

# THE JOURNAL.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1849.

## Hoover's Ink.

HOOVER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

## TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

The Declaration of Independence will be found on fourth page.

## Conference Meeting.

The Conferees of Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford Counties, to select a Senatorial Delegate to the Whig State Convention in August next, will meet in Hollidaysburg on Wednesday, the 15th of July inst.

## Appointments.

Mrs. JANE VAN TRIES, to be Postmaster at Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county.

JAMES THOMPSON, to be Postmaster at Birmingham, Huntingdon county.

WM. BREWSTER, to be Postmaster at Mount Union, Huntingdon county.

PETER O'HAGAN, to be Postmaster at Newry, Blair county.

HENRY JORDAN, to be Postmaster at Sarah Furnace, Blair county.

## Fourth of July.

We are informed that the sons of Temperance and Sabbath Schools of this borough, will celebrate the Fourth of July (to-morrow) in McCahan's Grove. Mr. JACOB CARTER, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high reputation for eloquence, will deliver a Temperance Lecture on the occasion. The citizens generally are invited to join in the celebration.

The late Foreign news gives ground for apprehension that the Italians will be temporarily crushed in their struggle for freedom, and that, too, by the army of professedly Republican France!

"I HAVE NO FRIENDS TO REWARD."—The editor of the Globe is becoming ashamed of himself for attributing the above sentiment to Gen. Taylor, and in his attempt to screen himself for so doing, alleges that we first attributed the expression to Gen. Taylor. This won't do, neighbor. We published the Allison letter entire, and if we had attributed anything not contained in that letter to Gen. Taylor, we would very readily have been detected. Next to a change of measures, we invariably urged the election of Gen. Taylor on the ground that it would bring about a change in the office-holders. We charged the incumbents generally with being corrupt and meddlesome. And we assert with great confidence that not a single voter in the land cast his suffrage for Gen. Taylor who did not do so in the hope and belief that a general change would be the result of his election.

In answer to our inquiry, why was Mr. Cunningham removed from the Collector's office at this place, the Globe good naturedly replies that "it is a rule with the Canal Board" to turn out all officers who have served three years. And the Globe approves this rule! Yet the editor is whining out his complaints every week because Gen. Taylor is turning out office-holders who have been in office for not less than four, and some as long as TWENTY-FIVE years! Has not Gen. Taylor a right to make rules for the regulation of office holders as well as the Locofoco Canal Commissioners?

THE REPUBLIC.—The Prospectus of the "Republic" a new Whig paper published at Washington, will be found in another column. The editors are among the most able and vigorous writers of the day, and their articles are in the true National spirit of the Whig party. We shall be glad to see a few copies of the Republic circulated in every township of our country. If the publisher will send us a specimen copy or two of the weekly, we will exhibit to such as may desire to take it and cannot afford the Daily or Tri-Weekly.

THE MARKETS.—There has been no change in the markets since our last. The late foreign news reports a slight advance in Flour and grain.

During the past week the weather has been very warm with occasional showers.—At the present writing a great change has taken place, and the air is uncomfortably cool in the shade.

The old office-holders declare that Gen. Taylor has grievously deceived them on the subject of removals! Ha, ha! Previous to the election they declared with great confidence that he would deceive the Whigs. How sorry we feel for the poor devils.

Bishop Hughes of New York issued a circular, designating Sunday last for a general collection throughout his Diocese for the relief and support of Pius IX in his present struggle against the Roman Republic.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—The announcement of the dangerous illness of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, we are happy to see contradicted. The N. Y. Enquirer of yesterday says that not only is he not ill but his health has not been so good for months past as it is at present.

JAMES M. POWERS, Esq., has authorized the editors of the Mercer Press to say that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination for Canal Commissioner.

## The Opposition to Gen. Taylor.

The Baltimore American with much force says—"The quiet citizen, who has his own business to attend to, and who does not apprehend that the country will be ruined immediately, would be surprised to observe the virulence and the bitterness with which Gen. TAYLOR's administration is attacked by adversaries who do not seem capable of viewing any thing except through the medium of party prejudices.

Mr. Jefferson had a similar opposition to encounter. "The very first acts of the administration," he says in a letter to Gideon Granger in 1801, "the nominations, have accordingly furnished something to yelp on, and all our subsequent acts will furnish them fresh matter because there is nothing against which human ingenuity will not be able to find something to say."

The Philadelphia Sun remarking upon this, with truth says: There is nothing, indeed, against which human ingenuity will not be able to find something to say, and it would be very weak for an administration to expect or to endeavor to please every one. It has its duties to the country to perform, and it will be judged by its own standard of honesty, capacity and fidelity. The spirit of its acts, its tone and demeanor, will give shape and force to the impression it is to leave finally upon the public mind, as they will fix the place it is to occupy in history. But the attacks of the violent, the complaints of the querulous, the demands of the unreasonable—these may be left to perish by the force of their own reaction.

## Locofoco Hypocrisy.

We learn from the Bedford Gazette, that Mr. Drum, ex-Post Master of Greensburg, whose removal excited the sympathy of the entire Locofoco party, was a candidate for an important office before the recent Locofoco Convention of Westmoreland County. Our readers will no doubt conclude that he was nominated by acclamation. But such is not the fact; he was rejected by that body of sympathizers. The Locofoco leaders of Westmoreland County by this act have established a reputation for consummate hypocrisy that Satan himself might envy.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—It is a long time since we have seen "Democracy" get a harder knock than the editor of the New York Tribune gives it in the few following words:

"Where is the dupe so shallow, so benighted, so bemuddled, as to fancy there is any Democracy at present in South Carolina, where a man must own a number of slaves in order to be a legislator? or in Virginia, most conservative of our States, wherein a man owning dirt in six counties, may vote six times in one election, while he who owns none, is not allowed (as a general rule) to vote at all? The simpleton who could be gulled into supposing such States and their rulers Democrats, because they have voted for Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Cass, must be gifted with an amazing fund of ignorance and credulity.

## Complimentary.

The Globe, in its zeal to defend and make a great man of Gen. Lippard, calls all the editors who have taken exception to this individual, "half starved curs." This is courteous and gentlemanly language, truly. It may be, so far as we are concerned, that we do not enjoy so many of the luxuries of life, as our neighbor, yet we can assure him that we have never yet lacked the wherewith to satisfy our hunger, plain and simple though it be.

CREAK U. S. UNIFORMS.—The Adjutant General of this State publishes in the Harrisburg Telegraph, a table of prices, showing the cost at which Volunteer companies may obtain dress and undress uniforms, according to the U. S. Army regulations. He does this because all new Volunteer companies are required to conform to the regulations of the General Government; and he states the price of full dress for a private at \$8.75, and the undress at \$5.50. The preparations made, embrace all the divisions of land forces.

THE BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTY JOURNAL says: The Locofoco papers say General Taylor will be doing them a service if he will turn out of office every mother's son of them, but growl terribly when it is done. It aches badly, but they hate to have the tooth pulled. It must be pulled, boys, so hold your jaw.

THE PROSPECT IN CALIFORNIA.—The intelligence from California is leading many to the opinion that the authority of the United States is to meet resistance on the part of the Mexicans, Spanish Americans and Europeans, who have gathered there in great numbers, and who will resist the execution of Gen. Smith's proclamation, excluding them from the mines, and it is stated in accounts received via Mexico, up to the 18th May, that owing to the disorder which prevailed, Gen. Smith and his troops had taken refuge on board American vessels lying in port.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have reversed the recent decision of Judge Lewis, in the case of the widow of William Geigly, of Lancaster, and have decided that a testator can prescribe credentials to his widow in reference to marriage, in devising real estate to her.

A number of sudden deaths occurred during the late warm weather by the imprudent drinking of cold water. Eight persons are reported to have died in Philadelphia from this cause on Friday and Saturday last, and nine in Boston. Too much caution cannot be observed.

On the induction of the present Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, he discovered that of 200 subordinate officers of the Customs not one was a Whig. Of the above 200 he has since removed 60, and Locofocism is now in a terrible way about this manifestation of "heartless proscription."

One hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards the erection of a Cotton Factory at Harrisburg. It will probably be erected during the present season.

## Progress of the Cholera.

St. Louis June 25. The weather still continues very warm. The river continues to rise. There is no abatement in the progress of the cholera here. The deaths average 100 per day. The cholera prevails to an alarming extent on the Upper Mississippi—23 passengers on board the steamer Uncle Toby died with the cholera between this place and Oque Awka. The cholera is making fearful strides among the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians. They are deserting and burning their villages.

St. Louis, June 26. The excitement produced in this city by the spread of cholera, is intense. A tremendous meeting of our citizens was held last night, for the purpose of adopting immediate measures to mitigate the further progress of the cholera among us.

The Hon. Edward Bates presided over the assembly. Resolutions were passed, calling upon the City Councils to appoint, forthwith, Ward Committees, whose duties it shall be to investigate the conditions of the sick and destitute, and provide medicines, and afford all necessary relief to those in need.

St. Louis, June 27. Yesterday twelve cemeteries reported one hundred and twenty-one interments, of which one hundred were from cholera. The total number of interments for the week ending Sunday, was seven hundred and sixty-three, of which five hundred and eighty-nine were from cholera; under four years of age one hundred and sixty. It is supposed that many have been buried in private grounds around the city, and vicinity, whose deaths have never been officially reported. The country around St. Louis is very sickly; hundreds have died, independent of those reported by cemeteries in the city.

Richmond, June 27.—The Board of Health yesterday reported ten new cases and four deaths by cholera.

CINCINNATI, June 28.

The weather is wet, the atmosphere very oppressive, and the cholera fearfully increasing. It will be seen, on referring to cemeteries' reports, that four hundred and twenty-three interments have taken place during the past seventy-two hours. The disease taking a frightful hold among the German and Irish population.

In Norfolk and Richmond several cases of Cholera have been reported daily for several days past. In Camden, N. J. quite a number of cases have been reported.

In Philadelphia, for a few days past, the Cholera has been on the increase. On the 26th there were 21 cases and 10 deaths; on the 27th 43 cases and 12 deaths; on the 28th 40 cases and 13 deaths; on the 29th, 48 cases and 9 deaths.

In New York on 26th inst., there were 73 cases and 38 deaths; on the 27th 43 cases and 12 deaths; on the 28th 60 cases and 25 deaths; on the 29th 39 cases and 18 deaths.

One case has been reported in Bucks county.

## The Public Works.

The Harrisburg Keystone, speaking of the arrears due to the persons employed on the public works, makes a clean breast of the sins of its political friends in the Canal Board as follows:

"In the first place we have no hesitation in attributing the existence of such a large debt, to the careless and extravagant manner in which the public works have, for sometime back been managed, and in some cases to direct frauds.—Had a skilful and economical course been pursued, in regard to them, the treasury would now be in a better condition by at least two hundred thousand dollars. This is in truth, a low estimate."

The people have long been satisfied that the public works have been used by the locofoco party, which has had control of them for many years past, as an instrument of corruption. Circumstances entirely unconnected with politics or personal worth of the able Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, alone prevented them from applying the proper corrective last fall. If Mr. Longstreth, who has been physically incapable of attending to his duties for nearly a year past, would now do his long unrepresented constituents the tardy justice to resign, the next election would introduce into the Board the requisite elements of thorough and practical reform.—And as the Keystone has been so candid in its admission as to the mismanagement of the public works, we hope that it will recommend and insist upon his doing so. The law says, "it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners to devote their whole time and attention, by personal examination, to the general and special superintendence and repairs of the public works." Mr. Longstreth cannot comply with the law. The people are paying him a liberal salary for personal services which he has been unable to render, since September last. The Canal Board has been for some time utterly disorganized and inefficient in consequence of his inability to attend its sessions; the public works must necessarily be either neglected or mismanaged in the absence of the controlling power exerted by the Board over the numerous employees; and the State Treasury will ultimately feel the loss in the shape of increased appropriations and diminished receipts. By all means Mr. Longstreth ought to resign, and we hope the Keystone will not throw aside its censorial role until this Reform shall have been accomplished.—Lancaster Union.

## Disappointed.

The Locofocos now admit that they have been "disappointed" in Gen. Taylor. No doubt of it. He first disappointed them when he fought himself out of the difficulties in which they had involved him on the Rio Grande. He disappointed them again when, robbed of his forces, he whipped Mr. Polk's friend, Santa Anna at Buena Vista. He disappointed them previously again when he whipped another of their Generals, Cass, in a contest before the people. But the disappointment most grievous of all is to find that he don't appoint or re-point them to office. Verily, one party or the other was destined to a disappointment, and happily for the country it has fallen upon the Locos. If Taylor had pleased them, the disappointment of the Whigs would have been sore, indeed!—Cham. Whig.

The London Times expresses the apprehension that all the better class of small farmers in Ireland are about emigrating to this country, leaving behind only the impoverished land owners and the pauper inhabitants of the various work-houses.

It will be gratifying to know that the Post Office Department intends to institute a more thorough and energetic system for the detection of dishonesty and irregularities occurring in that important branch of the public service, than has ever been heretofore enforced. Some of the means adopted by the agents are so ingenious, that small deprecators may hereafter calculate upon a berth in the State prison, with a considerable degree of certainty.

## Getting their Due.

The Locos are making themselves so extremely ridiculous by their crocodile tears over ejections from office, that we are beginning to feel ashamed of them ourselves; and we don't know that we shall expose them much in future on this head, until such times as the humidity shall have in some degree, passed from their eyes.—As it is the only thing however, that they have yet to accuse Gen. Taylor of, it is not to be expected that they will cease their moans, until they get a new tune to play. But that all decent people are heartily tired of their present hobby, is certain, and they frequently meet with such rebukes as the following, taken from the Sunday Despatch, an able and independent neutral paper:

"OFF WITH HIS HEAD."—Oh, dear!—The political papers are making themselves ridiculous because removals have been made in various offices by the incoming administration.—Some of them parade large cuts of guillotine and by large headlines such as "off with his head," "the axe at work," and other startling announcements, betray a phrenzy of despair which is only equalled by the distress of a three year old child, when its doll baby is suddenly taken from it. One would suppose that the office-holders were born to fill the fat situations they were lucky enough to wriggle into, and have a patent right to all the profits. They seem entirely to forget that many heads were taken off in order to induct them into the snug little posts they enjoy, and that they were until that time most clamorous for the axe to go to work, and would not be satisfied without savage "proscriptions." We are no particular advocate for the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils," but it makes but little odds what our opinions are. The principle is a cardinal one with both parties. In fact, the outgoing party has always been most strenuous in advocacy of that doctrine. It seems very silly for its partisans now to give the lie to their own actions, and whine like whipped dogs because the other dogs have got a chance at the bone.

## The Cry of Proscription.

A good sound rap on the knuckles, at a time when a gentle and encouraging pat upon the back was expected, is, as a general thing, intolerable. We commend to the attention of those papers which have been shedding tears over the removal of every old office-holder, the following from the Cleveland Plaindealer, an ultra Locofoco paper, which says:

"There are crying times in Washington about these days. The Union brings the most sickly accounts of whole departments assembling and joining in a general boo-hoo at the fact which has overtaken them. The old man Ritchie is chief crier. His heart is full (as well as his pockets) and it overflows like the inundation of the Nile. He knows no democracy but the pap suckers at Washington, and he thinks by publishing their tribulations the whole nation will be melted to tears."

This is downright ingratitude, and quite sufficient to make the Union fret for a month to come; but not content with this blow, the editor, after a sharp thrust at the Union's mourning for Cave Johnson, goes on to administer the following modicum of very sensible advice to all persons concerned:

Now if Father Ritchie supposes the people care one fig about such kind of troubles at Washington, he is greatly mistaken. They do not spend their money, time, and exertions, simply that a few cornucopians can fatten on the spoils. The great mass of the people care nothing about office. All they want is a good government, and these accounts in the world be government organ of the groans of office-holders, in Washington, are sickening and disgusting. Somebody must hold the offices and discharge the duties, and under a Democratic Administration we claim this should be done by Democrats. But when the people have, in a constitutional way, declared for a change, die game, submit like men, and not go out of office blubbering like a lout."

The character of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, as a newspaper of the most radical Locofoco stamp, is too marked and decided to permit its political brethren to turn away the chalice it commend to their lips.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.—The following account of the rencounter between Mr. Clay and Cyrus Turner, at Foxtown, Kentucky, differs materially from other statements:

"The particulars, as we learn them by passengers in the stage, are these:—Mr. Clay, while making an emancipation speech, was called a 'd-d liar' by some one in the crowd.—He rushed from the stand in the direction of the voice, and was met by Turner, who snapped his pistol three times at Clay. Clay's pistol also snapped twice, when he threw it down, drew his bowie knife, and at the first blow ripped open Turner's abdomen. As Turner was falling Clay raised his knife to strike again, when his arm was caught and held, and a dirk knife plunged in his breast by some one in the crowd. Turner sent word to Clay afterwards that he would tell him who stabbed him in case both recovered—otherwise he would not tell him.

Other accounts say that it was Turner, and not a third person, who stabbed Clay.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that of the 900 Clerks in Washington 98 are from Virginia; all but seven or eight are from Eastern Virginia, and it is believed that nine-tenths of them are connected with the Ritchie family! This may explain the daily assaults of the Union on the subject of removal.

## The Common Schools.

MR. EDITOR: Can you inform your readers why the female schools are not opened? The male departments have now been in operation for several weeks. I have been assured, by some of the Directors, that at least one female teacher was employed; and why is not that school opened? Are our daughters to be cheated out of a part of the time? Ten months is a long school session, no doubt! but the tax has been laid, and the new administration have begun the work of improvement! let it be faithfully carried out. Let us have all the schools open at once. There are plenty of teachers to be had, who will enter upon the duties without delay, and they should be employed, rather than the schools should be any longer closed to suit the convenience or caprice of any one,—if not I fear the people will become weary, at the slow progress of the reformation.

A B C D.

Hon. Calvin Blythe died in Fairfield Adams county last week.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Hibernia.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on the 27th inst. bringing seven days later news from Europe. We extract the following important items.

### INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

On Wednesday an insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mochtain party headed by M. Etienne Arago, Jr., and was suppressed by the troops, whose number amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades.

In the evening the Assembly declared itself on permanence, and passed a decree, declaring Paris in a State of siege. On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided, and business was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was eminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity prevented the most serious consequences.

Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Arago and Ledru Rollin being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquillity, but there was an uneasy feeling afloat that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

ITALY.—ATTACK ON THE CITY.—THE CITY ATTACKED BY THE FRENCH TROOPS—800 ROMANS KILLED—ROME STILL INVINCIBLE.

From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th inst., and that after a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 800 men—succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A series of attacks have since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered severely.

The French papers publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army but from accounts received to the 5th inst., it is clear that General Oudinot had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened his trenches and had regularly besieged the city.

There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary, everything goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance and fight to the last.

All the Socialist or Red Republican Journals at Paris, except the National have been suppressed since the disturbance on Wednesday.

The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a government of Red Republicans.

### CHOLERA IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Manchester, and other parts of the country.

At Paris this disease is making the most frightful havoc—even more so than in 1837. Upwards of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported.

Marshal Bugeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before the scourge.

It has broken out anew in Siberia, Vienna and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

Kossuth has arrived in Perth and has been received in the capitol as President of the Hungarian republic.

It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the scattered remains of the Austrian army, supported by the Russians, but the reports which reach us are so vague and contradictory, it is not deemed advisable to submit them by telegraph.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE RUSSIAN GENERAL TO THE HUNGARIANS.

The Russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people and the Magyar Government has ordered the clergymen to preach against the Russians.

### Important from Mexico.

MOBILE, June 27.

The present government is growing more unpopular every day, and there is an increasing desire for the recall of Santa Anna.

A large body of Indians, called Annexionists, are marching towards Tampico.

Don Augustine has been appointed Consul for New York.

The inhabitants of Monterey have suffered terribly from Cholera.

### BALTIMORE, June 29.

The Southern mail to-night brings Mobile papers, containing some additional items of news by the steamer Clyde. An earthquake had occurred in the City of Mexico on the 21st, which lasted several minutes—the shock was very severe, but no serious damage was done. At Oaxala a collection had been taken up for the relief of the Pope, which amounted to \$2,000.

The State of Jalapa continues in a very unsettled condition. Revolutions and counter revolutions are of almost daily occurrence.

The Indian war rages with increased violence in Yucatan. Since the capture of Bacalar, the Indians have risen en masse. The whites seem paralyzed at their formidable appearance.

The cholera is raging with dreadful violence at Saltillo,—two hundred and eighty deaths having taken place in one day.

### Large Arrival of Emigrants—Deaths by Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The ship Guy Mannering arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, with seven hundred and seventy-nine emigrant passengers. The G. M. had thirty-five deaths by cholera during the passage, and there are now seven lying sick with the disease.

### Father Mathew Arrived.

NEW YORK, June 29.

The ship Ashburton, from Liverpool, having on board the great apostle of Temperance, the Rev. Theobald Mathew, has been telegraphed in the offing. Every preparation is being made to welcome the illustrious stranger.

The New York and Erie rail road have contracted in England for ten thousand tons of rail road iron. Under the tariff of '42 this iron would all have been made in Pennsylvania.

## From California.

The recent arrival of steamers has furnished the editors of our leading public journals with dozens of letters from the Gold Region. The stories in most cases are very similar, and yet it is curious to observe with what avidity everything from California is sought for and perused. One of the latest letters says that the average price of boarding and washing, is about seven dollars per day for a single person. There is great scarcity of storage for goods. All the warehouses are filled up, and large quantities of merchandise are heaped up in extensive enclosures uncovered. Many articles are sold at the daily auctions which take place, at prices far below their cost at the place of exportation, merely to get them out of the way. There are in California men of all trades and professions, but the physicians are most numerous. One may sit down in any place in San Francisco, and he shall see a doctor pass by once a minute all day long. There are certainly twenty doctors to one patient. Mechanics are also numerous, but there are scarcely any engaged in their trades, except a few carpenters, who get \$16 a day for their labor. Agriculture is entirely abandoned.

The ordinary occupations are gold-digging, trading, speculating and gambling. Town lots in San Francisco are held at \$3,000 to \$25,000. Several other towns have been laid out, as Bonacia, Stockton, Sacramento city, &c., and the lots are sold at very high prices. Titles are but little inquired into. There is no doubt that they are generally bad.

The population at the mines, says another letter, is composed of American emigrants, runaway sailors, (from the vessels which have visited and are in port at present,) Chilians, Peruvians, Mexicans, Sandwich Islanders, and more or less of the natives of all civilized countries upon the globe. In their habits and manner of living there is great need of reform to insure health, comfort and safety to those who are well disposed already there and to those that are coming.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The quantity of gold at the mines, from what I have seen, judge inexhaustible for the next twenty years, by a population of one million of faithful diggers; but the labor you have to perform to get it, and the privation you have to undergo to reach here, and continue to undergo while getting it, do not pay any industrious or business man in the States half enough for making the attempt, if successful in accumulating as much as any one person has up to the present time, which is altogether chance, as you may work for days and weeks adjacent to those who are getting from one to two ounces daily, and sink holes ten feet square and fourteen feet deep through mud, water and rock, and yet be unable to get enough to pay for your board, exposed to the burning rays of a hot sun, and shut out from the air by the mountains by which you are enveloped."

On the Stanislaus, the Chilenos and Peruvians outnumber the Americans. The Chilenos are most successful. They keep together, and when they find a rich deposit they assist each other in digging it; while the Americans, more avaricious keep their discoveries secret as long as possible. It is feared that trouble will occur on the Stanislaus during the summer, when the Americans become strong.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial writes as follows:

"Dinners at the hotels, I am told, are \$2.50. Board and lodging in boarding houses is \$3 a single day, or \$2.50 per day when more than a week. At hotels it is \$18 per week. Washing is from \$6 to \$8 per dozen. The stories which, up to the time of my leaving New York, were told of gold, are vastly more than true. The half has not been told. While writing, Mr. Ross, a merchant here, has been showing me at table several large pieces of gold taken from the mines, the largest weighing 64 lbs. I saw a man to-day who told me he arrived from the mines two days previously, having been there just one year, and he brings home by the labor of his own hands alone, and by mere digging, upwards of \$20,000. Another man, a brother of Mr. Wetmore here, worked at the mines 50 days, and averaged above \$50 per day. Many reports of wealth dug in a few days may be false, but that the gold is scattered through a region of three hundred miles or more is past a doubt. When the end will be seen, and what the result, time must determine.

Now as to the climate (I speak of San Francisco only,) it is decidedly cold and uncomfortable without a fire. This causes almost universal disappointment to the new comers. To-day is the 5th, 9 o'clock, A. M., thermometer 56 to 60, the sun out clear and pleasant, and no wind. It is the first time we have seen it so warm. Every afternoon a strong N. W. wind blows into the bay, which keeps it rather cool. Yesterday it was so all day, and the sun not to be seen. From all I can learn from those who have been here two years or more, and from my own short experience, it is safe to say that all who arrive here, in expectation of the Italian skies which all books have described as being here, will be awfully disappointed. Still, all say that the past few months have been colder than ever before known here."

The process of digging is described as very arduous, about equal to canal or grave-digging. None but hale, hearty, indefatigable men can stand it. There is much sickness at the placers produced by the hard work and exposure. A correspondent of the New York Courier, who seems to have been disappointed somewhat in his expectations, writes:

"If any suppose that gold can be produced without labor, and that of the severest kind, they are, I assure you, very much mistaken.—Why, laying water or gas pipes in the streets of New York is not half as toilsome work.—No man should come to this country with the expectation of making his fortune at the mines by getting out gold, but such a one as feels fully able to dig about a half a dozen graves a day, taking a cold bath every fifteen or twenty minutes during his work, and without injury to his constitution. It would not be bad plan to practice this, for a month or two, on the banks of some river, before leaving the United States."

COFFEE A DISINFECTANT.—It may be well to remind people, in these times, that the odor of roasting coffee is the most powerful disinfecting agent. Take a red hot