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The New North-West,

DEER LODGE, MONTANA.

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POETRY.

REST.

[Written for the New North-West.]

Rest for the weary,—rest
For the faltering and oppress,
For the sad and sighing;
For those who mourn with tears,
O'er the buried hopes of years,
For the fainting—dying.

Gay trifler on Life's sea!
There is a rest for thee
Far more enduring,
Than pleasure's votaries gain;
O! leave her gilded train—
'Tis worth securing.

Mourner! does Life's bright day—
Turned now to twilight gray—
Seem idly given?
Bethink thee! there's a rest,
Among the happy blest,
For thee,—in Heaven.

Desponding one! look up!
The brimming of that cup
Was't thine own choosing;
Who bade the deep distrest
"Come unto Me and rest;"
Art thou refusing?

Ah! have we not the power
To watch one weary hour?
Why dread the storming!
Beyond the gathering gloom—
Beyond the misty tomb,
There is rest, and—morning.

1870 MERTA MELGROVE.

The Parting Hour.

The following exquisite poem, says the Portland *Evening Journal*, was written by the late Edward Pollock, the gifted California poet, on the 6th of January, 1857, and has never before been published. It was given by the poet to a friend who was about to depart on a steamer for Oregon, Pollock saying, "Take this; you may, perhaps, read and appreciate the sentiment long after I have ceased to be among the living."

There is something in the "parting hour"
Will chill the warmest heart—
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
Are fated all to part;
But this I've seen—and many a pang
Has pressed it on my mind—
The one who goes is happier
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be
Adventurous, dangerous, far,
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,
To solitude, or war—
Still something cheers the heart that *dares*
In all of human kind,
And those who go are happier
Than those thes leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home
With doubtings and with tears,
But does not Hope her rainbow spread
Across her cloudy fears?
Alas! the mother who remains,
What comfort can she find,
But this—the gone is happier
Than one she leaves behind?

Have you a friend—a comrade dear?
An old and valued friend?
Be sure your term of sweet concourse
Will surely have an end!
And when you part—as part you will—
O take it not unkind,
If he who goes is happier
Than you he leaves behind!

God wills it so—and so it is;
The pilgrims on their way,
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are
Than all the rest who stay.
And when, at last, poor man subdued,
Lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier far
Than those he leaves behind?

A CHURCH BUILT WITH MORTAR MADE OF WINE.—The Rev. Dr. Prime, the venerable editor of the New York *Observer*, who has been a famous traveler, and has seen some things which few mortals have beheld, tells the following strange story, which would seem almost incredible if told by a less reliable man:

"I was in a region in Spain where wine is more abundant, sometimes, than water. Wine, good wine, better wine than is in common use in America, is sometimes used in great quantities instead of water to mix mortar with for building. A church was was pointed out to me that was built with wine-made mortar, because they had great quantities on hand for which they had no sale, and it was cheaper so use it than to haul water a long way to the building site. But there was little intemperance in that region."

The number of illegitimate children annually born in Paris is not so startling as the number that are never recognized by either parent. Out of one million children born in that city every year, seventy-five thousand are illegitimate, and of the illegitimate children sixty per cent. are never recognized By the Code Napoleon, the recognition of a child born out of wedlock gives it civil rights, but of the fifty thousand unrecognized infants annually born in the great metropolis of the world, part die in the hospitals and at the baby farms in the country; or, if they live to maturity, end their days in the penitentiary or the bagnio. Few of them are fitted for the military service, and nearly all live and die in utter wretchedness.

Colorado has a Roost of the Eternal Order of Owls.

San Diego.

Further Particulars Concerning the Gold Discoveries Near San Diego.

From San Francisco Chronicle, March 18th.

In my last letter I apprised you of the excitement then existing here, consequent upon the reported discovery of a rich gold field in the neighborhood of the San Diego river, and at the same time I more than hinted that said excitement was without adequate occasion and had no solid basis. After events proved my suspicions to be well founded. Men who had rushed precipitately to the so-called El Dorado, big with hope and noisy in their rich anticipations, were to be found a week later in their usual haunts, silent in their disappointment and taking a very gloomy view of the situation. at any rate, they were confirmed skeptics as to the mineral wealth of San Diego county.

It had long been known that the color could be got in several of the surrounding districts; but it was not believed to exist in sufficient quantity to repay the labor of collecting it. This impression was therefore confirmed. Subsequent developements, however, have shown it to be erroneous. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Bogus as was this excitement, it lead to at least two discoveries that will contribute greatly to the growth and prosperity of our city. By this means was revealed the existence of several arable and fertile valleys, hitherto almost unknown.

The miners were agreeably surprised to find plenty of good water and rich feed at the scene of their operations. And in a city where the eye searches in vain for verdure, and where potable water is retailed at four cents a bucket, you may be sure that such tidings were not unwelcome. The result of this discovery is that land is being rapidly taken up in these sections. Again, the experience of disappointment in one direction did not put an end to prospecting. Although no large deposits had been found, indications of the presence of the precious metal were not wanting, and abundant encouragement was offered to further search. At last perseverance met its reward in the discovery of quartz ore as rich as any ever found in California. Old and experienced miners tell me it is the richest they have ever seen. When the news was brought into the city, it did not cause any great excitement. "A burnt child dreads the fire." People shook their heads dubiously and demanded to see a large sample of the rock. This wish has been gratified, and several large blocks, weighing altogether about five hundred pounds, have been on exhibition during the last ten days.

The exodus which immediately commenced, and which is still in progress, is the best evidence of the effect it produced. Everybody has gone to the mines who can possibly get away.

Munchausen-like accounts of the richness and extent of the diggings are not to be implicitly trusted. A letter of this kind, which appears in one of your cotemporaries, is the object of much ridicule and denunciation. It is a tissue of lies and gross exaggerations from beginning to end. If reckless and unprincipled men would only reflect upon the hardship and misery their misrepresentations are calcutated to produce, they would certainly be more cautious in their statements. They are very shortsighted who think that San Diego or any other city can be benefitted in that way. When we have said that the specimens are surprisingly rich, we have said all that the latest information can justify. Whether they be the contents of a pocket, as some suggest, or pieces of a continuous ledge, has not yet been determined. It is true there are about eight hundred men on the ground. It would not be advisable for any one to come down here who has not sufficient means to take him away if his expectations are not realized. Men of capital will be received with open arms, for they are needed to enlarge the sphere of labor.

Real estate has been more lively during the past fortnight than it has been for some time. Lots have risen rapidly in value. quite a number of stores and houses are in progress of erection. Everything betokens that San Diego is about to take a new start in her career of progress. R. G. C.

LOS ANGELES, March, 14th.—The latest reports from the new gold district seem on the whole confirmatory of the statements before of the richness of the mines. The richest lode yet struck was found by a band of Chinamen, and was jumped in the night. In the morning a desperate fight ensued, when the Chinese were driven away and three of their number killed. This was reported on Saturday, and the story of the occurrence is confirmed by parties returned from the mines this afternoon.

Parties are fitting out, and comprise many of our most influential citizens. The rumors, sensational and otherwise, are eagerly discussed, and old White-Piners and followers of the notable mining excitements of the past are all getting ready to go.

Two stage lines are preparing to run, and will make the distance in two days, easily. Banning & Co.'s fine Concord stages are to be run, commencing on the 16th. Goods and mining tools are being got ready, and to-morrow a larger number will leave than any day before.

A dispatch from Los Angeles, dated March 12th, gives the following:

Low estimates give the number of men in the mining district at 800, of whom about 600 are from San Diego.

Placer miners find pay dirt, but with no big results; they are working with rockers. The gold seems to be washed from the quartz leads, which are rich and extensive. With the present large force on the ground, it is believed that the placers will soon be worked out.

Prospectors in the vicinity are abundant, and leads are said to be traceable for miles, with decomposed rock at the surface, from which gold is easily extracted.

LOS ANGELES, March 13th, 7 p. m.—This afternoon men in charge of a drove of Texas cattle came in direct from the mines, and brought some rock from the George Washington, taken at random; it confirms beyond doubt the richness of the quartz as far as sunk (six feet), and similar rock is found in the Sandiego and Melchor claims, all as yet undeveloped. As high as two dollars to the pan has been taken out near the Washington lead. A large party of Chinamen, working rockers, made from two to six dollars per day in the foot-hills and at the head waters of the San Diego.

Wagons and stages are running to the mines from San Diego, a distance of sixty-five miles, and make very slow time—two to three days, and charge six dollars. The prospecting for leads by parties spreads for forty miles or more. The nature of the country indicates a rich mineral region.

But little work is being done at the Washington and other leads other than preparatory.

SAN DIEGO, March 18th.—Before this reaches you the quartz rocks of Messrs. Gower and others will have arrived in San Francisco and produced a sensation. I was present when the wagon with the half ton or more of gold-bearing quartz reached its destination in New San Diego, and it was a sight worth looking at, to see the people rushing for a look at the precious stuff. Within an hour after the arrival of the "rocks," every vehicle which was obtainable had been engaged by parties eager to locate in the New Eldorado. The discoverers said there was any quantity of the same kind of country to prospect.

Postal Telegraph.

We present herewith a synopsis of Mr. Hubbard's argument in reply to President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company before the Senate Committee on Postoffices. Mr Hubbard maintained that the telegraph was now principally used by bankers, brokers, speculators and the Press. He wished to bring it within the reach of the many. He compared the governmental system of Europe with the corporate system of America, and asserted that the investment for 390,000 miles of wire in Europe is $41,000,000 in gold, or $48,000,000 in currency, at the present rates, while the Western Union Telegraph Company have 104,000 miles of wire, with an investment of nearly $48,000,000. Four miles of wire under the Government system would cost no more than one under the corporate system. In nineteen countries in Europe 25,000,000 messages are sent for $13,000,000 in currency, while the Western Union Telegraph Company transmits 8,000,000 messages for $5,700,000. The average rates under the Governental system are forty-five cents; under the corporate system seventy-one cents. By the Postal Telegraph Company scheme he believed that the average reduction on rates would be about fifty per cent. He stated that the experience of Europe shows that while the rates are reduced fifty per cent. there the business increased one hundred per cent, with an increase of expenses from twenty to thirty per cent. In Switzerland the rate on the 1st of January, 1868, were reduced from one franc to half a franc. The business as a consequence doubled, and the net receipts were reduced only three thousand francs last year. When the rates are low the pay for the increase length of messages nearly pays for the increased rate. In America, if a union of the telegraph to the postoffice be made, there will be a large reduction in all the office expenses of the telegraph without any corresponding increase in the expenses of the Postoffice Department. These office expenses are at least twenty-five per cent. of the present expenses of the telegraph. If, then, the rates are reduced fifty per cent., and business is increased one hundred per cent. additional expenses will be saved by the union with the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Hubbard laid considerable stress on the fact that the wires are now occupied but a small portion of the time. Low rates will induce new classes of business which do not now use the wires to use them at times of the day when they are not crowded with business. Only ten per cent. of the business is now on social matters—the same proportion that Belgium had at the high rates. At low rates fifty-nine per cent. of the Belgium business is on social matters; and from the habits and character of our people, it is natural to suppose a like result will follow like causes. The ordinary mercantile correspondence is now generally written in the afternoon, and transmitted by the night mails. When the telegraph shall be made an ordinary means of communication, with reduced night rates, this mercantile correspondence will be transmitted by telegraph. If the proposed rates, twenty-five cents for a message transmitted a thousand miles at night, are not low enough to induce merchants to use the wires, the rates must be reduced until business is increased. Great reduction in the expense will be effected by the removal of competition. The discussion was listened to with great interest by the members of the Committee.

LACONIC.—An English nobleman was deeply in love with a "layde fair." He met her one evening at a crowded ball, and and as he could not get an opportunity of talking to her, he contrived to slip into her hand a piece of paper with the two words, "will you?" written upon it. The reply was equally as brief—"Won't I?" One would think that correspondence could scarcely be made more laconic than this, but the impossible has been achieved. Brother Smith, of Leeds, anxious to learn any news of his friend and fellow-Quaker, Brother Brown, of Sheffield, might have to communicate, sent him a quarto sheet with a point of interrogation inscribed on the paper. Another Friend, replied by sending a blank sheet on which nothing whatever appeared.

INKOTYPES.

—Seward is coming West.

—Fanny Fern is seriously ill.

—Bawl dresses—baby clothes.

—Ready Relief Radway is dead.

—There are 12,000 varieties of roses.

—Prentice's poems will soon be out.

—Need a dog walk when his tail's a wagin?

—Alex. H. Stephens is still in bad health.

—"Mrs. Partington" (Shillaber) has ceased writing.

—A monument to Prentice is proposed in Louisville.

—The petroleum men are great borers, but they mean well.

—100,000 patents have been issued to American inventors.

—Gen. Upton is to upset Pitcher as commandant at West Point.

—Perpetual motion—the previous question in Congress.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The blood of a healthy, full-grown average man weighs 20 pounds.

—The Queen of Madagascar wants to marry an American clergyman.

—Only about 60 species of birds are common to North and South America.

—Blaque, the Turkish Minister at Washington, will return to Europe in May.

—A Boston merchant has paid $90,000 insurance in 20 years and never had a fire.

—Will you take a lunch? is now rendered —Will you surround some nourishment?

—The rifle of Chassepot is condemned by the ordnance inspector of the French army.

—The Paris Figaro announces the departure of Adelina Patti Caux for this country.

—The highest point reached by man, without the aid of the balloon, is 19,600 feet.

—Pullman's sleeping cars now run over 10,000,000 yards, with a sleeper at every yard.

—Three babies a night is the average number at the New York Foundling Hospital.

—In the matter of Infallibility, Eugenie backs the Pope, and L. N. "goes back on him."

—Tom Thumb and troupe were in Hong Kong, at last accounts, *en route* for Australia.

—Mr. E. M. Spencer, one of the oldest journalists of Cincinnati, is said to have become insane.

—There are between 500 and 600 glaciers among the Alps, covering an area of nearly 1,500 square miles.

—A young woman of Indiana keeps 27 engagement rings hung up in her boudoir—the spoils of five years.

—An industrious old man in Eastern Connecticut has put up a sign, "Going out whitewashin done in here."

—Why is the first chicken of the brood like the foremast of a ship? Because it is a little for'ard of the main hatch.

—Miss Augusta Evans, the authoress, damaged by the railroad accident in Tennessee, six weeks ago, is getting well.

—A young lady in Covington smokes six cigars a day, and the venerable postmaster takes it as a delicate compliment to his son.

—Judge Howe, the Chief Justice of Wyoming, who charged the female jury, is an old resident of Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois.

—The liabilities of Donald McKay, the noted Boston ship-builder, will probably not be more than $150,000 and not less than $100,000.

—John Brough, a well-known London dramatist, is dead. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and other burlesques, are among his writings.

—A spot on the sun, so large as to be seen by the unassisted eye, is now visible. A piece of smoked glass is necessary to shield the eye of the observer.

—An Ohio Dutchman, in view of the new and stringent law against profanity, has very cautiously addressed a letter to his brother at Amsterdam.

—A London photographist carlessly left a solar camera exposed to the rays of the sun one afternoon, and the next day he was looking after a new studio.

—Golladay's card, announcing himself a candidate for re-election, already appears in the Kentucky journals. Neither of the Louisville papers give him the slightest encouragement.

—Work on the Northern Pacific Railroad has begun energetically. The elevators and docks at Duluth are progressing rapidly, despite the season; a thousand men are at work upon them.

—A young boy in Illinois, a few days ago, laid a train of powder through the kitchen, and then fired it, "just to scare ma." He hasn't been able to sit down with any comfort since.

—A Judge in Havana released the Masons from jail. The Captain-General, Dacodas, thereupon placed the Judge in Moro Castle, and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the city jail under arrest.

—Mark Twain announces that he is not going to withdraw from the Buffalo Express, as he is "practicing well enough to please his friends and disgust his enemies, and consequently is in a state of troubled satisfaction."

—"Do you believe in second love, Miss McQuade?" "Do I believe in second love? Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, don't he want another pound? and isn't that twice as sweet as the first pound? Of course he does love."

MILITARY PROTECTION ASKED AT LINCOLN GULCH.

The citizens of Lincoln and vicinity met on the 18th inst., for the purpose of discussing Indian affairs.

The meeting was called to order by A. P. Rose. R. H. Childs was elected Chairman and H. D. Smith Secretary.

Brief addresses were made by Messrs. McIntosh, Childs, Wright, Wilson and Rose, all urging the necessity of adopting some means of protection to secure us in future from a repetition of the outrages we have suffered at the hands of the Blackfeet for the last four or five years.

On motion, it was resolved, That we petiton the Governor for the establishment of a Military Post in the vicinity of the upper part of the Big Blackfoot Valley.

On motion, R. Linder, Charles W. Lawrence, J. McIntosh, S. C. Stiger, G. W. Buck, James Kennedy and A. P. Rose were appointed a Committee to draft and circulate the petition.

On motion, it was resolved, That we fully endorse and sustain Colonel Baker in the severe and justly-merited chastisement that he inflicted upon our common enemy, and that we hereby tender to him and his command an assurance of our warmest gratitude and thanks. R. H. CHILDS, Chr'mn.

H. D. SMITH, Sec'ry.

THE PETITION

To His Excellency, James M. Ashley, Governor of the Territory of Montana:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lincoln, Keep Cool, Stonewall, Liverpool, Sauerkraut, McClellan, Poor Man, Jefferson, California and Washington gulches, and Big Blackfoot and Nevada Valleys, respectfully and earnestly petition you for the establishment of a Military Post in this vicinity, and should our prayers be granted we would suggest that the Post be located in the upper part of the Big Blackfoot Valley, believing —and we think the accompanying map will show—that its location there will afford protection to a larger section of now unprotected country than any other situation that could be selected in this vicinity.

We would also represent to you that although Fort Shaw may have been established with a view to protect this section, that, owing to its location, it is of no advantage to us whatever.

There are two passes through the main Range leading from the Blackfoot country to this—Cadotte's Pass and the one at the head of the North Fork of the Big Blackfoot river—and if a Post were located where we suggest, it would not only effectually guard Cadott's Pass, but bands of Indians could be easily intercepted in case they should come in upon us by the other Pass.

Deer Lodge county is one of the largest and most important in the Territory. Our agricultural and mineral resources being equal to if not greater than any other, and although a large portion of the county is much exposed, and our losses by Indian depredations have been great, there is not a soldier within the county limits, nor until now have we sought the assistance of the government.

We will not attempt a recital of what we have suffered by Indian raids, within the last four or five years. They have committed cold-blooded murder, without cause or provocation; they have stolen our stock in large numbers; they have driven away large herds of horses belonging to the miners. They have almost impoverished some of our best farmers, and unless we soon have some protection to life and property, our valleys will be deserted; the large prospecting enterprises that are now being prosecuted, will be forsaken, and those of us who remain will be completely at the mercy of the red devils, who delight so much in dealing death and desolation.

That Silver-Hunting Expedition.

The Sacramento *Record* of March 4th has the following in relation to the recent mysterious expedition:

"A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in San Francisco by the mysterious departure of a considerable body of men, well armed and provisioned, and rumors of aid to Cuba and Mexican filibustering has been rife. Yesterday one of the bay papers published what purported to be a true account of the objects of the expedition, but which was really almost as wide of the mark as any of the imaginative items which had been circulated previously. The true explanation of this expedition is that the celebrated 'Padre' silver ledge in Arizona has at last been discovered. Legends concerning this wonderful mine have been afloat for twenty years, and numerous unsuccessful efforts have been made to discover the location of the ledge. The chief difficulty lay in the fact that the Apaches have exclusive jurisdiction over the district in which the ledge was located, and it was impossible for any small party to prospect that part of the country. The ledge has now been satisfactorily located, however, and the large party that left San Francisco the other day are engaged to keep and work it. It is said that the ore in the 'Padre' ledge (first discovered and named after Spanish priests) is almost solid silver of marvelous and almost incredible richness. Those who now own the mine are San Franciscans, and have doubtless succeeded in securing ample fortunes. All the stories about 'rocks for gold,' and such like sensations are, however, pure fiction. There is no dispute about the ownership of the mine, nor is there any danger of such a contest for its possession as has been rumored. That the ledge is fabulously rich we cannot doubt, having conversed with those who own stock in it. Much time and money have been spent in locating it, and it is to be hoped that the fortunate owners will now reap the reward of their enterprise."

Revenue stamps have ceased for silver coin of small denomination to be used as change.

THE WEST.

Boise Basin wants 500 more miners.

All the Comstock mills are running.

Two hundred and fifty men at Leon Creek.

Snow was a foot deep at Salt Lake March 15th.

A telegraph line is about to be built to Walla Walla.

Edward Line committed suicide in Shasta, Cal., recently.

The Vigilantes at Los Angeles have peaceably dispersed.

Diptheria and whooping-cough are raging in Salem, Oregon.

Paul Boulon is leading a brass and string band at White Pine.

Joe Leach shot and killed Tom Leach at Sutton, Cal., March 16th.

Camilla Urso announces a grand musical Festival in Sacramento on Easter Monday.

New potatoes have made their appearance in the California market.

The Nebraska penitentiary, it is believed, will be located at Ashland.

Council Bluffs has an $85,000 hotel, but no one rich enough to keep it.

The San Francisco *Tribune* pronounces the San Diego gold mines a fraud.

Omaha is a corruption of the Indian Ercwaha, "above the river," (the Platte.)

Immigration to Kansas this season is unprecedented in the history of the State.

Edwin Dutton, who was injured by the recent explosion at Santa Cruz, Cal., is dead.

Work is to be commenced soon on the California and Oregon Railroad near Chico.

The Mormon missionaries have returned from the States disgusted with their bad luck.

John A. Stevens died at Vallejo, March 11th, from injuries recieved by a fall from a carriage.

Charles Young was badly injured by a cave in a mining claim at Nevada city, on March 15th.

Red Cloud's band of Indians, comprising 200 lodges, is now reported friendly and desiring peace.

Ten thousand head of cattle are on the road from the south-west for Colorado and Northern Utah.

James A. Wing, a ranchman near Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, Cal., suicided March 9th.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Typographical Union have reduced the rates of composition to seventy cents.

Rev. A. M. Averill, of Holyoke, Mass., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church, in Ottawa, Kansas.

Rev. Mrs. G. Hines, the first white woman who emigrated to Salem, Oregon, died recently at that place.

The ledges of San Diego are reported narrow and not extensive. Chinamen make $1 per day in placers.

Heavy storms and cold weather are reported from Oregon, and damage to the fruit crop anticipated.

Quartz has been brought into Anaheim from the new San Diego gold mines, which is said to be half gold.

Virginia City is to be the scene of a waltzing match for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of Nevada.

Thomas Franklin was shot and killed by his stepson at a ranch on the Soledad road, near Los Angeles, recently.

William Dixon has been indicted at Leavenworth, March 12, for the murder of a pedler named Jacob Barnett.

George Oulton has been confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of California.

The Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad are negotiating for a controlling interest in the Oregon Central Railroad.

Money is being raised by the Chinamen of California to test the constitutionality of the special taxes levied upon them.

The Sheriff of Humboldt county, California, has appointed Joshua Vansant as Undersheriff, and William H. Wall, deputy.

Twenty car-loads of ore from mines in Salt Lake valley, left Corinne recently, consigned to Thomas H. Selby of San Francisco.

Charles Watts, indicted for killing Augustine Hibbard, on San Juan Island, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Price, who murdered Dresler, at Empire, Nevada, recently, has been indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Ormsby county.

On Wednesday last, says the Walla Walla *Union* of March 5th, the first steamer since the latter part of December arrived at Wallula.

Captain G. W. Sanford, recently deceased at Sacramento, died from enlargement of the heart, and not by suicide, as heretofore reported.

Hon. John B. Henderson is advertising his real estate in Pike county, Mo., for sale, with a view to his removal to St. Louis in May next.

The coast line of stages leaving Gilroy, Cal., daily, are crowded to their utmost capacity with passengers for the San Diego gold fields.

The Idaho *Statesman* is informed that a party of thirty miners are going up Snake river on a prospecting tour. They start from Owyhee.

A man named Wilson, alias Gregg, has been arrested in Donner Lake, charged with killing "Cherokee Bob," in Sonoma county, Cal., two years ago.

A boy in Cheyenne found a pill which had been left by a doctor to give a sick cow, which he ate and died in about twelve hours. The pill contained aconite.

The White-Pine *Minerals* says that many of the miners in the vicinity of Hamilton are at work in new diggings—excavating through snow banks to find their cabins.

Hon. H. C. Childs, formerly of Wheaton, Ill., now of Denver City, Colorado, recently gave a banquet to the Legislature, at which he was toasted as the coming man for United States Senator.

George Burkton and Charles Castro were arrested at Watsonville, California, March 16th, for horse-stealing. The Vigilantes took Castro who has not been seen since. Burkton has been held for trial.

The great artesian well at the insane asylum, St. Louis, has been abandoned to its fate on account of the sulphurous water which continues to flow from it. An attempt to plug off the sulphur water at a depth of 1,500 feet, has proved a failure, and the well is entirely useless.

We, in company with others, paid a visit to the site of the Territorial prison, some two miles above town, on Thursday, and found some fifteen or twenty men busily employed in quarrying and cutting stone preparatory to commencing the erection of the building. —*Boise Statesman, 12th.*

The male and female jury at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, could not agree for four days and nights, in the Howie murder case, but finally fixed on murder in the first degree. There was much complaint on the part of the husbands of the jury women during the pending of the case.

The Saulsbury mine of Nevada Co. Cal. a recent discovery, is represented to be one of, the richest that has ever been made in that region. It is located two miles and a half above the Bonner mine. The ledge is six feet in width and contains free gold and sulphurets in large quantities. Rock of the highest grade will yield $1,000 to the ton.

Freighters are busy getting trains together and securing freight and passengers for the spring travel northward to Montana. Several "rolled out" on Monday and Tuesday last, while many more are loading to follow in their wake. The stages are also leaving daily for the same destination with all the sitting room engaged in advance.—*Corinne Reporter*, 19.

The South Pass *News* says that the first case before Her Honor Mrs. Ellen Morris, one of the recently elected Justices of the Peace for Carter county, Wyoming, was to recover a fine from her predecessor for failure to deliver over the records of the office. She ruled that being the successor of the accused, she could not with propriety try the case, being a party interested. The lady is said to have presided with dignity and propriety.

To Puget Sound.

Chicago Post, March 18th.

It seems that, contrary to public expectation, the Northern Pacific railroad is to be built forthwith—a piece of news that will excite lively gratification through all the region north of St. Louis.

The road lacking the encouragement provided to the Union Pacific in the heavy Congressional bond subsidies, has been moving slowly, starting out with the scheme of building its roadbed and track piecemeal, and mortgaging each completed section to pay for the next. In this way, the first section, had been provided for, extending about two hundred miles, from the dalles of the St. Louis. near Superior, through Crow Wing to Red river.

But the St. Paul *Press* of a recent date says that the company has had remarkable success in negotiating the bonds of the road, and that the Directors, now assembled in New York, have concluded a contract with prominent German banking houses for *fifty million dollars* in exchange for bonds, which is enough to cover the estimated cost of the entire line from Superior to Puget Sound on the Pacific. And it is probable that the actual cost will be considerable less than the estimated cost, as in case of the Central Pacific.

The same authority assures us that five hundred thousand dollars are to be advanced immediately, under the contract, as an earnest of good faith, and that Jay Cooke, the enterprising negotiator of our heavy war loans, is the financier who has convinced the German banking houses that it is a good bargain to put their money in the Northern line. A working force of 2,000 men is to be equipped immediately. If there is no mistake in this matter, and if the parties of the second part shall come to time in the first five hundred thousand and each succeeding five hundred thousand as it may be needed, it will be the signal of great progress and rapid settlement in all the upper tier of the States.

The road has an enormous revenue fund, consisting of a Congressional grant of some fifty million acres of land in alternate sections, and these would open swiftly at the touch of the hardy hundreds of thousands —the skirmish line of civilization—who would crowd eagerly ahead of the advancing rail. The young and landless who, in our Eastern States and in the poverty-stricken nations beyond the sea, crave a foothold on the soil, are rapidly learning that the best of our acres are being appropriated, and if they delay much longer they will loose their best chance to pre-empt.

The rainy and rainless districts of California are not inviting to all; the arid stretch of the alkaline mediterranean country repels the thrifty settler; and so it happens that much of the country bordering on the Northern Pacific contains the most eligible of our unoccupied acres. The Winnipeg branch will open up to settlement and to American habits and tendencies the whole Saskatchewan region, a garden of wonderful fertility and of unsurpassed resources. If the grand project is realized, Minnesota will take a stride forward that will place her in the front rank, and all the north-western region, to the future metropolis on Puget Sound, will be tributary to her greatness.