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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

[From the Alta California, Oct. 1849.]

INTERESTING GOLD NEWS.

We have no details of successful digging, or reports of a different nature than those presented in our last, wherewith to illuminate, with auriferous brilliancy, the columns of our paper to-day; but we have, notwithstanding cheering words for the hundreds of newly arrived gold hunters, for the thousands who this paper shall welcome, and bid God speed on their western way, and for the million intusting, hoping hearts, whom the adventurers have left behind.

Our summary of gold digging news is compiled from various authentic sources, and we are indebted to the *Placer Times* for mineral information. Also, to gentlemen from different parts of the mines, who, at our request have politely furnished us with accounts of personal success, enabling us to compend, as below presented. Owing to the prevailing irregularity of mails and expresses our correspondence from the mines failed to reach us in due time.

Parties have been organized within the past month, and departed to explore the region of Trinity river, where it is now rendered certain gold exists. Several hundred French half breeds from Oregon were at last advices encamped very successfully upon this stream.

Feather river, high up, has been nearly drained of precious metal, and at this time afforded scanty profit for the few who prefer it to resort to the crowded washings of the north. A gentleman from the South Fork of Feather river, informs us that without the assistance of Indians in washing for gold, labor is attended with unsatisfactory compensation.

There is probably no portion of the placer that has proved more productive than the mountainous country watered by Yuba river. Mining commenced on this stream early in the spring of 1848, and has been conducted with general success through winter and summer to the present time. During the months of July and August, a residence in this region has been found to impair health, unless every precaution be taken to prevent exposure. There are about five thousand, principally Americans, at work on Yuba, among whom the past month witnessed no inconsiderable amount of sickness. By the following extracts from the Placer Times of Sept. 22, we are pleased to note a better state of health.

From Yuba river we have more favourable advices. The sickly season is about over, and the operations of miners are not now impeded by the extreme heat.

From the same number of the above paper we extract:—

On the North and Middle Forks there is a marked change in the weather, and the waters having fallen, every one who does a fair day's work can calculate upon "bagging" a bout an ounce. We hear of but very little sickness in any part of the mines.

Companies organized for turning the rivers in this section have fared but indifferently; much of this branch of mining has signally failed, and the projects have been entirely abandoned. A few associations still maintain unshaken confidence in the plan, and the point at which the American river is turned, near Mormon Island, is believed to promise more favorably than others. The company prosecuting this work have not yet overcome the obstacle presented by hidden springs supplying that portion of the bed of the river which it is proposed to drain. When the best is told, this association will have realized a paltry amount, compared with the labor and capital expended.

"From the Middle Fork we learn," says the Times, "that the diggings are improving, and that an ounce a day can be obtained by all who work." And "that most of the parties operating with rockers are doing well. There was a party of four who took out $6,000 apiece in eight days from one opening, and are now on their way home."

These certainly do not look like "discouraging prospects" for the diggers.

In connection with the above, it is due the liberal yet truthful tone of this journal, from which we quote, to insert the following:

The most favorable news we gather this week is from Dry Creek, at which point operators were doing surpassingly well. The great influx of emigrants, however, has evidently rendered labor in the mines less profitable, and we hear of many who have given up digging and are about to turn their attention to other branches of industry.

We learn that Dr. Boynton's company, consisting of six, took from one hole some five miles above Mormon Island, in seven or 8 days, $3,000. It is said also, that no one in that vicinity who worked made much less than an ounce per day, while the more fortunate were getting several ounces by a a few hours' hard labor.

The gold washings on the tributary streams on the San Joaquin, continue to attract much attention. "Foreigners," (i. e. South Americans,) have been expelled from the different diggings, and though every arrival in the harbor contributes to swell the number of Americans already in that section of the Placer indicated by the Consumne, Calaveras Mokelume, Toulumne & Tuolumne streams, the average result of labor is such as to encourage and stimulate the mass. Sickness is abating and success is more general, than when we last prepared our summary of intelligence. We are furnished by a young gentleman located in Stockton, with the following items which will be read with interest:—

I saw a day or two ago, a piece of gold taken from the diggins on the Calaveras, a very fair from Stockton. It was the most singular, and at the same time the most beautiful piece I have yet seen, shaped like the head of a bullock with a pair of clear gold golden horns more than an inch long. There there has been a lump taken out recently, on the Mokelume weighing thirty pounds rock and gold together. I am prepared to believe anything I hear about gold in Califor ia.

Finally, this so-called mining, this back-breaking, sun browning, soul tiring labor in the gold diggings, whether "crevicing" with a jack knife, "tendering an old tin pan," or "rocking of the cradle," is not without its disappointments and rewards; though the gold hunter must be singularly unfortunate who cannot, during the present and succeeding months of favourable weather and unwater, earn a speedy and fair profit, either, in one part of the placer or another, if in the enjoyment of health he apply his energies to the work.

Thirty thousand Americans (the present probable aggregate) in the gold region of California, are incapable of exhausting the treasures of that portion which has long been occupied. The same "astonishing success" has crowned the assiduous labor, in a little deposit not three miles distant from the scene of the first discovery of this gold, that attended labor near the same place a year ago.—The conclusion, then, is justified, and we speak advisedly, as well as inferribly, from the tenor of our reports, that the world never produced a more brilliant scheme of wealth, nor looked upon more magnificent opening for immense fortunes than are presented by the gold mines of this country.

Extract from a letter dated Aug. 5th, Big Bar, Middle Fork:—

The miners here have assumed the appearance and acquired the conveniences of settled towns. Every bar has its stores and its meat market. Here there are five, and always fresh beef in the market. Every thing is sold at Mill (Coloma) prices. The miner should come to the bars with nothing but his blankets; however, if he comes with animals, there are ranches who take to graze at $2½ per month. There are about 200 miners here, two thirds damming and damming the river—and about 2000 on the Middle and North Forks—none but Americans allowed

[From the Placer Times, Sept. 1.]

Many are returning from the mines, in consequence of the extreme heat which now prevails in various sections of the Placer—They "hold over" here a few hours, in the course of which space of time they discover that they have "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire," and make immediate arrangements for leaving for the Bay. Our advices continue of the same tenor as they have been for some weeks past. The waters are rapidly falling, but we do not hear of any company or organization that is taking out over a cartload of the dust per day.

Population of San Francisco—Chinese emigration—their habits—Chinese buildings. The population of San Francisco is composed of representatives from every quarter of the globe, and we may remark without fear of contradiction, that as a whole a better or more respectable population cannot be found in any city of the world. It is true that we have—and what community has not—a class of vagabonds over whom the executors of the laws exercise a watchful vigilance—in fact tell us of a city, containing the same amount of population, where under as mensely exciting circumstances, so few breaches of the peace, and so small an amount of crime is committed as in San Francisco.

The character of our population may be estimated pretty correctly by our friends in the States and elsewhere, by the standing of those who have emigrated from their immediate districts and neighborhoods, which, as a general thing, we believe it has been acknowledged is comprised of the most enterprising and industrious of the various sections from whence emigration has emanated.

But we were intending to speak more particularly of the Chinese. We are so fortunate as to be located in a section of the town where large numbers of Chinese have pitched their tents, and we have remarked with much interest, the character and habits of these people.

From early morn until late in the evening, these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house builders, of which a great many have been exported from China, and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance, which is observable in their habits, is noticed by every one. Search the city through, and you will not find an idle Chinaman, and their cleanliness exceeds any other people we ever saw.

The buildings brought from China are generally twenty feet square—one story in height—and twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling. The timbers are round, and many of them very crooked. We have noticed in several instances the erection of China buildings of double the size described above—but we suppose that in such cases two separate frames are erected together, thus forming a single building. The first movement, after raising the frame, is to attach the window, which consist of a frame and blinds, without sash.

The blind is so constructed as to close itself by its own weight—the slat being on the inside with outside. The timber is very small in size, and about six or eight inches in diameter. The boards are well seasoned, and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building, such as we have described, including the erection is $150. The building, however, consists simply of the frame and covering. They are brought from Hong Kong.

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

On woodland and on mountain side
Rich, varied tints appear;
By mossy stone and wandering wave
Pale leaves are falling here;
The garden flowers all scattered lie,
In sorrowful decay,
And the greenness of the valley slope
Is fading fast away.

And are the verdure and the bloom
In their fresh prime so dear,
That thus the spirit mourneth o'er
The ruin of the year?
No! 'tis because free types are they
Of lovelier, dearer things,
Hopes, joys, transports, into which
The soul so fondly clings.

There is a moral in each leaf
That droppeth from the tree;
In each lone, barren bough that points
To heaven so mournfully;
Mute Nature, in her silent way,
A mystic lesson tells,
And they who wareth the sybil well
May profit by her spells.

IT IS NOT WINTER YET.

The withered leaves are falling round,
Less bright the noontide radiance glows;
Few flowers are in the garden found,
And chill the night wind blows
But wherefore wear a brow of gloom,
Or speak of summer with regret?
Still many buds are left to bloom—
It is not winter yet.

'Tis ever thus in human life:
Too oft the glance is backward cast;
We turn from scenes with pleasure rife,
To muse upon the past.
We may not see another spring,
We cannot bygone hours forget;
But hope fresh flowers may round us fling—
It is not winter yet.

As even in the saddest hour,
Beneath a dark and stormy sky,
We often see some lovely flower
Spring up to glad the eye;
So, faithful friend, in life's worst gloom,
Oh cheer by kindness our regret,
Shake off the fear of darker doom—
It is not winter yet!

"Jenny Dang the Weaver."—The editor of the *Wooks Edition of the Songs of Scotland* quotes in his notes the following anecdote from Mr Hugh Paton's *Contemporaries of Burns, &c.*:—"The origion of the air of 'Jenny Dang the Weaver,' is somewhat curious. The Rev. Mr. Gardner, a minister of the parish of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, well known for his musical talent and for his wit was on Saturday evening arranging his ideas for the service of the following day in his little study, which looked in on the courtyard of the manse, where Mrs. Gardner *secunda* (for he had been twice married) was engaged in the homely task of beating the pantoes for supper. To unbend his mind a little he took up his Cremona, and began to step over the notes of an air he had previously jotted down; when suddenly an altercation arose between Mrs. Gardner and jock, the minister's man, an idle sort of wever from the neighbouring village of Maywell, who had lately been engaged, as a man of all-work about the manse. 'Here Jock,' cried the mistress, as he newly came in from the labours of the field, 'gae wipe the minister's shoon.' 'Na,' said the lout, 'I'll do nae sic a thing, I came here to be yir ploughman, and not flunkey! and I'll be d——d gif I'll wipe the minister's shoon!' 'Deil confound yir impudence!' said the enraged Mrs Gardner, as she sprung at him with a heavy culinary instrument in her hand and giving him a hearty beating, compelled him to perform the menial duty required—The minister, highly delighted with the scene, gave the air he had just completed the tine of 'Jenny Dang the Weaver.' This is supposed to have occured about the year 1736.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The following is a list of the Royal Mail Steamships, to form the Cunard line of packets between Great Britain and America, to leave Liverpool for Boston and New York fortnightly during the winter months—commencing with December—and returning to Europe in the same order of succession in which they come over.

AMERICA,	Captain	N. Stanpch,
AFRICA,	"	A. Ryrie,
ASIA,	"	C. H. E. Judkins,
CALEDONIA,	"	W. Douglas,
CAMBRIA,	"	J. Leitch,
CANADA,	"	W. Harrison,
EUROPA,	"	E. G. Lott,
HIBERNIA,	"	W. J. C. Lang,
NIAGARA,	"	J. Stone.

A DOWN EAST NOTION.

The steamship Narragansett, Capt. Foster, arrived at Boston on Monday, 4 days from Cherryfield, Me. This boat is 48 tons burden, 100 feet in length, and is propelled by a new plan. Instead of side paddles wheels she has one large wheel at the stern, the machinery being worked fore and aft, well secured on the deck, with an engine of 50 horse-power. She has no cabins below, and may use large square room on deck. The Narragansett was built this Spring at Cherryfield by Mr. Smiley, to run from Cherryfield to Milbridge, 5 miles. She will propel at the 12 miles the hour, and is only built for smooth water rivers, etc. She is on the whole a down east notion. Mr John W Coffin, of Cherryfield, and Mr. Charles Coffin, of Newburyport, brothers, have purchased the boat at a cost of about $7,000, and intend to ship her to California, and astonish the native on the Sacramento. She is now lying at the north side of Commercial wharf.

LATER FROM CHILI.—Dates from Valparaiso to the 1st of October, state that great excitement existed in the Chilian Cabinet, in consequence of a rumour that a party of Chilians had been killed by the Americans in California. The Chilians made immediate application to the British Admiral, requesting him to protect them. The Admiral offered a free passage to those who wished to return, but could do nothing more.

There was a great political excitement raging in consequence of another presidential election taking place.

From the Sandwich Islands—Honolulu in possession of the French.—By the arrival of the French frigate Pourservante, Admiral Tremelin, in San Francisco California received advices from Honolulu to the 6th Sept., and says, "M. Dillon, the French consul, has for some time been at loggerheads with the government upon the subject of Catholic rights and brandy. About the 15th of August, the Pourservante and war steamer arrived, when M. Dillon made certain demands upon the government, threatening them with "great guns," in case of non compliance. The demands, as near as we can learn, were,—1st, a reduction of duties on brandies and liquors of one-half, and the return of one-half of all such duties as have been collected since 1846; 2d, the same rights to Catholics and their schools as are granted to Protestants; 3d, the repeal of a law which coupels whaleships, importing liquor for sale, to pay port charges; 4th, the remission of a fine imposed upon some captain of a whaleship. There were some minor demands relative to redress and satisfaction for indignities and insults offered to the grand republic. These demands were made, and three days allowed for the government to comply or refuse. The king being absent, the admiral waited until his return, when the government refusing to comply with the demands, the French troops landed and took possession of the fort. No resistance being offered, the gallant fellows spiked and threw from the ramparts the guns of the fort, destroyed the ammunition and public stores, and took all the Hawaiian vessels that were in port. The Hawaiian flag was lowered, and the French hoisted. After the quiet possession of the fort for three days, the French abandoned it, and retired on board their vessels. The king's yacht, Kaauchameha III, was manned with Frenchmen, and despatched, it is supposed, to Valparaiso; the steamer sailed for Tahiti, and the Pursevante, with M. Dillon and family, sailed for this place. M. Dillon and family have taken passage for Panama in the steamer Oregon, from which place he goes to France, via New York. The British consul general and the American consul protested against the action of the French forces. The British consul general offered his services as mediator, but was refused. It is uncertain what the result of all this will be; but the general impression is, that M. Dillon has exceeded his powers, and that his acts will be denounced by his government. This belief is strengthened by his sudden departure, and his anxiety to be the first to represent the matter to his own government.

The French at the Sandwich Islands have seized the newspaper offices, and consequently no newspapers are issued.

Important From South America.—The government of Buenos Ayres has purchased the Danish brig Stephen, and the American schooner Adolphus, to strengthen the fleet at Panama. A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 10th Sept. says: that great naval preparations are being made at Buenos Ayres and it is believed the object aimed at is Brazil against whom these armaments are supposed to be intended; and with whom it is believed that war is inevitable.

The relative position of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo remains as at last accounts, and the now long standing difficulties seem to be as far removed from prospect of settlement as ever they were. The same uncertainty and the same general distrust and want of confidence continued to prevail both at Buenos Ayres and at Montevideo.

The elections were going on in the provinces of Brazil for the deputies to the general assembly. At Para all was tranquil, but at Maranhao there were a great number of assassinations daily taking place—the results of private vengeance or political hate. Don Joseph A. Canalcanti, Jr., was assassinated at his country seat, about fourteen leagues from Pernambuco, while asleep taking his *siesta*. On the same day Francisco Lopez de Carvalho was killed by an Indian, who lived in his house with him. At Parahyba, on the 5th September, Da Chalon, formerly deputy, who was a candidate for election, was assassinated as he came out from the electoral college.

A letter of the date of September 15th, states that the invading army of Paraguay maintained the positions it had taken, and was receiving daily reenforcements. Colonel Flores, of Entre Rio, with a number of emigrants and others from Uruguay, had gone over to the Paraguayans, and joined their forces. There is every reason to believe that Corrientes is about to rise against the tyranny of Rozas, and shake off his chains. If the information which has been received on this head is verified, the Paraguyan invasion will have led to the most important results. It appears there have been several smart skirmishes, which have all resulted in favor of the Paraguayans. It is said that Brazil is secretly aiding Paraguay in this movement.

LOOK TO YOUR STABLES. Cold weather is approaching, and it should be recollected that with warm and comfortable stables your cattle may be wintered well with much less food than they will require if your stables are cold and uncomfortable. "The way to summer your cattle well is to winter them well: and half the secret of good wintering is to *keep them warm.* Animal heat is generated in proportion to the abundance and excellence of their food. Exposure to the cold air withdraws heat rapidly, and of course makes more food necessary to supply it, just as an open door makes it necessary to have more wood in the stove. If your stock run down in the winter, and come out lean and feeble, all the summer will not bring them up again." A little time and money may be profitably expended in fitting up your stalls and stables, and rendering them suitabl for the winter accommodation of your cattle.

[Me. Farmer.

FARMER'S SONS.—It is quite too much the case that boys brought up on the farm are required to labor with tools quite ill suited to to their age and strength. Farmers are very apt to give their boys implements to work with which have been thrown by as unfit for further use, and altogether too heavy for their strength. I very well remember the first time I was set to mowing. It was with an old worn out scythe, (heavy enough and long enough for a strong man) but still I thought it a very pretty no jou to mow, even with an old scythe. This is one reason why boys dislike farming, and prefer some other kind of business. A farmer might ass well attempt to break a colt or a yoke of steers after the same manner, attaching them to waggons heavy enough for old and well disciplined teams.

Boys at a very early age may be of essential service on a farm, provided they are rightly managed.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE. The N. Y. Herald says that on Friday night at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in a retired part of the city up town. The shocks were accompanied by a deep, low rumbling sound.

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES. Advices from Kingston to the 4th, state that trade was dull.

Accounts from Tobago to the 12th ult. state that all disturbances were at an end. Several of the worst conspirators had been arrested.

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