

Hon. J. Porter Brawley

This gentleman, we observe, comes in for the lion's share of the Whig papers...

This subterfuge, however, is quite characteristic of the whig party and its organs...

A RARE BIRD.—Mr. Houghton, of West Newton, shot a few days since, in the meadows of Charles river, a blue heron...

True enough, why did Mr. Houghton want to kill that heron? What had the bird done? Who had he harmed? It was a harmless slaughter...

OUR LARK SHIPS ON THE SEA BOARD.—A fine ship built in Canada by Captain Gaskin, lately passed through the Welland canal...

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—On Saturday last, a young man son of Mr. Bond, of the firm of Bond & Todd, carriers, North Woburn, died...

APPROXIMATE INCIDENT.—On Sunday, says the Evening Post, a man by the name of McNeil who had lately arrived here from Scotland, gravely through Brooklyn in search of his brother...

The Washington Republic says that "two terrible plagues are ravaging our country, and spreading death and terror—the Yellow Fever and the Railroad."

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. JOHN C. KNOX, Of Tioga County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: THOMAS H. FORTYTH, Of Philadelphia. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Milton.

An arrival from Europe, the Arabis, since our last, brings news of a much more peaceful character than was hoped for. Indeed, it is pretty evident from the aspect of the Russia-Turkish treaty that there will be no war.

In China the rebellion still continues successful. The insurgent forces were within four days' march of Peking. A private telegraph says that they had beaten back an imperial fleet from before Nankin and had concluded not to attack Canton till September.

In England the improved prospect of the harvest has sustained no check, and the weather continues favorable. The accounts of the potato crop in Ireland are also highly satisfactory.

The Editor of the Freedom's Cause would do well to keep the motto of the eccentric Davy Crockett in his mind—"be sure you're right, then go ahead." If he will do this, he will save himself much trouble.

THE Canal Commissioners' Investigation into the cause of the late strike on the Portage Railroad has ended, that they have made a report of the facts. The report shows that, though the men engaged in the strike had ample cause for complaint for the withholding of their pay, yet the inadequacy of appropriations was the main cause of wages falling in arrears.

The time is not far distant when the people of this country will be called upon to again measure strength with a monopoly, and this time in the shape of numerous and wealthy railroad corporations. The elements are at work—the bolts are being forged, and strange to say, these corporations, like the old Bank of the United States, are engaged in the construction.

We have a case in point here among us—one that comes home to the hearthstone of every man in the community, for so we know, when he, too, may be marked for a victim. Of course we refer to the recent attack of the President and Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, in their official capacity, upon a private citizen through the medium of a hiring press.

In the northern counties a person charged with assault with deadly weapons, of an offence of like nature, but with little chance of an acquittal if the jury can only see a bloody shirt or a wounded coat, whilst in the south the question settles, "who gave the lie first," or "which showed the white feather."

It is evident from the date of the Congressional capacity; for Congress was not then in session, and was not to be in session for some months. But on account of his well known fidelity and efficiency in the management of business, many applications were made to him to take charge of claims, some against the department, and some to be collected in the West.

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Mr. BROWN—A residence of four months in the mining region has enabled me to glean many particulars in relation to this country, which may prove of some interest to your readers. It is the custom here to speak of certain portions of the State as the "Northern," and other parts as embracing the "Southern" mines.

The people of these North and South mines partake, respectively, somewhat of the characteristics of those of the North and South on the Atlantic—not quite so marked, of course, for the Yankee, with his egotizing gait, is found everywhere, and the Texan, with his battery of "free loaders," and how-kins, is met in the most northerly latitudes.

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In all these operations I have described, the gold is found more plentiful the nearer you approach what is called the bed rock, and never is found except in quartz, below that. This bed rock seems to have been the outer crust, or surface of the earth "once upon a time," and to have been interspersed with hills and valleys something similar to its present topography. But in the progress of matter, another coating was plastered over, which has quite altered the face of the country. Hills appear where hollows were, and delightful little flats spread out where once it was quite uneven on the surface, etc., etc. And then it appears that the gold, being the heaviest ingredient of this new surface, inclined to settle down, and before this comfortable little planet was thoroughly baked brown, most of the gold had settled down to the old crust, which crust we now call the bed rock, and there most of the gold now lies. I hope the intelligent reader, (and a other kind read the "Observer") will make the proper distinction between facts and theory as he progresses. In case geologists should pronounce this theory consistent with science, I do not wish to detract from the merits of several sagacious one-eyed astute reasoners hereabouts, to whom, so far as I am informed, the honor properly belongs of suggesting the same. This author is a meek man, and seems plagiarist in every shape.

Quartz rock abounds in extensive veins throughout the entire gold region, and although much of it is rich with the precious metal, it is a description of mining that has not heretofore paid well. It is for the most part a hard brittle rock, very difficult to pulverize, and much trouble has been encountered in fixing upon a mode of separating the gold from the rock when washed properly. Occasionally gold is found in quantities in a description of rotten quartz—quite easily worked. These claims pay well while they last, which unfortunately is not long, as the vein soon exhausts. The extracting of the gold from the rock is attended in the start with great expense, including the purchase of steam power, cutting machines, building mills, etc., etc. These outlays are generally carried by companies, who, after expending from five to twenty thousand dollars, become discouraged, and having lost their money, are finally suspended operations. It is a speculation well adapted to the European capitalist, whose purse is not so short as ours, and who can wait a couple of years for returns. Never in his own country, and he will do well to keep his eyes on their "sharps," and do well largely as "Presidents," "Secretaries," and "Directors" of companies. It must be apparent that all these mining operations could not be carried on regularly without being supplied during the dry season by artificial means with water. This opens the path to a description of enterprise in the building of canals and water-ditches for that purpose. The Legislature has made ample provision, by the passage of general laws, under which companies for that and like purposes may organize and be protected in their rights. The result is that water is brought from the distant rivers, and through a thousand little channels, and spread over the country adapting itself to the necessities of the miner, and enabling him to pursue his labors uninterrupted throughout the year. We have a number of these companies in this country, one known as the "Bear River and Upper Water and Mining Company," has a capital stock of \$250,000—\$275,000 of which has been paid in and expended on the ditch. This ditch is about seventy-five miles in length, and contains a body of nine cubic feet of water—has one aqueduct and two tunnels. The weekly receipts of the company are now two thousand dollars. There is reason to believe this kind of affair will be better three years hence, than at this time.

If capitalists could be made sensible of the great advantages of investments in this State, in these canals, in mills, in Plank and railroads, etc., they would be much benefited thereby, and we would be the gainers by the improvements. There are many ways of investing money whereby one could calculate with almost mathematical certainty of its yielding from twenty-five to fifty per cent. per annum. There is no gambler or instability in this state of affairs. Common business remunerations must yield five per cent. per month on the investment, or are not thought worth pursuing; real estate in our cities must yield two or three per cent. per month; the market value of the same is thus regulated. This has been true in my certain knowledge for the past eighteen months, and the same causes now exist for a continuance of the rule.

I advise people to "look before they leap," however, for when such was Thos. O. Larkin and Col. Fremont sought to fill their purses by imposing upon the credulity of people by means of stock jobbing rascals, one scarce knows who to believe. Certainly the American character ought to suffer abroad there. I can recently find in the papers a notice of a purchase by an English company, of a valuable quartz mining estate, situated "in the county of Butler in the District of Nevada." This, to us, is rather a funny affair, inasmuch as there is neither such a county as Butler nor such a district as Nevada in the State. "Stingers" still, the parties seemed to be under the impression that they had done something exceedingly sharp in the way of trade, when there is not a man in California will tell them it is as useless to attempt to take possession of their purchase as to colonize the moon. The right of possession is the only title respected by the people, so far as the mineral lands are concerned, and it would take an army of fifty thousand men to enforce a different rule.

"Hoping these few lines" may find you in the enjoyment of health and happiness, I will close by quoting the following original couplet, from an unpublished poem:

"My pen is poor, my ink is pale, My love for you will never fail. Dear, kind hearted, gentle, bright eyed, dimpled child, my choicest, cherry lip'd jewel, I am his fraternally, OMBRO."

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