CARRIER'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

January 1, 1849.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! The Devil is here, his annual bundle of rhymes, And if you would still
Retain his good will,
Be liberal, and shell out the Disas.

OLD TIME again his chain has wound, Prepared to run another round-Again the humble CARRIER BOY Greets you with happiness and joy; Through Summer heat and Autumn rain, He enword trudg'd, and to your hand Brought News from every clime and land, Wit—anecdote—extravaganza, And poesy, full many a stanza, With romance, Telegraph advisements, Marriages, deaths, and advertisements, Of new goods, new firms and new inventions, And medicines of high pretensions— Patent syrups, salves and pills Enough to cure all human ille; Of murders, too-disasters dire, Sad accidents, by flood and fire, Have in the Observer been related. dient to a custom, old As Dr. Faust, (so we are told,) Each New Year day is held to be The Printer's Devil's jubilee, On which he makes a friendly call l'pon his patrons, one and all, Recounting o'er to them in rhyme, The doings of OLD FATHER TIME.

Afar in Oriental land, Mar in Oriental land, Whore tyranny, with iron hand, light ruled with unrelenting might, is seen the dawn of Freedom's light. A feeble ray that light is now, But like the cloud on Carmel's brow, bail'd by the prophet seer of yore, lesoon will spread the Heavens o'er. The like that cloud, for in it pent. Are lightnings, muttering to be sent. To rive the stern oppressor's rod. As reeds are rift by bolts from God; T is like that cloud, for every hour, ligathers majesty and power,
Despots are trembling at the sight
Of Freedom's distant beacon light.

FRANCE was the first to raise the cry. And strike for God and Liberty! She struck-and o'er her ancient plain The crimson current flow'd like rain estruck and conquered! Bourbon Kings And liberty her watch hath set, To Guard the home of Lafayette.
Her "has been" King, is rich in wealth, God grant him happiness and health. And years—but when he ret trus to dust, As Kings and Queen , like boggars, must, Thus let his epituph appear, "The lust King of the French lies here."

Land of Steuben! at last in thee. The latent germ of Liberty
Has burst-and bristing sabres shine
Along the valleys of the Rhine;
Strike home! and make the tyrant feel The patriot's arm—the patriot's steel. What though your martyred sons expire? Victims of despotic ire: As well the winds of fleaven command, Or stem the tide with rone of sand As stille freedom in the bud, With murdered innoceince and blood! Short-sighted fools! each drop that 's shod Will raise a warrior in its stead. Press on, and let your motto be, We can, we dare, WE WILL BE FREE!"

Rows haughty mistress of the world. So long in Papal darkness furled, Is thundering at the Vatican, Demanding there "the rights of man." The Pope, at first, in sore surprise, Begs time to think, and rub his eyes, Then calls his monials to redress Such rudeness toward his holiness. Its quite too late, the time is past, Not by nersuasion-not by word. But by the bayonet and sword! But yesterday that old man's call Would rung from Germany to Ganl, And thrice ten thousand spears had shone Bristling around the Papal throne, And fierce defiance had been hurl'd Gainst half of an embattled world.

IRELARD! is there nothope for thee? Thou brightest gem of all the sea! When will thy bards renew the strain n Tura's ancient hill again? Not while her sons in bondage ween -Great God! shall justice over sleep? And Ireland's wrongs be unredressed, Herself down-trodden and oppressed? ()r will the proud usurper be. Or, like the cities of the plain, for visited with fiery rain?
Rorever slaves? it cannot beho Shamrock Isle will yet be free!

of Denmark, Austria, and Russia.
Spain, England, Portugal, and Prussia You've read-or might-for as I hinted The news from each has all been printed.

low turn we from a foreign strand. To this, our own, our native land, And briefly recapitulate
Some doings here of Forty-Eight
And first I'll talk of the election,
A fruitful source of disaffection. Three candidates were on the Book. Taylor, Casa, and Kinderhook: pright, honest, noble soul. oft has held important station In council, both of State and Nation: Whose principles the people knew Were Democratic, through and through. Old Kinderhook, a supple turner, An abolition, New York Burner, Entered the Presidential track, With master Johnny at his back. Who filed up sundry buits and jiggers To catch Free-dirtors, Whige, and Niggers, lis principles, as they are wrote, Would cut a match to Joseph's coat. ylor was put upon the course Because he rode the old White Horse, For the Whigs most stoutly claim'd him As theirs, in "sentiment and feeling," Which little better was than stealing.) But Rough and Ready came out straight, And said he wa'nt their candidate, Nor of their doctrines an exponent. And furthermore, saith this deponent, The General never did gainsay But that he rade at Monterey
The old White Horse, (a good old nag No doubt,) nor what he said to Bragg. His principles all knew, of course. They were, he rode "The old White Horse."

The contest came, and Cass was worsted, came the President elect; The Whigs have nearly ceas'd to boast, They lear they've reckoned "less their host," And some begin to wear long faces. Lest Whitey should kick o'er the traces. And raise confusion among the dishes Of these who long for loaves and fishes; In other words they think he may

rove "Taylor too," without the a. Peace, harmony, and perfect order, Prevail upon our Southern border-in settling terms, we took a slice Of Territory, fine and nice. en those who were so sharply pain'd At every victory we gain'd, And said of Taylor, murd'rous words, Yet voted for him atterwards,)

Are very complainant when told That California teems with gold. The OLD KEYSTONE maintains her sway, Growing more prosperous day by day, Her rivers sweeping to the tide, Wast her products far and wide, The busy notes of enterprise From every town and city rise; The Iron Horse, chain'd to his car, Is thundering o'er the hills afar—While by the Telegraph's assistance. We leap at once o'er time and distance

Patrons, may you the coming year, Be blessed with health and goodly cheer, Have dimes enough faid up in store, To pay the PRINTER—feed the poor; May those who would get married find The one best suited to the mind, And may no pretty, laughing misses,
Be pouting for the lack of kisses.
Patrons—a happy year to you
And your's, adicu—adicu!

SKETCHES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Sierra Nerada—the Great Basin—the Valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin—the Bay of San Fran-

THE excitement in relation to the newly discovered such, that the following sketches of the country, embralately addressed to the United States Senate. The pop- communication to California and Oregon. ulation of San Francisco and of the gold region, and for a hundred miles around, was in July last, about 5,000 souls, including mon, women and children. The emigration from other parts of California, of the disbanded fresh water, although a large formation of rock salt, linone streams, forming large and very beautiful bottoms of bears, partridges, water fewl, salmon, &c. &c. All the souls, including mon, women and children. The emisoldiers of Col. Stevenson's regiment, and of the runa- bedded in red clay, is found within the area on the southway sailors from ships, will probably increase the popula- east, which it drains. The lake and its affluents afford tion 1500 more. Our Government has sent out 1000 soldiers, and the numerous ships advertised to sail will each two the food of the Utah Indians during the fishing seacarry not more or less passengers, while several expedi- son. The Great Salt Lake has a very irregular outline, tions have gone by land across the continent, so that it is greatly extended at time of melting snows. It is about the upper parts of the mountains, pass entirely across estimated that by the first of June next, there will be a seventy miles in length; both lakes ranging nearly north the valley, forming the Tulurs lakes and the San Joaquin population of from twelve to fifteen thousand, which du- and south, in conformity to the range of the mountains, river, which, in the rainy season, make a continuous ring the coming summer-such will be the tide of emi- and is remarkable for its predominance of salt. The gration from the West, as soon as shipping shall openmay be nearly doubled.

SIERRA NEVADA.

which, under different names and with different cleva- inglike ice forms over the water, which the waves throw tions, but with much uniformity of direction and general proximity to the coast, extends from the peninsula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the dis- side, are whitened with encrustations of fine white salt; tance through which the water of the Rocky mountains the shallow arms of the lake, at the sanje time, under a the bills presents sunny exposures, sheltered from the where the Columbia and Frazer's river respectively find miles, resembling softened ice, into which the horses' feet ble soil, are considered to be well adapted to the cultitheir passage. This great range is remarkable for its sink to the fetlock. Plants and bushes, blown by the longth, its proximity and parallelism to the sea coast, its wind upon these fields, are entirely encrusted with crysgreat elevation, often more lofty than the Rocky moun- tallized salt, more than an inch in thickness. Upon this tains, and its many grand volcanic peaks, reaching high lake of salt the fresh water received, though great in into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like quantity, has no perceptible effect. No fish, or animal pyramids, from heavily timbered plateaux, to the height life of any kind is found in it; the larra on the shore be- level plains along the Tulare lakes and San Joaquin sigof fourteen and seventeen thousand feet above the sea, ing found to belong to winged insects. A geological ex- or changing into unditating and rolling ground nearer these snowy peaks constitute the characterizing feature amination of the bed and shores of this lake is of the the foot hills of the mountains of the range, and distinguish it from the Rocky moun- highest interest. tains and all others on our part of the continent.

That part of this range which traverses the Alia Confornia is called the Sterra Necada, (Snowy mountain)—

cold on thoother. soft, and all the streems free from ice. Thus December, non, and all travellers realize the truth of his descripon one side of the mountain, was winter; on the other it

THE GREAT BASIN.

Rocky mountains, is that anomalous feature in our continent, the Great Basin, the existence of which was advanced as a theory after the second expedition, and is now, peaches, and pomegranates growing together with the established as a geographical fact. It is a singular feature: a basin of some five hundred miles diameter every way, between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, shut in all aroud by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no connection whatever with the sea. Partly arid and sparsely inhabited, the general character of the Great Basin is that of a desert, but with great exceptions, there being many parts of it fit for the residence of a civilized people; and of these parts, the Mormons have lately established themselves in one of the largest and best. Mountain is the predominating structure of the interior of the Basin, with plains between-the mountains wooded and watered, the plains arid and sterile. The interior mountains conform to the and of the Sierra Nevada, ranging nearly north and At San Buenaventura we found the clive trees, in Janulaw which governs the course of the Rocky mountains south, and present a very uniform character of abruptness, rising suddenly from a narrow base of ten to twenty miles, and attaining an elevation of two to five thousand feet above the level of the country. They are grassy and wooded, showing snow on their summit peaks during the greater part of the year, and affording small streams of water from five to fifty feet wide, which lose themselves, some in lakes, some in dry plains, and some in the belt of alluvial soil at the base; for these mountains these mountains are the arid plains which receive and tion of missions. This promises to be the grain grow- ently continuous line, with only a single gap, resemdeserve the name of desert. Such is the general con- ing region of California. The moisture of the coast bling a mountain pass. This is the entrance to the great new and higher satisfaction as I gaze through the naked no, not quite. I go for old Red and Roughy, God bless struction of the interior of the Great Basin, more Asiatic seems particularly suited to the potato and to the vegatar bay, and is the only water communication from the coast branches to the glorious stars beyond."

than American in its character, and much resembling bles common to the United States, which grow to an of the interior country. Approaching from the sea, the the elevated region between the Caspian sea and northern Persia. The rim of this Basin is massive ranges of mountains, of which the Sierra Novada on the west, and the Wah-satch and Timpanogos chains on the east, are the most conspicuous. On the north, it is separated from the waters of the Columbia by a branch of the Rocky mountains, and from the gulf of California, on the south, by a bed of mountainous ranges, of which the existence has been only recently determined. Show abounds on them all; on some, in their leftier parts, the whole year, with wood and grass; with copious streams of water. sometimes amounting to considerable rivers, flowing inwards, and forming lakes or sinking in the sands. Belts or banches of good alluvion are usually found at their

The Great Salt Lake and the Utah Lake are in this Basin, towards its eastern rim, and constitute its most interisting feature-one, a saturated solution of common alt—the other, fresh—the Utah about one hundred fact above the level of the Salt Lake, which is itself four thousand two hundred above the level of the sea, and conlakes drain an area of ten or twelve thousand square miles, and have, on the east, along the base of the mountain, the usual bench of alluvion, which extends to a distreasures in California, and the movement thitherward is tance of three hundred miles, with wood and water, and other, meet half way, and enter the bay of San Franabundant grass. The Mormons have established them- cisco together, in the region of tide water, making a cing the gold region upon the Sacramente and San Joa- selves on the struit between these two lakes, and will quin rivers, the Great Basin, and the Solt Lakes, cannot find sufficient arable land for a large settlement-imperprove otherwise than entertaining. They are taken from tant from its position as intermediate between the Mis-Colonel Fremont's geographical memoir of the country, sissippi valley and the Pacific ocean, and on the line of

The Utah is about thirty-five miles long, and is remark able for the numerous and bold streams which it receiver, large trout and other fish in great numbers, which constiwhole lake waters seem thoroughly saturated with it, and foot hills of the Sierra Novada, which limit the valley, every ovaporation of the water leaves salt behind. The make a woodland country, diversified with undulating rocky shores of the islands are whitened by the spray, grounds and pretty valleys, and watered with numerous The Sierra Navada is part of the great mountain range, which leaves salt on everything it touches, and a coveramong the rocks. The shores of the lake in the dry souson, when the waters recede, and especially on the south

MARITIME REGION WEST OF THE SIERRA. West of the Sierra Nevada, and between that mouna name in itself implying a great clevation, as it is only tain and the soo, is the second grand division of Califormust be well understood before the structure of the coun- by the mountain wall of the Sierra from the Great Basin where throughout California, I have remarked the spring thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid-winter. A try and the character of its different divisions can be above-as to constitute a region to itself, with a structure comprehended. It divides California into two parts, and and configuration-a soil, climate, and productions-of exercises a decided influence on the climate, soil, and its own; and as northern Persia may be referred to as productions of each. Stretched along the coast, and at some type of the former, so may Italy be referred to as the general distance of 150 miles from it, this great moun- some point of comparison for the latter. North and tain wall receives the warm winds, charged with vapor, south, this region embraces about ten degrees of latitude sunset, with frequent rains. At the end of January, the ties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slightly solicitude with which, night after night, I watched bewhich sweep across the Pacific ocean, precipitates their —from 32 deg., where it touches the peninsula of Calaccumulated moisture in fertilizing rains and snows up- ifornia, to 42 deg., where it bounds on Oregon. East on its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to and west, from the Sierra Nevada to the sea, it will aver- were fat, and a grisly bear, killed on the 21 Feb ura y, had a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently pass on to the east. Hence the characteristic difference | age, in the middle parts 150 miles; in the northern parts, of the two regions-mildness, fertility, and a superb veg- 200-giving an area of above one hundred thousand etable kingdom on one side, comparative barrenness and square miles. Looking westward from the summit of The two sides of the Sierra exhibit two distinct cli- broad valley of the Joaquin and Sacramente rivers-the mates. The state of vegetation, in connection with some two valleys forming one-five hundred miles long and thermometrical observations made during the recent ex- fifty broad, lying along the base of the Sierra, and boundploring expedition to California, will establish and illus- ed to the west by the low coast range of mountains, trate this difference. In the beginning of December, which separates the sea. Long dark lines of timber in-1845, we crossed this Sierra, at latitude 39 deg. 17 min. dicate the streams, and bright spots mark the intervening 12 sec., at the present usual emigrant pass, at the head of plains. Lateral ranges, parallel to the Sierra Nevada the Salmon Trout river, 40 miles north of New Helvetia, and the coast, make the structure of the country and and made observations at each base, and in the same lat- break it into a surface of valleys and mountains-the itude, to determine the respective temperatures; the two valleys a few hundred, and the mountains two to four bases being, respectively, the western about 500, and the thousand feet above the sea. These form greater maseastern about 4,000 feet above the level of the sen; and ses, and become more elevated in the north, where some the Pass, 7,200 feet. The mean result of the observa- peaks, as the Shastl, enter the regions of perpetual snow. tions were, on the eastern side, at sunrise, 9 deg.; at Stretched along the mild coast of the Pacific, with a noon, 44 deg; at sunset, 30 deg.; the state of vegetation general elevation in its plains and valleys only a few and the appearance of the country being at the same time | hundred feet above the level of the sea-and back by the (second week of December) that of confirmed winter; the long and lofty wall of the Sierra-mildness and geniality rivers frozen over, snow on the ridges, annual plants may be assumed as the characteristic of its climate .dead, grass dry, and decideous trees stripped of their for The inhabitant of corresponding latitudes on the Atlana corresponding week was, at sunrise, 29 deg., and at the soft air and southern productions under the same latsunset 52 deg.; the state of the atmosphere and of vege- | itudes in the maritime regions of Upper Californ a. The tation that of advancing spring; grass fresh and green, singular beauty and purity of the sky in the south of this timber. It ascends like an immense column upwards four to eight inches high, vernal plants in bloom; the air region is characterized by Humbolt as a rare phenome-

The present condition of the country affords but slight data for forming correct opinions of the agricultural ca- valley, plunges down through a canon, falling 2000 feet East of the Sierra Nexado, and between it and the pacity and fertility of the soil. Vancouver found, at the mission of San Buenaventura, in 1792, latitude 34 deg., 16 min., apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes plantain, banana, cocoa-nut, sugar-cane and indigo, all vielding fruit in abundance and of excellent quality.-Humbolt mentions the clive oil of California as equal to that of Andalasia, and the wine like that of Canary islands. At present but little remains of the high and various cultivation which had been attained at the missions. Under the mild and paternal administration of the "Fathers," the docide character of the Indians was made available for labor, and thousands were employed in the fields, the orchards and the vineyards. At present, but little of this former cultivation is seen .-The fertile valleys are overgrown with wild mustard; vineyards and clive orchards, decayed and neglected, are among the remaining vestigates; only in some places do we see the evidences of what the country is capable .mission of San Luis Obispo (latitude 34 deg.) is still distinguished for the excellence of its olives, considered finer and larger than those of the Mediterranean.

The productions of the south differ from those of the summer heat which follows the wet season, and its un-

extraordinary size.

of the vegetable kingdom.

JOAQUIN.

come themselves navigable rivers flow towards each conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the bay. continuous water line from one end to the other.

and 60 broad, between the slopes of the coast mountain are fifty to one hundred and fifty yards wide, and drain stream from the head of the valley to the bay. The small streams, which reach only a few miles beyond the hills, the springs which supply them not being copious enough to carry them across the plains. These afford many advantageous spots for farms, making sometimes large bottoms of rich moist land. The rolling surface of vation of the grape, and will probably become the principle vine growing region of California. The uplands bordering the valleys of the large streams are usually wooded with evergreen and white cake among prairie and open land. The surface of the valley consists of

The mean temperature in the Joaquin valley, during the Journey, Avenue at many we degrated at sunset Mandet of degrated at sunset of degrated at sunset of tains in the morning, and calm weather at the evening. him off? The evil rarely ends here. The disease of the welcomed by the smile of my angel wife, and the glad a name in itself inflying a great covariant, and the only part to which the name applies in the applied, is Spanish geography, to the mountains whose nia, and the only part to which the name applies in the fathers are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely hands of my little flock, a rich recompense for the world's applied, is Spanish geography, to the mountains was a large man and a feeble mother rarely manusor my summits penetrate the region of perpetual snow. It is a current language of the country. It is the occupied and oak region of the mountains bordering the valley, be- leaves behind her vigorous children. It has been cus- cold from a contract the region of perpetual snow. grand feature of California, and a dominating one, and inhabited part, and so different in character—so divided tween 1,000 and 5,000 fect above the level of the sea, tomary, in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in But the golden bowl was broken, the blissful cup dash-

head of the Tulare lakes and the mouth of the San Joa- cold, fever and death. "What a sad Providence!" ex- nature crossed the threshold of my puradise, and inmates quin, from the 19th January to the 12th February, the mean temperature was 38 deg. at sunrise, and 58 deg. at A beautiful young bride goes night after night, to par- face the remembrances of that period. The enzious uxuriant grass, more than half a foot high. Wild horses four inches thickness of fat on his back and belly, and was estimated to weigh a thousand pounds. Salmon was first obtained on the 4th February in the To-walum-ne Providence," exclaims the world, "cut off in the midst the Sierra, the main feature presented is the long, low, river, which, according to the Indians, is the most southerly stream in the valley in which this fish is found. By the middle of March the whole valley of the San Joaquin lands a close sward. The higher prairies between the rivers presented unbroken fields of vellow and orange colored flowers, varieties of Layia and Eschscholtzia Californica, and large boquets of the blue flowering nemooaks were not yet in bloom.

> The valley of the Sacramento is divided into upper and the lower valley in the forks of the river, rising from the ing to sleep. base of about one thousand feet, out of a ferest of heavy of 14,000 feet, (nearly the height of Mont Blanc,) the summit glistening with snow, and visible from favorable points of view, at a distance of 140 miles down the valley. The river here, in descending from the upper in twenty miles. This upper valley is 100 miles long, heavily timbered, the climate and productions modified by its altitude, its more northern, position, and the proximity and elevation of the neighboring mountains covered with snow. It contains valleys of arable land and is deemed capable of southement. Added to the lower valley, it umont but a single glance, and deliberately folding it up, makes the whole valley of the Sacramen o 3000 miles and putting it in his vest pocket, he very coolly said-

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND DEPENDENT

COUNTRY. The bay of San Francisco has been colebrated from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, and is justly entitled to that character even under the seaman's view as a mere harbor. But when all the accessory advantages which belong to it-fertile and ary, bending under the weight of neglected frait; and the the line of communication with Asia, it rises into an imcommerce and population.

The bay of San Francisco is separated from the sea

coast presents a bold outline. On the south, the border-Perhaps few parts of the world can produce in such ing mountains come down in a narrow ridge of broken perfection so great a variety of fruits and grains as the hills, terminating in a precipitous point against which large and various regions enclosing the Bay of San Fran- the sea breaks heavily. On the northern side, the mouncisco and drained by its waters. A view of the map will tain presents a bold promontory, rising in a few miles to show that region and its great extent, comprehending a height of two or three thousand feet. Between these the entire valleys at the Sacramento and San Joaquin, points is the strait—about one mile broad, in the narrowand the whole western slope of the Sierra Nevada .- est part, and five miles long from the sea to the bay.-General phrases fail to give precise ideas, and I have ro. Passing through this gate, the bay opens to the right and course to the notes in my journal to show its climate and left, extending in each direction about 35 miles, having afflicting trials that have thronged my pathway throught productions by the test of the thormoneter and the state a total length of more than 70, and a coast of about 275 miles. It is divided by straits and projecting points, into VALLEYS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN three separate bays, of which the northern two are called San Pable and Suiscon bays. Within, the view presen-These valleys are one, discriminated only by the names | ted is of a mountainous country, the bay resembling an of the rivers which traverse it. It is a single valley-a interior lake of deep water, lying between parallel ransingle geographical formation-near 500 miles long, ly- ges of high mountains. Islands, which have the bold ing at the western base of the Sierra Nevada, and be- characters of the shores -- some mere masses of rock, and tween it and the coast range of mountains, and stretch- others grass covered, rising to the height of three and ing across the head of the bay of San Francisco, with eight hundred feet-break its surface and add to its picwhich a delta of twenty miles connects it. The two turesque appearance. Directly fronting the entrance, nected by a strait, or river, thirty-five miles long. These rivers, Sau Joaquin and Sacramento, rise at opposite mountains a few miles from the shore rise about two thousands ends of this long valley, receive numerous streams, sand feet above the water, crowned by a forest of the many of them bold rivers, fr. m the Sierra Novada, be lofty express which is visible from the sea, and makes a

THE GOLD REGION—THE CLIMATE. The gold region of California is in the Sacramento and its tributaries. The climate of the country has no The valley of the San Joaquin is about 300 miles long winter in the valley, but the rainy season and the dry. The rainy season begins in November and continues to and the Sierra Nevada, with a general elevation of only the middle of February or the begining of March; the a few hundred feet above the level of the sea. It pre- rest of the year is without rain; but the streams from the sonts a variety of soil, from dry and unproductive to well Sierra Novada afford all the facilities for irrigation in the watered and luxuriantly fertile. The eastern (which is heats of July and August. The whole valley abounds fertile land, wooded principally with white oaks (quercus products of the United States, from apples to oranges, longiglanda, Torr. and Frem.) in open groves of hand- from potatoes to sugar cane, may be produced in the valsome trees, often five or six feet in diameter, and from ley of the San Joaquin and Sacramonto. The climate is

> Such is the California on the Pacific-the richest, most picturesque, and beautiful region, for its extent, upon the face of the earth. Such is the El Darado of the, go'd mines; such is the great acquisition of the late war with

THE MEANS THAT DESTROY HEALTH.

TARE, for example, a young girl who has been bred lelicately in town, and shut up in a nursery in her childhood-in a boarding school through her youth-never accustomed either to air or exercise, two things that the law God make essential to health. She marries-her strongth is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early, and her acquaintances lamentingly excould reach the Pacific ocean, except at the two places slight covering of briny water, present beds of salt for winds, and having a highly favorable climate and suitable taken in the midst of life and from her children! claim, "What a strange Providence, that a mother should Was it Providence? No! Providence has assigned her threescore years and ten-a term long enough to rear her children, and to see her children's children, but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course

> a useful and distinguished citizen and eminent in his pro- lered it. fession. A general buzz rises on every side, of, "What Reduced in circumstance", and deprived of many of healthy, blooming young girl, thus dressed in violation of to the outspread ocean of eternity—all that made life During a journey through the valley, between the heaven's laws, pays the penalty! a checked circulation, sweet, or rendered it desirable. Disease of a contageous claims her friends. Was it Providence or her own folly? sickened and died. Time has mellowed but cannot efshe must wear her neck and arms bare; for who ever saw the last pulse had beat, when the eye returned no anseized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over. "What a douth, and all was cold, and silent; even thes our grief of happiness and hopes!" Alas did she not cut the thread | with hope still springing in the heart, we strove with desof life herself? A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet, instead of getting But crushed was every flower, and blighted every bud, was in the full glory of spring; the evergreen oaks were a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence, in flower, geranium cicutarium was generally in bloom, Should a girl sit down tranquilly with the idea that Provoccupying the place of the grass, and making all the upcharge it on her own vanity, and avoid the folly in fu-

Look, my young friends, at the mass of discases that are incurred by intemperance in cating or drinking, in phila nearer the streams. These made the prevailing study, or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness bloom, and the sunny hill slopes to the river bottoms pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, etc., and showed a varied growth of luxuriant flowers. The white all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there not improty as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from goneration to generation, there lower—the lower two hundred miles long, the upper would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut short about one hundred; and the latter not merely entitled to life, and most of the long maladies that make life a torthe distinction of upper, as being higher up on the river, ment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best unbut also as having a superior elevation of some thousands | derstand the physical system, that this wonderful maof feet above it. The division is strongly and geographi- chine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually liage. At the western base the mean temperature during tic side of this continent can with difficulty conceive of cally marked. The Shastl peak stands at the head of decay, and men would die, as few new do die, as if fall-

SHEER HONESTY:

A gentleman from somewhere, says the Maine Farmer, not long since put up at one of our public houses .-Undoubtedly he was not familiar with all the ways and usages of the world. He had supper, lodgings and brenkfust. And when dinner came he scated himself at the table with numerous others. He thought the board was slimly furnished, but said nothing. Presently s waiter passed him a "bill of fare." Struck all aback by thus, as he thought, having his bill thrust in his face before a company of strangers, he gave the formidable doc-

"All right; I will settle with you immediately after dinner." A few waistbands-just a few-were somewhat shat-

tered along the tables. DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.

Judgo Davis, not many months before his death on the occasion of a dinner party at his house, at which picturesque dependent country; mildness and salubrity of Mr. Justice Story and other eminent jurists and lawyers climate; connection with the great interior valley of the were present, the conversation turned upon the advan-Sacramento and San Joaquin; its vast resources for ship tage of the different periods of life. Some thought the timber, grain and cattle-when these advantages are seasons of youth and manhood the fullest of enjoyment, taken into the account, with its geographical position on and others gave preference, for solid satisfaction, to the period of age. Judge Davis did not state his opinion portance far above that of a mere harbor, and deserves a until he was invited to do so; and then in a calm and be- to the spot where the tautog might be depended on for particular notice in any account of maritime California. high manner for which he was remarkable he said: "In any weight from two to twelve pounds, back his gig Its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that the warm season of the year it is my delight to be in the down to the water, put out his line, and when the tautog of southern Italy; settlements upon it for more, than half country, and every pleasant evening when I am there, I was safely hooked, start the old mare and pull him outnorth and the middle. Grapes, olives, Indian corn, have a century attest its healthiness; bold shores and moun- love to sit at the window, and look upon some beautiful been its staples, with many assimilated fruits and grains. tains give it grandeur; the extent and fertility of its de- trees which grow near my house. The murmuring of Tobacco has been recently introduced, and the uniform pendent country give it great resources for agriculture, the wind through the branches, the gentle play of the ror says: A couple of gentlemen, on passing through leaves, and the flickering of light upon them, when the the "Points" a day or two since, discovered a drunken

moon is up, fills me with indescribable pleasure. As the man wallowing in the gutter, when one said to the other, abrasion of their sides, rich in excellent grass, fertile, and well adapted to cotton. Wheat is the first product of the by low mountain ranges. Looking from the peaks of the sufumn comes on, I feel very sad to see those leaves fall. light and loose enough to absorb small streams. Between north, where it always constituted the principal cultiva-

TRUST IN GOD.

A SECTOR PROM REAL LIPE,

Arrived at that period in life from whence I can camly and dispassionately look back upon the past, and conemplate the varied scenes through which I have journeyed, I am strongly reminded, and feet deeply convinced. that it has been through a confident reliance and an unswering "Trust in God" that I have been enabled to surmount the many difficulties, and bear up under the

Time was when to me the world was all bright, its flowers all beautiful-a favored child of fortune. From youth to manhood the ruder blast of adversity never penetrated the shield interposed by a mother's love, or the protecting influences of a father's wealth-from the one I inherited a love for mankind, from the other the means to which the world ever pays differences and survile adulation. I had troops of friends-they clustered around me as bees around a fragrant flower, to piller its sweets and leave it to wither, wilt and die.

Wealth, friends, station influence, these were all mine. vet there was a void in my heart; there was a semething walting which I sought and found in a creature fair as over bloomed upon an earthly soil; heaven smiled upon our union, we were blessed with children, and our home was a paradise, but alas for poor humanity.

The spider's most attenuated thread Is cord, is cable, to man's most tender tie On earthly bliss-it breaks at every breeze,

It was not long ere I felt the full truth of the above uotation. A crisis arose in the monotary affairs of the ountry, it swept tornado like, with desolating strides, from the chill waters of the Arcostook, to the regen of eternal flowers, and when the storm had passed, and the an peered forth again, the turbid stream of bankruptcy so e up in its bosom the wreck and shattered fragments of health, wealth, peace and happiness. Need I say that my fortune was a wreck, my ruin (in a pecuniary point of view) complete. How could it be otherwise?-Nature had endowed me with a heart susceptible to the vants of others, an ear never deaf to pleading, and a hand over willing to execute the promptings of the soul. endorsed, and the oft told tale was repeated. Some for whom I suffered now roll in wealth, but are no longer ye friends to me. Thank God I am enabled to live, and would scorn their friendships as I despise their grovelling souls. I leave them to their conscience and their God. with an abiding trust in mine.

If wealth departed and friends forsook me, I was richly rewarded, doubly recomponsed by the love of wife and children, which rose superior to misfortune, and if possible, burned with a brighter flame as trouble thickened around, beautifully reminding me of the evergreen, which, twiping its tendrils around the sturdy oak, socks beneath its protecting foliage a shelter and a home. andwhich loosens not its grasp, but clings with yet fonder tonacity when the tree has been blasted and riven by the thunderbolts of Heaven: Strip it of its verdure, it stands forth, exhibiting to every sep the plant unseen, seeking A father too is cut off in the midst of his days. He is with its tiny form to protect the structure which had shel-

a striking Providence!" The man has been in the haboffice and in the courts, of eating luxurious dinners and here. I honestly affirms that at no period did I enjoy drinking various wines. He has every day violated the more unalloyed pleasure than when the day's of labor laws on which health depends. Did Providence, cut was over I returned to my humble but peaceful home.

swering glance, when the hand returned no pressure. and the lips no kiss; when the beautiful was stiffened in was hushed, and we turned from the dead to the living perate energy to rescue them from the grasp of death.within the short space of ten days vanished the blessful dream of years, and our children had passed into Heaven. She who had cradled upon her bosom the tender flock sank beneath the blow, and the mother slept beside her babes.

I have wandered in other lands but have returned to watch the flowers of Spring, and tend the mossy verdure which shrouds them from my view still trusting in God that I have a treasure laid up in Hoaven, whither I trust, after having suffered and done his will, I shall be

MARRIAGE.

Old bachelors and happily married men take very different views of the married state. For example the old bachelor thus describes the condition as he understands

"Noisy clack and constant brawling. Discord and domestic strife: Empty cupboard, children brawling. Scolding woman made a wife." The man really bleased with a "better half" thus doscribed the condition:

"Lovely looks and constant courting. Sweetening all the toils of life: Cheerful children, harmless sporting. Lovely woman made a wife,"

SAVING IS NOT ALWAYS ECONOMY .- The Eastern Argus tells the story of an occunical whig, who appeared in the whig terch-light procession in Portland, the other night, and blew out his torch to save camphene-marching over the route with his pole erect, and no light on the end. After he reached home, his pig was taken sick, and some was told him camphene would cure him. So he gave him a dose from his torch, which laid poor piggy as dead as a door nail. The last the Argus heard of the pig, the owner had been recommended to run a wick through him, set fire to it, and carry him in the torchlight procession to come off at Sacarapps,

THE LAZIEST MAN .- A worthy old citizen of Newport who had the reputation of being the laziest man alive-so lazy, indeed, that he used to weed the garden in a large rocking chair, rocking forward to take hold of the weed, and backward to uproot-had a way of fishing peculiarly his own. He used to drive his white-faced mare down

SELF RESPECT IN THE GUTTER .- The New York Mir-