been excluded from these hospitals; even those who go on long whaling voyages were obliged to take care of themselves, because they did not contribute to this fund, until they came forward and asked the privilege of Congress of having the tax imposed on them. When the hospital law was extended to the Western waters, I believe the gentlemen from Kentucky was not in the Senate; but gentlemen from the West opposed making boatmen pay this tax, on the ground that it was a great inconvenience; that they make short voyages, and could take care of themselves. This showed an inclination to shun the tax if they could. The great policy is to make them willing to pay it by showing them the benefits to be derived from it. They are generally a poor class of persons, and this is all the tax on their wages, and you ought to keep up the motive to contribute to the fund, so as to make it as large as possible.

Mr. Underwood. Those who navigate our "flatboats," as they are called, are upon the waters some six or seven or eight weeks at most. These men, therefore, enter for a short period of time, and they do not pay hospital money because the time is so short. But those persons who enter as boatmen, or as firemen, or hands upon the steamboats, pay hospital money because they are hands engaged on board of vessels which are "registered and enrolled." Our returns show all that. Now, the fact is, that I have proposed the amendment is, that if any of these persons, entering upon these flatboats for six or eight weeks, should become sick, they may have the benefit of these hospital provisions. These flatboat men are generally healthy young men, but age also, as a general thing, power them. They sometimes become sick, though not very often; and when they do take sick, they need the assistance of these hospital provisions. Now, as there are not a great many of these men needing assistance, I wish the Senate not to make any distinction.

Mr. Gwin filled the blank with $20,000, and the amendment was adopted. It will thus be seen that an additional sum of ten thousand dollars for the Western seamen, has been reluctantly squeezed out of Congress.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

Congressional Debates.—We give up quite a portion of our columns to the publication in full of those debates of a local interest here. We regret very much the loss of the appropriation for a Hospital at Shreveport. It is undoubtedly the most suitable point for such an establishment in the South-west. Congress, however, meets again in two months, and then the matter will be again brought up and fully examined.

The Election.— From all the information we have received, it is safe to calculate that Judge Bullard is elected by a majority of about 150 or 170. The parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles and Ascension, are reported to have given a majority of 75 or 100 for Bullard. We have not as yet received the official returns from Terrebonne and Lafourche.

Official vote of St. James.—Bullard 145, Johnson 44; 101 majority for Bullard.

Steamer Meteor No. 3, Burnt.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Patrick Henry, from Baton Rouge, that the steamer Meteor No. 3, Capt. Amsden, from Red River, for this port, with a lot of stock on board, took fire about 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday last, about 55 miles up the coast, and was burnt to the water's edge. The officers of the Patrick Henry did not ascertain any particulars of the loss, or how the accident occurred.

In addition to the above, we have received the following: the steamer E. D. White, Capt. Brady, which arrived yesterday afternoon, brought down the officers, crew, and passengers of the steamer Meteor No. 3. The fire originated in the wood, and spread rapidly aft; the boat burnt to the water's edge, and sunk in deep water. The passengers all escaped, losing their baggage. Three colored boys, viz: the cook, the barber, and a cabin boy, were lost. Her cargo, consisting of about 200 bales of cotton, was all lost.

The Steamships Pacific and Falcon.—We are pleased to learn that a telegraphic dispatch has been received here by the agents of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, to the effect that the new steamship Pacific, Capt. N. Jarvis, U. S. N., commanding, would be here in time to leave on the 28th inst., in place of the Falcon, now on her way to New York for repairs. The Pacific was launched on the 24th ult. She is stated to be a beautiful steamer, measuring 2000 tons, and is to leave New York on the 11th inst.

The Remains of General Taylor.—President Fillmore on the 24th ult., in a special message to Congress, made known to that body that the wishes of the family of the late lamented President, were that his remains should be removed to the State of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

We are indebted to the Duck River for Red River papers of late dates.

Directing the Red River Trade.—The enterprising citizens of Camden, Ark., have in contemplation the construction of a Plank Road from that place, on the Ouachita, to some point above the Rapids on Red River, that is intended to "form a convenient outlet to the planters on the upper Red River."

Placide's Varieties, New Orleans.—Our Southern friends will be delighted to hear that our old friend, W. Chippendale assumes the management of this redoubtable establishment next month. Chip, or as our Chinese friend, Chi Sing, call him, is already well known in those diggings, and as well succeeded. Mr. Placide is determined to leave no stone unturned to please his visitors. Have to add, engagements, we hear, have T. Placide, Chippendale, Holland, and Bass, as fine a team in comedy as any theatre in the Union can present. The gifted Mrs. C. Hunter has engagements for one of over the hearts of her auditors. *I tell you* this is to be one of the seasons in New Orleans. Tom will close with his packets full of rocks.—*Spirit of the Times.*

As nothing is said of his dancers we hope they are altogether left out of the bill. People became disgusted with the nightly display of naked limbs and transparent skirts. If Placide expects ladies to attend his theatre, he must banish the *nudities*

Appropriations for the Writings of the Presidents.—For those of Washington, $45,000; Jefferson, $49,950; Madison, $67,000; Monroe, $20,000; for John Adams, $22,500.

Secession in Mississippi.—Speaking of the proclamation of Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, convening the Legislature of that State for the purpose of acting upon the question of "secession" from the Union, the Brandon Republican says:

"The issue is now made and we are ready, fully ready for any emergency which the case may present. Peace and a cessation of unprofitable excitement we desired, and had fully cherished the hope that such might have been the result; but if the contrary is to be the case, we say that is incumbent and imperative upon every citizen, calmly and deliberately to reflect upon the tendency of the unwise and unwarranted course which is now being proposed, and boldly and determinedly, and disinfluenced by personal, party or sectional considerations, on behalf of himself and his common country, to do his duty as a true American, as well as a 'Mississippian.'"

The Example of America upon England.—Willmer & Smith's Times, of Liverpool, says:

"We understand, with some truth, that the chancellor of the exchequer has at length been convinced, by the powerful arguments and convincing statistical returns of the Newspaper Press Association, that it is advisable, in the next session of Parliament, to abolish the paper duties, as well as the stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements—a fact to make the press of this country as free as it is in America."

Taking off the Charm.—The following, the Portsmouth Pilot believes, is a portion of the laws for the government of the U. S. Naval School at Annapolis:

"*Warning to Ladies.*—If any midshipman or acting midshipman shall be married previous to his final examination, such marriage shall be considered as equivalent to resignation, and his name will be dropped from the navy list."

The attention of the city and country trade is called to the extensive sale of Winter Clothing, Hats and Caps, that will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at J. B. Blanke's auction store, No. 134 Chartres street.

Beldone' Hat State.—By reference to Beldone' advertisement in another column, it will be seen that they are well supplied with a large assortment of superior French Hats of the most beautiful style and fashion. Our friends and the public will not forget to call at No. 5 Chartres street.

Reception of the Union Representatives at Nashville.

A public meeting has been held at Nashville, and a public dinner tendered, to those members of Congress, who have promoted the settlement of the questions which threatened the peace of the country. At one time we heard a good deal of some similar compliment to be paid Mr. Downs, but of late the matter seems forgotten. We again call the attention of our citizens to the subject. Mr. Downs will soon be here. It is certainly due to him, that his constituents should, by some public demonstration, testify the high approval they all feel of his patriotic conduct. We insert, as embodying our own sentiments, the reported speech of Mr. Nicholson, late Senator of Tennessee, and for so many years the leading democratic editor of the State of Tennessee:

"After the vote was taken, Mr. Nicholson was loudly called upon to address the meeting. He begged to be excused from responding to the call, not prepared to announce his hearty approval of the objects of the meeting. He was present by accident, having just returned to the city after an absence of several weeks, but he received the proposed testimonial in honor of our Congressmen, as so entirely appropriate, that he felt it his duty to be present and participate in the proceedings. The eyes of the whole nation had been directed with deep solicitude to the Capitol for the last nine months. The fate of our glorious Union was felt to be involved in the deliberations of Congress. We had witnessed with fearful interest the laborious exertions of patriotic statesmen of both parties to bring the slavery question to a satisfactory settlement. Although we might not be able to approve all the details of the several measures brought forward and discussed, yet viewed as a whole, we might well be satisfied with the terms of settlement which they proposed. Without looking to all the details in was prepared to approve and rejoice at the general result. It was but just and right that our Congressmen, who have labored so assiduously, and whose labors have been effective in restoring peace and quiet to the country, should be greeted with a hearty welcome upon their return home. They may yet have occasion to regret, that in their right the South was entitled to demand, but they had secured enough to fill the patriot's heart with joy that our glorious Union is no longer in danger. The passage of the several bills had put afar off the fear of its solution, and the was surely sufficient cause for assembling and exchanging congratulations. He was not prepared to say that the slavery question was finally set at—the fell spirit of fanaticism would continue to agitate the subject—it had joined already commenced its work—but there was a more hopeful tone, and the passage of the several measures through Congress, which for the present, at least, has rendered Abolitionism powerless and harmless. We now know that a large portion of the Northern people have repudiated all connection with the fanatics, and are now giving no countenance to Abolitionism. This important fact is now made manifest, and it shows that with union and harmony at the South the integrity of our institutions can be protected and preserved against the assaults and aggressions of fanaticism. There were sufficient reasons with him for giving his cordial approval of the objects of the meeting, and he should gladly greet our Congressmen on their return home with a hearty welcome."

Uneducated Poets.—Southey, some years ago, edited a little volume of poetry, under this title. They were the productions of illiterate men, who, to some imagination, joined an ear for poetic measure. The following lines were written by a Scotchman, a deck-hand on a steamboat. The orthography proved his ignorance of the ordinary rules of the language. His measure is frequently defective; but these stanzas we think remarkable, as the production of a man ignorant of the laws of rhythm. The patriotism of the sentiment may well atone for some baldness in the metre. Array rate, we advise our new correspondent to continue. It is better thus to spend the "leisure of his toilsome life," than in the cultivation of those low habits, which render so many of his laborious class wretched. We await the award of the Statesman, which is our authority in such matters.

THE SCOTTISH EXILE.

BY A MISSISSIPPI DECK-HAND.

From black Caledonia, I rambled afar,
'Mong the ever-green Isles of the Indian Sea,
Where verdure ne'er willed 'neath frost-bitten war;
There June and December from chill blasts are free.

The orange and citron are fruits of the soil;
'Neath silvery skies, endless summer prevails;
Case-school, they valiers abundantly smile,
And the rich-fillaged groves their fragrance exhale.

Still dearer to me are my own native crags,
Where hill-side and glen are shrouded in fern;
Graze of the goats—haunt of the stags—
To gaze on the precipice rugged and stern.

Graze of my forefathers—land of the Gael—
In lot of the clansmen, feels fondal rehearsing—
Regaling the time in legendary tale,
Or threading the thicket—deer-path traversing.

In the mild sunny South—land of the vine—
Raiger Nature, in Eden-like livery navyed;
The grape-bearing branches luxuriantly twine,
And brilliancy sparkles in the dark-eyed maid.

Hispania, thy dames love's feelings call forth,
Thy varying landscapes assume grandeur's form;
While I sigh for the mountain-top glories of the North,
And climb where the solan goose sport in the storm.

Hail Columbia! thy valleys teeming in wealth,
Thy hundred-fold crops, may husbandry cheer;
While I long in my heart for the hungry health,
On the hills of my home, in hunting the deer.

In Europe' fair gardens I spent happy hours,
'Mong the blossoming belles that embellish thy strand;
Still the rose of the North wastes the tint of flowers,
That blooms on the brows of my bleak native land.

Bishop Onderdonk.—This name, which is never mentioned in decent circles, regularly goes the rounds once a year, in connection with Ecclesiastical Councils. We cannot understand the motive which urges some prominent persons of the Episcopal Church to restore this man to the sacred office he has disgraced. Of his guilt there can be no doubt. The disgusting scenes recorded in the published trial, cannot be winked out of view. We to hope this Synod, or Council, or whatever it is called, will settle the matter, and drive the man into obscurity for life. If he were sincerely penitent, he would not wish to return to a ministry he has desecrated. It will be a disgrace to the Christian Church to allow such a wretch to pollute the temples of a pure religion by his ministry.

Interesting from Washington. — We have a telegraphic dispatch from Judge Alston, which gives the gratifying intelligence that the bill making appropriation for a new Customhouse in this city was amended in the Senate by inserting *One Hundred Thousand* dollars, instead of fifty thousand, and the amendment was concurred in by the House. So $100,000 in addition to the proceeds of the old Customhouse, is appropriated.

We are also highly pleased to learn from the same source that Jackson M. Stanard, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the new Customhouse.

And further: we have the pleasure of announcing to our friends that the Hon. Henry S. Foote, the able, eloquent and patriotic Senator from Mississippi, has accepted the invitation to be with us at the Union meeting on the 8th inst. The dispatch says, "Foote will be here."

Judge Alston will also endeavor to be here, and we hope to have the attendance of some other members of Congress.—*Mobile Advertiser, 2d.*

Sensible to the Last.—Mr. Holmes, of S. C., after the passage of the California bill, having been advised to come home, replies as follows:

WASHINGTON, September, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I shall not be able to come home before the adjournment. There are *two hundred thousand dollars* of appropriations for *Charleston and yet passed.* Already an effort has been made to destroy a large part of them. My duty to my trusts must supersede any personal considerations.

Yours, J. E. HOLMES.

Naval.—The U. S. Schooner "Flirt," Lieut. Com'dt. Turner, sailed from Pensacola Navy Yard on the 28th ult., under orders to proceed to Charleston, for the purpose of receiving the Hon. Buckingham Smith, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and conveying him to Vera Cruz.

The Democrat gives the following information of changes of officers at the Pensacola station:

Ass't Surgeon Alex. J. Rice, in place of Pass. Ass't Surgeon M. B. Beck.

George H. O'Neal, Clerk of the Yard in place of the late Capt. John Jerrison.

James Leonard, Ass't do. do.

Thomas B. Ballew, Master Painter, in place of James Wright.

James M. Francis, Overseer of Stables, in place G. Mayhew.

Homicide.—The Florida Whig gives an account of a difficulty which occurred at Chattahoochee on the 19th ult. between two persons named Riggins and White, in which the latter was killed. He was stabbed in the side and underneath the eye—the knife penetrating the brain. Riggins made his escape.

Vote on the Texas Bill.—A friend in Washington (says the Richmond Times) has sent us the following convenient and instructive analysis of the vote on the passage of the bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary and for the establishment of a Territorial Government in New Mexico—the Speaker's vote being included among the yeas:

Whole vote—yeas 100, nays 88.
Northern yeas 56, Northern yeas 32.
Southern nays 68, Southern nays 20.
Northern majority against the bill 12.
Southern majority for the bill 48.
Southern democratic yeas 18; do. whig yeas 25.
Southern democratic nays 17; do. whig nay 1.
Southern democratic majority against the bill 1.
Southern whig majority for the bill 24.

Three Factionists all in a Row.— Wilmot has been repudiated by the democrats of a district in which he claimed to be invincible, and is now running against the regular ticket; Wentworth, of Illinois, sees breakers ahead, and has withdrawn from the field; and Bingham, of Michigan, is openly denounced by every democratic paper in his State, and does not dream of getting back to Congress. This is a fact more significant than any event of the last two years.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Mr. Wakefield, the stonecurry who was under trial in Boston for plasterstoning canvass sublimate to Mr. Hall, by mistake, for calomel, has been acquitted, upon the ground that no evil intention could be established.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Alabama.

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, Capt. Foster, direct from Chagres, which place she left on the 25th ult., we are put in possession of news from California and the Isthmus fifteen days later than that brought by the Falcon—and from the Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and other points, much later than heretofore received.

The Alabama sailed from Chagres in company with the Georgia, leaving in port the Empire City, which was to sail for New York in a few days.

Two millions of gold had been shipped from San Francisco to Panama. We are not informed as to what portion of this amount was brought here by the Alabama.

The health of the Isthmus had much improved.

Three deaths occurred on board the Alabama on her passage. The following is her list of passengers to this port:

W D Holland, J Hooper, F Hackney, H Hodge, F Fuller, Dr Kooll, W Myers, Isaac Smith, W Shoemaker, W Riley, I N Tiers, O R Mitchell, R H Wimmer, Dr Pique, J Combs, P Dillinger, T F Greer, W Fowler, F Fowler, E B Combs, W Manly, J J Ridge, A C McKown, W Mulligan, W Harrison, J Lofton, T Lyon, J W Miller, G W Kelsey, E W Brown, A Gooter, B Wallace, T S Bowen, Samuel Taring, G T Jamison, C T Wheeler, T C Smith, R Woodward, T Beardy, W and John D Biggs, J L Smith, H J McKee, H St Clair, W T Cleveland, Thomas Chaves and servant, D Aguir, E L Hubbard, J H Wood, B K Wood, J R Graham, M Quesenberry, S H Linsay, Samuel Sherman, L Shiff, G W Wright, R R Woodson, T Mansfield, A W Graham, J W C Young, T Morris, J H Eitel, G Story, E Story, A Biggins, M Higgins, Gerrit Groomer, W Harrison, G W Randall, Jas Spencer, T Mansfield, J Neill, J Mulry, R Tatum, A Tatum, S Harper, J Aguanlout, L Mann, C Mann, G Oakley, G W Wormack, W McCormick, R S Letton, J A White, W Hopping, J Fowlen, W Sea, J B Ellis, J A McKinney, J W Burgess, J Rikemer, W McKinney, W J Groomer, G Groomer, W Cammall, S C Meredith, J B Fernandez, A W Beelan, Wm Beelan, Chas Beelan, O Mathews, S Lewis, D Carter, John Barnes, W Fowler, Geo Sly, D O'Regan, G Miner, Adam Bear, W Westbrook, J L Johnson, G Melson, G Sanders, D Leonard, J R Ellis, G H Holden, J Williams, C G Counsright, E Birdsley, W Snyder, John Rankin, McAlee, James Barber, T Coleman, S Matthews, W McMurphy, F Dawes.

The Riot at Sacramento.—The troubles at Sacramento, we are much gratified to learn, were effectually quieted. The following in regard to them is from the San Francisco Herald, of the 31st of August:

"At the departure of the last steamer, the squatter troubles in Sacramento were at their height, and the intelligence will, no doubt, have produced in the United States much alarm and consternation. We are happy in being able to state that the disturbances almost wholly ceased after the first outbreak. The first accounts, as is usually the case, somewhat exaggerated the number both of the killed and of the combatants. The squatters fled in a short time after the first difficulty in the streets. Some of the ringleaders were arrested, and they are now awaiting their trial in prison. A few days after the fight in Sacramento, Sheriff McKinney was killed in attempting to arrest a man named Allen, one of the leaders of the squatter party. Allen, though wounded in the affray, succeeded in making his escape, and is now in the vicinity of Placerville. Rumors prevail in Sacramento that a band of some 400 armed men are now in the vicinity of Weaversville, preparing to make a descent on Sacramento for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. The authorities, although not attaching much credit to this story, have sent spies out in that direction, and have redoubled their precautions. It is improbable that any attempt will be made, however, in the demonstration made by the citizens of both Sacramento and San Francisco on the occasion of the outbreak, must have convinced the infatuated men that successful resistance to the law is entirely hopeless. We are glad to say that the wounds received by Mayor Bigelow in the affray are not likely to terminate fatally. It is said that his physicians entertain strong hopes of his recovery."

General Taylor's Death.—Intelligence of the death of Gen. Taylor had been received at San Francisco, where it had caused a profound sensation. The funeral ceremonies, on Thursday, the 29th of August, were of the most imposing character, and minute guns were fired throughout the day.

The Mines.—The news from the mines, taken all together, is of the most flattering character. We make liberal extracts from various sources. The following is from the Sacramento Transcript:

"On the east branch of the North Fork of Feather River, below the Lawson emigrant road, two bars have lately been discovered, of remarkable richness. On one of these bars about twenty men are at work. The other is all taken up. Each miner is allowed to occupy a space of fifteen feet square, and the leads are so rich, that claims are frequently sold at from $100 to $250 per foot. The average yield to each miner per day, is at least $100, while occasionally a man meets with still greater success. As instances: just befor our informant left, he was assured that a miner had washed out a pint cup full of gold that morning. It was then about 10 o'clock A. M. Two men dug from one of the bars, in one day, fifty-six pounds of gold, avoirdupois weight. Another, digging on the same bar, saved twenty-six pounds in a day. The strata in which the gold is found, yields from ten dollars to five hundred dollars the panful. Over fourteen hundred dollars worth of gold was taken from a single pan of dirt on one occasion.

"The two bars above referred to are shallow, and the gold is found from the surface to the bed. The rich places are in crevices of slate rock. The gold is quite coarse. Quite large lumps have been found at upward of three hundred dollars. These diggings are located about 150 miles from Marysville. They were discovered some five weeks ago by a party in search of Gold Lake.

"We are also informed by Mr. Toll, that among the high lands between the South Fork and Yuba River, dry diggings, of an unknown extent, have been found. They will not be much worked before another winter. The quartz rocks abound all through this region, and some experiments lately made by scientific men, have produced very satisfactory evidence of its being rich with gold. Many pieces of this rock have been tested, and found to contain from twelve to fifty cents worth of gold per pound. One company of miners are contemplating the purchase of machinery and steam engines for the purpose of working entirely among this quartz. Specimens of it will soon be brought to this city, to be experimented upon by the Assayer."

A correspondent of the Transcript, writing from the Middle Fork of the American River, says:

"I know of one company, consisting of six men, who have taken out $100 in a day, and another company of nine who have been rewarded with some thing over $1100. The diggings are as yet hardly opened enough to demonstrate what they will yield, but the prospect is indeed most flattering to those who have claims. The deposits are mostly in the crevices of the bed rock, and I have myself seen a single pan of dirt yield ten ounces of clean gold."

The same paper says:

"J. Neeley Johnson, Esq., is of the opinion that gold is at this time being obtained on the head waters of the Carson River in such quantities as to make mining profitable. The road he traveled was many miles distant from the gold region, but he heard reports of successful mining there, and saw numerous parties of miners, with the tools and provisions, on their way to the diggings. Some of these parties were going to the Carson River mines for the second time, having exhausted the supplies they took on their first expedition, and returned for more to take back to the same place."

A Mr. Steel, (says the Transcript) who left this city for Feather River on the 5th of July, returned last week with $2600 of the shining dust.

The Marysville Herald gives the following:

"We had the pleasure of seeing to-day three of our friends, just from the mines, bound home, with their piles all made! They were of a party of nine, who left this town for the mines some two months ago. They took a claim on Osealoosa bar, on the Middle Fork on Feather River, and in four weeks the party have taken out seventy-five thousand dollars—something over eight thousand dollars each man. They say that, as a general thing, the miners are doing well, and that many will do even better than they have done when they get fairly to work on their claims."

The following is from the Sonora Herald:

"Three Frenchmen, working a hole within the limits of this town, took out three pounds and a half of the ore in less than three hours from the time they began to open the hole, and say they have seen enough more of the metal in the dirt to satisfy them that they will get several pounds more out of it. Miners generally in the region are doing well, especially at the Mormon Gulch, where handsome daily returns are made to the industrious."

From Klamath, the Alta California learns that—

"Some of the miners are taking out $100 per day. In consequence, however, of the strong hostility of the Indians, many of the miners had left for more peaceable diggings. Only the most energetic and daring remain. The Klamath is represented to be capable of navigation by steamboat to within ten miles of the forks. A town has been located at the mouth of the river, and from this point access to the mines is easy."

The following, from a correspondent of the same paper, is not altogether so encouraging:

"Carson's Creek is thoroughly worked out, and the 'New Diggings,' on which we are located, is a large ravine between the mountains running into the creek; not forty rods from our camp. This ravine is so nearly worked out, 'holes' having been sunk, worked, and marked out in every place that gold could possibly be found or got at, yet hundreds are flocking to this place from all quarters only I fear to be sadly disappointed in their expectations."

The same correspondent, however, gives assurance, from his own personal observations and certain knowledge, that a much larger number of miners will remain in the Southern mines, during the coming winter or wet season, than have at any previous winter. In view of this, immense quantities of provisions and goods were being conveyed to these mines, and merchants and miners are thus preparing for the winter consumption in good time, and on a far more extensive scale than heretofore. It is said there are hundreds of gulches in the vicinity of these mines that are rich with the *ore*, that have as yet been undisturbed, and which can only be worked during the "wet season."

The editors of the Alta California speak thus:

"On the Trinity, Shaste and Klamath Rivers thousands are at work, with extraordinary average success, and new diggings are almost daily opening. A great many Oregonians are employed in these mines, and we understand that citizens of our sister territory are returning in numbers to Oregon, intending to remove their families, and settle on the shores of the beautiful Humboldt Bay. The gold mines of that vicinity are perhaps at the present time fully as rich as the most profitable deposits in California yet known. Over the Coast Range we find many thousands industriously digging, scattered over the large extent of country watered by the upper tributaries of the Sacramento."

The ro's from Stockton, from Murphy's, Carson's, Mormon Gulch, and other diggings, were lined with caravans of pack mules and wagons, loaded with stock for the mines, and pedestrians of all kinds to work in them.

In the Mariposa mines steam machinery has been brought into requisition in crushing the quartz rock, and the result promises amply to reward those engaged in the enterprise.

The Stockton and Aspinwall mines have been sufficiently tested to give strong assurance of unbounded success. Several companies have recently been started for the purpose of crushing the quartz rock, and several crushing machines have been ordered.

A large number of Chilians and Mexicans have left the country in consequence of the law compelling them to take out licenses to mine, and business in the San Joaquin district has suffered in consequence.

The story of the finding of the *forty pound* lump of gold, on the Yuba river, is fully confirmed.

A beautiful *eighteen pound* lump, *perfectly pure*, was shown the editors of the Alta California, from Carson's Creek, and dug by an Irishman. It is of seven and a half inch measurement the longest way, five inches broad, and five inches thick.

A specimen of rich silver ore, and a lump of gold worth $750, had been found in the vicinity of Carson's Creek.

The above is, perhaps, the tenth part of the mining intelligence just received: but we suppose it is sufficient for our readers at present.

The Overland Immigration.—Emigrants were arriving in large numbers, and for the most part in great destitution. Meetings had been held in all the principal towns for the purpose of affording relief, and trains had started with provisions to succour the wayfarers. The movement has been general throughout the country, and it is probable that the proceeds of the collections made will be sufficient to relieve the distress in a great measure.

The editor of the Sacramento Transcript had seen and conversed with a gentleman who had just arrived in the country by the northern overland route from the United States, who fully corroborates the distressing accounts of suffering among the immigrants. He passed numbers who had very nearly exhausted their provisions, and were dragging onward wearily, almost bereft of hope. Families there were, reduced to a state bordering on destitution and starvation, among which the helpless infant shared the keen pangs of distress alike with the watchful mother and despairing father. There were numerous graves along the road, and frequently were found bodies unburied, deserted by all human kind, where victims to disease and fatigue had laid themselves down to die.

J. Neely Johnson, a gentleman well known for his intelligence, energy and humane feelings, acting under the directions of the committee for the relief of destitute over-land immigrants, had proceeded with dispatch to Carson River Valley, and arrived at the termination of the "desert road" on that river. Here he established himself for the purpose of dispensing supplies to the destitute. From that point he writes:

"The larger number of immigrants are sufferers in a destitute condition, called for immediate relief, and by the purchase of flour at the prevailing rates of $1 50 per pound, I was enabled on the first day of my arrival, to contribute in some measure to their necessities—and during the period elapsing until the arrival of the provisions train—some six days—by the same means was enabled to continue furnishing supplies in such quantities as the nature of their situation demanded."

The following paragraph is embraced in his deeply interesting letter:

"It is impossible for those surrounded by all the luxuries and comforts of life, to realize the fact that there are those so near us who are experiencing the most horrible of all human sufferings—*starvation.* Such is literally true. Many have died for the want of the merest necessaries of life. Many, yes, hundreds must suffer the same sad fate, unless this appeal shall be favorably and speedily responded to. I would not desire to excite unnecessary alarm in the minds of the community by an exaggerated recital of mere supposed sufferings—but would speak from information of the most reliable and authentic character, as well as from actual observation."

In regard to the number of overland immigrants, etc., he says:

"Various opinions have been expressed as to the extent of want and suffering, and I have, by careful observation and frequent inquiry, become convinced that the end of this will not be known until all the immigration have crossed the Sierra Nevada. It is supposed that about sixty thousand immigrants started across the Plains by the Northern or 'South Pass' route. On the 18th of June, 30,000 had been registered at Fort Laramie. This number, probably 20,000 have arrived. Of the remaining number, it is my impression, that 10,000 will arrive on this side of the 'Desert' without teams, money or provisions; 10,000 more with their teams, so much worn down as to require additional assistance to enable them to cross the mountains; while 20,000, or the one-half of the immigration supposed to be behind, with sufficient provisions and teams, will require no aid."

Miscellaneous.

There were in port at San Francisco, on the 1st of September, about 750 ships, brigs, schooners, barks, etc., from every quarter of the world. Of this number upwards of 100 had arrived since the 15th of August.

The arrival of a gentleman by the last steamer charged by Mr. Letcher, our Minister at Mexico, with a mission in regard to land titles in California, has served to give much confidence to property owners.

Capt. Lyon, with about twenty men of the U. S. Infantry and Dragoons, had returned from a continuation of the Clear Lake expedition to punish the murderers of Capt. Warner. One of the infantry officers was killed on the expedition, with an arrow, and fifteen Indians were shot. No trace of Capt. Warner's remains could be found.

The British man-of-war Dædalus, Capt. Wellesley, from Callao, had anchored at Sausalito, on the 18th July, where, by orders of the British Admiral, she was to remain stationed.

The Governor had appointed Hon. William B. Almond to be Attorney General in place of Mr. Kewin, resigned.

A brisk trade is springing up between Humboldt Bay and San Francisco, which, says the Alta California, is destined to increase four-fold monthly, and build up in an incredibly short space of time, heavy commercial relations, whose influence will be felt abroad.

There was a great meeting of ship-masters and others, at San Francisco, on the 28th of August, with a view to remedying the heavy marine expenses at that port. Strong resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Andrew White, (a native of Albany, N. Y., but of late years a resident of New Jersey,) is erecting at Humboldt Bay a steam saw-mill of twelve horse power, the machinery for which had already been received, which, Mr. White says, will turn out 100,000 feet of plank per month.

Numerous buildings are in progress of erection in different parts of San Francisco. Gold or no gold (says one of the papers) she is destined to be the Queen of the Pacific.

Among the candidates for Sheriff at Sacramento we notice the name of Capt. Ben McCullough, the celebrated Texan Ranger.

Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Mestayer (the latter "a beautiful and pleasing young actress," says the Transcript) were playing at Sacramento City.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco had strongly condemned the City Hospital, in charge of Dr. P. Smith, formerly of this city, and as strongly commended the State Marine Hospital as "a model institution worthy of imitation of any country." Out of 376 patients admitted into the latter institution, only 26 had died.

Oregon.

The U. S. surveying schooner Ewing, Lieut. Comd'g McArthur, arrived at San Francisco on the 31st August, from a survey of the mouth of the Columbia river and the coast. Officers and crew all well. She left the Columbia on the 5th of August, and touched at Urquinna, Umpqua, Conis, Rogue's, Klamath, Eeel, and other rivers, and at Port St. George, and Trinidad; also at other new ports. She brought from Port St. George the remains of the late Lieut. Richard Bache, U. S. N., but could not discover the graves of L. Browning and John H. Peoples, who lost their lives in April last. The U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, Com'r. Pettigrew, arrived at Astoria on the 15th August.

Marquesas.

Information had been received at San Francisco, by the captain of the Eudoras, arrived on the 28th August, from the Marquesas Islands, that previous to his sailing a French brig-of-war had arrived and taken possession of the group. Two French frigates were also daily expected. It is understood that the Islands are to be occupied as a French penal colony.

Sandwich Islands.

The brig Sea Gull had arrived from Honolulu with dates to the 15th of July.

An act had been passed by the Legislature, legalizing the holding of lands in fee simple by foreigners.

The seventh anniversary of the restoration of the Islands by Rear Admiral Richard Thomas (31st July) was ordered to be observed as a general holyday.

A cargo of coal had arrived by the bark Lydia Ann from Valparaiso, for the use of H. B. M. steamer Gorgon, daily expected to call at Honolulu on her way to the north coast, to aid in the search for Sir John Franklin.

New South Wales.

By the arrival of the Smyrna, the Alta California was placed in possession of a file of the Sydney Morning Herald of the 12th June.

Dispatches from the British Government had been received by the Governor of the Colony, intimating that according to the expressed wishes of the colonists, no convicts would in future be sent to any part of New South Wales—the order of Her Majesty in Council, making it a penal settlement, being revoked.

Great interest was felt by the colonists as to the fate of the Australian Colonies Bill, in the British Parliament, which if passed, would bestow on them, in a measure, self government, the power of making any changes in the constitution of the colony that might be deemed desirable being given to the legislature constituted by the people.

The colonists were looking forward with interest to the prospect of a large and increasing trade with California; news having reached them that a large number of vessels might be expected from this port for coals and other produce of the country.

The Crops.

Extract from a letter to the Canton (Miss.) Creole, dated Pearl River, Sept. 23:

"The dry weather has completely cut off the pea crop in this section of the country, and if it continues much longer, we will be sure to have 'small potatoes,' and few in a hill. The cotton is opening rapidly. I am told at least one-half the crop is already open. It will be much lighter than was anticipated at one time, owing to the drouth, the boll worm, and, we might add, the 'worm recipe' humbug; that continued not a little to shorten the crop. We do hope the next recipe for killing worms will be in some plain, sensible way, that has less of the compromise about it."

The Griffin Whig of the 26th ult. says: "From all sections of the country, the cry of short crops is heard. We can only speak of our immediate neighborhood. The farmers generally are of opinion now, that a half crop of cotton will not be made, and the corn crop is cut short at least a third, if not more."

Rain and Crops.—This has been an extraordinary season. During the months of March, April, May and part of June, it rained almost constantly; and since that time it has scarcely rained at all. Most of the cisterns in the town and vicinity have run dry. Sugar planters want rain very much. Though there are some good sugar crops in the parish, the majority have suffered so much for want of rain as to be very indifferent.—*Red River Republican.*

The Wonders of the Deep.—Yesterday the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, over a thousand words, was received at the office of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph, in this city, direct from Macon, a distance of eleven hundred and seven miles! This has been accomplished by the valuable improvement recently patented by Charles S. Bulkley, Esq., the inspector of the Washington and New Orleans line; and it is confidently believed that, so soon as "Bulkley's Connectors," as they are called, shall be applied to the stations between Macon and New Orleans, there will be like facility and certainty in communicating directly to and from that city. Arrangements are in progress to establish similar connection with the Washington and New Orleans line, and the line of the Morse Magnetic Telegraph Company, and to work the whole as one line direct to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. When these connectors are placed on the lines from Halifax to New Orleans, time and space will be annihilated.

The mysteries of the telegraph are developing themselves every day. Who would have thought, even three years ago, that a wire, covered and guarded with India rubber, might be dropped at the bottom of the English channel, and stretched from the British to the French shore, and communications of mind effected by its interposition from one side of the channel to the other? Already the idea has become expanded, so as to extend across the Atlantic. Before this right hand may wither in the grave, this prodigy may be accomplished, and the Atlantic separating English from many converse 3,000 miles apart. But enough this may not be in point of the miracle. The speculative men in England are already talking of belting the globe itself with the magic wire.

Prodigies also arise in another quarter. The communication between England and the United States formerly required nearly thirty days, in the best packets, for passing the news from one side of the ocean to the other. Now how stands the fact? Steam is working the most wonderful effects. Passages are becoming shorter and shorter, until it is impossible to predict the shortest period to which it may be limited. Who would dream a few years ago that the Pacific steamer could cross from Liverpool to New York in ten days, four hours and a few minutes?—the shortest passage that ever was known. And is even this to be the limit of the achievement? By no means. Already we hear it predicted, that with the aid of larger and more ponderous steamers of 6,000 tuns, with wheels of greater circumference, and of course greater power, the enormous vessel may pierce the waves, instead of going over them, going a more direct line instead of the wavy one, and the voyage may be completed within a week. We leave it to futurity to solve the amazing problem.—*Washington Union, 25th ult.*

Wine Making in Missouri.—In regard to the products of the wine press in Missouri, (says the New Era,) there is much to gratify and encourage us. At Hermann alone, a small German village in Gasconade county, on the Missouri river, there are four hundred acres in vines. All around Hermann are hills and nothing but hills—the village being built in the only plain to be found. These hills are covered and crowned by fresh and luxuriant young vineyards, and from them will be produced this year, from 30,000 to 40,000 gallons of wine, which is sold at the press at from $1 to $1 50 per gallon. Some sanguine persons are calculating that the produce of Hermann, this year, will go even to 50,000 gallons.

The business of wine making at Hermann is already carried on under that division of labor necessary for the attainment of the greatest success. There are three classes altogether distinct, now engaged in it: the grape grower, the wine presser, and the wine merchant. Hermann is the chief wine growing district in Missouri; but by no means the only one. The day is not distant when our State will be as distinguished for her grapes and wines, as for her hemp, tobacco, and other heavier products.

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