

SANTA BARBARA GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

NO. 30.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
KEEP & HUBBARD.

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

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

At Great Bargains!!!

LEWIS T. BURTON & CO.,
STATE STREET,

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

Consisting of

Groceries of every description,
Wines and Liquors,
Hardware,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods,
Silk Goods,
Clothing,
Farming Utensils of all descriptions,
Crockery and Glassware
Carriages,
Wagons
Harness, &c.,
Lumber, Doors,
Windows, &c.

And a full assortment of MINING UTENSILS.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
These Goods arriving direct from the Atlantic
States, we are prepared to furnish Traders with their
Supplies as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can
procure them in San Francisco.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. [n29 ff]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

County of Santa Barbara. }
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Foreclosure of Mort-
gage 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. BRINK-
ERHOFF, plaintiff, against THOMAS GANNON,
defendant, duly attested the 20th day of November,
A. D. 1855, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dol-
lars 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 Cienega-
uitas, 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 distant twenty
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.
n22 4t
RUSSELL HEATH, Sheriff.

PROBATE COURT,
Santa Barbara County, } November 26th, 1855.
IN THE MATTER of the Last Will and Testament
of THOMAS M. ROBBINS, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that E. C. Robbins has pre-
sented to said Court a petition asking for a Decree of
Distribution of the estate of said T. M. Robbins, and
that said petition will be heard on the first day of the
regular term of said Court in the month of December,
A. D. 1855.
GEORGE D. FISHER,
n29 3t
Clerk of said Court

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of
the Probate Court, on Monday, December 24th,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the city
of Santa Barbara, the application of Ysabel Romero
praying that the Will of CARMEN DOMINGUEZ
may be admitted to probate, and that letters testa-
mentary may be issued to her, will be heard.
By order of the Court. GEO. D. FISHER,
Clerk of Probate.
Santa Barbara, November 28th, 1855. n29 3t

Proclamation.

\$1000 REWARD.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of California, Sacramento, Nov. 16, 1855.
WHEREAS, It is represented to me that on or
about day of A. D. 1855, a most atro-
cious and cold-blooded murder was committed in the
county of Monterey, on the bodies of the late Hon.
Isaac B. Wall and Thomas Williamson, by some per-
son or persons unknown; and whereas the said mur-
derer or murderers, have escaped from the just pun-
ishment of law, and still are fugitives from justice:
Whereas, I have received numerous letters and pe-
titions, requesting that a reward be offered for the ap-
prehension of said fugitives:
Now, therefore, I, JOHN BIGLER, Governor of the
State of California, by virtue of the honor in me
vested, do hereby offer a reward of One Thousand
Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer
or murderers of the said Isaac B. Wall and Thomas
Williamson.
Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State
of California, at the city of Sacramento, this 16th
day of November, A. D. 1855.
JOHN BIGLER,
Governor.
Attest—CHARLES H. HEMPSTEAD,
Secretary of State.
d6 6

Public Notice.

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

To My Mother.

BY FANNY FORESTER.

Give me my old seat, mother,
With my head upon thy knee;
I've passed through many a changing scene
Since thus I sat by thee.
Oh! let me look into thine eyes—
Their meek, soft, loving light
Falls, like a gleam of holiness,
Upon my heart to-night.

I've not been long away, mother,
Few suns have rose and set
Since last a tear-drop on thy cheek
My lips in kisses met.
'Tis but a little time I know,
But very long it seems,
Though every night I come to thee,
Dear mother, in my dreams.

The world has kindly dealt, mother,
By the child thou lov'st so well;
Thy prayers have circled round her path,
And 'twas their holy spell
Which made her path so dearly bright—
Which strewed the roses there—
Which gave the light and cast the balm,
On every breath of air.

I bear a happy heart, mother,
A happier never beat;
And even now, new buds of hope
Are bursting at my feet.
O mother, life may be a breath,
But if such dreams are given,
While at the portals thus we stand,
What are the truths of Heaven?

I bear a happy heart, mother,
Yet, when fond eyes I see,
And hear soft tones and winning words,
I ever think of thee.
And then the tear my spirit weeps,
Unhidden fills my eye;
And, like a homeless dove, I long
Unto thy breast to fly.

Then I am very sad, mother,
I'm very sad and lone—
Oh! there's no heart whose inmost fold
Ope to me like thine own!
Though sunny smiles wreath the blooming lips,
While love-tones meet my ear,
My mother, one fond glance of thine,
Were a thousand times more dear.

Productions of Nicaragua.

Of the productions of Nicaragua the Cen-
tral American gives the following:
We have partaken of a great variety of
fruits and vegetables indigenous to the soil
of Central America. Among these are the
orange, lemon, lime, banana, cocoa-nut,
cocoa plum, alligator pears, guava, plan-
tains, papayas, marmion, rose apple, gran-
adilla, watermelon, cantelope, bread fruit,
citron, and a variety of others which we
have not yet become familiar with.

Those of the vegetables that we have seen
consist of the cocoa, a species of our potatoe,
ocre, yam, sweet-potatoe, peas, lima, french
and vanilla beans, squashes, tomatoes, pep-
pers, pumpkins, &c. We have no doubt
that a great portion, if not all, of the pro-
ducts of the States can be cultivated here.
We notice many fruits and plants similar
to the growth of Florida and the more
northern States, but they are more natural
and in greater variety. The cactus grows
to a gigantic height, and the sensitive plant
exhibits in a marked degree its peculiar
characteristics.

Beautiful roses with a variety of their
species, grow wild and luxuriant.
The vegetable productions of commerce
are principally sarsaparilla, anota, aloes,
ipecaacuana, ginger, vanilla, peruvian bark,
cowage, copal, gum-arabic, copavia, caout-
chouc, dragons-blood, vangelo, and oil-plant.

The staple products of the state, and
those which arrive to great perfection, are
sugar, coffee, tobacco, indigo, maize or In-
dian corn, rice, chocolate and cocoa. Among
the valuable trees may be noticed mahog-
any, logwood, Brazil wood, cedar, lignum-
vite, fustic, yellow pine, dragonsblood-tree,
silk cotton-tree, oak, copal-tree, buttonwood,
ironwood, Nicaragua wood, calabash, &c.
Wheat and other cereal grains flourish in
the elevated districts and northern part of
the Republic.

In fact, one can have any climate they
wish, from the atmosphere of the plains to
the broken and mountainous country which
extends even to the coast. The mineral
resources of Nicaragua are numerous—con-
sisting of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and
coal mines—the latter are easy of access,
and within a short distance of the coast.
Sulphur is found in great quantities; also
nitre, sulphate of iron, and a number of
other minerals.

The beef of San Juan is very good, but
there is not so large a stock as in the inter-
ior; still there is sufficient for practical
purposes, and we venture to say that any
amount of the Durham species could be
raised here, or a few miles higher up the
coast. Wild animals abound—such as the
tiger, wild-hog, monkey, &c., all of which
are harmless except when attacked.

The poultry is excellent and plenty of it,
also, birds of all kinds. Parrots, paro-
quets, bulfinch, canary, and almost every
other species that the tropics produce. We
have had the pleasure of lurching on snipe,
and can warrant their flavor.

Fish, oysters, clams, shrimp, and crabs
can be found in the bay and rivers.

The jack fish, drummer, and a species of
sheep's head, we think peculiarly fine.
Clams are round and small, but very tender
and delicate. The cowfish is considered a
great relish by the natives, but we have
not yet mustered courage to partake of this
or the alligator.

Mr. Thackeray's Lecture on George I.

The following report of Mr. Thackeray's
lecture on George the First, recently deliv-
ered in New York, is from the N. Y. Times:

The first scene opens amid the little splen-
dors of the Hanoverian Court, from among
the descendants of whose rulers the English
people welcomed a King they did not love.
It was the age when Paris gave the mode
to the Continent. Louis the XIVth, with
his periwig and his great generals, his bat-
tles and his concubines, his masques and his
speculations in the food of his people, his
pompe, his grandeur, his etiquette, his po-
liteness—Louis, the grand monarch, was the
Dictator of the minor Principalities of the
Continent. His Mortespan and La Valliere
had their beautiful and immoral doubles in
the German Courts, Teutonic nobles bowed
the knee to Teutonic concubines, as the wily
Duke of Richelieu saluted the mistress of
the French King. In the German forests
wonderful mythological masques were en-
acted, emulative of Versailles, where groups
of painted goddesses crowned the presiding
Prince with rehearsed compliments, and a
small Olympus of nobles and morganatic
wives played the parts of loyal deities, in
order that the Elector might assume the
clouds and bolts of the majestic Thunderer
himself. Renaissance, ornament and archi-
tecture made florid the heavy German
chateaux. Stuns satyrs, legitimately born
of the statues at Marly, and not a little
emblematic of the monarch whose reign
they celebrated, glimmered through the
vistas of the trees. Each jovial, beer-drink-
ing German Lord had his hunts in the woods,
with huntsmen in gold and scarlet, boars
ready to command, and soliloquies of the
honor of being stabbed by noble hands, and
all the din and paraphernalia of *cors de
chasse*, and royal venery. The suppers of
that time were long and well moistened with
the wines of the Rhine. Faro, and basset
and ombre, at which games the Electors
played, pocketing when they won, and not
paying when they lost, imitated pretty close-
ly the magnificent gaming parties of the
great model, Louis the Fourteenth. And
not to be behind-hand in the parallel, the
poor German peasant starved, to keep his
French brother company. While the hunt-
ing horns echoed through the forests, and
the nobleman floundered in his gilded coach
over rutty roads to the Court of the Han-
overian Prince, the unlucky boor toiled in
the fields with a ragged coat over a sparse
and precarious harvest, or marched at the
point of the bayonet in droves like sheep,
to be sold as a soldier to some wealthy ally,
who had lent the Elector money, or won his
people from him at Basset; for the nobles of
these days, like the Russians of the present,
staked their subjects on a card, and paid
their debts in peasants.

It was in such a Court as this, the Count
of Augustus, Elector of Hanover, that the
lazy, vicious blood was manufactured, which
has since filtered through the three English
Georges, until it became above proof in the
blasted veins of George the Fourth. Ernest
Augustus took for his legitimate wife So-
phia Dorothea, daughter of the Elector Pa-
latine Frederick, and grand daughter of
James I. So, this lady, whatever may have
been her dowry at the time of the alia-
nce, brought a reversionary interest in
three kingdoms to her husband, and event-
ually furnished a grateful British people with
an avaricious and somewhat tyrannical mon-
arch. She has a sad history. A loveless
and unlovable husband. An immoral
court, setting precious examples to a young
wife. A bevy of mistresses with titles,
whose coats of arms were so many evi-
dences of her spouse's frailty; all these assisted
the harlot's progress, which Sophia was
about so dramatically to illustrate. When
people's souls are unsettled by any misfor-
tune, it is then that the devil comes to tempt
them, as any one may know who is versed
in story-books; so the devil came to Sophia
Dorothea in the shape of Count Konigs-
marke, surnamed the "Long Finne," a Swed-
ish nobleman splendidly handsome, and
splendidly depraved. Chrichton, Alcibiades
and Caligula rolled into one, might be
called the Konigsmarke mixture, for beau-
ty, accomplishment and vice were equally
transcendent in his person. So Sophia Do-
rothea became his mistress, as did another
lady of the Hanoverian Court, a *ci devant*
mistress of the Elector, old and titled, and
consequently entitled to her caprices. But
husbands are not always blind, and if they
are, a rival of their wives is a magic salve
to make them see, and so between his own
natural vision and the promptings of his
pseudo-mistress, the Elector became aware
of Sophia's infidelity. She was warned,
and even threatened, but in vain. She clung
to the handsome Count, and ruined him.
The old rival, exasperated beyond contain-
ing, by a silly boast of Lothario's touching
her favors, determined on his destruction,
and one night when he was returning after
an interview with Sophia, in which their
joint flight had been arranged, four men of

the Elector's guard set upon him, and ran
him through the body, while the old Count-
ess, after enjoying the murder from a pri-
vate box in her own window, rushes out in
the madness of her own vengeance, and
crushes with her sharp heel the mouth of
the dying lover.

Four generations later, the English public
were treated to a similar tragedy—not so
bloody, but a tragedy in which all belief in
royal virtue and royal loyalty was assassi-
nated. Queen Caroline's lover was not so
unfortunate as Sophia Dorothea's Count,
but the malady of infidelity ran in the blood.
Sophia spent thirty subsequent years in a
prison, and all that remained of Konigs-
marke was burned and scattered to the
winds.

But her son became King of England.
What matter the crimes that lie behind royal
escutcheons? In a paroxysm of terror the
English people accepted George the First.
Anything was better than Popery and wood-
en shoes; even a King who spoke German
and smoked a pipe over a fagon of beer.
There was a bomb-shell lying in the French
arsenal loaded with rosaries, and Jesuits,
and *sabots*, and *Agnus Deis*, which was every
moment threatening the land in the cen-
tre of England, and blow all heretics, not
skyward, but in the opposite direction. To
resist this terrible engine of destruction,
the British people entrenched themselves
behind a Prince who, if he was a German,
was at least a Protestant. So they had their
George.

And their George knew precisely the
value of this compulsory compliment. He
understood well that his tenure of England
was based upon the maxim which advises
persons between the two evils to choose the
least, so he drank his beer and saved his
money, and ennobled his mistresses, and
took good care of his little Hanover, which
might some day be a harbor of refuge, and
persecuted his enemies, and suppressed re-
bellions, and signed nine treaties, and lived
a low, vulgar, German life, and at last
died.

It seems that before he thought of dying
he had promised the Duchess of Portsmouth,
one of his ennobled concubines, to revisit
her; so, when one day at Twickenham, a large
black bird flew into her room, she took it
for granted that it was the appropriately
plumed spirit of the King, and caged and
fed it.

Twickenham was a cool and pleasant re-
treat, said Mr. Thackeray, and if the King
did come there in any shape, there were
other places far less cool to which he might
have gone.

We have attempted no report of Mr. Thack-
eray's essay. We strive to give the atmos-
phere of his lecture, and alas! cannot trans-
fer the inimitable epigram; the Saxon po-
wer. As might be expected, there breathed
throughout the whole, a healthy and honest
scorn of the pageantry of European Courts.
His picture of the scene which we ourselves
witnessed at the inauguration of the London
Crystal Palace, when nobles of ancient birth
and princely lineage walked backward along
the lengthy arcades, while Prince Albert
and the Queen proceeded in human fashion,
and one held the consort's hat and another
cleared the way for him, and every one sac-
rificed his own true dignity to bolster up
a dignity that was false. Honor to this man-
ly Englishman, who so stoutly battles for
the privileges of man! Honor to the *habitué*
of London, who dares to tilt at the mock
magnificence of courts, which shall only be-
come dignified when they become simple.

Excellent as Mr. Thackeray's picture was,
noble in sentiment and brilliant in episode,
we cannot think it was as interesting, or
sustained as some of his previous course.
Here and there luminous passages flashed
out a dropping fire of epigrams; but there
seemed to us a want of coherency in the nar-
rative, however vivid the individual pictures.
This may have been owing to his having
omitted on the moment much of his matter,
in consequence of an unexpected amount of
time having been consumed in the delivery,
and its being the first reading. Yet still
we missed the unbroken chain of wit and
eloquence which the same hands had woven
last year around Oliver Goldsmith.

MONUMENT TO THE PILGRIM FATHERS.
The corner stone of an immense granite
monument, commemorative of the landing
of the Pilgrims, is to be laid at Plymouth
on the first of August, 1856. Thirteen
years is the maximum of time allowed for
its construction, and it is expected to be one
of the most magnificent monumental struc-
tures in the world. A portion of the well
known "Plymouth rock" occupies a promi-
nent position in the Plymouth church in
Brooklyn.

The Paris Moniteur says that England
has sent to the Crimea, since the commence-
ment of the war, 80,000 men, and besides
guaranteeing the \$20,000,000 loan of Tur-
key, and advancing \$10,000,000 to Sardi-
nia, has expended \$80,000,000 in the pro-
secution of the war.

Ice and the Ice Trade.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine thus treats
of ice and the ice trade:

The great increase of the Boston ice trade
has been since 1852. In that year the
whole amount shipped was but 4,322 tons,
which was cut at Fresh Pond, by Mr. Tu-
dor. In the year 1854, the amount ex-
ported from Boston was 156,540 tons. In
the preceding year there were but 100,000
tons shipped. In 1845 there were but 48,
tons exported. The railroads receive some
\$90,000 for transporting ice, and those who
bear it over the sea from \$400,000 to
\$500,000.

Boston finds the best market for ice in
the ports of our southern cities. Of all that
was exported last year about 110,000 tons
were sold in those cities. The next best
market was the East Indies, where 14,284
tons were sold. Other moderately good
markets were Havana, Rio Janiero, Callao,
Demerara, St. Thomas and Peru. Of the
whole of last year's exports, only 895 tons
were sent to Great Britain, and they were
landed at Liverpool. Years ago we were
accustomed to hear how delighted the Queen
of England was with our Wenham Lake ice.
The mother land now ships a portion of its
ice from Norway, which is believed to be
the only nation that exports ice, save the
United States.

In the vicinity of New York only about
20,000 tons are annually harvested for ex-
portation—the home market requiring nearly
the entire crop. At Rockland Lake 120,-
000 tons are annually secured; at Highland
Lake, 30,000; at New Rochelle, 10,000; at
Athens, on the Hudson, 15,000; at Rhine-
beck, 18,000; at Kingston Creek and vici-
nity, 69,000; at Catskill, 20,000; near Bar-
rytown, 12,000—making a total of 285,000
tons, or not far from the amount gathered
in the vicinity of Boston.

The above amounts are stored by compa-
nies as below: 114,000 tons by J. D. As-
cough & Co., known as the Knickerbocker
Ice Company; 67,000 by A. Barmore & Co.;
60,000 tons by C. R. Wortendyke & Co.;
45,000 tons by Winch, Huyler & Co.; and
20,000 tons by Turnbull, Ackerson & Co.

There is much ice cut to supply the mar-
kets of Cincinnati and Chicago. To supply
the first named city they used to resort to
the ice to be found in the vicinity, but now
it is cut and brought from the great lakes,
or from waters connected with them. In
Peru, Illinois, a large quantity of ice is cut,
which finds a ready market in the towns on
the Lower Mississippi. It is taken down the
river in flatboats, and it is a curious fact
that these boats are left in the autumn in
the Illinois river to freeze up. When the
ice is of sufficient thickness in the river, it
is cut and placed in the boats; these, prop-
erly protected, afford the only ice houses
needed. In the Spring, when the ice breaks
up in the river, the boats, freighted with
the frozen element, are ready to float to the
markets of the far South.

The number of vessels engaged in ship-
ments from Boston, in 1854, was 520. The
exports of ice from Boston furnish the
largest amount of tonnage of any other item.
The commercial marine of the United States
has been materially increased by the opera-
tions of the ice trade. A large portion of
the vessels formerly engaged in the freight-
ing trade from Boston sailed in ballast, de-
pending for remuneration on freight of cot-
ton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c., to be obtained
in more southern latitudes, often competing
with the vessels of other nations which
could earn a freight out and home. Now a
small outward freight from Boston can usu-
ally be obtained for the transportation of
ice to those places where freighting vessels
ordinarily obtain cargoes.

THE NEW U. S. ARMS. The new rifle
musket manufactured at the United States
armories has the length of its barrel re-
duced from 42 to 40 inches, the exterior
reduced, and the calibre from 0.69 to 0.58
of an inch. The barrel has three decreasing
grooves, with a point and rear sight brazed
on, graduated from one to one thousand
yards. The weight of the new arm is one
quarter of a pound lighter than the old model.
The lock is changed to a front action
swivel lock, with the Maynard attachment,
which will contain sixty primers. The ball
is an elongated, hollow, pointed ball, weigh-
ing 497 grains, which is about sixty grains
heavier than the present round ball. The
new model rifle requires but 60 grains of
powder, which is 50 grains less than the
present service charge of the smooth-bore
musket.

Philosophers, now-a-days, tell us that the
earth is accumulating heat from the sun,
and its crust, which covers a mass of melted
lava, is growing thinner. Many people who
pay \$6 a cord for wood, would like to know
how soon the earth will become so warm as
to reduce the price of wood to \$2 a cord.

Our country is good enough for anybody;
let those who do not like it find another.

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

SANTA BARBARA:
 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

Much attention is now directed by those who reside upon the shores of the Pacific, from the northern boundary of Oregon to the Straits of Magellan, to the recent irruption of William Walker, with his forces, into Central America. His incursion was sudden, unexpected, and, by the majority of the people who resided in Nicaragua, undesired. He had already failed to continue as President of the isthmus of Southern California,—a sterile, volcanic, abandoned, useless region, but which, from its position, should have been embraced within the boundaries that Nicholas P. Trist, our minister to Mexico at the time of adjusting the present treaty between the United States and Mexico, ought to have secured. Despite of the unnumbered obstacles thrown in his path, he has succeeded, with a mere handful of followers, in composing the discordant elements which he encountered, in bringing order out of chaos, in reconciling violent factions, and introducing the idea of the sovereignty of the collective people.

Whether his undertaking was right or wrong, in a moral point of view, we do not now choose to discuss. It is sufficient, for the present, that we consider the results which he, with his band of followers, has achieved. He has obtained a footing in a country unsurpassed in its agricultural products, unequalled in its climate, unrivalled in its mineral resources. He must be regarded as the pioneer of American settlers. The present comparatively peaceful conquest opens the way to further acquisition of territory. These adventurers will not remain quiet in the department of Nicaragua, but they will push their now boasted supremacy into neighboring States. Honduras, San Salvador, and Costa Rica will speedily become a portion of this category. The department of Yucatan, large, thriving, populous, and recently desirous of being incorporated into the American confederacy, cannot, probably, show good grounds for resisting the progress of Anglo-American laws, ideas, and institutions.

However much, therefore, the American people may be opposed to the violent usurpation of foreign territory, if the condition of the subjects be improved, their morals elevated, and their general state ameliorated, the world at large cannot urge solid reasons for complaint.

Court of Sessions.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.
 The trial of Seferino Camarillo, indicted for assault and battery at this term of the Court, commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M. The jury retired at 12 o'clock, M., and after being out about one hour returned a verdict of "guilty."

The People of the State of California vs. Ventura Gustillas, indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to inflict a bodily injury upon the person of Jose Maria Sanchez. Trial commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6. Verdict, "guilty."
 SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

The People vs. Andres Ramirez. Indictment for an assault with deadly weapon. The jury empanelled in this case being unable to agree, were discharged.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.
 The People vs. Ventura Gustillas. Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years.
 The People vs. Seferino Camarillo. Sentenced to the County Jail for one year.
 The People vs. Andres Ramirez. Another jury empanelled, tried and found "guilty."

The People vs. Angel Pertica. Appeal from Justice's Court. New trial ordered.
 WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

The People vs. Andres Ramirez. Defendant sentenced to imprisonment for the term of six months.
 Adjourned for the term.

THANKS. To Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Gilbert & Hedges' Express, for Southern papers.

The board of Supervisors will meet to-day at 10 o'clock, in the new Court House.

Southern Items.

There are said to be nearly two hundred persons, mostly Sonoreans, gold digging in the mountains of San Bernardino, and we are told, with some success, although the scarcity of water up to the present time has prevented the working being carried on to any great extent. A Mexican came in a few days ago, after an absence from Los Angeles of twelve days, and brought with him six ounces of gold of excellent quality. Hopes were entertained of a great yield so soon as there should be water for washing, and since the late rains we shall be in expectation of flattering accounts, and hope to see some quantity of the yellow metal come in to enliven a little our drooping trade.—*Southern Californian.*

On Monday night during the absence of the proprietors, the store of Messrs. Glazier & Co. on Main street, was entered by means of false keys, and a large sum of money—upwards of \$3000, abstracted. Active measures are being taken for the detection of the thief, but till now no clue has been found.—*Id.*

The house of D. Enrique Avila on his rancho of Los Cuervos, was forcibly entered on the night of Wednesday last, during the absence of the inmates, and upwards of \$1000 in \$20 gold pieces and one piece of \$50, stolen. The thieves broke in by a window and forced open a trunk in which the money was kept.—*Id.*

DISCOVERY OF COAL AT SAN DIEGO. Messrs. Ladd, Green, Tanner and Serrine have made the discovery that a coal bed exists on the shore of the Pacific, about two miles north of Point Loma. The coal has been tested by some of our citizens, and is found to burn with a clear, bright flame, apparently without odor, and giving out intense heat. On being tried at a blacksmith's forge, it is found applicable to welding and other processes where great heat is required. The mine being upon the town lands of San Diego, the above named individuals have obtained a lease for 15 years, of the tract, from the Trustees, and a company has been formed, in which the stock is now being taken by our citizens, and the mine is to be opened and worked without delay.—*Herald.*

U. S. District Court.
 Hon. I. S. K. OGIER, Judge.
 LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3d, 1855.

The United States, appellant, vs. Henry Dalton, appellee. This case coming on to be heard at the regular December term of the Court at the city of Los Angeles, on an appeal from the final decision of the Commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California, under an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1851, on a transcript of the proceedings and decision, and the papers and evidence on which said decision was founded, and upon further evidence taken before this Court, and it appearing to the Court that said manuscript has been duly filed according to law, and counsel for both parties having been heard; It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that said decision of the said Commission be and the same is hereby reversed, and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the claim of the appellee, be and the same is hereby rejected.

ISAAC S. K. OGIER,
 U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of California.
 No. 60—U. S. appellant, vs. Gabriel Ruis, appellee. Judge Ogier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the Land Commission to Gabriel Ruis and the other lawful heirs.

U. S., appellant, vs. A. M. Lugo. A decree entered affirming the decision of the Commission.

No. 45—J. M. Villancino vs. U. S. Affirming decision of Court to the extent defined in the map and juridical possession.

U. S., appellant, vs. Octaviano Gutierrez. Claim confirmed not exceeding 11 leagues.

Jose Sevanno vs. U. S. Opinion of the Court affirming the decision of Commission and confirming the claim.

U. S., appellant, vs. Idel Lugo et al. Opinion of the Court reversing the decision of Commission.

J. O. Ontiveras vs. U. S. Opinion of the Court reversing the decision of Commission and confirming the claim.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7th.

No. 36—Lewis T. Burton vs. U. S. Case argued by P. Ord, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, and A. F. Hinchman, counsel for appellant. Deposition of D. Spear, a witness for the appellant, taken in open Court and filed. Counsel for claimant admits that appellant was an alien, and not a citizen of Mexico by birth. Case submitted and taken under further advisement.

No. 130—Juan Abila et al., appellants, vs. U. S. Motion filed on part of appellee, and order granted to send transcript to U. S. Land Commission for correction.—*Star.*

The weather during several days past has been quite cool. Ice was formed last night of the thickness of nearly half an inch on the surface of stagnant water, in the rear of our office. One of the oldest inhabitants states that it is a very unusual occurrence in this climate.

A meeting of the Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen will be held on Tuesday evening next, 18th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Three dollar gold pieces have been issued by the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

From Salt Lake.

Below we give a summary of the news from Salt Lake, which we copy from the Southern Californian:

The accounts of the wheat crop are indeed disastrous. At Manti corn and potatoes were doing tolerably well, and there were prospects of a few bushels of wheat. Only twenty bushels of wheat had been raised at Parowan, and frost had cut off the expectation of late crops. In Carson county the crops yield about two-thirds of the amount sown.

The fort at Paragona would be built about 8 feet high this season, and when completed it is to be 22 feet in height.

In Gov. Young's office there was a sample of cotton, beautifully white, fine and silky, proving, says the News, that another important branch of home productions can be added to swell the channel of Utah's prosperity.

Various companies of immigrating saints had arrived, and were arriving at Salt Lake Valley. They had no trouble with the Indians, but reported that the government troops had a brush with the Sioux, not far from Ash Hollow, in which they killed 120, took several squaws and children prisoners, and had only 5 of their men killed. Orders to cease trading with the Indians had reached the trading posts at the Devil's Gate and Ham's Fork, and those traders had packed up their goods.

Major R. T. Burton, with a detachment of Life Guards, returned to Salt Lake City on the 26th October, from an expedition to Fort Supply and the country adjacent, undertaken in compliance with orders to inquire into and suppress the hostility lately manifested by a few Snakes in that quarter. Major Burton reported all quiet, and the existence of friendly feelings on the part of the Indians whom he saw. The detachment met with no difficulty or accident.

Three Mormons had been murdered near the Elk Mountains, by the Utah Indians, in the endeavor to recover some cattle which the latter had driven off.

MORE FILIBUSTERING. The San Francisco Herald of the 2d instant, contains the following in regard to another suspected invasion of Lower California by a band of Filibusters:

From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, on the schooner Kate Hill, from La Paz, we have obtained the following interesting intelligence.

On the first of November, the Kate Hill, while off Cape St. Lucas, to the southward, came in sight of two barks, one was the whaling bark R. Adams, and the other our informant thinks was the Globe, which was laid up in this port for a long time, but which at that time, bore a Spanish name, which he could not recollect. On being hailed by the Kate Hill, they stated that they had sailed from San Francisco with the intention of proceeding to Lower California—that they felt themselves too much crowded on the bark, which we shall call the Globe—that on arriving at Cape St. Lucas, they had chartered the whaling bark R. Adams, and transferred part of their company to it—that they were proceeding to Lower California under orders from Alvarez, and that they intended to "regulate" the inhabitants. They stated that the party numbered 300, which is very probably an exaggeration, and that they were well armed and equipped. The leader of the expedition is a person who had formerly been a sea captain, but latterly carried on the butchering business in this city. His name our informant could not recollect. He has no doubt, however, that the invasion of Lower California was the object of the expeditionists. If this be so, we will in all probability soon be in the receipt of exciting news from that quarter.

Of the rich deposits of gold recently discovered in Table Mountain, Tuolumne county, the Sonora Herald says that almost every day some prospecting company "strikes the lead" in a new place, and it has now become an incontrovertible fact that the whole length of the mountain contains the richest deposits ever before discovered in this State.

The Nevada Journal places the debt of Nevada county at \$19,000, and says the receipts since May last exceed \$66,000.

The total indebtedness of San Joaquin county is \$49,892 80.

The outstanding debt of Solano county, on the 1st of May last, was \$45,106 76.

The Oriental, published at San Francisco, says that seventy Chinese miners who had found their way north of California, have been killed by the Rogue River Indians.

Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, of the U. S. Army, has resigned his position, and his resignation has been accepted, and took effect on the 18th of October.

The Placerville Democrat says that a prospect of \$110 to the pan was recently taken out of the Nashville Tunnel on Cedar Hill.

The London News has a genealogical sketch proving that Louis Napoleon is a cousin of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria gave the bearer of the first news of the fall of Sebastopol a present of fifty pounds.

Direct from the Russian Camp.

We take the annexed extracts from a statement in the N. Y. Herald, by Dr. Davega, who recently arrived in New York, direct from the Russian camp at Sebastopol, where he served eleven months in the capacity of surgeon. Dr. D. left the northern side of Sebastopol about a week after the allies took possession of the southern side:

The northern side of Sebastopol is still stronger than that which they have lost, or more properly speaking, than that which they have abandoned, as it now appears they did not intend to hold it longer than was necessary to give them time to remove their hospitals, their guns, and whatever else they considered indispensable. Their forts command every part of the south side which lies below them, completely in range of their guns, at a depth of at least over one hundred feet. It is evident from this that they are still in a better position than they were when they had possession of the whole city, as they can render that part of it which is in the possession of the allies altogether untenable. This is so well known to the allies that they are actually beginning to regard their successful, but dearly purchased, triumph as very unprofitable, if not worse than useless. On the other hand, it is a matter of congratulation in the Russian camp, even among the common soldiers, who understand the great advantage it gives them over their foe. For seven months the work of fortifying and strengthening the north side has been going on, and now, such is the perfection to which they have brought that work, that every hill has been converted into a fort, and every point where cannon can be placed is absolutely bristling with them. Here they not only command the south side, but they render it utterly impossible for the allied fleet to enter the harbor, or to come even within a long distance of it. In addition to this, the road from their camp to Odessa is occupied by different detachments of their army, which, including the force in the camp, numbers 300,000 well disciplined, well equipped, well provisioned, and every way effective troops. But this is not all—their facilities for the transportation of troops are such that they can, if necessary, bring their whole disposable force into the Crimea in the course of a few days. The road from Perokop is open to them, and they are constantly receiving from that place immense supplies of provisions. The statement that they were deficient in their supplies is therefore untrue, and we were told that at present they have sufficient for several months should all communication with that point be cut off by the allies.

The army is composed of Russians, including the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Greeks, and Poles. The proportion of the Poles is not so large as has been reported, but the Greeks are very numerous, and are among the best and bravest in the whole army. The Russians, without exception, actually believe that it is a holy war against the "infidel Turk" in which they are engaged, and whenever any unfortunate Mahomedans fall into their hands they are killed at once—the idea of giving them quarter never entering the mind of the Russian soldier. The Greeks, besides the religious feeling which actuates them, are urged on by their national animosity against the Turk, and they never omit an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon them for the centuries of persecution which their nation has suffered at their hands.

At the commencement of the war the highest feeling of respect was entertained by the Russians for the English, but this has undergone a change, and they have at last come to regard them with a feeling of contempt. It is not unusual to hear them say, "What are the English? Nothing. We have beaten them in every battle, and would have destroyed them, but for the French. It is against the French we fight. If we had to do only with the English, we would have swept them off the earth before this."

"I do not know," said Dr. Davega, "of a battle in which the English were not worsted and in which they were only saved by their allies, the French."

The Russian soldiers know this well, and when engaged in carrying cannon balls, jocosely say, "Here is some bread for the French," apparently ignoring the very existence of the English. Their officers are highly educated, and it is an uncommon thing to find one who does not speak three or four languages. They are also men of refinement, and as the Doctor had every opportunity of knowing practically, are most courteous to Americans. He confirms in this particular all we were told by Dr. Kottman, eight or nine months ago, and says that the highest generals in the army show them every attention and kindness in their power. He adds, however, that the climate in the Crimea is very unhealthy, and that of nine Americans who were in the medical staff during his service, five died.

In regard to "Totleben," as he is more properly named, he says the affection which generals, officers, and men bear for him amounts almost to adoration. They are proud of him, and justly look upon him as the greatest engineer in Europe. To him they ascribe their unprecedented success in the defence of Sebastopol, and there is hardly a man under him who would not sacrifice his life if necessary to preserve him to "his Czar and his country." Totleben

is about thirty years of age, and well proportioned, with most prepossessing features. He is, Dr. Davega thinks, a Russo-German. As to the movements of the Russians, the most profound secrecy is kept by the generals, and to this is attributable the success with which they have in many instances been attended. No one knows beforehand what they are going to do.

It is the opinion of Dr. Davega that it is utterly impossible for the allies to avoid another winter's campaign in the Crimea in any other way than by leaving it altogether. Their work has only commenced with the taking of the south side of Sebastopol, and the capture of the north side—if it ever shall be captured—will be attended with a greater loss than they have yet experienced.

We have spoken of the feeling of the Russian soldiers in respect to the war, and we may add that it is a feeling entertained by all classes throughout the empire. The nobles are willing to sacrifice their fortunes if necessary in a war which they look upon as one of the most justifiable that has ever been waged by their country. In common with the soldiers they believe that they cannot be defeated, and are determined on fighting for every inch of ground in the Crimea before giving it up. The religious enthusiasm of the soldiers is kept up by the Greek priests, of whom there are a large number in the camp, and who inspire them with an idea that they are engaged in a crusade against the infidel.

COFFEE AND PINE APPLE PLANTS. Mr. Wheat, a gentleman of considerable agricultural experience in California, says the San Francisco Herald, has recently brought over from the Sandwich Islands a number of coffee plants and pine apple plants, with a view to their culture in this State. He is convinced that the soil and climate are well adapted to their successful cultivation, and in order to test the experiment on an extensive scale, has brought over several thousands of plants, carefully treated, kept cool and healthy, and their roots wrapt in earth. We would recommend the farmers and others in this vicinity to try the experiment.

A national convention of locomotive engineers was held in Baltimore, a short time since, for the purpose of forming an engineers' association. The principal object of the association is, it appears, to establish a uniform system of instruction for persons who are to be entrusted with running locomotives, and by that means not only protect the interests of their profession, but promote the security of life and property on railroads.

It is said that the steamship Adriatic, now being built for the Collins line of steamers, will be, when completed, the most magnificent vessel afloat. She will measure five thousand six hundred tons; her length will be three hundred and forty-five feet on the broad line; depth of hold thirty-three feet; breadth of beam fifty feet.

The Hon. Benjamin Gorham, the successor of Daniel Webster in Congress, and a distinguished member in former years, died suddenly in Boston, on the 17th of October. He was a man of high integrity, and greatly esteemed throughout the country.

SENTENCE OF DEATH. On the 30th ult., Judge Munson of the District Court of Sacramento, sentenced Samuel Garrett, for the murder of Amiel Bicknell, to be hung on the 9th day of January, 1856. Ten days were granted, however, to file a bill of exceptions.

The Monterey Sentinel says a petition has been in circulation, and will soon be forwarded, for the appointment of Mrs. Layton as keeper of the light house at Point Pinos. Mrs. Layton is the widow of the former incumbent, lately deceased.

A Washington despatch says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the \$3,000,000 due to Mexico on the Gadsden treaty, cannot be paid on Santa Anna's assignments, but was to go to the existing Government. The decision had caused considerable excitement.

The San Francisco Sun says the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes and the cutter Active have been ordered to join the Decatur and Jefferson Davis in Puget Sound, to lend assistance in the war now going on against the Indians of Oregon Territory.

While the Padre was officiating at the Church in Monterey, recently, his residence was entered by some thief, who broke open a trunk and stole about \$1800 therefrom. So says the Sentinel.

Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen—Attention!!!—An adjourned meeting of the Company will be held at the Army on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. All members are respectfully requested to be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. By order of HENRY CARNES, Captain. E. B. WILLIAMS, Orderly. 413 11

LA GACETA.

POR KEEP Y HUBBARD.

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

AGENTES:

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

SANTA BARBARA:

JUEVES, 13 DE DICIEMBRE, 1855.

Baja California.

El Clamor Público de Los Angeles dice: Tenemos algunas noticias de ese desgraciado país. San Quintín ha sido declarado puerto de entrada y salida, y acaba de llegar de La Paz un encargado de la aduana. Se intenta prohibir la importación de efectos y mercaderías de todo género de la Alta California, y que solo se introduzcan por el puerto de San Quintín. Todo está tranquilo en Santo Tomas—están esperando 200 hombres durante el mes de Diciembre, para reforzar a los que actualmente se hallan en ese lugar bajo el mando del Coronel Oñate.

Existe una escasez notable de provisiones en la Frontera. El maíz se vendía a \$6 por fanega; y generalmente todo se vendía a precios muy exorbitantes: azúcar de calidad inferior a 50 centavos la libra, tabaco ordinario a \$1, carne 50 centavos.

Por una persona que llegó de San Diego en el vapor Republic, y cuya veracidad es digna de toda respecto, hemos recibido noticias posteriores de la Baja California: El Señor Don Jose Pujol Bru, ha sido tomado prisionero en La Paz, y se dice que será pasado por las armas dentro de pocos días.

El General Blancarte también estaba preso al tiempo que nuestro informante salió de la Baja California.

Origen de los Nombres de los E. W.

El estado de Maine recibió su nombre en 1638 del distrito de Maine en Francia del cual era dueña Enriqueta Maria reina de Inglaterra. Nueva Hampshire fue el nombre que se dio al territorio cedido en virtud de patente al capitán Mason en Noviembre de 1639 por la compañía de Plymouth, llamándolo así por la circunstancia de ser el agraciado gobernador a la sazón de Portsmouth situado en el condado de Hampshire en Inglaterra. Los habitantes de Vermont le dieron este nombre al declarar su independencia, tomándolo de las dos palabras francesas *verd*, verde, y *mont*, monte. Massachusetts es el nombre de una tribu de indios establecida en las inmediaciones de Boston. Estos indios, según el aserto de literatos ingleses, recibieron el nombre de Massachusetts con referencia a las "montañas azules" de Milton. Rhode Island, isla de Rodas, fue nombrada así en 1644 por cierta analogía topográfica con la celebre isla del mismo nombre en el Mediterraneo. Connecticut debe el suyo al de su río principal. Nueva York al duque de York y Albany a quien fue cedido su territorio. Pennsylvania a Guillermo Penn en 1681. Delaware fue denominado así en 1703 por la habia del mismo nombre sobre la cual se halla situado este estado, y que recibió el suyo de Lord De la War muerto en ella. Maryland en honor de Enriqueta Maria, esposa de Carlos I de Inglaterra, en la patente que concedió este monarca a Lord Baltimore el 30 de Junio de 1632. Virginia recibió esta apelación en 1584 en obsequio de Isabel la reina *virgen* de Inglaterra. Carolina fue llamada así por los franceses en 1564 en honor de Carlos IX de Francia. Georgia en 1772 en el de Jorge III de Inglaterra. Alabama en 1817 por su río principal. Misissippi en 1800 por sus límites occidentales. La voz Misissippi dicen que denota río entero, esto es, río formado por la reunión de otros varios. Luisiana fue nombrado así en honor de Luis XVI rey de Francia. Tennessee en 1796 por su río principal: la voz Tennessee cochara curva. Kentucky en 1782 por su principal río, así como el Illinois en 1809: esta palabra significa río de hombres. Indiana en 1802 por los indios americanos. Ohio en 1802 por sus límites meridionales. Misuri en 1821 por su río principal lo mismo que Arcansas en 1819. Michigan en 1805 por el lago de este nombre. La Florida fue nombrada así en 1572 por Juan Ponce de Leon por haber descubierto su territorio el día de Pascua florida.

Los que tienen siempre la virtud en los labios y no la practican, son como el arpa que emite sonidos agradables a los demas, sin participar de ellos como que no tiene sentido.—*Diogenes.*

ORO EN SAN BERNARDINO. Un Francés que llegó de ese punto nos ha informado que no se puede dudar la existencia de grandes riquezas minerales en la vecindad de las montañas de San Bernardino. Un Mexicano fue y vino en doce días, y trajo seis onzas de oro de la mejor calidad. Los Indios tenían en su poder pedazos de oro del valor de \$4 y \$5. Hay cerca de 200 personas trabajando—la mayor parte son Sonorense.—*Clamor Publico.*

En Nueva York se ha anunciado la publicación de una nueva obra, titulada: "Vida de las mujeres entre los mormones." Es escrita por una esposa de un mormon quien ofrece relatarlo que sabe experiencia durante su residencia de 7 años entre los mormones. Dara á conocer minuciosamente sus usos y costumbres, su vida domestica, etc. Si se cumple el prospecto que de esa obra se ha de circular, no hay duda de que será uno de los libros mas interesantes y curiosos que hayan visto la luz publica desde hace mucho tiempo.

Hipócrates fue el primero que se dedicó exclusivamente al estudio de la medicina. Ya en su tiempo llegó a adquirirse un vasto conocimiento de diferentes clases de enfermedades y de los remedios propios para cada una de ellas; pero estaba reservado a la época actual perfeccionar este conocimiento con un vasto número de datos colaterales suministrados por los adelantos hechos en la química, la geología y la física experimental. Tal eran sin embargo los conocimientos de los medicos en aquel periodo, tal su diligencia en la observación de los hechos, tal la corrección de sus inferencias y la profundidad de sus razonamientos, que dejaron muy poco que hacer a la mera observación; y aun puede decirse que llegaron a un punto del cual hubiera sido muy difícil pasar, a no ser por los poderosos auxilios que han proporcionado los grandes adelantos hechos en las ciencias.

Oriental.

Corriendo van por la vega

A las puertas de Granada
Hasta cuarenta gomeles
Y el capitán que los manda.

Al entrar en la ciudad,
Parando su yegua blanca,
Le dijo este a una mujer
Que entre sus brazos lloraba:

—Enjuga el llanto, cristiana,
No me atormentes así,
Que tengo yo, mi sultana,
En nuevo Edem para tí.

Tengo un palacio en Granada,
Tengo jardines y flores,
Tengo una fuente dorada
Con mas de cien surtidores.

Y en la vega del Genil
Tengo parda fortaleza,
Que será reina entre mil
Cuando encierre tu belleza.

Y sobre toda una orilla
Estiendo mi señorío;
Ni en Cordaba ni en Sevilla
Hay un parque como el mio.

Allí la altiva palmera
Y el encendido granado,
Junto a la frondosa higuera
Cubren el valle y collado.

Allí robusto nogal,
Allí el núpalo amarillo,
Allí el sombrío moral
Crecen al pié del castillo.

Y olmos tengo mi alameda
Que hasta el cielo se levanta,
Y en redes de plata y seda
Tengo pájaros que cantan.

Y tú mi sultana eres;
Que desiertos mis salones
Está mi harem sin mugeres,
Mis oídos sin canciones.

Yo te daré terciopelos
Y perfumes orientales,
De Grecia te traeré velos,
Y de Cachemira chales.

Y te daré blancas plumas
Para que adornes tu frente,
Mas blancas que las espumas
De nuestros mares de oriente;

Y perlas para el cabello,
Y baños para el calor,
Y collares para el cuello,
Para los labios... amor!

—¿Qué me valen sus riquezas,
Respondióle la cristiana,
Si me quitas a mi padre,
Mis amigos y mis damas?

Vuélveme, vuélveme moro,
A mi padre y a mi patria,
Que mis torres de Leon
Valen mas que tu Granada.—

Escuchela en paz el moro,
Y manoseando su barba,
Dijo, como quien medita,
En la mejilla una lágrima:

—Si tus castillos mejores
Que nuestros jardines son,
Y son mas bellas tus flores,
Por ser tuyas, en Leon,

Y tú diste tus amores
A alguno de tus guerreros,
Houri del Edem, no lores,
Vete con tus caballeros.—

Y dándole su caballo
Y la mitad de su guardia,
El capitán de los moros
Volvió en silencio la espalda.

Historia de la Antigua o Baja California.

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

LIBRO SEGUNDO.

CAPITULO X.

Se toma en nombre del rey posesion de la peninsula. El padre Salvatierra funda la Mision de Loreto. Conjuracion de los Indios y victoria de los españoles.

El 19 de octubre desembarcaron allí y fueron bien recibidos por cincuenta indios que habitaban aquella playa, y por otros de la San Bruno, los cuales puestos de rodillas, besaban las imagenes del Crucifijo y de la Virgen. El padre Salvatierra los acaricio con mucho afabilidad, valiéndose de las voces y frases que de aquella lengua habia aprendido en los escritos del padre Copart. Se buscó despues un lugar comodo para la habitacion y se halló en la misma playa cerca de una fuente de buena agua: allí desembarcaron los animales, las provisiones y todo lo que llevaba la galeota, dando ejemplo a todos el padre Salvatierra en la fatiga de llevar acuestas los fardos. Formaron su campamento abriendo una trinchera al rededor y valiéndose para su defensa de todos los reparos que pudieron. En el centro de aquel pequeño campo pusieron un gran pabellon regalado al padre Salvatierra por un piadoso caballero mejicano, y destinado a servir interinamente de capilla, delante del cual plantaron una cruz adornada con flores; y dispuesto todo en el mejor modo posible, llevaron la imagen de la Virgen de Loreto en procesion de la galeota al pabellon, donde fue colocada el 25 de octubre, y se hizo despues la ceremonia, practicada otras veces inutilmente en aquella tierra, de tomar posesion de ella en nombre del rey catolico. Desde entonces recibieron el nombre de *Loreto* tanto el puerto como aquel miserable campamento, que despues llegó a ser la capital de toda la peninsula. El padre Salvatierra se dedicó desde luego a enseñar a los indios la doctrina cristiana y a aprender la lengua del país: para enseñarles la doctrina se la leía en los escritos del padre Copart, y despues los oía discurrir con la pluma en la mano para escribir lo que les observaba. Ellos le emendaban los yerros que le advertian cuando les hablaba, y el sufría con paciencia las burlas y risadas de aquellos barbaros por los yerros que se le escapaban, tanto en las voces como en la pronunciancion. Despues del ejercicio diario de la doctrina, daba a todos los que habían concurrido un poco de *pozole* o maíz cocido, que es comida apreciada por ellos. Tales eran en aquel oscuro rincón del mundo y entre aquellos salvajes las ocupaciones de un hombre que por su nacimiento podría haber figurado en su patria y que por su talento y virtudes se había adquirido la estimacion y veneracion de las ciudades principales de la Nueva España.

No contento con dedicarse a aquellos ejercicios propios de un misionero, desempeñaba tambien todos los de capitán y soldado que no desdecian con el sacerdocio, dando las ordenes convenientes para la seguridad del campo y aun haciendo personalmente centinela en las horas mas incomodas. Pronto se conoció que no era sobrada aquella vigilancia. Los barbaros ansiosos del *pozole* y queriendo mayor cantidad de la que diariamente se les daba, le pedian primero con importunidad, despues comenzaron a disgustarse y de aquí pasaron a hacer algunos pequeños hurtos. Los esfuerzos de los españoles para impedir estos desordenes no sirvieron sino de inflamar mas el apetito y enojo de los indios, los cuales conñados en su número, superior con mucho al de los españoles, se determinaron a quitarles la vida y apoderarse de todos sus haberes. Entre los barbaros había algunos mas cuerdos y de mejores inclinaciones que reprobaban aquella ingratitude y excesos de sus paisanos; pero no pudieron apartarlos de su barbara resolucion. Los conjurados antes de declarar abiertamente la guerra se echaron sobre la pequeña manada de ovejas y cabras que había llevado el padre Salvatierra, y dieron tambien a entender que querian asaltar el campo de los españoles; mas el padre disimulando aquel perverso designio, prosiguió en su acostumbrado ejercicio de la doctrina y en la distribución diaria del alimento.

Al fin tomaron la resolucion de dar un asalto general al campo la noche del 31 de octubre, de lo que tuvo el padre Salvatierra oportuno aviso por un indio principal llamado *Ibó*, quien hallándose gravemente enfermo, pedía con instancia el bautismo, que se le dio de allí a poco. El padre no pudo menos que temer las consecuencias; pero de Dios esperaba conñadamente el remedio. La misma noche en que debía darse el asalto se oyó por el lado del mar un tiro de arcabuz, a que respondieron con otro los del campo; se oyó despues un cañonazo é igualmente se tiro otro en el campo. Este estrepito replicado espanto a los conjurados, de modo que ya no se atrevieron a dar el asalto. Los españoles sospechaban que pudiera haber llegado al puerto el pequeño bastimento que se había extraviado en el viaje; pero al amanecer supieron que no era sino la galeota, que despachada cinco dias antes por el padre Salvatierra a Sinaloa con el fin de traer al padre Piccolo y algunos soldados, no pudo entrar en el puerto a causa de los vientos contrarios y se volvió a la isla del Carmen a esperar el tiempo favorable.

La vista de aquel buque contuvo la animosidad de los conjurados mientras estuvieron entendidos en que traía auxilio a los españoles, como estos lo habían divulgado

entre los indios amigos; pero luego que la galeota salió para Sinaloa volvieron a comenzar sus hostilidades. En una noche oscura de noviembre se acercaron algunos de ellos al campo sin ser sentidos y se llevaron el unico caballo que había podido conducir a la peninsula el padre Salvatierra. Descubierta el hurto la mañana siguiente, determinaron seguir a los ladrones dos soldados valientes, el portugues Estevan Rodriguez Lorenzo, de quien haremos despues mención, y el maltes Nicolas Caravana. La empresa era sin duda temeraria, porque dos hombres solos iban a penetrar en un país desconocido en medio de tantos enemigos; pero por otra parte era necesario hacer en aquellas circunstancias algun esfuerzo extraordinario que pusiese su valor en el mas alto grado de reputacion, porque aquellos barbaros son de tal caracter, que se acobardan y desalientan cuando ven grande intrepidez en sus enemigos, y al contrario, se insolentan demasiado y se hacen intolerablemente orgullosos cuando observan algun indicio de cobardia o de temor. Algunos indios amigos que frecuentaban el campamento, alentados con la atrevida resolucion de los dos soldados, se comprometieron a acompañarlos, y efectivamente salieron con ellos veinte hombres armados a su modo. Despues de haber caminado mas de dos leguas siguiendo las huellas de los ladrones, los hallaron en la falda de un monte desollando el caballo, que ya habían matado para comerse la carne; pero luego que vieron a sus perseguidores, huyeron abandonando la presa. Los soldados se volvieron al campo despues de distribuir entre los indios amigos la carne del caballo, que estos aceptaron como un gran regalo.

Entre tanto continuaban los barbaros sus hostilidades, y el padre Salvatierra su paciencia y disimulo, esperando domar aquella ferocidad con la mansedumbre y las caricias, que aumentaba de día en día. Mas ellos al fin resolvieron dar el asalto, y habiendo convocado con este fin a casi todas las tribus de la nacion guaicura, vinieron contra los españoles el 13 de noviembre cosa de quinientos hombres, los cuales divididos en cuatro secciones, asaltaron el campo por sus cuatro costados con una lluvia de flechas y piedras. Los defensores, viendo tan pocos para un número tan superior de asaltadores, quisieron hacer fuego sobre ellos; pero el padre Salvatierra no pudiendo sufrir la perdicion de aquellas almas que había conquistado para Jesucristo, dio orden a los soldados de que no los matasen sino en el caso de no poder de otra suerte libertar su propia vida. Nicolas Caravana disparó al aire el unico cañon que había, y los indios imaginándose que si el cañon grande no les había hecho daño menos debían de temer de los cañones delgados de los arcabuces, se empeñaron con tal furia en el asalto, que el alferes Tortolero, que hacia de capitán, no pudo menos de mandar que se les hiciese fuego. Entonces el padre Salvatierra impulsado de su ardiente caridad, se adelantó hacia ellos conjurándolos que se retirasen si querian evitar la muerte; pero la respuesta que recibió fueron tres flechas que afortunadamente no le hicieron daño. Se retiró para encomendarlos a Dios mientras los soldados llenaban su deber haciéndoles fuego. No murieron muchos, porque viendo un estrago que no solian hacer sus armas, se desordenaron y huyeron.

Cuando los españoles habían descansado algo de la fatiga del combate, vinieron algunas indias con sus hijos pequeños, a ser, según la costumbre de aquellas naciones, las medianeras de la paz. Sentadas junto a la puerta del campamento se pusieron a llorar, protestando su disgusto, prometiendo la enmienda de sus maridos y ofreciendo dejar a sus hijos en rehenes. El padre Salvatierra las oyo con benignidad, les prometió la paz y el olvido de las faltas, si los culpados se enmendaban de veras, les dio algunas cositas y las despidió despues de haber aceptado uno de sus pequeños para no disgustarlas.

Llegada la noche se dirigieron todos al pabellon a dar gracias al Altísimo por la victoria. Ellos mismos se admiraban de que siendo solamente diez, hubiesen podido defenderse de un tan excesivo número de enemigos empeñados en su ruina, y libertar su vida sin recibir, daño alguno de tantas flechas y piedras. Creció su admiracion cuando observaron que casi todas las flechas se habían ido a clavar en la basa de la cruz que estaba delante del pabellon, por donde quedaron de tal manera persuadidos de la proteccion divina, que se resolvieron perseverar en aquella empresa aunque no recibiesen los auxilios que esperaban.

Aquella noche tomaron el reposo que les era tan necesario, velando entre tanto el padre Salvatierra que estuvo haciendo guardia. La mañana siguiente, cuando preparaba para decir misa, vieron entrar en el puerto un buque; corrieron todos y vieron que era el extraviado y tan deseado, el cual traía gente y viveres y la noticia de que la galeota debía llegar pronto.

1. *Pozole* es una voz mejicana muy usada entre los españoles de Mejiico.

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