

ground, and guarding their herds of cattle and horses, have all gone to the mines, or are on their way thither. Laborers of every trade have left their work benches, and tradesmen their shops. Sailors desert their ships as fast as they arrive on the coast, and several vessels have gone to sea with hardly enough hands to spread a sail. Two or three are now at anchor in San Francisco with no crew on board. Many desertions, too, have taken place from the garrisons within the influence of these mines; twenty-six soldiers have deserted from the post of Sonoma—twenty-four from that of San Francisco, and twenty-four from Monterey.

I really think some extraordinary mark of favor should be given to those soldiers who remain faithful to their flag throughout this tempting crisis. No officer can now live in California on his pay, money has so little value; the prices of necessary articles of clothing and subsistence are so exorbitant, and labor so high, that to hire a cook or servant has become an impossibility, save to those who are earning from thirty to fifty dollars a day. This state of things cannot last forever. Yet from the geographical position of California, and the new character it has assumed as a mining country, prices of labor will always be high, and will hold out temptations to desert. I therefore have to report, if the government wish to prevent desertions here on the part of men, and to secure zeal on the part of officers, their pay must be increased very materially.

Mr. Dye, a gentleman residing in Monterey, and worthy of every credit, has just returned from Feather river. He tells me that the company to which he belonged, worked seven weeks and two days, with an average of fifty Indians, (washers,) and that their gross product was two hundred and seventy-three pounds of gold. His share, (one seventh,) after paying all expenses, is about thirty-seven pounds, which he brought with him and exhibited in Monterey. I see no laboring man from the mines who does not show his two, three, or four pounds of gold. A soldier of the artillery company returned here a few days ago, having been absent on furlough twenty days. He made by trading and working during that time \$1,500. During these twenty days he was traveling ten or eleven days, leaving but a week, in which he received a sum of money greater than he receives in pay, clothes, and rations during a whole enlistment of five years.

Gold is also believed to exist on the eastern slope of Sierra Nevada; and when at the mines I was informed by an intelligent Mormon that it had been found near the Great Salt Lake by some of his fraternity. Nearly all the Mormons are leaving California to go to the Salt Lake; and this they surely would not do, unless they were sure of finding gold there in the same abundance as they now do on the Sacramento.

The gold "placer" near the mission of San Fernando has long been known, but has been little wrought for want of water. This is in a spur that puts off from the Sierra Nevada. (See Fremont's map,) the same in which the present mines occur. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, that in the intervening space of five hundred miles (entirely unexplored) there must be many hidden and rich deposits. The "placer" gold is now substituted as the currency of this country.

I would recommend that a mint be established at some eligible point of the bay of San Francisco; and that machinery, and all the necessary apparatus and workmen, be sent out by sea. These workmen must be bound by high wages; and even bonds to secure their faithful services, else the whole plan may be frustrated by their going to the mines as soon as they arrive in California.

Before leaving the subject of mines I will mention that, on my return from the Sacramento I touched at New Amoder, the quicksilver mine of Alexander Forbes, consul of her Britannic Majesty of Tepic. This mine is in a spur of mountains 1000 feet above the level of the Bay of San Francisco, and is distant in a southern direction from the Pueblo de San Jose about 12 miles. The ore (cinabar) occurs in a large vein dipping at a strong angle to the horizon. Mexican miners are employed in working it, and driving shafts and galleries about 6 feet by 7, following the vein.

The fragments of rock and ore are removed on the back of Indians, in raw-hide sacks. The ore is then heaped in an wagon, from the mouth of the mine down to a valley well supplied with wood and water, in which the furnaces are situated. The furnaces are of the simplest construction—exactly like a common bake-oven, in the crown of which is inserted a whistler's trying-kettle; another inverted kettle forms the lid. From a hole in the lid a small brick channel leads to an apartment, or chamber, in the bottom of which is inserted a small iron kettle. This chamber has a chimney.

In the mornings of each day the kettles are filled with the mineral (broken in small pieces) mixed with lime; fire is then applied and kept up all day. The mercury is volatilized, passes into the chamber, is condensed on the sides and bottom of the chamber, and flows into the pot prepared for it. No water is used to condense the mercury.

During a visit I made last spring, four such ovens were in operation, and yielded in the two days I was there, 656 pounds of quicksilver, worth at Mazatlan \$1 80 per lb. Mr. Wilkinshaw, the gentleman now in charge of this mine, tells me that the vein is improving, and that he can afford to keep his people employed even in these extraordinary times. This mine is very valuable of itself, and becomes the

more so as mercury is extensively used in obtaining gold. It is not at present used in California for that purpose, but it will be at some future time. When I was at this mine last spring, other parties were engaged in searching for veins; but none have been discovered that are worth following up, although the earth in that whole range of hills are highly discolored, indicating the presence of this ore. I send several beautiful specimens, properly labelled. The amount of quicksilver in Mr. Forbes's vein on the 15th of July was about 2,500 pounds.

#### Later from the Gold Region.

We have not space for the hundredth part of the accounts from the gold region of California. The papers are full of letters—all of the same tenor. We have only room at present for the following paragraphs, comprising the very latest accounts:

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The New Orleans Delta of the 8th inst. says: We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Joseph H. Cutting, who comes directly from the gold mines in California, and has in his possession a quantity of the "precious metal," just as he dug it from the bowels of the earth in its native state. Mr. Cutting left San Francisco on the 11th of October. He took the route home via Mexico, and arrived here yesterday in the brig Tit, Capt. Radovich, from Vera Cruz. He very prudently, we think, disposed of a considerable portion of his ore at Mazatlan, fearing too much the cupidity of the Mexican robbers to trust it on his person, every thing was quiet in California when Mr. C. left. Nothing was thought of or talked of but the gold region; and almost all other business than the lucrative one of gold-digging was suspended. The consequence of this state of things is, that the prices of all the necessaries of life are enormously high. Flour, for instance, which was principally brought from Oregon, was selling at \$50 a barrel; bad brandy from 6 to \$8 a bottle; and for ordinary board, from 12 to \$16 a week was paid. So far as explorations have been made, it has been ascertained that gold exists on both sides of the Sierra Nevada, from latitude 41° north, to so far south as the head waters of the San Joaquin river, a distance of four hundred miles in length and one hundred in breadth. The gold region already discovered, it is estimated, is sufficiently extensive to give profitable employment to 100,000 persons for generations to come. The ore is in a virgin state, disseminated in small particles, and is found in three distinct deposits—sand and gravel beds, on decomposed granite, and in terraced with a kind of slate. It is generally found from immediately beneath the surface to a depth of four feet, and its position, and the pure state in which it is found, is believed to be the result of a general volcanic eruption. The gold region lies within about one hundred or one hundred and forty miles of San Francisco; it is about the same distance from Monterey; and the great majority of the population of these two places—merchants, doctors, lawyers, mechanics, laborers, soldiers, seamen, deserters, Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians—all have cleared out, and are as busy as avarice and ambition can make them, engaged in the pleasant business of gold-finding. From November till March, embracing the interval of the rainy season, but little progress can be made in "digging;" so that any enterprising young man who would start now, would be all in good time for the commencement of next year's operations. Mr. Cutting is rather an old, and not a very strong man. He worked at the gold-finding for forty-two days. Being regardless of his health, he chose the "dry diggings" to operate in. In this time he got over \$1500 worth of ore. It is found easier and in larger quantities in the "wet diggings;" but working in the latter is more unhealthy. His implements were a pickaxe, a spade, a butcher's knife, and a tin pan. One individual found a solid piece of ore weighing thirteen pounds. Surely this is literally the "golden age." The climate of California Mr. Cutting describes as remarkably salubrious and healthy, except on the Sacramento river, where fever and ague to some extent prevail.

The Crescent, of the same date, adds: The total American population of the territory is estimated at 3,000. Of this the greater number is employed in the mines, where, including Indians, there are about 6,000 persons at work. The gold which is found by the latter class soon passes into the hands of the whites, as the Indians are willing to sell it for almost any kind of trinket, a little gunpowder or a hatchet, and they frequently give it for its weight in beads. This, however, will not be the case long, as the Indians will soon commence to know the value of the article by the estimate the whites set upon it.

From the Californian, October 7.  
MORE GOLD.—When will they be done discovering gold in California? The last that has come to hand was in the neighborhood of the "Ciudad de los Angeles," where gold has been known to exist for a long time in small quantities; but it was not until recently that any explorations were made, when lo! the glittering ore was found in as great abundance as the American fork and other well-known diggings. Where will be the next discovery of this no longer precious substance? Really, we dread the digging of a well, or the grading of a street in our neighborhood.

From the same.  
THE TABLES TURNED.—Rather an anomaly is now presented in this Territory in the relative condition of men. The capitalist is in reality the least independent person among us, and the laboring man the most sought after and respected. This state of affairs extends into all occu-

pations and trades. For instance, what would the craft in New York or Boston say were they to see that usually humble individuals, the devil, stamping the editor to Jeff to see which should split up the firewood.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Arrival of the Niagara.**  
Revolution in Rome—The Pope's Secretary Shot—The French Presidency—Continental Affairs in General.

Boston, Dec. 16.  
The Steam-ship Niagara arrived at her berth this morning with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

The Cholera is decreasing in England and Scotland.

#### ITALY.

##### REVOLUTION IN ROME.

A Revolution has taken place in Rome, following the assassination of M. Rossi, before reported. The mob, at the instigation of the Clubs, proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace on the 16th, where they demanded a new ministry, the immediate declaration of war, &c. About one hundred of the Swiss guards resisted them. The diplomatic body also entered the palace to protect the Pope by their moral influence. Some endeavor was made to set fire to the principal gates, but a few shot from the Swiss caused the mob to retire. Shortly after the civic guard, the gens d'armes of the line, and the Roman Legion, numbering some thousand, invested the palace in order of battle, and commenced a fusillade against the windows. The Swiss were overwhelmed and the Pope's Secretary, Monsieur Palma, was shot in the breast. The attacking party, by their overwhelming force, compelled submission. Negotiations were opened and a list of ministers, comprising the names of those who had got up the conspiracy, was sent to the Pope, who, under the duress of arms and fear of personal danger, was compelled to submit to any terms they dictated. The authority of the Pope is in fact now a nullity.

On the 18th the ministry was formed with Mazzarelli President of the Upper Chamber and President of the Council, Mamiani, Serbins, Campello, Laurati and Serine were placed in the Ministry. The Swiss were sent away, and the National Guard occupied their post in the castle. The popular club is the Supreme Government, and decided upon all questions. The new Ministry has put forth an address, in which they say they will convoke the Chambers.

The French Government have sent a force to Civita Vecchia, to support the Pope against his subjects.

#### LATEST FROM ROME.

Marshal Rudezky, the commander of the Austrian forces in Italy, is reported to be dead. Accounts from Rome to the evening of the 20th, state that the most perfect tranquility had succeeded the commotion of the 17th. The new Minister, Campello, had arrived, and the Pope appeared to be satisfied with the new order of things, and was greatly pleased to find that the peace of his capital had been so speedily restored.

#### AUSTRIA.

In Vienna the energetic measures taken by the Prince Windischgratz, seem likely to secure tranquillity. The Emperor of Russia has sent the Prince a letter with the order of St. Andrew, and to Jellachich an equally flattering communication has been made, together with the order of St. Waldimir. The war in Hungary engrossed the thoughts of all. The immense army of the Imperialists is about to enter Hungary, and the German papers state that the Hungarians will give them a sharp reception.

The execution of Dr. Beecher and Dr. Jellinck, for participating in the late events at Vienna, has been officially announced.

#### PACIFICATION OF ITALY.

It is announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers, to hold conferences for the pacification of Italy, at Brussels. The acceptance was the last act of Wismenberg's cabinet, and Prince Schwarzenberg, on accepting the government, immediately ratified it, and expressed at the same time to the representatives of the mediating powers, the strongest desire to enter immediately on the negotiations.

M. Bastides, however, objected that it would be more advisable to wait until the President of the French Republic was elected. Lord Palmerston has acquiesced in this. The mediating powers have also agreed that the armistice should be prolonged throughout the winter and in consequence, Austria has engaged not to attack Venice by land or sea. The Sardinian Government has also engaged to retain Admiral Albin with the Sardinian fleet at Ancona.

#### France.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**  
The excitement in relation to the election continues. Gen. Cavaignac has triumphed in the debate that has taken place in the National Assembly, as far as regards the sentiments of the Chamber, by a majority of 503 to 34, by which the vote, that he had deserved well of his country, was carried.

Cavaignac in his speech, mentioned all the points of accusation made against him in the proceedings for the defence of Paris, and by being promoting the insurrection of June, with the view of raising himself to power for a brief 24 hours. His speech was highly satisfactory. The funds have improved in consequence of his increased choice for the Presidency.

On Sunday a manifesto from Louis Napoleon appeared, and a change again came over the minds of the Parisians and the star of Bonaparte was again in the ascendant. His address was calculated to win the good opinions of all parties. He avows his republican sincerity and detestation of socialism, says he is the friend of peace with the surrounding nations, and promises if elected, that he will do all in his power without regard to party, for the benefit of the whole people.

Cavaignac has taken another step within a few days, which cannot fail to influence the contest.

In consequence of the alarming news from Italy, and fears entertained of actual personal danger to the Pope from his own subjects, & his reported flight from Rome, Cavaignac has dispatched four steam frigates carrying a brigade of 1500 men, to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of securing the liberty of his Holiness and respect for his person.

M. Carcelles has been sent off suddenly to Rome as Envoy Extraordinary, to confer with the French Ambassador, M. D. Harcourt; and act jointly with him in accomplishing the objects of his mission. A reinforcement of troops will immediately follow.

Cavaignac has read to the Assembly M. Bastide's instructions to M. Carcelles. The despatch repudiates in the strongest manner any intention whatever of interfering in the domestic differences between the Romans and the Holy Father.

On the day that the above communication was made to the Assembly, Gen. Lamourcien developed his plan of reducing the army to 202,000, thereby reducing the army estimates to 220,000,000 francs.

The government is using strenuous efforts to carry Cavaignac's election, but the cause of Louis Napoleon preponderates.

#### PRUSSIA.

The progress of the revolution in Berlin is stayed, but the contest is still going on between the Court and the Chamber. Gen. Wrangel maintains the peace by the presence of his troops.

The second sitting of the Prussian Chamber at Brandenberg took place on the 28th ult. No legislative business was done. It was agreed that the House should meet on the 29th and 30th. On the latter date M. Simons intended to move that the Ministers should summon all the absent members, and in the event of their not appearing the government should be empowered to call up their several substitutes.

#### GERMANY.

The Frankfurt Journal states that a plot, a Republican and Socialist rising, for the assassination of several members of the German Parliament had been discovered.

#### Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thomas Miller & Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are in the hands of H. B. Miller, and all persons having unsettled accounts will come forward without delay.

THOMAS MILLER,  
W. H. MILLER,  
JOHN MILLER,  
HENRY B. MILLER,  
PHILIP MILLER.

Boggs tp. Dec. 8, '48.—pd

#### Notice

I S hereby given, that the undersigned, composing the late firm of Thomas Miller & Brothers, nor either of them, will be held responsible in law, for debts heretofore, or hereafter contracted by John W. Miller—ne never having been a part of said firm.

THOMAS MILLER,  
W. H. MILLER,  
JOHN MILLER,  
HENRY B. MILLER,  
PHILIP MILLER.

Dec. 8, 1848.—pd

**LINN, SMITH & CO.**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
213 1/2 MARKET STREET,

GLAUDIUS B. LINN,  
HORACE P. SMITH, } Philadelphia.

**Drugs & Medicines,**  
Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Staffs,  
Varnishes, etc.

ALSO—Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c. &c

Orders from Country Merchants and Physicians, by letter or otherwise, attended to promptly.

Nov. 13, 1848.—6ms.

#### SALT! SALT!

O F a very superior quality—only a few barrels left—for sale at the store of the subscribers. Here is a chance for a bargain.

MOORE & LEONARD.

Nov. 22.

#### Look at this.

CLOTHES, Hair, Paint and Sweeping Brushes, Combs of every description, Accordions, Violins, Violin-Strings, Brad Purses and Bags, Breast-Pins and Studs.

Clocks and Watches, Looking-Glasses, Toy boxes, Hats & Caps, of all shapes, qualities and prices, for sale at the cheap corner.

CRANS & BROTHER,

Nov. 1848. Curwensville,

6 Pieces Black and Fancy Alpaca's at the store of

BIGLER & CO.

#### A FAIR OFFER To the People of Clearfield county.

The subscribers, deeply anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the people of Clearfield county, and being well aware that nothing will more materially aid in securing real property than the general diffusion of useful information among the people, propose to publish a weekly paper, in the borough of Clearfield, at the very low price of

**ONE DOLLAR per YEAR,**  
(In Advance.)

To enable us to do this, we must have at least ONE THOUSAND subscribers. This number, it is believed, can be raised within the limits of Clearfield county, if proper exertions are made. But there must be no holding back on the part of any man who can possibly get a paper conveyed to him. It will require the unanimous effort of the citizens of the county.

We therefore appeal to those of our fellow citizens who desire the dissemination of general information among the people, to use their efforts and influence in behalf of this useful enterprise. Your county cannot get along without a paper. We are unwilling to publish one at a loss of labor and money to ourselves. To enable every man to assist in this, we offer to reduce the subscription price within the reach of all.

For at least three years there will be no political excitement, and our paper will bear more the character of an Independent, than that of either a Partisan or a Neutral Journal. That is, we shall approve, or condemn, as the acts of either party may seem to deserve—speaking our own sentiments as freemen—and allowing the free use of our columns for others of either party to do the same.—Thus we appeal with as much confidence to the members of one party as the other. Our aim shall be to make our paper beneficial to the people of Clearfield county, by supporting and defending their interests—by aiding to develop and make profitable the various resources of the county—and by laying before them, regularly every week, a faithful sketch of the events, great and small, as they may occur throughout the world.

When so much is to be gained, shall we appeal in vain to the friendship—the liberality—the patriotism—to the county pride—of the citizens of Clearfield county? We hope not. Then, gentlemen, all you have to do, is to assist us in procuring the required number of subscribers.

It is our intention to issue the first number about the first of May next. In the meantime, persons having Prospectuses will procure all the subscribers they can, and inform us, at the February court, of the number they may have.

The paper shall be printed on new types, and as large, and perhaps larger, than the present size of the BANNER, and contain as much reading matter as any of the country papers of the State.

In every case the subscription price (\$1) must be paid in advance—on or before 1st May, 1849.

D. W. MOORE,  
A. J. HEMPHILL.

Nov. 30, 1848.

#### Philadelphia Type Foundry.

NO. 8, PEAR ST., NEAR THE EXCHANGE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscriber having made great improvements in his method of casting type and mixing of metals, and had a thorough revision of his matrices, the faces of which are not excelled, in beauty and regularity of cut, by any in the country; flatters himself that by a strict personal attention to business, and employing none but the most skillful workmen, he is enabled to offer

#### A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
He is continually adding to his stock all that is new from the best workmen of this and other countries, and having lately procured from Europe, a great variety of New Faces and Ornaments, solicits the attention of Printers thereto. Specimens will be sent to those wishing to order.

Presses, Cases, Chases, Ink, Stands, Galleys, Brass Rules, and every other article needed to furnish a complete Printing Office, supplied at the shortest notice.

German Book and Job Type,  
Of the newest style and of all sizes, carefully put up in founts of correct proportion.

ALEXANDER ROBB.  
Aug. 18, 1848.—8ms\$10

#### NEW GOODS.

KRAIZER & BARRETT have just received a general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,  
at their old stand, which they will sell low for Cash or Produce consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-

ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and

Shoes, etc., etc.

They invite attention particularly to their stock of Dry Goods, and Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

For the ready cash they will sell goods cheap. Nov. 22, '48.

#### CHILD-BIRTH.

A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. GEISSNER, M. D. late of Paris, just published in N. York by the Author.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIS WORK contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.

It will be found of special value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method of avoiding these troubles and dangers, as will (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician), is fully communicated in this work so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without cost. The means of prevention here set forth are therefore within the reach of all. The process is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate.

#### CAUTION.

Some speculator has clandestinely (under another name) published an imitation, (bearing the same title,) which, besides omitting the most important portions of it, dupes the credulous out of ONE DOLLAR.

When the price is TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For the genuine, full, and complete Work. Copies of this work will be sent in a close envelope, single letter postage to any part of the United States, for twenty-five cents sent post-paid to Dr. R. G. Geissner, Box 2456, office 127 1/2 Liberty Street, N. Y.

N. B.—No Bookseller allowed to sell this work Nov. 13, 1848.—3m—\$5.