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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

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CALIFORNIA.

THE PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA.—There is no doubt that the emigration to and from California is very nearly balanced at the present time. The facts, that the emigration of the last year is small, that the returns for capital invested are comparatively light, that some uncertainty and alarm has pervaded the public mind, and that the general profits to all classes have been lessened, though unpleasant and unfortunate, are not of serious import, when it is recollected that the yield of gold during the present year has been from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than in the previous one, and that the agricultural and other resources of the country have been developed at least a thousand fold.

The excitement relative to California gold is now over. But California is still where she was, and just as rich in precious metal to-day, as she was prior to the extraction of the three hundred millions which have been taken from her soil. The gold which has been carried away, is as nothing—literally nothing—to that which remains; and the success of her miners, as a general thing, was never so great as on this very day. It is certain that more public attention has been attracted by the richness of the quartz discoveries within the month, than by the prospects in the Placer.

We hear occasionally of fortunate 'strikes' among the canons, by parties of explorers in search of new Placer deposits, but we hear of, and public interest is more elated by, discoveries of Quartz veins in different parts of the State.

The following mining article relates the prospects in the southern parts as accurately and as fully perhaps, as the present state of affairs in that region can be determined from the meagre reports in circulation.—

"The mines are yielding, at the present time, unexampled returns to industrious labor; and the aggregate yield for the next three months will be greater than in any previous corresponding period.

"From Mokelumme Hill we have received the most cheering intelligence. The miners have discovered the ore in spots where they never before dreamed of looking for it; and it would appear, from the accounts that there is not an inch of ground in that region where the soil is not strongly impregnated with the precious metal.

"The accounts from the bars on the Toulumone and the Mariposo mines are quite as gratifying. Business is brisk, and rich mineral developments are daily made."

(From the Panama Herald of Sept.)

GREAT ROBBERY, MURDERS, AND ARRESTS! Information reached this city, on Saturday, that the Great Specie Train of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which left the city, under guard, about 9 o'clock in the morning, had been attacked and robbed by a gang of robbers. Three of the guard had been shot, during the attack, by the robbers, and were lying by the road side. Two of them were shot in the breast and the third in the legs. The two shot in the breast were dying, and the other badly wounded.

The robbers succeeded in securing one box of gold dust, with which they made off into the woods, but the box being heavy, and they being closely and hotly pursued by the reinforced parties coming up to the train, they were obliged to abandon it, and make their escape. In attempting to do this, two of them were captured.

One of the men is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and his real name is Bartholomew Thomas. The name of Thomas Summers he assumed for his own purposes. He is about twenty-one years of age. He begged for his life, and then gave a full disclosure of the plot, giving the names of all the persons engaged in it, and all the particulars relative to the attack, &c.

The other man is an intelligent negro, from New York city, named Charles Cromwell. Names of the robber gang:

Bart. Thomas, now in prison.
Charles Cromwell, black, from New York city, now in prison.
Dr. Berry, of New Orleans, has a wife in San Francisco.
Laban Manning, of Illonois, carpenter by trade.
Dr. Bert, or Burke, residence unknown;
Mirecand, do.; Dagnaut, do.

Origin of the Penny Postage.—A traveller sauntering through the lake districts of England some years ago, arrived at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it. She took it in her hand, turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. Sighing heavily, she observed that it came from her brother, but that she was too poor to take it in, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveller was a man of kindness as well as observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and in spite of more reluctance on the girl's part than he could well understand, he did pay it, and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, was the postman's back turned, than he confessed that the proceeding had been concerted between her brother and herself; that the letter was empty; that certain signs on the direction conveyed all that she wanted to know, and that, as they could neither of them afford to pay postage, they had devised this method of franking the intelligence desired. The traveller pursued his journey, and as he plodded over the Cumberland Falls he mused upon the badness of a system which drove people to such straits for means of correspondence, and defeated its own object all the time. With most men such musings would have ended before the close of the hour, but this man's name was Rowland Hill, and it was from this incident and these reflections that the whole scheme of penny postage was derived.

THE STANDARD.

The St. John papers state that the Hon Charles Simonds, speaker of the House of Assembly, and W. J. Ritchie, Esq. have resigned their seats, in consequence of the return of the Hon. R. D. Wilmot; and that Mr. Tilley will also send in his resignation. This course was very natural and proper to be pursued by these gentlemen, the more so, as they in their Address to the Electors in August last, said,—"If you approve of the course adopted by them, (Wilmot & Gray) we will cheerfully resign into your hands the trust reposed in us, which, under such circumstances, we could neither hold with honour to ourselves or usefulness to you; and thereby enable you to supply our places with men willing and able to give our colleagues, and the Government to which they now belong, a hearty and efficacious support."—A large majority of the people have given the most undeniable proof of their "approval of the course adopted by the Hon. Messrs. Wilmot and Gray," and perhaps Messrs. Simonds & Co, may soon have some as strong proofs given them of the people's disapproval of their conduct, should they offer again as candidates for legislative honors.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following remarks on the Cattle Show and Fair of the St Croix Agricultural Society, from a friend who was present on the occasion.

ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society, was held at St. Stephen on Thursday the 16th inst., and brought together a large assemblage of farmers and spectators, and also a goodly number of neat cattle and stock of various kinds, and a creditable display of roots, grains, cloths, &c. &c. A full report of the proceedings of the Fair will be published ere long for circulation, including a list of the premiums awarded and by whom received. In the mean time we merely notice some of the best articles exhibited, which it will appear compare favorably, and with reference to grains exceed the best samples produced at the last annual Fair of the C. C. Society. It will be recollected that this is the first annual Meeting of this Society; that it has taken place in a lumbering community; that agriculture is in its infancy in this County generally, and more especially in this section of it, and that farming as a science is but just beginning to break through the clouds that have hitherto enveloped it.—There is the testimony, nevertheless, of men from Calais, who are members of the Washington County Society, that its Fair held last week at Perry was inferior to our's in almost every particular; and the declaration of more than one person from St. Andrews, that this exhibition could compare not unfavourably with that of the C. C. Society of last year, though the latter Society is now venerable from its labors of more than 30 years duration to elevate the husbandman, and restore to his occupation its native and original dignity. With the facts before them that they can grow such grains as these: Wheat weighing per bushel 65 lbs.; Barley, 55½ lbs., Buckwheat, 52 lbs.; Oats, 46 lbs.; Rye, 56½ lbs; and produce potatoes to the quantity of from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre; Turnips from 900 to 1000 bushels per acre, and Carrots to the same extent; the farmers of the upper Parishes may well hesitate before emigrating to Wisconsin or elsewhere to grow Wheat at 2s. 6d. per bushel. The stock of Horses on the ground fully shewed that this County has produced as useful working animals as any that have been imported. Superior Sheep were exhibited, some the common breed of the country, and others trans-atlantic in their origin. We would passingly observe, that much improvement is necessary in the stock of Sheep in this country; the best lambs now are led to the butcher's stall. The show of Neat Cattle for a new Society was a fair one; but distinct breeds are much required.—Scarcely one farmer in ten can tell to what breed his favorite milch Cow belongs.—There were several fine Colts, and the Heifers were more than ordinary. Vegetables and Roots are not so good this year as usual; there were, however, some specimens of Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips and Onions which vouched alike for the care of the producer and the fertility of the soil. We state with regret that there was but one sample of Cheese, notwithstanding the premiums offered thereon. This department of the dairy seems quite overlooked. In other parts of the Province as fine Cheeses are made as can be imported. Why will not the wives of our farmers resolve to release us from the further thraldom of Maine and Nova-Scotia Cheese. They only lack the inclination; the ability they possess. A small box of excellent Honey was shewn by J. H. Whitlock, Esq. The show of Homespun Cloth, Satinett, &c. was admitted by every one present to be very good, and a variety of patterns was introduced. Homespuns might easily be made to supersede in a great measure the use of foreign Cloths. There were Gloves and Stockings manufactured from flax grown in St. James. The Thread was quite smooth and fine, and promises to repay cultivation. Briefly we will mention some of the varieties of home-made articles sent to the Hall by the ladies both in town and country: A calico Quilt attracted much attention: it was made this year by an old lady upwards of eighty-five years of age.—Some girls who think themselves quite old enough for matrimony might learn a lesson from its excellent style. There were home-made Shawls very creditable to the weaver. Rugs worked with much taste and of a pleasing pattern. Footstools, easy Chairs and Tables of much neatness and beauty, the work of young ladies, and Paintings evincing a degree of artistic skill that a proficient need not blush to avow. £5 was given in premiums to the ornamental and useful articles sent for exhibition by the ladies. The arrangements of the Fair were well made; it was well managed for novices, and passed off with general satisfaction; and, while we venture to express the hope that its immediate successor will exceed it in every particular, we cheerfully acknowledge that this Fair has done much credit to the farmers composing the Society.

Quebec Oct. 17.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Captain John Smith, of the Trinity steamer Doris, told us yesterday, that on one of his late trips below, he discovered a body floating at a distance from the steamer, to which he immediately despatched a boat's crew, and found it to be the corpse of a sailor who had apparently been drowned in attempting to escape from his ship. The circumstances in which the body was found, are somewhat singular. It appears on dragging it into the boat, it was found that the individual had adopted the following novel plan for the purpose of buoying himself up in his perilous attempt; a cork fender was fastened to his breast, to sustain him, and a piece of board was lashed transversely across his thighs, on which we suppose he intended to rest himself while in the water. Thus accoutred he had launched forth, and getting overbalanced was helplessly drowned. The body was taken ashore at the Quarantine Station and interred, it being the opinion of the medical authorities there that the man had been but a few hours in the water. Captain Smith told us of another body he found this season, floating in an upright position, with a bag of coals tied to the feet, but in such a state of decomposition that he was obliged to inter it on a small island in the St. Lawrence, without attempting to examine it.—*Gazette.*

THE MOB.

The mob is a demon, fierce and ugovernable. It will not listen to reason; it will not be influenced by fear, or pity, or self preservation. It has no sense of justice. Its energy is exerted in frenzied fits; its forbearance is apathy or ignorance. It is a grievous error to suppose that this cruel, this worthless hydra, has any political feeling. In its triumph it breaks windows, in its anger it breaks heads. Gratify and it creates a disturbance; disappoint it and it grows furious; attempt to appease it and it grows outrageous; meet it boldly, and it turns away. It is accessible to no feeling but one of personal suffering; it submits to no argument but that of the strong hand. The point of the bayonet convinces; the edge of the sabre speaks keenly; the noise of the musketry is listened to with respect; the roar of artillery is unanswerable. How deep, how grievous, how burdensome in the responsibility that lies on him would rouse this fury from its den! It is astonishing, it is so little known how much individual character is lost in the aggregate character of a multitude. Men may be rational, moderate, peaceful, loyal and sober, as individuals; yet heap them by the thousands, and, in the very progress of congregation, loyalty, quietness, moderation and reason evaporate, and a multitude of rational beings is an unreasonable and intemperate being—a wild infuriated monster, which may be driven, but not led, except to mischief—which has appetite for blood, and a savage joy in destruction, for the mere gratification of destroying.

LOOK OUT GIRLS.—Eliza Emery warns all the girls in the south and west—hoosiers, buckeys, and all—to look out for her gay, deceiving, runaway husband David. She says that he has cruelly left her, and told the folks, when he started, that he was going south-east to preach universal salvation and marry a hoosier. Elizabeth thinks he may easily be known, and to prove it says, "David has a scar on his nose, where I scratched it!"

POETRY.

OH, LISTEN!

Hear and heed the orphan's cry,
Breathe for him soft pity's sigh,
Soothe his woes, and quell his fear,
Whisp'ring that a friend is near!

Ye whose darling dwells above,
Early taken from your love,
Oh, receive the orphan lone,
Bless him, shield him, as your own!

Let him of your bounty share,
For his mind and morals care;
God a rich reward bestows,
When we heal another's woes!

In the far-off future, he
May be strength and joy to thee,
And the orphan's powerful arm
May preserve thee then from harm.

Severed from his mother's breast,
Like the ivy needing rest,
Bid him round thy heart entwine—
God will prosper thee and thine!

A PERSIAN AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.—Some excitement among the fashionable and political circles in England has just been created by the arrival in that country of an Ambassador from Persia, with a view to promote the arrangement and settlement of commercial relations between the two countries. The name which he rejoices in, is Shefiah Khan, and an interesting description of the appearance of this distinguished stranger is thus given in the latest London papers:

"As an accredited ambassador direct from the court of Teheran has never been known in this country, some considerable interest was excited at Southampton by the arrival of his Excellency. He is a fine, handsome man, about forty years of age. He was dressed in the costly and picturesque costume worn by the highest ranks in Persia. The sleeves and collar of his cloak were ornamented with gold embroidery; the clasp of his girdle was studded with diamonds, and a brilliant star was suspended on his breast. He wore the high, conical cap of the Persian country.—he was accompanied by a dragoman and a servant. An extensive suite accompanied him from Persia to Turkey, nearly the whole of which he took leave of at Constantinople. The ambassador reached Constantinople by way of Trebizond and the Black Sea. During his voyage in the Euxine, he sat at the table in the saloon with the other passengers, and was not more particular in his diet than liberal Mussulmen usually are. He drank his tea out of a glass tumbler, making it sweet and hot, without milk or cream. He rigorously abstained from wines and spirituous liquors. He smoked much. His manners on board during the voyage were extremely gentlemanly, and he is evidently a man of education and refinement. He cannot speak English. His secretary, and who acted as dragoman, is a true born Persian, and was educated in India. His Excellency is a Musselman, belonging to the great Mahommedan sect of Ali. He is remarkably strict in his religious observances. Every evening, while on board on the Euxine, he prostrated himself and said prayers for about two hours. He had a number of ornaments in his possession, adorned with jewels and precious stones—One of these ornaments contained an emerald as large as a small plum. Most of these had been presented to him by the Shah of Persia, to mark the favor and esteem of his sovereign."

NEVER IN A CHURCH.—A friend of ours, just returned from the country, relates a ludicrous instance of ignorance on the part of a man, who was born and always lived in a Christian community, but who had never attended church. Last Sunday, while the minister was engaged in prayer, the congregation was startled from their usual decorum by a loud rapping and upon the sexon's proceeding to the door to ascertain the cause, in stalked, to the astonishment of the whole assembly, "Long Jake," as he is familiarly known in those parts. Quite a sensation was created by his novel appearance, and many curious eyes strayed out to the corner where he sat in stupid wonder till the meeting was dismissed, when with becoming gravity, he stepped up to the minister, and made him a present of ninepence.—*Boston Journal.*

GLASS.—What is called Soluble glass is now beginning to come into use as a covering for wood, and other practical purposes.—It is composed of fifteen parts of powdered quartz, ten of potash, and one of charcoal.—These are melted together, worked in cold water, and then boiled with five parts of water, in which it is entirely dissolved. It is then applied to wood work, or any other required substance. As it cools, it gelatinates, and dries up into a transparent colorless glass on any surface to which it has been applied. It renders wood nearly incombustible.

A gentleman named Alfred Clarke, a resident of Taunton, Eng., for many years a staunch adherent of Roman Catholic Church has publicly renounced that communion and been openly received into the fellowship of the Church of England.

Dead Letters.—Eight hundred and twenty bushels of dead letters were burnt in the open air at Washington, the other day, for want of owners. The post office authorities have decided that dead letter letters like dead men, should tell no tales; and so fire was set to the mountain of epistles. Supposing that each letter of the 820 bushels contained "a peck of love," how many sighs went up in that flame!

A Fatal Jest.—A young lady in one of the seminaries of New York, indulged in the pleasantry of frightening a school mate, by appearing before her in the solemn dress of the grave. So perfect was the deception, so terrible the shock, that the frightened young lady fell senseless to the floor, and has not yet recovered her reason. It is feared that she is is a maniac for life. The silly and heartless girl who committed the mischief, should be sent to the penitentiary for as long time as her victim is confined by madness, even if it be to the end of her life.—*Boston Courier.*

TOUGH TURKEY.—We have heard many stories about tough turkies, but we think the following will cap all that have ever come within our knowledge. Some few weeks ago Mr. Joseph Harvey, Jr., Upper Corner, lost a fine old gobbler, and supposing it had been stolen by a two or four legged animal, he gave it up as lost. A few days ago, however, he accidentally discovered the old bird jammed in among some lumber under a barn, he could neither go ahead nor back out, and had been in this position three weeks without food or drink; strange to say he is yet alive and is now doing well.—Carleton Sentinel.

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is application of chlorine to relieve pain.—Unlike Chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time, it returns again but usually weaker, and with several applications, it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—What is the best manure for fruit trees, to spade or work in near the roots, of general application?

The following has been found, after several years' experience, to constitute one of the best manures for fruit trees generally: A mixture of peat or swamp muck, with one-half to one quarter of its bulk of stable manure, and about one twentieth of leached ashes. These ingredients should lie in a heap together for a few weeks, and then be worked over. If for peach trees, the soapsuds from the laundry thrown over the heap will improve it. If for cherry trees, which will not bear high manuring, the proportion of peat or muck should be larger, and with less of yard manure and ashes.

There are some other ingredients, which occasionally may be added to advantage, as ground or dissolved bones, night soil, &c., where a strong manure is needed.

New Plan for a Newspaper.—A printer in Boston is about to start a paper in which one column in each number shall be given to profane and grumbling correspondents. He will allow each correspondent to swear as roundly, and grumble as bitterly as he pleases in the space of four lines. In this way he thinks a "spicy" column would be maintained and the paper become the most popular one in the country.

"No enjoyment," says Sydney Smith, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

Advertising is to business what steam is to navigation—the great propelling power—It puts life and motion into all that comes within its reach.

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