

From Arthur's Home Gazette.
MY SLEEPING BOY.

BY HENRY BEYMOUR CHASE.

How calmly sleeps my noble boy
Within his little crib
One chubby foot thrust snugly
From 'neath the coverlet,
And, carelessly a dimpled hand,
With fingers gently spread,
Lies on the smooth and snowy sheet,
And one above his head.

Unruly locks of light brown hair,
In sweet confusion lie,
Where Care no furrows yet hath wrought,
On forehead broad and high.
Around his neck, in fond embrace,
The ruby corals glow,
Just peeping out, like 'hide and seek,'
His double chin below.

So softly come the breathings low,
That lift his peaceful breast,
You'd scarcely think, of mischief, fun—
It is the very best.
Just see his cheeks with pleasure glow
In some delightful dream.
Of rocking-horse, or pussy cat,
Or "mouses" caught, I ween.

A winning smile hath oped the fount
Whence loving kisses spring,
Disclosing rows of shining pearls,
Those ruby gems within.
Just now those lips in silence moved,
I wonder if he said,
"I love dear papa, mama too,"
Or, "no na ee to bed."

My cherub boy! How oft in sleep
He whispers "Papa dear,"
Sometimes he laughs, he sighs, he weeps,
Or talks to playthings there.
And when he wakes, before the dawn,
Around my neck he'll twine
His eager arms in sweet embrace,
And seal his lips to mine.

That darling boy, to these fond eyes,
Is surely lovelier far,
Than purple evening's crimson skies,
Or morning's brightest star.
O God, I thank thee thou hast given
This angel-boy to me,
Another link 'twixt Earth and Heaven,
A pledge of love from Thee.

Woodstock, Vt.
Lynch Law in the Gold Diggins.
A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writing from Nevada City, California, Jan. 24, has the following:
Some of my previous letters have given you a peep into our election scenes, and our Alcide's method of proceeding in civil cases. Here are one or two instances of a very common mode of administering justice to criminals in our midst.

A drunken Englishman, named Divine, murdered his wife under circumstances of unusual cruelty. During their whole residence in Georgetown, she had supported him and their children by her own industry. He asked her one morning for some money to gamble with, but she told him to wait until he was sober. He rushed across the room for a pistol, but she anticipated him and threw it into a bucket of water. He then leaped into the street, snatched a rifle from the shoulder of a passer-by, returned and shot her through the heart.

It was Sunday, and as usual the places of resort were filled by miners, who invariably spend that holiday in town. The report of a rifle in the street was nothing unusual, but the tale of horror flew as only rumor can fly, and in five minutes the house was filled. In such a country as ours, and under such circumstances as these, men act, rather than speak. A neighboring "Round Tent" (our gambling houses are often turned into court-rooms on account of their size) was selected as the scene of trial. The prisoner was led in, and then, before a word was spoken, another party, brought in the body of his wife, just as she fell, with the dark blood oozing from her breast. She was gently laid on a large table near her husband.

This sight struck the people into phrenzy. No one thought of venturing words in a trial. The prisoner was seized, and hurried towards a little eminence overlooking the village, where the noise of a lariat swung significantly from a tree.

Just at this moment, a man of great influence with the people of that vicinity attempted to persuade them to postpone their design until a coroner's inquest should be held upon the body, and a summary trial, but still a trial, had, after their verdict. With much difficulty he succeeded, on condition that the inquest and trial should both be held upon that day; and, as the coroner was at Columbia, four o'clock was given as the last moment. An express was sent to Columbia, and, to save time, a jury empaneled, to act instantly upon his arrival. They sat together in the tent with the prisoner and the body. The mob waited outside, but were not employed. A deep pit was dug at the foot of the tree, and all the solemn furniture of the grave prepared.

As four o'clock approached, the silence of the mob was broken by deep whispers and hoarse murmurs. Rifles, pistols, and bowie-knives were freely displayed. This did not escape the notice of the jury, and they began, not unnaturally, to fear for their own safety. At last when the sun was low in the west, the mob could wait no longer, but tore up the sides of the tent, and rushed in, just in time to see the last jurymen escaping by a backway. They went at their task without a word. At the head of a long procession, the murderer marched to his gallows, and the body of his wife was borne close behind him. The children—thank Heaven!—were not there; but even in that stern scene, they were not forgotten. A small box, marked "For the Orphans," was nailed to the tree, and many an ounce was poured into it from the purses of those who followed the father to his death.

The body of the murdered woman was lowered into a wide pit and even while the

wretched man gazed upon it, and upon that empty but significant box by his side, the cord suddenly tightened around his neck and he swayed in the air. The mob sat on the hill side and sternly watched him.

At the end of half an hour, he was cut down and laid in the grave by the side of his wife. In five minutes, Georgetown was as still as that lonely grave upon the hill. Not a man was to be seen in the street—no one knew anything of that lawless mob.

In the evening, the coroner arrived, and upon hearing the story, summoned the jury for morning. They met at sunrise upon the hill, and stood around the unfilled grave, while the end of a cut cord dangled above their heads. They exchanged a few words, and after laying a slip of paper upon each of the bodies, proceeded to fill up the grave. Upon one of the slips was written, "Murdered by—Divine, her husband" and upon the other, "Died according to the will of God by the justice of men."

Yesterday evening, a Dr. Lennox, from Scotland, was shot while sitting in his office. This morning, a man who had often menaced his life, was seized on suspicion, and examined before the proper authorities. During the examination, several circumstances were discovered which left scarcely a doubt of his guilt. Just before the end of this examination, a party of men with blackened faces pushed into the room, and their leader, with a dexterous whirl of the rita, lassoed the criminal across the room, and in a moment dragged him outside. Every one rushed out. The Sheriff, calling all lovers of law and order to his assistance, attempted a recapture. He was backed by a large party, but many ranged upon the other side. After an obstinate fight, the prisoner was taken and put under a strong guard. No one offered to arrest the lynchers.

It is doubtful how the matter will end. The lynchers are strong in numbers, and may reject their attempt upon a large scale. The tragedy is yet incomplete, but however the affair may end, it will still be a tragedy.

PHIL BRENDEL.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
Several public journals in New York and Boston have made their appearance in a new dress, being printed on a type faced with copper, which is thus described by the New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the papers which has adopted it: "This type has been submitted to the process recently invented, by which it receives a copper face. The attempts which have been made to substitute a harder metal for the ordinary type metal have hitherto been failures. But the method by which this type has been hardened has been so far tested as to induce us to venture upon experiment with our present font, probably the largest ever cast in this country, and we have reason to think that it will not disappoint our expectations; but of that we shall have more to say hereafter."

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1851.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.
We have received the first number of a very superior weekly sheet, called "Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion." It is published by F. GLEASON, Boston, at three dollars per annum.

DEATH OF HON. ISAAC HILL.
Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, died at Washington City on Saturday last, aged 70 years. He had long filled a conspicuous space in the politics of New Hampshire, to which State he removed early in life from his native place, Charlestown, Mass.

FROM HAVANA.
The steamship Isabel Capt. Rollins, arrived at Charleston on Tuesday, in a short run from Havana, via Key West. The Hon. HENRY CLAY had created great excitement in Havana. Invitations from the Captain General, illuminations on the Square, and a grand Serenade throughout the city, were a part of the first night's performance.

OUTRAGE IN ST. LAWRENCE CO.
A number of persons disguised and with a supply of tar and feathers, prevented the officers from selling property levied on for military fines, in St. Lawrence county, N. York. The sale was stopped and the officers beaten.

DEATH OF MAJOR NOAH.
It is now certain that Major Noah expired on Saturday night last. He was an excellent man; humane and benevolent. A kinder heart never breathed in the breast of man. It is well known that he was an Israelite. He ranked among the first Editors of the Union.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT.
The members of the Legislature, and most of the prominent State Officers of New York, visited the city of New York, on Saturday morning last, and visited the public institutions on that day and on Monday—and partook of the hospitalities of the Mayor, Aldermen, and other of the good citizens of Gotham.

Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road.
The following letter from the President of the Road, to the Mayor of Charleston, we copy from the Mercury. It contains very interesting and encouraging statements relative to the progress and prospects of the great enterprise—and holds in perspective view to the citizens of Charleston, a scene of great prosperity and increasing commercial importance.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD OFFICE.
Nashville, (Tenn.) March 17, 1851.
To His Honor J. Schriber, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.
DEAR SIR: Our work is progressing finely. We have twelve miles of iron down, and about seven miles more of timber laid ready, and will in this way have within three weeks twenty-one miles ready, iron and all, and be running over it. We had yesterday between 300 and 400 passengers on the road. I am satisfied that we will do an immense passenger business.

We have a good prospect now of a road to Louisville, Ky., to Cario, and to Memphis Tenn. all of which will most certainly be under way within the next twelve months.

We find the whole valley of the Mississippi directing their main lines of improvements to Nash-

ville, and by that hoping to reach an outlet to their surplus products through Charleston; and I have consequently watched, with interest, the movements of your State and City in preparing for direct shipments and imports, by which your City will be raised to a most enviable position in the country. If you will examine the census returns, you will see that the country immediately surrounding Nashville, say, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, are growing with a giant stride unheard of in the annals of man, and our road, with the roads making and contemplated from all these directions, will place Charleston nearer to the principal cities of these States than any Atlantic port North of it; and the disastrous casualties on the waters of the Mississippi recently, contribute to develop and forward this natural tendency to reach the Atlantic at the nearest point, and we are at Nashville, preparing ourselves to forward this tendency by subscribing liberally to improve the river, and to the three railroads, one to Columbia, Tennessee, and on to the Big Bend of the Tennessee River.

We have in every way paid out over fifty thousand dollars on what we now call your division of our road, and shall call on you soon through our mutual friend, H. W. Conner, (who has advanced some money for carriage on iron) for the first quarterly instalment of forty-two thousand dollars. We have just called for a like sum on the Georgia Road, and will, so soon as we learn they have paid, call on you. Our road is going on finely at all points, and we will get sixty or eighty miles done this year.

We expect to get ten miles of road done from Chattanooga, also this year.
Truly,
V. K. STEVENSON, President.

CONVENTION.
A suggestion has been made in the Asheville Messenger and seconded in the Greensboro' Patriot, that a mass meeting or District Convention be held some time during the approaching summer, in the mountain district, where as many leading men of the western part of the State as possible, can come together, for the purpose of enlightening the people on the question of Constitutional reform, and for a more efficient organization of the Convention party. Among other good things, the Editor of the Patriot says: "If any man is afraid to trust the fundamental law of the State freely to the councils of the whole people of the State, he must confess one or two things—either that he thinks the people are not fit to govern themselves, or that he hugs to his bosom the tyrannous doctrine of favor and security to the few at the expense of the many."

And again: "Some may accuse us of being radical in our notions. We plead guilty to the 'soft impeachment.' We are radical, in so far as it is our hearty desire to see the mass of our fellow citizens endowed with the actual rights and power which they have only been flattered that they possess—elevated to a living consciousness of their true responsibility and duty, the exercise of which alone can make a state free, prosperous, invincible. And no fear of the accusations of radicalism or demagoguism shall prevent us from proclaiming our humble views. Yet we know that a herculean task lies before the advocates of reform in our State. We seem to breathe a sleepy laden atmosphere. There is a dead weight of some sort upon our energies as a people. We make effort after effort to awake to the light and life and stirring scene of the age, but straightway fall back into our nightmare slumber. We are an 'honest' people, a 'steady' people, citizens of the 'good old North State,' as we have been told a thousand times. But all that does not justify our laziness. We must make a mighty and successful effort to emulate the spirit of Reform and Improvement all around us, before we assume that stand to which our territory, our climate, our soil, our former history, entitle us."

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF THE BOND OF UNION.
The several State Grand Encampments in the United States, lately held a Convention in Greenbush, N. Y., and formed a Grand Encampment of North America, of the Encampment order of Rechabites. Thirty-three delegates met from the several States, and during a three days' session the utmost harmony prevailed; no sectional feeling; no disunion; no abolition was cherished there, but as a band of Brothers united by indissoluble ties, for the accomplishment of the great temperance reform, we unite heart and hand in the great work before us; and may the union there formed never be broke, until its members be called home to form a still stronger and far more lasting union under our great Shepherd in a world of spirits eternal in the heavens.

The delegate from this State, N. Carolina, would embrace this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to the members of the Convention for their courteous treatment, and to brother J. Whiting and the other citizens of Greenbush, for their generous hospitality; and also to the delegation from N. York, bro. Boccial in particular, for his courtesy during his stay in N. York.

ROBERT S. MACOMBER, Delegate.

Bloody Affray at Portsmouth Virginia.
On Tuesday five men belonging to the United States steamer Susquehanna were shot on the wood wharf in Portsmouth, Va., by the keeper of a grocery, named John Cooper. The guilty party was immediately arrested. There had been a previous difficulty between Cooper and the men about their going off and not paying him for liquor, and he had heard them threaten to kill him. The Herald says:
"He procured three fowling pieces, which he loaded and took home with him. The sailors had, in the meantime, taken possession of his house; but, without making any show of violence, Cooper, however deliberately discharged all three of the guns at them, and, as they retreated into the yard, reloaded and fired them again! Three of the sailors, viz: John Walsh, Robert McGehee, and Samuel Read were mortally wounded, and Samuel Shannon severely, but not dangerously. The remaining two also received slight wounds. McGehee had his elbow shattered to pieces by a charge of buckshot, and his arm was amputated the same evening, but he is not expected to recover. Walsh and Read received wounds in the breast, shoulders, sides' face &c., and though still alive there are no hopes of their recovery. Cooper was arrested, and, after a hearing, committed to jail for further examination."

Shocking Tragedy on the Isthmus.
We learn by the late arrivals from Chagres that a shocking tragedy has been enacted recently on the Isthmus of Panama. Two boatloads of American passengers, consisting of twelve persons, and including four ladies, while proceeding up the Chagres river were murdered by a gang of Jamaican (negro) and Carthagena boatmen. The bodies of seven of them were afterwards found and interred. Four of the murderers had been arrested and confessed the crime. They were taken to Panama for trial. The victims of this diabolical massacre are supposed to have been a part of the company who left New York in the Empire City on the 12th of February last. The names of those whose bodies have been found are given, as follows:
Thomas McDermott, 274 Greenwich street, New York.
Joseph Brooks, corner of Dey and Broadway, New York.
Fidell Pepin, a native of Gap, in the higher Alps.
Honore Landry, of Paris.
J. W. Steele Waterloo, Indiana.
Catherine Cameron, residence unknown.
A man named Patrick, residence unknown.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.
New York, March 24, noon.
The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, Havana and Chagres, arrived this morning. She made the run from Havana in four days and eight hours. She brings 325 passengers, who have about half a million in gold. She left 75 passengers at Havana, who proceeded to New Orleans in the steamship Georgia, on the 19th. The Falcon sailed on the same day.

The Prometheus on Monday spoke the U. S. steamer Saranac, off Moro Castle. All well. The Isabel, Capt. Rollins, for Charleston arrived at Havana on the 18th inst.
The health of San Juan was good.
The steamer Director was running regularly on Lake Nicaragua.

His Majesty, the King of the Mosquito Island, was staying on Board H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, at San Juan.

ARRIVAL OF THE



STEAMER FRANKLIN.
6 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 23, 1851.
The steamer Franklin left Cowes on the 8th March, at 1 o'clock 30 m. P. M. On the 9th, at 9 A. M., she passed the U. S. Mail steamer Washington, off Steep Island. The Washington was bound for Southampton.
The accounts of the Kafir war are fully corroborated.

A fair business doing in the manufacturing districts, but the advance in cottons had not been maintained.

ENGLAND.
The Duke of Wellington recommended the recall of Lord John Russell, together with his associates, to the Ministry, on account of the inability of the Lord Stanley to form a practical Ministry. The whig Premier has therefore again resumed the reins of power, and no alteration in the construction of the Cabinet was likely to take place.

The Papal Aggression bill was to undergo various modifications. A new budget was to be brought forward, and it is probable Sir James Graham Lord Aberdeen, and others, will form a cabinet with the Ministry.

The British Government has provided a fund to defray the expenses, passage, &c., to America, of two hundred and sixty-two Hungarian exiles, just arrived from Turkey.

IRELAND.
Fitzgerald, the well known Parish Priest has forwarded to Lord Wellington a petition against the ecclesiastical titles. The Duke, in a letter, says he will present the petition to the House of Lords, and support its prayer.

FRANCE.
The Assembly met on Monday. In the bureau to examine the budget for 1852, it was discovered that the assimilation of the floating debt has increased it to the sum of 71 millions francs within the past year. This afforded a subject of general conversation, and apprehension in the political circles. Various suggestions were made for means to increase the receipts. This having been made known, it had considerable effect on the Paris bourse. Seventy-five's were selling at 94 1/2, and seventy-three's at 58.

GERMANY.
Berlin, March 6.—A dispatch received from Austria recommends the refusal to comply with the Russian demand. The Government is determined not to recede from these demands, and will, if they are not acceded to, prefer the organization of the old Diet. Prince Metternich is, he called upon by the Emperor for respecting, the reorganization of the confederation. The Prince advised not to centralize Austria too rigorously nor push Prussia to extremities, lest the latter be forced to thrust herself in the arms of revolution. He further adds that dangerous religious complications are to be apprehended if Russia should be too much provoked.

SWITZERLAND.
The Swiss government has addressed a note to the cabinet at Vienna, promising to appoint some other place of refuge for political fugitives, who have given umbrage to Austria.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.
1 DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 23.
The American mail steamship Arctic arrived here at eight o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst. During her first night out, while in the English Channel, she was run into by a large ship, and sustained some slight damage, which detained her a short time, and this was instrumental in prolonging her passage.

TURKEY.
A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th, announces the question in regard to the Hungarian refugees as settled.
The Emperor of Austria has granted a full amnesty to the refugees at Kutayah, on condition that they declare never again to re-enter Hungary. Eight of them only are excepted from this clemency, among whom are Kossuth and Count Athanyasi.

Bembinski is expected at Constantinople, where he is permitted to reside.
Advices from Smyrna to the 14th says that the island of Samos has surrendered to the Sultan's authority. The leader of the insurrection is to be given over to Turkish officers.

From the Goldsboro' Republican.
More about the Murder—Arrest of Pitt.
A judicial investigation of the circumstances connected with the murder of Tillman Hunt, was made last week by Judge Ellis at Nash Superior Court. The facts developed agree pretty much with the account we gave of the matter last week. The body of Hunt was sewed up in a sack and thrown into Black River. Letters from Fayetteville have been received here, announcing the discovery of the body in the condition stated by the negroes.

Pitt, it appears, made his way to New York city, where he was seen at the Theatre, drunk.—Private accounts state that he has been arrested, and is now awaiting the requisition of the Governor of this State. We rejoice that the chief actor of this horrid murder is likely to receive the reward of his evil deeds. Pitt will be tried in Cumberland county, at the next term of the Superior court probably, which will occur on Monday, the 5th day of May next.

STEAM CONTRACTS.
Since 1846, when the Bremen line was established, the steam contracts of the U. S. Government have gradually multiplied till they have risen to a cost of \$1,274,000 per annum. This amount has hitherto been divided between the annual appropriations for the Post office and Navy, so that it never appears in the aggregate as a single item, either in the congressional reports or in the official acts of Congress. It is, however, paid out of the Treasury, and comes out of the people, and is distributed amongst the various lines as follows:

Collins Line, N. Y. and Liverpool,	\$385,000
Ocean Steam Nav. Co., N. Y. & Bremen,	200,000
Do. do. do. N. Y. & Havre,	150,000
Sloop line, Y. Y. Havana & N. O.	200,000
Arnold Harris' Panama & Oregon line,	199,000
Charleston & Havana line,	50,000
Total	\$1,274,000

Additional compensation was asked for by the Collins' Line at the last session of Congress, and other propositions made for various lines that would more than double the present cost to the government, but we have not noticed that any of them were granted.

Important from the Cape of Good Hope.
Renewal of the Kafir War—accounts of Several Battles—The English Victorious, &c.
Boston, March 21, 3 P. M.
The Liverpool Hamilton, from the Cape of Good Hope, which arrived here to-day, brings forty days later intelligence from that place.

The Kafir chiefs have again rebelled against the English authorities, and it was feared, at the latest accounts, that the Hottentots were also wavering in their loyalty. From last December, the war has been continued between the rebels and their native and English allies, in which the former were always victorious when they had an open field fight. Accounts are daily received of murders of farmers in all quarters.

Sir Henry Smith, the English Governor, was forwarding levies to the scenes of war, and the colonists were aiding him, believing that in a prompt suppression of the rebellion was their only safety. It was thought that the Governor would soon be at the head of 10,000 men to march against the enemy.

On the 21st January the Kafirs, numbering 20,000 strong attacked the colonists near Fort Hare, and were repulsed with the loss of 1,000 killed.—On the 3d of January a strong force of Kafirs attacked Fort White, and they were dispersed with the loss of 20 killed. On the morning of the 7th of January, the rebel chief Hermanus, with his horde of Kafirs and Hottentots, attacked Fort Beaufort, and were repulsed. The chief, his son, and a number of his people were killed.

From the National Intelligence.
DEATH OF GENERAL BROOKE.
A Telegraphic despatch was received from New Orleans at the War Department yesterday morning announcing the death of Major General GEORGE M. BROOKE, which took place at San Antonio, Texas, on the 9th inst.

We are not informed of the cause of his death.
Of the military history of this distinguished officer the following particulars cannot at this moment be uninteresting to any reader:
Gen Brooke entered the army, from Virginia, on the 3d of May, 1808, as First Lieutenant in the 5th infantry. He was promoted to the rank of Captain the 1st of May, 1810; to that of Major of the 4th infantry in 1814; to that of Lieutenant Colonel same regiment March 1, 1819; and in July, 1831, to the rank of Colonel in the 5th infantry. His first brevet was that of Lieutenant Colonel, August 15, 1814, for "gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie; his second was that of Colonel, September 17th, 1814, for "distinguished and meritorious services in the sortie from Fort Erie." He was made a Brevet Brigadier General September 17, 1824, "for ten years' faithful service as Colonel;" and he was brevetted a Major

General May 30th, 1848, "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the war with Mexico."
Fort Brooke, at Tampa Bay, was established by him and received his name, in 1824, where he was stationed for a number of years.
At the time of his death he was in command of the 4th military department, (Texas), and engaged in planning an expedition against the Indians.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.
THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Who has not witnessed with anxiety and the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, the rise, progress and improvement of the arts, both fine and mechanic? What great things have resulted from small and apparently insignificant beginnings. Take as an instance the art of Printing; see the astonishing and magnificent results! A world, world revolutionized! The condition of all mankind more or less ameliorated; and what was the beginning of all this? A few letters cut on a piece of bark.

There again is the power of Steam. Do you readers all know where the action of steam was first discovered, which put it into man's hand to use as a motive power? Perhaps they do; if not, you can easily inform them that it was in raising the lid of a tea-pot while boiling over the fire, and lo! how astounding the sequel! Nations formerly far distant are brought near together and commerce revolutionized and regulated.

There too is the Magnetic Telegraph. Now who would have thought of improvement here! What improve the speed of lightning! Impassible! Thus we would have argued, because the discovery seemed to be in full perfection. But no, the too has succeeded to the universal law of improvement, and is following the full injunction, "go on unto perfection."

But what shall I say of the beautiful Daguerrean-art. Other arts have improved merely in usefulness; but this, in beauty and usefulness. While it has kept pace with all others in useful improvements, in beauty it has far surpassed them all. And in confirmation of what I say were it not for being personal, I would refer you readers to the Mozart Hall, for some of the finest specimens of this art ever presented to the public, taken by our worthy and enterprising citizen J. W. Gutick. Did you ever see a picture speaking and acting out the very life. If not, call on Mr. Gutick, at Mozart, and be enlightened. No humbug here. No, it is all real and not to be mistaken; and what helps the matter exceedingly, in my estimation, is the fact that this work is done by one of our own citizens, not by a transient visitor-artist who comes among us, does our work, gets our money and carries it off.

So much for improvements already made, by your permission, in my next, I will speak of those which are yet to be made.
Yours truly
PHILOS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.
14 Days Later from California.
New York, March 21st—10 o'clock P. M.
The steamer Crescent City arrived here tonight from Chagres. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of March. The Crescent City left Chagres on the 11th inst., and Kingston on the 14th. Her advices are two weeks later from all parts of California. She brings \$517,275 worth of gold dust.

The Alta California, of the 15th instant, says:—Since our last review we have had a continuation of fine weather, and, for the first week in February, a decided improvement in the amount of business. The prices of some articles have advanced, but during the past few days, owing to the non-arrival of the mail steamer, (now due over eight days), there has been a hesitancy, and the advance has been lost.

The news from the mining regions are favorable. There is a full supply of bread stuffs and a moderate business doing at previous quotations. The demand is better for Hazell and Gallego brands. In Provisions and Groceries there is no special change from previous prices; a good supply.

Since the departure of the last steamer for Panama Indian difficulties have been on the increase and murders, and robberies have become more frequent. Efforts have been made in the Legislature to raise funds and troops for carrying on a war. One of the Governor's aids, Mr. J. N. Johnson has been despatched to the scene of disturbance to act on the part of the State authorities. He is authorized to raise a force of volunteers. The emigrants have left Stockton with an escort of several hundred United States troops, and it is confidently believed they will be able to form treaties with the Mountain tribes, thus giving quiet to the country.

The weather has been very fine and unusually dry for the winter season, and warm.
The Legislature has been battling for some time, and at last fixed upon next Monday to go into an election of United States Senator. Some believe Mr. King will be elected; others that Mr. Heydenfeldt may stand a good chance. Colonel Fremont is also gaining strength. There has been quite a turn in his favor.

Good health prevails generally throughout the country.
Cheering news continues to come in from the gold mines.
The expedition sent to the Colorado river has been successful.
The State laws having been found inadequate to the wants of some localities, the people have taken upon themselves the liberty of dispensing justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

The Legislature has passed a bill for a loan of not over \$500,000.
Rich diggings have been discovered near Bear river. Much gold has been taken from granite near Steel Hollow.

The whole State has been agitated about decisions of the Supreme Court, recently made, in regard to land titles, and indignation of the people has been manifested.
A number of murders have been committed on the Isthmus. Seven dead bodies were seen at one time.