Washington Star, represent the physical condition of Hon. John Y. Mason, the American Minister at the capital, to be much more feeble than the public imagine, we apprehend. It is said that such has been the effect of paralysis upon him that he requires to be propped up when sitting at table.

Governor Gardner has appointed Thursday, the 29th of November, as a day for Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

From Nicaragua.

Mr. J. H. Poole, Purser of the Sierra Nevada, furnished the San Francisco papers with the following information:

The Revolutionary party under Colonel Walker having been entirely successful, the new Government has been thus inaugurated:

Don Patricio Rivas, President.
Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief.
Don Ponciano Corral, Minister of War.
Parker H. French, Minister of Finance.
The other offices to be equally divided between Democrats and Legitimists. The country is quiet, and universal rejoicing at the prospect of permanent peace.

On the 22d ult. Gen. Corral, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chimmorista or Legitimist party, came into the Plaza of Grenada and surrendered himself to Gen. Walker, acknowledging the Democratic Government of Leon as supreme in the Republic. A treaty was afterwards agreed to and signed, which is published in the Nicaragua. Four hundred of the Chimmorista party had come into Grenada and delivered up their arms to the Americans under General Walker.

Commissioners had arrived from Leon, who had accepted the treaty, and nominated Walker for President. Both parties urged him to take the office, but he would not accept; finally Don Patricio Rivas was selected for the post, and was finally inaugurated as President ad interim, swearing to respect and carry out the treaty made between Walker and Corral. General Walker was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in Nicaragua. Gen. Corral Minister of War, and P. H. French, Minister of Finance; the balance of the offices in the Republic to be equally divided between the two parties.

Since the surrender of Corral there has not been a prisoner in the city of Grenada. Such an occurrence never was before in the history of the Republic, or since the foundation of the city. The barricades had all been destroyed by Walker, confidence established, and business reviving. All parties rejoicing in the prospect of peace, and satisfied with the treaty.

Gen. Bosquet at last accounts was at San Juan del Norte, en route for Costa Rica. Guadalupe had fled, supposed in the direction

of San Salvador; both these officers were foreigners and mercenaries. Col. Kewen and recruits (31) were at Virgin Bay, to go to Grenada in a few days.

Col. Luyarraga commanded at San Juan del Sur, with a force of 75 natives. The cannon at San Carlos and Castillo had been spiked, and the garrisons deserted.

Col. Kinney was at San Juan del Norte, with but few followers.

The War.

But little has occurred at the seat of war beyond the fact that the allies were threatening Perekop, and that their advance for a time had been checked.

French troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the allied fleet, which was before its walls.

The garrison at Kars still held out. Gen. Simpson, in his last dispatch, dated Sebastopol, Sept. 29th, says that 9,500 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties in the town were engaged in getting timber and other materials from the ruins in order to get shelter for the troops when bad weather set in.

The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side caused Gen. Simpson some little annoyance, but has not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and around the batteries, an officer and nineteen men were wounded.

Gen. Simpson reports a trifling engagement, in which the 10th Hussars and the Chasseurs beat back the Cossacks near Kertsch.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the Frankfort Gazette, states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians closed them in every part but one, and having attached hose to the hulls, so that the water can be pumped out when required.

Pelissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News, have had a meeting, with a view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there give credence to the rumor that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are likely to be concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

Gen. Marmora declares in an order of the day that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movements of the allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

THE LATEST. A dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated October 9th, received at St. Petersburg, states that the allies had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advanced posts of the Russian left flank. Sixteen battalions of the Russians were thrown into disorder.

According to the Frankfort Post Zietung the body of the Russian army had been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side.

Impachment of the Limantour Claim.

We have learned through our Law Reporter, says the San Francisco Times and Transcript, that the motion to open the Limantour case on the side of the Government is intended to introduce testimony designed to develop a stupendous scheme of land frauds. It is said that there is testimony within the knowledge of the counsel for the Government to prove that the claim of Limantour for land within the corporate limits of the city, and also his claim for lands and islands in the Bay of San Francisco, were fabricated in the year 1852, in this country, on paper bearing the Government stamps of 1845. The testimony, which, it is expected, will be adduced in support of this charge, is that Limantour was one of a confederacy formed for the fabrication of Mexican claims; that these claims were fabricated by filling up blanks, ante-dated with the Government stamps; and that spurious grants of this nature, which were never presented to the Commission, have been lately discovered. The testimony which is expected to be offered as to the relations existing between Limantour and the man Augustin Jouan is particularly important to the case. The story is this: Jouan belonged to the same fraudulent confederacy as Limantour, and in the course of his operations fabricated a claim for an immense extent of territory, embracing a whole degree of latitude, and including the site of San Francisco. In order to sustain his own claim before the Commission, Limantour compromised with Jouan, and in consideration of his refraining to prosecute this monstrous claim, agreed to pay him twenty thousand dollars, of which two thousand were paid in cash, and the balance in drafts on Mexico. After Jouan had left for Mexico with the drafts he was pursued by Limantour with the purpose of extorting the drafts from him, and was arrested at Tixtla, on the road to the city of Mexico. Jouan was finally arrested in the city of Mexico, and on his examination before the proper tribunal, there were found in his possession two spurious Mexican grants of the nature referred to. It is supposed that these spurious grants will be produced and given in evidence on the part of the Government.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15. In consequence of the absence of the President, the Board adjourned without doing any business, until the 17th inst.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17th. All the members were in attendance.

A report was received from the District Attorney in relation to the account of F. Schiappa Pietro, for stationery, and the account was thereupon approved in the sum of \$13.

A report was received from H. B. Blake, Road Overseer of the third district, which was read and laid upon the table for further consideration.

An account of Juan Leyba, for \$21.25, was presented, and referred to the District Attorney for examination.

An account of George D. Fisher, for \$54, being for nine days' services as Clerk of the Board, was presented and approved in full. The following sums were designated for the official bonds of Road Overseers:

First District, \$100; second, \$300; third, \$400; fourth, \$100; fifth, \$100.

It was ordered that the County Superintendent of Public Schools give bonds in the sum of \$1500.

The following was then adopted as the order of business of the Board, to be followed hereafter:

RULES.

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Reading of communications.
3. Presentation of petitions.
4. Presentation of accounts.
5. Reports.
6. Resolutions.
7. Orders of the day.

The Board was then informed of the refusal of Jose de Jesus Pico to accept the office of constable of the third township.

An account of Russel Heath was presented for \$91.50, being for services as jailor, and was approved in full.

The purchase of the house of John C. Kays was then taken into consideration and made the order of the day for Monday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, Nov. 19th. Present, Supervisors, de la Guerra, President, and Esteban Ortega.

The Board adjourned without doing any business, until Wednesday, 21st inst.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21st. Present, Supervisors de la Guerra, President, and Esteban Ortega.

The Board adjourned till Thursday, at 10, A. M.

District Court.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15th. Present, the Hon. Joaquin Carrillo.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Lafontan vs. Gaucheron et als. was argued. Fernald for plaintiff, Huse for defendants. A new trial was refused.

The Court then adjourned till Monday next, when the case of the People vs. Wm. B. Lee, indicted for murder, will be called.

Don Demecio Dominguez, an esteemed citizen, who resides in the eastern part of the city, on learning that the settlers at the Montecito contemplated the erection of a school-house there, generously offered them, gratuitously, an acre of his farm as its site.

New Advertisements.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The People of the State of California have during the past year, been signally blessed with health, abundant harvests, and all the elements of true happiness and substantial prosperity;

AND WHEREAS, It is the duty of a people thus blessed with the protecting care of Almighty God, in an appropriate manner to address devout gratitude, thanksgiving and prayer to the Great Ruler of the Universe, for the manifold blessings He has during the year been pleased to bestow;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN BIGLER, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart

Thursday, the 29th day of Nov. A.D. 1855, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God; and all good citizens of the State are hereby requested to observe the same as such.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Sacramento, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1855.

JOHN BIGLER,
Attest—CHARLES H. HEMPHREY,
Secretary of State.

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 second Judicial District, in and for the County and State aforesaid, in the action of S. B. BRINKERHOFF, plaintiff, against THOMAS GANNON, defendant, duly attested the 28th day of November, A. D. 1855, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars principal and thirty-four dollars and twenty cents interest, two dollars and forty cents Sheriff's costs, and twenty dollars and twenty cents Clerk's costs, of which amount one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per month and the balance legal interest (10 per cent. per annum), I am commanded to sell the following property, to wit: "A tract, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the County of Santa Barbara, near a village called Cieneguillas, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point fifteen yards due east from the head or source of the stream of San Antonio, and running thence southerly in a line parallel with the course of said stream, and continuing fifteen yards distant from its centre to a point distant in a straight line four hundred and fifty yards from the point of beginning; thence due east to a point one hundred yards from the center of said stream; thence south parallel with the course of said stream and keeping at a distance of one hundred yards from its centre to a point distant seven hundred yards in a straight line from the last starting place; thence due west two hundred yards; thence northerly parallel with the course of said stream, and keeping at a distance of one hundred yards of its centre to a point distant seven hundred yards in a straight line from the last starting place; thence due east twenty-five yards; thence northerly parallel with the course of the stream to a point due west from its source; thence to the place of beginning."

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door, in the city of Santa Barbara, I will sell the above premises to the highest bidder for cash.

Santa Barbara, Nov. 21st 1855.
RUSSEL HEATH, Sheriff.

LA GACETA.

FOR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

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

AVISOS. Diez líneas o menos, por la primera vez, \$3; cada vez siguiente, \$1.50. Se hará una reducción a los que publiquen los avisos por trimestre.

AGENTES:

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

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 22 DE NOVIEMBRE, 1855.

Proclama del Día de Gracias.

POR CUANTO, EL PUEBLO DEL ESTADO de California ha sido notablemente bendecido durante el año pasado, con salud, abundancia de cosechas, y todos los elementos de verdadera felicidad y de una prosperidad sustancial.

Y por cuanto, es el deber del pueblo así bendecido, por la mano de Dios todo poderoso, de una manera propia, de ofrecer la gratitud, agradecimiento, y oración al gran Señor del Universo, por sus multiplicadas bendiciones, que durante el año pasado ha dignado concederlos. Por tanto, yo, Juan Bigler, Gobernador del Estado de California, por las presentes, designo y separe el JUEVES, 29 del presente mes de Noviembre del año de Nuestro Señor 1855, como día de gracias, y oración al Dios todo poderoso, y solicito a todo buen ciudadano del Estado que observe ese día como tal.

En testimonio de lo dicho, lo firmo con mi mano, y pongo el Gran Sello del Estado, en la ciudad de Sacramento, hoy día 5 de Noviembre del año de Nuestro Señor 1855. JUAN BIGLER, Gobernador. Doy fé, CARLOS H. HEMPSTEAD, Secretario del Estado.

Avisamos al público, que hemos cambiado nuestra prensa de la calle de Santa Barbara, a la calle del Estado, esquina de la de Ortega.

Europa.

Es ya un hecho fuera de duda que la inacción aparente que había seguido en el campo de los aliados a la caída de Sebastopol, ha ocultado desde el primer momento un plan firmemente concebido por los jefes. Las correspondencias de Sebastopol del 22 de Setiembre están todas de acuerdo no solamente en confirmar la noticia del desembarque de 20,000 hombres en Eupatoria, sino aun en señalar el considerable movimiento de tropas en el valle de Baidar. Si las fuerzas rusas acampadas en las alturas de Mackenzie no tienen ya cortada la retirada, están por lo menos amenazadas bien de cerca.

Solo dos divisiones, una francesa y la otra inglesa habían tomado posesion de Sebastopol. El resto del ejército destinado a las operaciones activas había sido dividido en dos cuerpos. El uno compuesto de 80,000 hombres al mando en jefe del mariscal Pelissier, está encargado de atacar a los rusos; y el otro a las ordenes del general Simpson debe permanecer en la Tchernai y servir de reserva cubriendo a Balaklava, Kamiesch y Sebastopol.

Por el lado de Eupatoria, el movimiento a la vanguardia de los aliados ha comenzado de un modo efectivo. La retirada del cuerpo ruso de observacion, apostado por este lado, permitió a los aliados ocupar las poblaciones situadas a la izquierda de Eupatoria. Un despacho del general Pelissier fechado el 19 de Octubre, anuncia nuevos progresos apoyados en un escito militar que no es sin importancia. El 29 de Setiembre, la caballería francesa a las ordenes del general Allonville, encontro, a cinco leguas al nordeste de Eupatoria, un cuerpo ruso a las ordenes del general Korf, encargado probablemente de cubrir la retirada del enemigo. Despues de una corta refriega, los rusos fueron derrotados dejando en manos de los vencedores 6 piezas de artillería, 12 carros con municiones, una fragua, 250 caballos, y 150 prisioneros. Esta ventaja solo había costado a los franceses 6 muertos y 27 heridos, muriendo entre los rusos 50 hombres, incluso el coronel Andrewski.

Si el principe Gortschakoff y el general Liprandi esperaran o no en sus posiciones ser encerrados completamente, es una cuestion sumamente controvertida. Los rumores de una proxima retirada se contradicen con las relaciones de sus preparativos para una resistencia desesperada. Circulaban rumores en Europa de la salida de la escuadra aliada para una expedicion cuyo fin se ignoraba, y de un bombardeo de los fuertes del norte. La primera de estas noticias se creia probable, y se suponía que sería dirigida bien sea sobre Odessa o ya sea sobre Nicolaieff. Por lo que respecta al bombardeo, creíase que el rumor era infundado.

Por parte de los aliados, los movimientos que han tenido lugar y los que se proyectan permanecen envueltos en un profundo secreto. Esto consiste seguramente que la nueva fase en que entra la campaña de Crimea, reclama una discrecion que se hace cada vez mas necesaria.

Los proyectos de las potencias occidentales respecto a Sebastopol son objeto de rumores no menos contradictorios que los que hemos mencionado. Mientras que por una parte se dice que se piensa en la destruccion completa del Gibraltar del Mar Negro, por otra se habla de la reconstruccion de la ciudad. Hai varias probabilidades para creer en esta ultima presuncion, atendiendo a los preparativos que se hacen en los puertos franceses o ingleses.

El embarque frecuente de materiales de sitio hace creer que se piensa en bombardear a Odessa. En esta suposicion es probable que la primera ciudad comercial de la Rusia y del Mar Negro pueda desaparecer con mas facilidad que su primer puerto militar, no siendo por naturaleza tan fuerte que pueda resistir a un bombardeo igual al de Sweaborg.

En el Baltico se trataba de un nuevo bombardeo dirigido contra Riga, pero no se dice cual ha sido su resultado. Es probable que este haya sido un ultimo incidente de la campaña que tocaba ya a su conclusion. Habian salido del Baltico sucesivamente 56 buques de guerra; las cañoneras inglesas en numero de 24 se habian retirado en el mes de agosto. Los navios y buques que habian llevado a los dos golfos grandes cargamentos de municiones de guerra, les han seguido, y solo habian quedado numerosas corbetas de guerra y otros buques pequeños para hacer la estacion en algunos puertos neutrales del Baltico y mantener en todo su rigor el bloqueo contra los puertos de la Rusia por lo menos todo el tiempo que lo permitan los rigores del invierno.

La diplomacia no hacia mucha bulla: hablabase sin embargo de un viaje que el conde Walewski acababa de hacer a Bruselas. Suponíase que el Ministro de negocios extranjeros de Francia había desempeñado cerca del rei Leopoldo una mision de alta importancia. El objeto de esta mision estaba sujeto a mil conjeturas dudosas. Decíase que lord Stratford Redcliffe embajador británico en Constantinopla había sido llamado. Este rumor tiene algun fundamento pues un despacho designa a lord Elgin como sucesor probable de este diplomático.

Los rumores de una modificacion en el gabinete frances habian vuelto a circular. Entre estos cambios habia uno que parecia desde largo tiempo debía realizarse: es el reemplazo del mariscal Vaillan por el general Canrobert. Esta medida, sin embargo no se creia tan proxima como se decia. Los demas rumores no salen del rango de hipotesis y suposiciones.

En Francia, la penuria que había comenzado a amenazar había sido conjurada con suma actividad, gracias a la uniformidad con que todos habian puesto los medios de su parte.—La Cronica.

Asesinatos.

Dos personas distinguidas entre los americanos han sido asesinadas yendo de Monterey para uno de los ranchos inmediatos. Los diarios americanos publican el parte telegrafico que confirma esta noticia, cuyo tenor es el siguiente:

San Jose, Noviembre 12 de 1855.

Hoi como a la una del dia han sido conducidos a este pueblo los cadaveres de los Sres. Wall y Williamson. Mr. Wall recibio un balazo en la cabeza que le salio por la oreja derecha y una herida en la muñeca de la mano izquierda. Su caballo estaba tambien herido de bala. Los cadaveres habian sido retirados del camino y arrojados en una barranca adonde el camino real atraviesa el rio para ir al rancho de Gonzalez. Uno de los caballos estaba enjaezado y con unos sacos, etc. El contenido de los sacos estaba desparramado. El objeto de estos asesinatos no parece haber sido robarlos pues se encontro a los cadaveres todo el dinero. Dos individuos que salieron de Monterey media hora despues de la salida de las dos victimas y que se pararon con ellas en el rancho de Mularin, son los que se sospecha haber sido los autores del crimen. Los asesinatos se supone haber sido cometidos entre las ocho o nueve de la mañana y el lugar donde se encontro los cadaveres no dista mucho de este rancho. Se presume que el gobierno ofrecera una gran recompensa por el arresto de los asesinos.

Monterey, noviembre 11, a las 10 de la noche.—Id.

Una larga procesion de chinos recorrio anteayer las calles con los cadaveres de veinte de sus compatriotas, traídos del interior con objeto de enterrarlos aqui, mientras se presenta la oportunidad de trasportarlos a la China.—Id.

Redondilla.

En Jaen, donde resido,
Vive Don Lope de Sosa,
Y direte, Ines, la cosa
Mas brava de él que has oido.

Tenia este caballero
Un criado Portugues.....
Pero cenemos, Ines,
Si te parece, primero.

La mesa tenemos puesta,
Lo que se ha de cenar junto,
Las tazas del vino a punto;
Falta comenzar la fiesta.

Comience el vinillo nuevo,
Y échale la bendicion;
Yo tengo por devocion
De santiguar lo que bebo.

Franco fué, Ines, este toque;
Pero arrojame la bota;
Vale un florin cada gota
De aqueste vinillo aloque.

¿De que taberna se trajó?
Mas ya... de la del Castillo:
Diez y seis vale el cuartillo,
No tiene vino mas bajo.

Por nuestro Señor que es mina
La taberna de Alcocer:
Grande consuelo es tener
La taberna por vecina.

Si es o no invencion moderna,
Vive Dios que no lo sé;
Pero delicada fué
La invencion de la taberna.

Porque alli llevo sediento,
Pido vino de lo nuevo,
Mídenlo, dánmelo, bebo,
Págallo, y voyme contento.

Esto, Ines, ello se alaba,
No es menester alaballo:
Sola una falta le hallo,
Que con la prisa se acaba.

La ensalada y salpicon
Hizo fin ¿que viene ahora?
La morcilla: gran señora,
Digna de veneracion.

¿Que oronda viene y que bella?
Que traves y enjundia tiene;
Párceme, Ines, que viene
Para que demos en ella.

Pues sus, encójase y entre,
Que es algo estrecho el camino.....
No echas agua, Ines, al vino,
No se escandalice el vientre.

Echa de lo tras añejo,
Porque con mas gusto comas:
Dios te guarde, que así tomas,
Como sábia, el buen consejo.

Mas di ¿no adoras y precias
La morcilla ilustre y rica?
¿Como la traidora pical
¿Tal debe tener especias.

¿Que llena está de piñones!
Morcilla de cortesanos,
Y asada por esas manos
Hechas a cebar lechones.

El corazon me rebienta
De placer: no sé de ti.
¿Como-te va? yo por mí
Sospecho que estás contenta.

Alegre estoy vivo Dios:
Mas oye un punto sutil;
¿No pusiste alli un candil?
¿Como me parecen dos?

Pero son preguntas viles,
Ya sé lo que puede ser:
Con ese negro beber
Se acrecientan los candiles.

Problemos lo del pichel,
Alto licor celestial:
No es el alequillo tal,
No tiene que ver con él.

¿Que suavidad! ¿que clarezal
¿Que rancio gusto y olor!
¿Que paladar! ¿que color!
Todo con tanta fineza.

Mas el queso sale a plaza,
La moradilla va entrando,
Y ambos vienen preguntando
Por el pichel y la taza.

Prueba el queso, que es estremo,
El de Pinto no le iguala:
Pues la acoytuna no es mala,
Bien puede vogar su remo.

Haz pues, Ines, lo que sueles,
Daca de la bota llena
Seis tragos: hecha es la cena,
Levantense los manteles.

Ya, Ines, que habemos cenado
Tan bien, y con tanto gusto,
Parece que sera justo
Volver al cuento pasado.

Pues sabras, Ines hermana,
Que el Portugues cayó enfermo....
Las once dan, yo me duermo,
Quédese para mañana.

BALTASAR DE ALCAZAR.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

LIBRO SEGUNDO.

CAPITULO VI.—(Continuado.)

Famoso Excepcion del Almirante Otondo.

El Almirante considerando que aquella inquietud podia llegar a convertirse en sedicion general y que de los pocos viveres que quedaban se había echado a perder la mayor parte, se determino por fin a condescender con las instancias de aquellos cobardes; mas para no alejarse mucho de la peninsula, a donde tenia animo de volver, anduvo entreteniéndose en las islas adyacentes, esperando que pronto volveria de Sinaloa, como en efecto sucedio, uno de sus navios que había enviado a traer provisiones. Sin embargo, dispuso ir en persona a un puerto de la misma provincia de Sinaloa con el fin de proveerse mas abundantemente de todo lo necesario, y habiendo vendido alli gran parte de las mercancías que llevaba y empeñado su plata y joyas, volvió a la California, pero ya

no al puerto de la Paz, sino a otro situado a unos 26° de latitud, al cual le puso el nombre de San Bruno porque arribo a él el 6 de octubre.

Despues de haber hecho alli, como en el otro puerto, sus trincheras y construido sus cabañas, salio el almirante bien acompañado el mes de diciembre, y se interno en el pais unas veintitantos leguas, tratando bien a los indios que encontraba, acariciandolos y regalándolos para atraerlos a su amistad y a la fe cristiana.

Mientras el almirante se ocupaba en este y otros viajes, los misioneros se dedicaron con mucho empeño a aprender las dos lenguas que alli se hablaban, y despues de haber adquirido los conocimientos suficientes, emprendieron traducir a ellas la doctrina cristiana; pero no sabian como expresar el articulo de la resurreccion de los muertos, porque no hallaban palabras para significarle. Con el fin de hallarlas se valieron de este curioso expediente. Habiendo cogido algunas moscas y sumergidolas en agua fria hasta que parecieron muertas, las metieron en ceniza y despues las pusieron al sol para que con el calor recobrasen su movimiento.

Al practicar esta operacion estuvieron muy atentos para observar y escribir las primeras palabras que los indios profiriesen viendo revivir las moscas, pues creian que aquellas palabras significarian la resurreccion. Pero se engañaron, porque la expresion que los indios profirieron y que despues de algunas nuevas investigaciones se puso en el simbolo, fue esta: *Iimuhuit-ete*, la cual no expresa la resurreccion y solo significa: *Poco ha que murio, o poco ha estaba muerta.*

Luego que compusieron, aunque imperfectamente el catecismo, en lengua cochimi, comenzaron a enseñarle, especialmente a los niños, los cuales le aprendieron pronto, y todos los dias arrodillados y con las manos juntas ante el pecho le rezaban juntamente con los misioneros. Despues se hicieron maestros de sus padres y darientes, hasta que con este arbitrio y con frecuentes exhortaciones llegaron los misioneros a tener cosa de cuatrocientos catecumenos dispuestos para recibir el bautismo; pero no teniendo seguridad de permanecer en aquella tierra, no quisieron bautizar a nadie sino en peligro de muerte. Solo trece fueron bautizados en tales circunstancias, de los cuales diez murieron en breve, y los otros tres que sobrevivieron fueron llevados por el almirante con permiso de sus padres a la Galicia y entregados al obispo de Guadalajara.

Los misioneros estaban muy contentos con la docilidad de los indios y su buena disposicion para el cristianismo; pero el almirante no lo estaba con un pais en que no le era tan facil mantener la poblacion y en que los soldados le hacian ver las molestias que les ocasionaban la esterilidad de la tierra y la intemperie del aire. Con este motivo convocó una junta para que los oficiales y los misioneros manifestasen su modo de pensar: los primeros opinaron que debía abandonarse la poblacion de San Bruno por estar situada en un lugar estéril y malsano; los segundos decian que debio dejarse pasar algun tiempo para formar idea exacta del pais, pues la seca de aquel año había sido general aun en la Nueva España, y en la California no había llovido en diez y ocho meses. El almirante hizo salir uno de los navios a reconocer la costa hacia el Norte, buscando en ella lugar mas comodo para establecer la poblacion, y en el otro condujo a todos los enfermos a la costa de Sinaloa, desde donde escribio al virey dándole cuenta con lo que había hecho y mandándole con su informe los pareceres de los misioneros y oficiales firmados por sus respectivos autores, y haciéndose de nuevo a la vela, se dirigió a observar algunas lugares del golfo en donde abundaban las perlas. El navio enviado a reconocer la costa no halló lo que buscaba, y el virey oido el dictamen de la audiencia, contesto al almirante que en atencion a haberse hecho hasta entonces tantos gastos en la conquista y poblacion de la California, se contentase con conservar, si era posible, lo adquirido, sin empeñarse en nuevas empresas. El almirante no hallando modo de subsistir en el puerto de San Bruno, se embarcó con los misioneros y con toda su gente y volvió a la Nueva España. Asi termino aquella famosa expedicion, en que se consumieron tres años y se gastaron doscientos veinticinco mil pesos del real erario.

De este hecho da cuenta el padre Kino a su maestro el padre Enrique Scherer, docto jesuita alemán, el cual publico la carta de su discípulo en la segunda parte de su obra intitulada: *Atlas novus*. En la lengua cochimi *ite* es el verbo, que significa morir; *ete* es una particula que se junta con los verbos para formar el preterito; *muhuit* es adverbio correspondiente al *nuper* o al modo de los latinos, el cual en composicion con el verbo denota que no ha mucho que accedió lo que el verbo significa. Don Miguel del Barco, muy inteligente en aquella lengua, como quien la habló treinta años continuos, conjetura que las palabras pronunciadas entonces por los indios, serian estas: *Iimuhuit-ete dommo, gajevjivrajib omui*, es decir, *aunque poco ha estaba muerta, se levanto repentinamente, y que los misioneros, atentos a las primeras palabras, no cuidaron de las otras. Doramo es una conjuncion equivalente en *estis* o *quantiis* de los latinos; pero entre los cochimies no se antepone, sino que se pone al verbo. *Huajib* significa levantarse el que yacia; pero se usa en sentido de resucitar, amitacion de los latinos, los cuales en el simbolo usaron del verbo *surge* para expresar la resurreccion de Jesucristo.*

Botica de Santa Barbara.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ofrece al pueblo de Santa Barbara un surtido completo de toda clase de medicinas a precios muy equitativos. Tambien siempre habrá un surtido de los medicamentos del pais, &c., &c., y remedios de todas clases para curar caballos. Ocurran a la Botica en la calle del Estado. BENVIGNO GUTIERREZ, Boticario y Farmaceutico. my31 3m

Aviso Publico.

POR CUANTO personas han tenido alcostumbre de cortar lana, de matar reses y borregos y de hacer otro dano en la isla de Santa Rosa, se le da aviso por estas que cada uno, despues del día de hoy, que se encuentre en transgredir sobre esta isla será procesado segun la ley. A. B. THOMPSON. Santa Barbara, 23 de Agosto de 1855. au23 tf

Avisos.

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Expreso de la Costa Meridional!

Por GILBERT Y HEDGES,

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Para Santa Barbara, SAN BUENAVENTURA Y SAN PEDRO

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Esta barca tiene buenas comodidades para pasajeros. El puerto de San Buenaventura es el mas inmediato al condado de Los Palmares, a la reserva del gobierno en el Tejon, y al puerto militar del Cajon de las Uvas. Hay un buen camino de carros, completamente a nivel, y es cosa de ochenta millas mas cerca de los placeres del rio de Kern, y a qualquiera de los citados lugares que San Pedro o qualquier otro puerto. Para flete o pasaje, ocurranse a

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

SE ALQUILAN CUARTOS separados en la casa del Sr. Aguirre, los que deseen alquilar pueden verse en esta ciudad con se27 6 D. RAIMUNDO CARRILLO.

Calesas.

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

Aviso Publico.

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

En Venta.

SACATE POR MAYOR Y MENOR. Ocurrase a LUTHER FERNALD.

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FORBUSH Y DENNIS,

NEGOCIANTES EN MADERA, PUERTAS, VENTANAS, VIDRIERA, Etc., Calle de Estado, en la casa anteriormente ocupada por J. J. Sparks, Santa Barbara. se6 tf ROSWELL FORBUSH. TOMAS DENNIS

R. E. RAIMOND Y CA.,

AGENTES MARITIMOS, Y COMERCIANTES DE ENCARGOS. 68 calle de Sacramento, Entre Battery y Front, San Francisco. [s13

THE GAZETTE.

VARIETIES.

ALAS THE POOR INDIAN!—The Mountain Democrat tells a good story of a poor Indian, who stepped into a grocery store in Placerville, and made himself at home by the side of an open barrel of tar, which he mistook for molasses. He had in his hands a loaf of bread, for which he had paid his last quarter, and as soon as the clerk's back was turned upon him, he dipped it into the barrel, thoroughly coating it with the liquid, and took a hasty leave. When around the corner of the street, he stopped to take breath and enjoy his prize. He took but one mouthful, which he hastily spit out, and throwing the loaf away in supreme disgust, struck a trot for home, having lost his loaf of bread by making "a slight mistake."

Purple, a member of the Nebraska Legislature, informed a gentleman at Chicago a short time since, something how members are gotten up in Nebraska. He said: "Cummings, the Secretary, said to me one morning, 'Purple, we want a member from Burt county.' So I harnessed up and took nine fellows with me, and we started for the woods, and when we thought we had got far enough for Burt county, we unpacked our ballot-box and held an election, canvassed the vote, and it was astonishing to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt county. Purple had every vote! So Purple was declared duly elected, and here I am!"

"No Use Talking." A young Ophelic enthusiast was talking to his intended a few evenings since, urging upon her speedy marriage, and a start to spend the honey-moon in California.

"I tell you," said he, his face glowing with enthusiasm, "California is the Paradise of the earth. There's no use talking!"

"No use talking!" exclaimed the lady, with a look of some surprise.

"No use talking," he repeated.

"Well, if there's no use talking," said the lady, "what in the name of sense do you want of women there? I don't go!"

He left—but we presume he will be back.

PATRIK'S WARDROBE. At a sale of furniture which took place in a country town, among the lookers on were a few Irish laborers; and upon a trunk being put up for sale, one of them said to his neighbor:

"An' I think you should buy that trunk."

"An' what should I do with it?" replied Pat, with some degree of astonishment.

"Put your clothes in it," was his adviser's reply.

Pat gazed upon him with a look of surprise, and then with that laconic eloquence which is peculiar to a son of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed, "An' go naked."

"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" asked a lady of her husband, who was confined with rheumatism. "Why should I, my dear?" "But I think you should," returned the wife, "your language and action are truly parliamentary. When bills are presented, you either order them to be laid on the table or you make a motion to rise; though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair; and often poke your own nose into measures which are calculated to destroy the constitution."

A gentleman sent his servant up to his room for a pair of boots, and at the same time told him to be sure and get mates, as there were two pairs together in the closet. Patrick returned with two boots, but odd ones. "Why, don't you see that these are not alike? One's a long top and the other is a short one," said the gentleman, out of patience with the fellow. "Bedad, your honor," said Pat, in apology, "and it's thrue for ye, but thin the other pair was just so, too!"

There is a man out West so dirty that the assessors put him down as real estate.

Business Cards.

- CHARLES E. HUSE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. SANTA BARBARA. 011
FORBUSH & DENNIS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, &c., &c. Santa Barbara.
PEDRO C. CARRILLO, SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR OF THE PORT OF SANTA BARBARA. Office on State street, fifth block from De la Guerra st.
C. R. V. LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—State street, corner of Carrillo, in the house of Tarr & Fontain, Builders, SANTA BARBARA.
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Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, A Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$500,000.
Pacific Express Company. THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Pacific Express Company, will dispatch, 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.
Regular Dispatch Line OF SAN PEDRO PACKETS, TOUCHING AT SANTA BARBARA.
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.
Ranchero's Resort. THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call at this establishment, in the Carpenteria, twelve miles from this city.
Santa Barbara Exchange. THE SUBSCRIBER, having refitted his Saloon on State street, is prepared to accommodate his friends with every thing they may desire in the way of good liquor, &c., &c.
New Carriage Depository, MARKET STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
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Hurray for Vance's NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY! LARGEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD! (OVER 500 FEET OF GLASS.)
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SPERMATORRHOEA, OR LOCAL WEAKNESS. DR. CZAPKAY, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Chief Surgeon of the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, would call public attention to Spermatorrhoea, or Local Weakness, inasmuch as it is one of the most common and most dangerous of the diseases of the human system, and is one more to be deprecated than this, as well because of present distress, as the ultimate results.
RHEUMATISM AND FEVERS incident to this climate can be cured in the speediest and safest manner by Dr. CZAPKAY, the celebrated Hungarian Physician.
SODIA CRACKERS, &c., &c.—500 lbs fine Pilot Bread, superior quality; 500 lbs fine Navy Bread.

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Dr. L. J. Czapka's GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ARMOY HALL BUILDING, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Established for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the Suppression of Quackery.
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children, would most respectfully inform the public of California that he has opened an Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genital Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilitic Ulcers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will ensure him a share of public patronage.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Great Blessing to Mankind! Innocent but Powerful! DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PROPHILACTICUM, (Self-Defensive Agent), a sure preventive against Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all Venereal, Scrofulous, Glandular, and Cancerous Ulcers, Fœtid Discharges from Vagina, Uterus, and Urethra, and all Cutaneous Eruptions and Diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapka's Office, Armoiy Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

A CARD. From Dr. Young's Private Medical Office. To the afflicted. In this age of progress, when science is developing itself in such a manner as to appear almost miraculously every thing in common place is looked upon as not worth notice.
DR. J. C. YOUNG, Office corner of Montgomery and California streets, second story, opposite Page, Bacon & Co's Banking House, San Francisco.
THE POCKET RESCUE, or Private Medical Companion. BY J. C. YOUNG, M. D. The above is the title of a work just published. It is precisely such a work as is demanded by the times.
PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE. Hundreds of those who have contracted disease are disappointed by the cure by the celebrated Dr. Young at first. He will foretell any man if he fails to cure any case that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or affecting, such as ulcers, tumors, nodes, bunches, pimples on the face and body, pains in the bones and joints, weakness, trembling, copper colored sores, wasting of the bones, emaciation, loss of appetite, strength, and flesh, and all the various symptoms of private disease, suppose themselves cured, but after a few months find they are troubled with various symptoms which they never had before, and to which they find it impossible to relieve.