men. From Mr. Douglas personally I should apprehend no danger. I have never been a Democrat, as you all know. [Applause.] A frank, fair and honest opponent of the Democratic party, I have ever been found acting upon Whig principles, from the first to the last. [Increased applause.]

But I have known Mr. Douglas in the public councils, and have acted with him. Although generally opposed, and especially upon party questions, we have at times acted together, and particularly upon one momentous occasion, when we acted together in opposition to that when we acted together in opposition to that infamous Lecompton Constitution. [Deafening applause.] Mr. Douglas was there making a entitled to the Society's award, the Committee doubtful value. In referring to different works applause.] Mr. Douglas was there making a great sacrifice to his sense of duty. [Applause.] He was sacrificing his connection, on that occasion, with many old political friends; he was breaking up the relations of a long political life; he was sacrificing as flattering prospects for the highest office of the Government as any man in the country had. I fully believe he did what he conceived to be his duty; and in defiance of all any marked commendation. This course swept conceived to be his duty; and in defiance of all any marked commendation. In referring to different works doubtful value. In referring to different works of the standard of good foreign wines as a test by which to judge our native product, and with holding from such as fell short of that standard the connected to be his duty; and in defiance of all any marked commendation. This course swept all coholic for an ordinary table wine. Among opposition, the rack of the President, offended friends, and open foes, he acted like a man. [Tremendous cheering.] He might have been Tremendous cheering. He might have been mistaken in what he did, but did that little diminish the value of the act? He thought he was right, and he knew he was making a sacriwas right, and he knew he was making a sacrifice, and he was capable of making it, when he believed the interests of his country demanded it. [Cheers.] I can have no quarrel with him; he is a Union man. [Cheers.] And a Union man I can always trust, when I believe him to be sincere and in earners, as I believe Douglas to be [Continued applease] were doubtless a little apprehensive of this con-

to be. [Continued applause.]

But still this is not the question. Mr. Douglas represents an old party, at feud, in the first inrepresents an old party, at feud, in the first instance, with the Republican party, calling forth its bitterest opposition, and now at feud with the Southern wing of his own party, that has rejected him for another. His would be an administration of continual conflict. The country hope for a restoration of peace and good government. He therefore ought not to be preferred in my judgment, to Bell and Everett. [Cheers.] I have spoken not to compliment Mr. Douglas my testimony to the truth. I believe Mr. Douglas to be a patriot, and I know him to be a Union man by all the evidences that one public man can give another of his sentiments. [Applause.] can give another of his sentiments. [Applause.] a generous, bold man, speaking what thinks, and doing what he knows to be right.
| Repeated applause. | But I am opposed to Mr.
| Douglas. I am for Bell and Everett. [Immense] | Committees and assigning their duties, requires

[A Voice—"Yes he is."] He ought not to be. He belongs to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union men—the tribe of Kentuckians. [Great applause.] He must have been seduced away from the path of his duty, far from the path in which He is part and parcel of the present purposes of that party; and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, we must judge of his public course by the party

at he consents to represent. Who are they? There is not a disunionist that he consents to represent.

Who are they? There is not a disunionist south of Mason and Dixon's line that I know of who does not belong to that party. [Applause.] We have for a long time heard mutterings of disunion in the South—more than mutterings of disunion in the South—more than mutterings. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen the graph of the State Society to bring forward our choicest specimens for comparison with the best efforts of other countries. This, it seems to us, is the character and the name of nullification—the character and the name of nullification—the character is not a disminist to the design of our State Society to which are found in the wine-growing districts of France, Mr. Rendu observes:

"Almost every variety of soil is found in our most celebrated vineyards, and appears able to furnish a superior wine when the variety of grape cultivated has been well selected, that is, when it is perfectly appropriate to the soil and climate. The choice of the proper variety of grape that will suit the soil and climate, when the variety of grape that will suit the soil and climate, when the variety of grape that will suit the soil and climate, it is the design of our State Society to the different soils which are found in the wine-growing districts of France, Mr. Rendu observes:

"Almost every variety of soil is found in our most celebrated vineyards, and appears able to furnish a superior wine when the variety of grape cultivated has been well selected, that is, when it is perfectly appropriate to the soil and clim of disunion. We have seen it first assume the character and the name of nullification—the State claiming the right to annul the laws passed by the whole people of the United States, to annul Acts of Congress—and from that day to this we have seen it assume one form and another form, one face and another, by this man and by that the state of **Section of the project many and the flat such as the fact and the first such as the flat such as the flat such as the flat such as the such as the fla it would be a remedy for none, but the greatest of all erils to the people of the United States.

Others have taken a different view of it. They look with disaffection towards the Union, and openly avow it. The ultra Southern States participate in this fealing and Southern States participate in this fealing and Southern States. e in this feeling, and Senators in Congress, Many of its members are noble-spir gentlemen. It is only upon this one subject they have been misled or have misled them-selves. They have been betrayed into this delusion. In all other respects they are generous and of high characters, but the spirit of dis-union prevails among them, and it is only the more dangerous when entertained by such men. They openly talk about it, they write about it,

of the Republicans, and want how to elect a revolution in the cotton States, and establish a new Government. These sentiments pervade the South, and make up the body and soul of the party which has nominated our fellow-citi-the party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and Madeiras of Europe, and fully twice as much specific party which has nominated our fellow-citi-and make up the body and soul of the best of the wines exhibited, and \$13,614; Adrian & Story, \$375; J. B. Wing, the contains as much as fifteen per the body and soul of the body and soul of the best of the wines exhibited, and \$13,614; Adrian & Story, \$375; J. B. Wing, the contains as much as fifteen per the body and soul of the best of the wines exhibited, and \$13,614; Adrian & Story, \$375; J. B. Wing, the contains as much as fifteen per the body and soul of Presidency. Is there no danger that by electing him you would give new energy to that destruc-Breckinridge himself follows in the lead. He is part and parcel of the great party. You see this by his nomination and acceptance of it, and can hence foresee with clearness the disasters that would follow his success. Possibly it may be the policy of those who nominated him to unite old Kentucky to this new Conf. development. In the ordinary French and German wines. A comparison of the following figures, the claim of Wine," with the results obtained by the analysis of our native wine, will fully confirm these observations: Old Kentucky to this new Confederacy. Old Kentucky is quite an important State in this Union. [Applause.] She is in the heart of it—she is the heart of it. [Immense enthusiasm.] To obtain her concurrence is of the great-est possible consequence to those who fancy that they can make a Republic in the South more glorious and more prosperous that the great Republic of which we now form a part. Such have been their plans for a long time. Kentucky and Tennessee, which old General Gaines called the two military States of the Gaines called the two military States of the Union, have lain in the way of that sort of treachery to the Union. [Long and loud applause.] They are two States not easily overcome, and though I would not wish to diminish the honor of Mr. Breckinridge's nomination, as he himself conceives it, yet I imagine there are thousands in the South who would go for Mr. Breckinridge mainly in the hope that it might be the means of annexing Kentucky as a sort of frontier province to this Southern Republic of cotton States that is to be made. [Cheers and laughter.] If they can bring about Cheers and laughter. If they can bring about that union, if they can bring over old Kentucky, and make her an ally of their scheme for the dismemberment of this Confederacy, and the erection of a separate Republic, it would be a matter of very little consequence whether Mr. Breckinridge was elected or not. [Continued cheering.] They would rather have Kentucky cheering.] They would rather have for their ally than Mr. Breckinridge for for their ally than Mr. analyses.] There President. [Increased applause.] There is no disunionist in the South who would not make that choice. I fear this. I am a Union man, and particularly jealous of everything that threatens the existence of the Union.

FIRE IN MARYSVILLE, -A fire broke out Au gust 20th, says the Marysville Democrat, in two-story wooden building situated between C street and Virgin alley, in the rear of the Philadelphia House. The upper portion of the house was occupied by P. Spreckels & Co., as lodging apartments. Below was their bottling estab-lishment, and in the rear a stable. The house was principally destroyed. Spreckels & Co.'s loss was \$500. The building belonged to Klockenbaum, and was worth about \$300. Another building on the alley, belonging to John Darcere, was in flames and slightly damaged.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

has yet appeared on the subject of California wines. Instead of limiting their observations to the board pretty effectually of the one hundred samples of native wine submitted, and will probably have the effect to make the labors of were doubtless a little apprehensive of this consequence, and seem to have thought it necessary to soften the rugged aspect of the relations gratuitous. As a statement of fact it is not toward the report of the Committee on Native all the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has become a disunionist. But Mr. Brecking has made himself the head of a party.

Wines strikes us as erroneous. But its worst ences in soil and climate that are found in our State, and shall not attempt to make one variety of graps yield good wine on the hills and in the Committees to take a similarly high, impartial and beneficial view of the field of competition and in the clayey soil and heated, dry atmosphere of the northern valleys. After alluding, in the work above named, to the different soils in the work above named, to the different soils

> But having said so much of the report on native wines, we shall be expected to make good

different ranges of mountains traversing the the eccentric than it is usually done with the State in parallel lines, through its whole length, wedge. There can be no reason why this immen, I know, of character and reputation, esponse the same fatal cause. This is the party of which we may entertain apprehensions that it will effect the dismemberment of the Government of the be planted, with every advantage of soil and exposure. Up to the present time, however, judging from the samples exhibited at the late State Fair, our wine growers have not been in a position to fully avail themselves of these advan-

However agreeable the task would have been they invite it. They have rocked themselves into the belief that the Government must be dissolved. They want to meet the imagined necessity at once; they want to dissolve the Union immediately, to precipitate the people standard of perfection which our climate and soil

party which has nominated our fellow-citiand algebras of Europe, and ruly twice as much
gidency. Is there no danger that by electing
giounnous drink in wine-producing countries.
Again, the quantities of vegetable acids (tartario
impulse, and new power to this disunion
timent, and to the cause of disunion? Mr.

Mr. Breckinridge, as its candidate for the
as is contained in any wines that are used as a
common drink in wine-producing countries.

Again, the quantities of vegetable acids (tartario
and racemic), in our wines is very small, being
and George Hazzard, \$10,719.

It was ordered further, that Henry Pearson,
ing that the writer contemplated
were called. They employed emetics, and rescued the poor fellow from the death he coveted.
In his pocket, and within a memorandum book,
was found the following note, its date initiating that the writer contemplated
were called. They employed emetics, and rescued the poor fellow from the death he coveted.
In his pocket, and within a memorandum book,
was found the following note, its date initiation.

It was ordered further, that Henry Pearson,

VARIETY.	Alcohol.	Tartar.
Claret	8.	1.5 to 0.8
Medoc		1.9
California	15.00	0.28

these differences in the analysis of our wines, as compared with that of other countries, a chemitherefore, may be supposed to speak understand. cal investigation of the juice of the grape as it came from the press, was undertaken. The most important elements to determine were the amount of sugar and free acid contained in the grape juice, and to compare the results with those obtained from the analysis of the juice of grapes known to furnish a superior wine. The

VARIETY.	Sugar.	Free Acid.
Oesterreicher grape (fully ripe)	18.78	1.02
Ripe Kleinberger	10.59	0.82
California grape, analyz'd by Dr. Blake	21 0	0.11

It is evident from these figures that the amount of sugar contained in our native grape is much greater, and that the amount of free acid is much less than in the grapes which are used for the manufacture of the lighter German and French

On the importance of the presence of free acid in the grape, we would quote the following ob-servation of Mulder, who has written a valuable ment he is trying is well worthy of the cons

wine containing free acids-tartaric acid, for The Report on Native Wines in the volume of "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1859," just published, is one of the most interesting and instructive treatises that has yet appeared on the subject of California pound ethers (the oderiferous principle).

wines. Instead of limiting their observations to a comparison between the different samples on which are most likely to fulfill these objects, which they were required to pronounce, or exalcoholic for an ordinary table wine. Among the grapes most cultivated in the east of France and producing lighter wines, are the Poulard, the Baclan or Beclan, and the Enfarine (very probably have the effect to make the labors of the next Committee on the subject very light, as only one or two of the samples exhibited last year came in for special mention. The Managers of the Society for 1859, or their representations of the Society for 1859, or the Society for 1859, or their representations of the Society for 1859, or their representations of the Society for 1859, or thei net-Sauvignon, Franc Cabernet and Malbee; this last a very free bearer. Among the most prolific varieties for the commoner table wines are the Auvernat and the Gamai blanc; for abundance of yield and for the quantity of free

inferior wine when planted in the plain at the foot of the hill, while the plant which on the strictly correct, for the Society, in appointing the Committees and assigning their duties, requires them to act in conformity with its rules, and to be bound by the limits and nature of its awards.

Let be received the society, in appointing the riorated when planted on the hill side. Mr. Rendu, Inspector General of Agriculture in France, in a most valuable work he has published on the viney ards of that country, has enumerated and described one hundred and forty-four varieties. We are now left only to compare Ar. Bell with the third candidate who stands in opposition—Mr. Breckinnidge. And here, again, as in respect to Mr. Douglas, my objection is not to the candidate as an individual. I should hope that Mr. Breckinnidge was not a disunion man. A Voice—"Yes he is."] He ought not to be. He belongs to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union men—the tribe of Kentuckians. [Great apthe above statement of the Society's position produce a far superior article when experience shall have taught them what varieties of grape snall have taught them what varieties of grape are most suitable to the many and marked differ-ences in soil and climate that are found in our State, and shell recent that are found in our of grape yield good wine on the hills and in the valleys, on the moist, sandy flats of Los Angeles,

where the grape flourishes."

The best red wine that was exhibited was made by Mr. Delmas, of San Jose, from foreign grapes, and although, as appears by his catalogue, these grapes had been selected more as table fruit than for wine making, yet the sample of wine exhibited by that gentleman only shows

vantages which are not to be surpassed. The use of a common nail be fastened tighter with

DECREE AGAINST THE "STAR OF HOPE."-The case of William C. Annan, against the ship Star of Hope, came up in the United States District to have bestowed every praise on the productions of our own soil, yet a regard for what we believe had been referred to Commissioner Chevers, whose report had been excepted to by both the libelants and the claimants. The exceptions of

into it. The people are not so far seeing as they are.

One of our number, Dr. Blake, has taken the That W. C. Annan, W. H. Talmadge and J. The leaders anticipate overt acts on the part of the Republicans, and want now to effect a revolution in the cotton States, and establish a revolution in the cotton States are revolution in the cotton States ar

It was ordered further, that Henry Pearson. the claimant of the vessel, pay \$45,000 into Court; this is the appraised value of the ship, while the judgments against her amount to \$66,000. In default of Mr. Pearson to pay in the amount first named, execution was ordered to issue against the vessel. - Bulletin.

THE CLASSICAL NAMES IN NEW YORK .- We have received the following communication from a correspondent at Forest City, who, judging from the similarity of names, we should In order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of think was a relative of Simeon DeWitt, the therefore, may be supposed to speak understand-

ingly. He says, in reply to "H .: " The classical names of certain places in the State of New York should be attributed neither to a drunken schoolmaster, nor to the Surveyor General of that State. The Commissioner of the only analysis of foreign grape juice that was available for comparison is contained in Kopp & Will's "Jahresbericht der Chemie," for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and was made by Fresenius, a celebrated German chemist. It furnishes the following figures:

Military Bounty Lands, whose name I forget, but who was somewhat of a pedant, returned the plats after survey to the Surveyor General's office with those names attached, and they are to be credited to him alone. Simeon DeWitt, according to his own statement never named a Military Bounty Lands, whose name I forget, cording to his own statement, never named a place within the State. This charge has been refuted several times in the New York papers. and once in reply to a humorous attack of Green Halleck, commencing with the line:

"God-father of the christened West;" Which New Yorkers may perhaps remember.

CASHMERE GOATS IN FLORIDA .- The Apalachicola Sentinel says:

R. J. Floyd, of Apalachicola, has presented us wines.

In view of these facts, your Committee believe they are authorized to call the serious attention of our wine growers to the necessity of an early introduction into this country of varieties of of its fiber. Some of the strands measure sixforeign grapes which appear to possess those qualities which are wanting in our own, or, in other words, which contain less sugar and more clear Sea Island cotton than any wool we have seen. Floyd informs us that he has quite a number of these goats, and he thinks they will do well on the coast of Florida. The experi-"Lastly, I must mention that, as a rule, the most oderiferous ingredients predominate in of flowers."

"Lastly, I must mention that, as a rule, the most oderiferous ingredients predominate in of flowers.

|For the Union. | HENRY CLAY ON POPULAR SOVER-EIGNTY.

to the Territories, is a "new dogma" of Stephen A. Douglas, first prominently brought be-

Mr. Clay, as the champion of the Compromise Measures of 1850, introduced the following res-

olution:

"Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into, or exclusion from, any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial governments ought to be established by rial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of Cal-ifornia, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery."

If such Territorial governments were to be es-

ablished without any "restriction or condition

on the subject of slavery" being imposed by Congress, where, in the name of reason, was the right to control that subject left? Mr. Clay not then stand aghast at the idea of the did not then stand aghast at the loss of the people of a Territory legislating on that subject.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, not then, as now, claiming that the Constitution carried slavery into a Territory beyond the power of the people thereof legally to control it, said: "But, sir, we are called on to receive this as a measure of compromise! Is a measure in which we of the principle are to receive pothing a measure of compromise: Is a measure in which we of the minority are to receive nothing a measure of compromise? I look upon it as but a modest mode of taking that, the claim to which has been boldly asserted by others; and that I may be understood upon this question, and that my position may go forth to the country in the same columns that convey the sentiments of the Sentiments of the Sentiments. columns that convey the sentiments of the Sen-ator from Kentucky, 1 have asserted that never will I take less than the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific Ocean, with the specific recognition of the right to hold slaves in the Territory south of that line; and that before such Territories are admitted into the

Union as States, slaves may be taken there from any of the United States, at the option of their owners."

Mr. Clay's reply to Mr. Davis puts this question, as to the propriety and justice of leaving this question to the people of the Territories, who are to be affected thereby, to govern and control it, upon those noble and patriotic grounds, upon which, independent of all nice technical abstractions, it properly rests, and which Mr. Clay, at all times, in the very nobility of his motive, was able and quick to grasp. He

says:
"I am extremely sorry to hear the Senator from Mississippi say that he requires, first, the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and also that he is not satisfied with that, but requires, if I understood him correctly, a positive provision for the admission of slavery south of at line (a slave code by Congress for the Territories). And now, sir, coming from a slave State, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe State, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shell reproach us for doing just what we result for the subject to say that no earthly power burn but seven miles.

A turnpike line was also found from Centralia to Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia to Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia to Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles and making the distance from Centralia, to a triking the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia to Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia, to a triking the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia, to a triking the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia, to a triking the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia, to a triking the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, and the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, and the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, and the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, and the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridg

ticulars of this case, already referred to in the

JNION:

J. H. Dubrow, a young man well connected in this city, and who, until lately, has been engaged as an officer on one of the Oregon steamers, made a desperate effort to discover the great secret, Saturday evening, August 18th. At eight o'clock he bought two bits worth of arsenic at a drug store, corner of Second and Mission streets, and soon after swallowed it. Thence he went straight to Keith's, on Montgomery street, and bought another dose and swallowed that. Thence to Choate's, at the corner of Bush and Montgomery street, and got still another dose; but feeling a good deal of pain from the effects of the poison he had al-ready swallowed, he staggered into a saloon on Pine street, raved about his wretchedness, and expressed his desire to die and be out of it. The saloon keeper sent for a doctor, but before he arrived the wretched man stepped out. Special officer Barbier found him on the sidewalk and took him to Choate's, where the truth soon came out, and Drs. Hardy and Grover were called. They employed emetics, and res inless it was a mere mistake of the day, badly calculated his time:

You will please see my brother and tell him I have killed myself, for the simple reason that my relatives would not recognize me when they my relatives would not recognize me when they met me in the streets of San Francisco.

I have been a bad boy; but it was not my fault. Tell Captain Bill that I don't blame him at all. Tell him to remember me to my father, and that what I have done I thought was for the best. Remember me to all inquiring friends and tell them I am better off, by far, than I

would be in this world.
God bless you all. The vomiting produced the desired effect so promptly, that by midnight the patient was pronounced out of danger.

Ex-GOVERNOR WELLER IN TUOLUMNE,-A charge has been circulated in Tuolumne county, that Weller is stumping the State in the Gwin interest, and will not be a candidate against Gwin next Winter for the United States Senate. Weller has denied this charge in a letter to A. R. Smith, of Shaw's Flat, using the following language: "I have as much right to run against im (Gwin) next Winter as any other manand I intend to run. If the people are for me, I hope they will say so in electing members of the next Legislature. If they are not, I am content to remain where I am—in private life. I have no bargains to make with any one."

No one will cry if he does remain in private life. If he is so content with such a life, why is he always scheming to get into public posi-

Shot by an Indian.—We learn from a private note from Ukiah City, under date of August 8th, says the Petaluma Journal, that a man named Abner Potter, a resident of Potter Valley, was shot and killed by an Indian a few days previous. The Indian had been captured and safely disposed of by suspending him from a tree. It is reported that some difficulty had occurred between Potter and the Indian relative to a squaw. to a squaw.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION .- On the 15th September, it is announced, a political discussion RAILROAD EXTENSION.

tralia.

graded to Lincoln, and ready for laying track tical education. since March last. It will be completed during the coming Fall. The Eastern Extension Railroad is building, five miles of the grading being completed. It is proposed, and confidently exfor running in the month of January, 1861.

In making the final location of the California Central Railroad to Marysville, it was found under the sententious title of "Going Ahead" that the main line, as projected, crossed the (it was written as a sort of apostrophe to an Auburn ravine at a point seventeen miles below Auburn. It could, therefore, hardly be expected to command the Auburn and Placer county trade, the distance from Auburn to Folsom being only eighteen miles.

It could, therefore, hardly be expected to command the Auburn and Placer county trade, the distance from Auburn to Folsom being only eighteen miles.

It could the first trade to the day, and the distance of the day, and the day and t ng only eighteen miles.
In order, therefore, to get nearer to this trade

the location of the railroad was changed so as to cross the Auburn ravene three miles higher up—reaching a point only fourteen miles from Auburn—the intention being to build up a new railroad town, whereon the Placer and Nevada

trade first reached the railroad.

In examining the country easterly from this point with a view to making turnpike connections with Placer and Nevada counties, it was lines, or their purport, are given as follows: discovered that there was a sort of indentation or bay in the foothills, making a beautiful valley of about seven miles in length, reaching up to near Gold Hill, which place is situated directly at the foot of the main slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

by constructing a turnpike one and a quarter miles long, a connection with Auburn could be had, by striking the Gold Hill and Auburn Turnpike at the top of the hill above; avoiding the present steep ascent at Gold Hill, making one and a quarter miles only of new road, with no grade of over fourteen inches per rod on it, and making the distance from Centralia to Au-

striking the Auburn and Nevada stage road at Foster's, two miles south of English's bridge, make the distance from Centralia to Grass Val-ley twenty-four miles, and to Nevada twenty-eight and a half miles, with no grade of over

mines at corresponding early hours.
Passengers arriving at Nevada and Grass Val-

ley from mountain towns, in the evening, can have time for a good night's rest and commence their journey the next morning refreshed, and not start until after a reasonable breakfast hour. This arrangement will also enable Wells, Fargo & Co. to send their treasure out of the various towns by daylight—a measure of the highest importance to them, as the robberies of treasure almost universally occur at night.

Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, his letter of the 16th July, says:

The apparition of a Republican triumph be ins sadly to trouble the disunionists. They ave said so much against Douglas, and have so loudly declared that they prefer Lincoln to his that they now contemplate their fate before their own people in the event of Lincoln's election. The Republicans themselves regard the tribulations of these gentlemen with the utmost philosophy. They will be very anxious to se-cure a certain Southern support of their adminstration, and are casting about for the most competent Southern men who will agree to serve as Cabinet ministers under Mr. Lincoln.
Should Lincoln be chosen President, there

vill be a sad and mournful procession of dilapi-

dated office holders from the various departments. Protected, as Lincoln would be, from the avalanche of Southern applications, which has rolled in so terribly upon every new Presi-dent since the organization of the Government, and no doubt rescued by patriotic resignations on the part of those who declare that his election will dissolve the Union, it will be a mos magnificent spectacle to see men who have grown gray in office-who are, indeed, the hecks, stops, and obstacles of that great circumlocution system which has become a vast evil here-turning their trembling steps to the homes they so rarely see, and to the avocations they have so long abandoned. We shall then ascer tain whether certain men are indispensable in the management of public affairs—whether the Union will collapse like a great balloon when the gas of the official fire-eaters is withdrawn from Washington, and whether new men and fresh men may not be able to prove that this Republic depends upon no particular individual; and that even a change, no matter how drastic and purging it may sometimes be, may not save a bilious and constipated system.

The venerables who carry gold canes along the avenue every day at three o'clock P. M., at about \$1,800 a year apiece, and who have grown gouty before dusty desks and in cosy snuggeries, about \$1,800 a year apiece, and who have grown gouty before dusty desks and in cosy snuggeries, realize the possibility of a new regime. Their dissolution of the Union is their removal from office; their idea of the destruction of the Democratic party is the receipt of a yellow envelope inclosing a polite request to leave, and their only idea of a violation of the Constitution is the apprehension that the places which know them now may, after the fourth of March, 1861, know them no more forever.

An idea of the way in which the office holders

in the South intend to resist Lincoln's Administration, in the event of the defeat of the Demo cratic party in November, was thrown out by one of their number a few days ago. He intimated that the Senate would refuse to confirm the Cabinet of Lincoln, and that the session of that grave body would be prolonged after the fourth of March, 1861, on the ground of the determination of the supposed majority to refuse to con-sent to the appointments of the new President. This is rather an extreme remedy, but it only will be held at Suisun, between John R. Kittrel goes to show that the shrewd ones are looking shead with a great deal of care and anxiety.

Messes. Editors: Centralia is a new railroad town in Placer county, at the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, designed as the railroad distributing point for Placer and Nevada counties. Its future importance may be readily ascertained by comparing it directly with Folsom, in Sacramento county, the railroad distributing point for El Dorado county, which place the sound of the motors of the planet Jupiter. This moon, in a certain part of the science of combining instruction with the art of versification was quite popular among some of our teachers of schools and academies in the East. On account of the facility with which rhymes can be committed and retained, it was judged an excellent system for the impression of ordinary statistical and chronological figures on the minds of pupils. In some was sixteen minutes later than the first-and-was sixteen minutes. MESSES. EDITORS: In these times of misrep- town in Placer county, at the foot-hills of the theart of versification was quite popular among resentation, it may be refreshing to call upon Sierra Nevada Mountains, designed as the rail- some of our teachers of schools and academies the history of the past. We hear it every day road distributing point for Placer and Nevada in the East. On account of the facility with asserted that Popular Sovereignty, as applied counties. Its future importance may be readily which rhymes can be committed and retained, speech in 1858; that prior to that time it was only contended that when a State came to form her Constitution she could affirm or reject slavery.

Som, in Sacramento county, the rairoad distribution of which, the rairoad distribution of or distribution of which place bas grown from nothing to a town of 1,000 in habitants; comprehending within its limits an assessed valuation of \$300,000—all of which has been created by its situation as the temporary and her constitution of the country statistical and chronological months—at the expiration of which, the rairoad distribution of pupils. In some schools the method is still applied, and very successfully. Its advantages have recommended the meselves to one of our citizens who has a assessed valuation of \$300,000—all of which has been created by its situation as the temporary of the study of astronomy, and he country in his (Douglas') Freeport using point for El Dorado county, which place bas grown from nothing to a town of 1,000 in has grown from noth been created by its situation as the temporary terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad.

By an inspection of the map, it will be seen that railroad connection is had with Sacramento by means of the Sacramento Valley Railroad.

"Our solar system" is concisely and pleasingly mento by means of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, wenty-til ree miles from Sacramento to specific and interesting the algebraic of the study of astronomy, and he has succeeded in imparting a primary knowledge of its essential features by means of verse, "Our solar system" is concisely and pleasingly described by "Vega," and is calculated to specify the property of the orbit specific the orbit speci road, twenty-three miles from Sacramento to shorten and make interesting the elements of shorten and make interesting the elements of astronomical science to young beginners. The to Lincoln; thence, via Eastern Extension Rail rhymes, of course, are nothing in themselves, and sixty seconds, in traveling 190,000,000 makes. road, seven miles to Centralia; or a total of but they express the intention of the author as it was easy to find how far it traveled in thirty-eight miles from Sacramento to Cen- neatly and clearly as is desirable. The effort is second. worthy of imitation, for the smoothing of the new motive power in Paris has long been mored abroad, and is at length made public. The California Central Railroad has been path to knowledge in other branches of prac-

pected, to have the track laid to Centralia, ready | Has met with a curious perversion of words and Here was, however, the most singular transposition. Whittier wrote (in illustration of Yankee genius):

He's whittling by St. Mary's Falls, upon his loaded wain; He's measuring o'er the Pictured Rocks with eager eyes of gain.

lines, or their purport, are given as follows: He's whistling round St. Mary's Falls, upon the loaded

It was found by survey that a railroad line could be built of about seven miles in length, through a rich mining district, terminating in the rich and populous district known as the Gold Hill precinct, including Virginia Town. From this point the distance to Auburn was only seven miles; to Grass Valley twenty-four; Nevada, twenty-eight and a half, and Illinoistown but twenty miles. It was also found by survey that hy constructing a turnpike one and a quarter.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS .- In America we springs of salt water; in Chelshire (England) there are beds of red salt, thirty feet thick; in Poland there are salt mines extending for several miles in caverns, at a depth of six hundred feet beneath the surface; at Cordova, in Spain, there is a mountain of salt three hundred feet high;

and in Peru there are salt mines ten thousand feet above the level of the sea.

In man the temperature of the blood is 98°; in sheep, 102°; in ducks, 107°. During the chill of ague the heat of man's blood falls to 96° and 94°, while at the hight of fever it rises to 102°, and ever to 105°.

even to 105°.

An active man in the prime of life can raise one hundred pounds one foot per second, working ten hours per day; a horse can raise five hundred and fifty pounds in the same space of time. These are units of horse and man-power.

One gallon of water converted into steam will raise five and health gallong for the steam will be supported in the steam will be supported in the steam of the steam raise five and a half gallons of water at 50° up to 112°, which is the sensible heat of the steam; there are, therefore, 944° of latent heat in the

power. One pair of millstones, four feet in diameter

per minute, can grind five bushels of wheat to dour in one hour.

A body falling only one foot strikes with a force eight times that of its weight.

RECENT LUNAR DISCOVERIES .- It is only very recently that the capital notion so persistently maintained by certain astronomers of the utterly lifeless waste of the moon's surface has been To connect with the two r. M. boat from Sacramento to San Francisco, allowing half an hour at Sacramento, stages would leave: Nevada at 7 A. M.; Grass Valley, 7t A. M.; Illinoistown, 8 M. M.; Auburn, 10 A. M. from which flowed a multitude of errors.

But Knox and Melvis have proved, by exact observations, that there is heat in moonshine, and Zontodeschi has measured it in its effects upon the mimosa, while an English scholar has demonstrated that the earth is colder in the first quarter of the moon than it is in the second. Jersey, in an encounter with one John Warner. Again, moonshine exerts a wonderful influence on plants. Light enables them to absorb carbon from the carbonic acid gas of the atmos-phere, and as this is their daily work, they sleep at night, except when the moon wakes them up and sets them to work again. So the farmer is right who sows the seed just before the full of the moon, for the plants come up about the time of the new moon, and pass their infancy under the dark nights; but when the full prostration from that cause.

Daniel Coughran, a tailor, residing at No. 25 moon comes, its light sets them to work, and thus the process of growing is continued nigh

and day, while a contrary course is injurious to the tender plants which require sleep.

The sailors say that the moon eats up the clouds, and Whewell and Ruetelet have proved the truth of the observation by showing that more rain falls in the dark moon than in its

Webb has shown, by a careful comparison of the present appearance of the moon's surface with that made by Maedler twenty years ago. the present appearance or and with that made by Maedler twenty years ago, that it has undergone great changes. Several of the minor craters have assumed different shapes. These shapes indicate the existence of air and water. Seechi has demonstrated that the peaks of the highest mountains of the moon the hi coverer of the periodical times of the sun's spots, sustains this discovery of De la Rive's. After a sustains this discovery of De in Rive's. After a regard examination he found the furrows to consist of trees, leafless at one season, and in full foliage at another, for the changes in their appearance are periodic. Hence another proof

of atmosphere and water and all the phenomena incident to the existence of the elements.

The photography of the moon's surface, now going on in the American and European observatories, and the special attention paid to the study of the lunar surface by some of the most distinguished extraorners of the day most distinguished astronomers of the day, cannot fail to result in more wonderful discoveries than those which we just noticed. We have no doubt the mass of matter of which the moon is made will be found to be of the same character as that of the earth, and subject to similar laws of existence, and that the surface will be found to be capable of sustaining organic life.—

Baltimore Patriot. LIGHT FROM THE SUN AND STARS .- Notwith

standing the loss of some of its brightness in consequence of passing through our atmosphere, the light of the sun is more intense than any quire the concentrated brightness of 5,563 wax candles, at a distance of a foct, to equal the light the fixed stars, is only the twenty-thousand-millionth part of what we receive from the sun. When the sun shines, the stars are rendered invisible, their light being lost in his superior brightness. The light of some of the stars is so faint that it is entirely absorbed by the atmos-phere before it reaches the eye of an observer at the level of the sea; this is the reason why more stars are visible from the top of a mountain then from its base. The recon and placets are than from its base. The moon and planets are non-luminous, receiving from the sun the light with which they shine; this light, reflected to the earth, is much inferior in brightness to that there seems to be good reason for assuming that received directly from the sun—the latter body, the estimate of 25,000,000 is not too great. for example, giving us eight hundred thousand times as much light as the moon. Light travels with the enormous velocity of one hundred and ninety two thousand miles in a second; it traverses the space between the sun and the earth in about eight minutes. The velocity of light was discovered accidentally by M. Roemer, an emiliar around for two or three days.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY. nent Danish astronomer, when engages in

tical education.

Curious Alterations—John G. Whittier's grand poem, in which occurs the off quoted line:

The first low wash of waves, where soon Shall roll a human sea,

Has met with a curious perversion of words and ideas in its long and varied wanderings through the newspapers. We met with it the other day under the sententious title of "Going Ahead" (it was written as a sort of apostrophe to an its long left and its long left and its long and varied wanderings through the newspapers. We met with it the other day under the sententious title of "Going Ahead" (it was written as a sort of apostrophe to an its long left and l it is made to tear with such annizing force swiftness, is, first of all, compelled to resistance in order to propel its course, and then to place in order to allow a passage. The savans and practical men of every branch of science, are waiting with the greatest impatience to learn the result of the first experiment, which is to be made as privately as possible. The success of this entirely new machine will determine at another fact of the long established experiment. the fate of the long established sovereignts of steam in navigation, and the moment is felt as be one of the most intense interest.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.-The discovery of

r bay in the foothills, making a beautiful valley of about seven miles in length, reaching up to lear Gold Hill, which place is situated directly at the foot of the main slope of the Sierra Nevada nountains.

In this instance—about the first of which we have any recollection—the original is not spoiled by the substitute. It is, indeed, somethrough a rich mining district, terminating in house any recollection—the original is not spoiled by the substitute. It is, indeed, somethrough a rich mining district, terminating in latter must be regarded as bogus. But it is very clever. Who did it?

But it is according to the ancients, as to require the some tion of only one-thousandth part to reader it with all but mathematical precision, the coefficients. lionth part of the earth's axis of rotation.

SIGN LANGUAGE.-Hon. G. P. Marsh, im a recent lecture on the origin of language, space at some length on the habit of dumb above peculiar to European nations. He said:

Trained as we are to a grave and impassioned manner, it is difficult for us to reauze that the movements and gestures with which Italian views city accompanies its social intercourse are really significant. But, though in the cultivated circles of Italy, and other countries of Southern Europe, manual signs are less resorted to, yet telegraphic communications, by hands, face feet—the whole person, in short, are everywhere kept upon as qualifications of animated oral ais-course. A foreigner, therefore, who under-stands no language but that addressed to the course. A foreigner, therefore, who stands no language but that addressed to the ear, loses much of the point of the lively conversation around him. Among the lower classes in the Mediterranean countries, the use of signs,

with or without words, is very general. the foot hills and as near to the centers of business as possible, that point being found at a location seven miles nearer to these counties, and being located in the center of a rich, populous and important mining district, comprehending the towns of Gold Hill, Virginia, Fort Tehon, Doty's Flat, Jenny Lind Flat, etc., etc. And this point being easily accessible by roads from all parts of these counties, and the peculiar formation of the country inviting such a line, formation of the country inviting such a line, and the peculiar formation of the country inviting such a line, and the point such as the language of gesture is so wel The language of gesture is so well understood in Italy that when King Ferdinand returned pletely persuaded and edided by the gestievels tions of the royal Punch, as an American cross by the eloquence of a Webster. is even more perfect in Sicily, and it is tradition ally affirmed that the famous conspiracy of the Sicilian Vespers was organized wholly by fucul signs, not even the hands being employed.

CASUALTIES IN NEW YORK .- On Saturday morning, July 21st, William Strauss, a Gertana youth, 17 years of age, was terribly crushed be tween a grocer's wagon and the curbstone in Twenty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues. Deceased was employed as clerk in Stegman & Miller's grocery store, at the cosman to the further denial of heat in the lunar rays, from which flowed a multitude of errors. belonging to the establishment.

John Butler, a young man residing at Na. 648 Second avenue, died July 22d, in comosquence of injuries received at Weehawken, Kes Jersey, in an encounter with one John Warner Weekawken to pass the afternoon.

Alfred Methner, residing at No. 79 Third avenue, fell dead July 20th, just after he had toturned home from his place of business, No. 540 Pearl street. He had been suffering from exces-

Daniel Coughran, a tailor, residing at No. 25 James street, fell from the fourth story window of his residence at a late hour, July 20th, and

died almost instantly.

July 18th, one Mrs. Montena, residing at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-first street was terribly burned by the explosion of a fair lamp, which she attempted to fill while it was lighted. After suffering intensely, her deathersulted in consequence of the injuries.

take place without as many broken arms and legs as there were broken hearts. At last a sermust be extra cars put on to go to Magenta. Alf the desolate beauties crowded into the cars, bet the perfidious sergeant had given the hint to the conductor of the train, and the supplementary cars were not attached. The signal was given, the train moved off at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the inconsolable ladies were left in the middle of the station, and made their ways back from it, as it says in the song of Malbrouk, "with swelling hearts and red eyes."-Ports.
Correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unix

IN FAVOR OF DISSOLUTION .- The Camdem (Alabama) Register hoists the Breckinridge flag and accompanies the act with the following extremely frank admissions:

the light of the sun is more intense that any other with which we are acquainted. The most dazzling artificial lights look like black specks and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. have unwaveringly concluded for the last terr years that it would be better (for all concerned) to make two or more distinct Governments e the territory comprising the United States of America; and that such will ultimately be degethere can be no sort of doubt . but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of The the Union; and believing the party to which we belong is the only reliable one to carry out this measure, and secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles the fullest extent of our ability.

> THE POPULATION OF JAPAN. -The number of inhabitants of Japan is to a great extent a madter of conjecture. Some writers place it as less as 15,000,000, while others have estimated it ac high as 40,000,000. From a calculation based

> TRY 17 .- Miss Harriet Martineau says that cats may be prevented from killing chickons by has acquired this habit, and obliging her to drag