

Anarchy.

MARIPOSA, 28th April, 1856.

I have to inform you of events of grave importance, which appear to demand the intervention of every one who has the heart of an honest man.

At Agua Fria, under some pretext, the mob is driving away the Chinese, burning their tents and provisions, and brutally beating those whom they catch.

At Buckeye it is worse still. A band of twenty brigands, well armed, are chasing before them, like cattle, all the Mexicans, Chileans and Chinese whom they encounter, and information just received, leads to the belief that butchery is the purpose.

At Maxwell creek, assassination is the order of the day, and has been for several days. The Americans have ordered all the Mexicans, Chileans and Peruvians to leave the county, and their fixed property, within fifteen minutes after receipt of notice; and in case of failure to comply, thirteen lashes are administered. After the notice, there was a regular chase, and all of the persecuted blood have been mercilessly massacred, wherever found, whether in their own houses, on the roads, or in the brush. At the last news, the chase was still in progress on all sides, and the number of persons known to have been massacred was sixteen, and it is reasonable to believe that many others have suffered in the brush.

It is impossible to foresee where the affair will stop. The public officers have not moved. They avoid every intervention, even as near as Maxwell, under different pretexts and among others that it is necessary for them to protect this vicinity where complaints are constantly arising.

I have thought it my duty to bring to your knowledge these facts, which cannot be too severely condemned or punished; it may be that these villains having once tasted human blood after having made a holocaust of the Spanish Americans, may turn upon the European blood.

LATER.—A correspondent of the Eco del Pacifico writing from Jamestown, Tuolumne county, says that seventeen Chileans and three Mexicans have been murdered by Americans near Banderitas, in Mariposa county. The killing of Conley by a Chilean furnished a pretext for a gang of hounds to collect and visit all the Spanish camps in the vicinity, hanging and shooting at discretion, and ordering those whose lives were spared to leave the county immediately.—[S. F. Chronicle.]

Riot.

PANAMA, April 16, 1856—7 A.M.

Dear Sir:—Last night we had a riot at the railroad depot between the Americans and the natives. There were twenty-five Americans, English and French killed and mortally wounded, and twenty-eight wounded. Among the killed and wounded are several women and children, but it is impossible to gather the facts this morning, as all are in such a state of confusion and excitement.

The yard of the railroad depot has recently been fenced in, and most of the Americans were on the inside, unarmed, and the natives were on the outside, and kept shooting into the depot, killing and wounding at every shot. The cause of the row was, a gambler took a bottle of lime juice from a native without paying him for it, and afterwards shot at the native because he tried to get the bottle away. The natives got a decided advantage in the fight, and were all drunk and cursing the Yankees.

The railroad depot is perfectly riddled with musket balls, and partly torn down. The railroad hotel was much damaged. Many cases of freight were broken open, and some of the mail bags, I think, will be missing. As yet none of the expresses have got their letter bags. Part of the railroad track has been destroyed, but all will be right again in a very few days.

It will be well for passengers coming this way to bring one of Colt's passports, as the natives are strongly prejudiced against the Americans, and having got the best of the fight last night, will be very saucy for a long time, until they get whipped.

The Cortes' passengers are not a very desirable acquisition to our Panama society.

8 o'clock A.M.—The dispatch bag of the P. M. S. Co. has been destroyed. The freight cars are on the road about a mile out of town, and cannot be got in, as the track is torn up.

The natives are very drunk and saucy; they are all on hand for another fight. The safe in the railroad depot is all right—the natives could not break that open.

9 o'clock A.M.—I have just returned from the railroad depot; everything there looks like a wreck. There are trunks broken open and their contents lying on the floor. I saw five lying dead at the depot, only one of whom I recognized—Robert Marks, formerly in the employ of the P. M. S. Co., at Benicia. He had a ball hole through his head.—[S. F. Chronicle.]

ORIGIN OF THE TULARE WAR.—The Indians recently held a feast upon the Tule river, at which time they not having been able to kill game enough for their wants on that occasion, took a bullock from the ranch of a Mr. Packwood. The animal was missed, and subsequently traced to the Indian encampment. They confessed the theft—stating the circumstances which induced them to do as they had done; and farther, that they expected to be dealt with according to law, etc., which it would seem was not satisfactory to the whites; for a company assembled and attacked a camp of Indians on White river, on the night of Saturday the 26th. of April—killing six and

wounding a number of others. This company was shortly after reinforced, and then went upon Tule river, where they attacked another party of Indians and ran them into some chaparral. The Indians then stood their ground, and the whites were obliged to leave; how many were killed we are not informed. The Indians are now thoroughly roused, and have, with few exceptions, declared war, which will be disastrous to the whites in the loss of property, if not of life.—[Mariposa Gazette.]

FURTHER FROM THE TULARE COUNTRY.—The Stockton Republican of the 13th inst. says:—"We have just received intelligence through a reliable channel, that the Indian troubles in Tulare county are on the increase, and will ere long, no doubt, result in a general Indian war. On the 7th instant Captain De Master's Company of Rifleman, together with the Regulars from Fort Miller, under the command of Lieut. Livingston, had an engagement with the Indians, at the spot where the first fight occurred. The Indians being strongly fortified, the Americans were obliged to retire from the attack, having three men wounded. The Indian forces are supposed to have been doubled since the first act of hostility, and are still increasing in numbers. The citizens of Tulare, after the engagement of the 7th inst., despatched a messenger to Fort Miller for a field piece, to be used in dislodging the Indians from their stronghold."

ELECTION FRAUDS.—In no country in the world has the art of stuffing ballot boxes ever arrived at such perfection as in California. In the recent election in the new county of San Mateo, the stuffers must have had it all their own way. The following is an extract from a letter written by a resident of that county to a friend in San Francisco:—[Los Angeles Star.

"In fact, our election was a mockery, and an insult upon common decency and honor. Our ballot boxes were stuffed beyond a parallel. Belmont polled 340 votes, while there were not over 30 voters in the precinct; and at Lilly's, where there are 40 voters, 500 votes were polled. Men whose names were not on a ticket, and who were not known as candidates, were elected; and some of the successful candidates received 217 votes more from the three precincts than there were voters in the county. There were three times as many votes polled as there are voters in the whole county. I am disgusted and ashamed to own myself a citizen of so young a county so deep in rascality and sin."

THE ACCIDENT AT PANAMA.—The greatest of railroad calamities has been reserved for the thick wilds of Panama. The passengers of the George Law, numbering some 1200, arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th of May, and on the morning of the 6th started in two crowded trains for Panama. Seventeen miles from Panama, one of the locomotives of the first train was thrown off the track at Obispo bridge; the two trains were then united, and started back for Aspinwall with but one locomotive. The train was run at an unusual speed, but proceeded safely until within three and a half miles of Aspinwall, when the forward car separated from the engine and leaped from the rails, the other cars followed, and the whole nine were torn, splintered, and heaped in a mass of fragments beneath which were buried most of the persons belonging to that end of the train. These nine cars contained 540 persons; 38 were instantly killed, 6 died before reaching Aspinwall, 49 were badly wounded and left at Aspinwall, and fifty more or less severely wounded came up on the steamer.—[Los Angeles Star, May 31.]

THE OREGON WAR.—Persons who are well informed tell us that the Indian war in Oregon is likely to prove one of the most expensive that the United States has yet engaged in. Some say, with confidence in the correctness of their opinions, that before a permanent peace can be conquered, the cost to the General Government will not fall short of fifty millions of dollars! or half as much as the great railroad would cost! Just think of it! Our government cannot afford to engage in a work necessary to preserve the integrity and honor of the country—a work that would spread our renown throughout the world; and yet, by the lawlessness and cruelty of a few frontiersmen, she is forced into a war in which almost as much is squandered in killing ignorant savages.—[Evening News.]

DEBT.—At a time like the present, when the contraction of national debts is becoming general, the following statement of the debts by the principal States in the world, corrected up to a late period, is of some interest. It is contained in Ayre's edition of "Fenn on the English and Foreign Funds," very recently issued:—[Ex.

Austria, amount of debt, £211,000,000; Baden, £7,000,000; Bavaria, £14,117,000; Belgium, £26,000,000; Bolivia, £521,000; Brazil, £12,392,000; Buenos Ayres, £2,500,000; Chili, £1,784,000; Columbia, £6,625,950; Cuba, £311,230; Denmark, £13,000; Ecuador, £3,817,000; England, £773,923,000; France, 233,000,000; Granada, (New) £7,500,000; Greece, £8,250,000; Guatemala, £594,500; Hamburg, £4,000,000; Hanover, £5,174,000; Holland, £102,451,000; India, (British) £48,000,000; Mexico, £10,000,000; Peru, £9,953,800; Portugal, £19,122,000; Prussia, £33,500,000; Roman States, £17,152,000; Russia, £68,000,000; Sardinia, £23,000,000; Saxony, £6,223,000; Spain, £70,000,000; Sweden, £453,000; Switzerland, £160,000; Turkey, £5,000,000; United States of America, (Federal), £10,000,000; Venezuela, £3,789,000; Wurtemberg, £4,850,000; grand total, £1,736,229,550.

ANTIMONY.—There are a great many metals of which in common life we know nothing, although some of them minister to our daily wants. One of these metals is antimony; and as we owe a great deal to it, so let us become better acquainted with it. This metal has been known from time immemorial; its early name was stibium; but Basil Valentine, an alchemist and a German monk, having, as tradition relates, thrown some of it to the hogs, observed that after purging them violently they immediately grew fat upon it.

Upon this he imagined that by giving his fellow mops a similar dose, they also would become fat. The experiment, however, was anything but successful, for most of them died. From that time stibium was named antimony—anti-moak.

This very paper could not bear this intelligence to you, my dear reader, were it not for antimony, because the type with which it is printed is a mixture of that metal and lead.

For many reasons the type-metal now in use is not likely to be superseded; so, as far as we can judge, printing will always be indirectly indebted to antimony; how much then do we owe to this metal!

When pure, it is a brilliant, silver-like, hard metal; when melted at a red heat and thrown upon the ground, it divides into globules, each one burning with remarkable scintillations.

When antimony is exposed to the air it does not rust, like iron, but retains its brilliancy for a considerable time; it cannot, however, be rolled or hammered without falling to powder; hence it is but little used by hardware manufacturers; but when alloyed, that is, mixed with other metals, it forms several useful compounds.

Basil Valentine's dangerous experiment led to the use of antimony in medicine, and in this field it has obtained such a reputation, that to the present day it is in some remedies A 1 in the doctor's shop.

Antimony wine is a family medicine now-a-days, although it has had "something to put up with" on its road to fame.

The parliament of Paris at one time made it illegal to use it internally, and a celebrated physician lost his diploma for administering it; however, in 1637, it was restored to use by public authority, and so it has continued to the present time.

The antimony mines are chiefly in Hungary, Transylvania, and Germany; but small portions are also obtained from the silver-lead mines of "Old England."—[Ex.]

MODERN DISCOVERIES.—Within the last 25 years all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese Wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been surveyed; the icy continent around the southern pole has been discovered; the north-western passage, the ignis-fatuus of nearly two centuries, is, at least, found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the course of the Niger is no longer a myth; and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping.

The Mountains of the Moon, sought for through 2000 years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontiers of the great kingdom of Bornou; Leichard and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down; and the canvas screens which surrounded Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century, since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?

HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD.—Dr. Hall, in his Medical Journal, gives the following directions for breaking up a cold:

"A bad cold, like measles and mumps, or other similar ailments, will run its course of about ten days in spite of what you may do for it, unless remedial means are employed within forty-eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared to be increasingly useful by cutting a cold short off in the following safe and simple manner: On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness.

The moment you observe this, go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In addition, put your feet in water half limb (leg) deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hot water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out, than when you put them in; then dry them thoroughly, and put on warm black stockings, even if it be Summer, colds are the most dangerous; and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm tea; at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broke, without any medicine whatever."

ANCIENT FAMILIES.—It is well known that the Highlanders are great sticklers for hereditary honors, and trace back with the greatest veneration, the origin of families into the remotest ages.

An amusing instance of this tenacity to hold the dignity and antiquity of their kindred, may be found in the case we subjoin.

A dispute arose between Campbell and M'Lean upon this never ending subject. M'Lean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to

rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who, he insisted, were in existence as a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more biblical lore than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan M'Lean was before the flood?

"Flood! what flood?" said M'Lean. "The flood that, you know, drowned all the world but Noah, and his family and his flocks," replied Campbell.

"Pooh! you and your flood," said M'Lean; "my clan was before the flood."

"I have not read in my Bible," said Campbell, "of the name of M'Lean going into Noah's ark."

"Noah's ark!" retorted M'Lean in contempt; "who ever heard of a M'Lean that had not always a boat of his own?"

MINISTERS TO ENGLAND.—The Eastern (Me.) Argus, in alluding to the appointment of the Hon. George M. Dallas as minister to England, presents some interesting reminiscences relative to this important mission.

Table listing names of ministers and their dates, including Gouverneur Morris, Thomas Pinckney, John Jay, Rufus King, James Monroe, etc.

AN INCH OF RAIN ON THE ATLANTIC.—Lieutenant Maury, in his Physical Geography of the Sea computes the effect of a single inch of rain falling upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic includes an area of twenty-five millions of square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse. "It would weigh," says our author, "three hundred and sixty thousand millions of tons; and the salt which, as water, it held in solution in the sea, and which, when the water was taken up as vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibrium, weighed sixteen millions more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, the rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi River during the year were taken up in one mighty measure, and cast into the ocean at one effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than would the fall of rain supposed. And yet, so gentle are the operations of nature, that movements so vast are unperceived."—[Ex.]

ANCIENT STRUCTURES.—Nineveh was 15 miles long, nine wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, according to Pliny, required 220 years to complete it, and was supported by 127 pillars, 60 feet high, having been raised by as many kings. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contained 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and had 100 gates. Carthage was 25 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of £100,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.—[Ex.]

THE FRUITS OF WAR.—The Albany Jour al publishes a list of the battles fought during the year 1855, with the number of people killed at each, beginning with the bombardment of Shanghai by the French, at which 100 fell and ending with the fall of Kars, at which 2,600 fell; by which list it appears that 73 battles have occurred during the year, or more than one for each week with an average loss of over a thousand men killed in each. This list does not include those who have fallen by disease, or by skirmishes, nor the wounded, disabled, those who died in the hospital or the ambulance or were irreparably maimed, or missing, or prisoners. The number left dead upon the field usually comprises only about one-fourth of the entire loss in a battle. By this rule the entire number swept out of useful existence by the wars of 1855 must have reached over 300,000 men. No year has presented so bloody a record since Waterloo.

HEBREW IDIOM.—The original Hebrew words which Job's wife addressed to her husband are "Carch Elohim ranuth." The remarkable fact that in the English version we have translated them "Curse God and die," while the French translate them "Bless God and die," is thus accounted for. In the one version the verb "carch" may be taken and used in the substantial sense to curse; in the other, ironically—the word being, it seems, occasionally used in both senses, but its literal one being "to bless." Through the whole ancient world, when the God they adored failed to redeem them, it had grown into a general custom, as the idiom indeed is individually, but co-naturally, to cast a last imprec. and die.