

Arrival of the California.

Fourteen Days Later.

The Mail Steamer California arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday last, in 21 days from Panama. She brought a large mail, and 220 passengers. Among them were Col. Fremont and family. The news from the old States is of no great importance. Congress adjourned on the 30th Sept, having been in session nearly ten months.

The State elections, so far as returns had been received, show a Democratic gain. In Ohio, Wood, (Dem.) is elected Governor by 10,000 majority. It is thought that the Legislature is Whig, though that party has lost ground in the Congressional delegation. Joshua R. Giddings has been re-elected. In PENNSYLVANIA the Democratic State ticket has succeeded by a large majority. The House is also Democratic. In the Congressional Districts heard from, the Democrats have gained three Representatives.

LAST MOMENTS OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and went immediately into Executive session. After some little time the doors were opened, and the Senate at 12 o'clock quietly adjourned *sine die*.

House of Representatives. The House met at 11 o'clock, with a quorum present. A beautifully touching prayer was offered by Mr. Gurley.

The remaining bills were then signed by the Speaker.

The House refused to suspend the rules, to put on its final passage the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lynch.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved a reconsideration, which motion was postponed till the next session.

Various ineffectual efforts were made to get up private bills amid much tumult, and all was hurry and confusion.

Half-past Eleven o'clock. The House refused to fix a time at the next session for the consideration of the Post Route bill.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President.

A bill supplementary to the Bounty Land bill, from the Senate, was read amid much confusion. "Rap, rap," and cries of order.

The bill forbids the sale of warrants and requires the location of lands.

The yeas and nays on the suspension of the rule to consider it were called.

Mr. Wentworth wanted the land speculators turned out of the hall.

"Rap," "rap," "order," "order," and much laughter.

Twelve o'clock.—The hammer fell and the session was pronounced closed.

Loud applause. Galleries and lobbies were very much crowded.

California Appointments.—Calhoun, Benjamin, of California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of California.

—John P. Healey, of Massachusetts, to be District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of California.

J. M. Jones, of San Jose, California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of California.

David F. Douglass, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of California.

Augustus Humbert, to be Assayer in California.

Pablo Noriega, to be Marshal for the Southern District of California.

Jacob Alexander Cott, Naval Officer for San Francisco, Cal.

Abram Kintzing, Jr., Appraiser for Port of San Francisco.

~~Bedick McKee, of Virginia. George W. Barbour, of Kentucky, and O. M.~~

Adrain Kneeling, Jr., Appraiser for
Port of San Francisco.

~~Redick McKee~~, of Virginia, George
W. Barbour, of Kentucky, and O. M.
Wagencraft, of California, to be Indian
Agents for California.

Charles Keemle, of Missouri, to be
Indian Agent at the Upper Platte agen-
cy, vice Thos. Fitzpatrick.

Hart Fellows, of San Francisco, and
Jas. B. Stevens, of San Pedro, to be
Surveyors.

It is stated that Judah P. Benjamin,
of La., declined accepting the Judge-
ship of the Northern District of Cali-
fornia.

Collectors.—Wm. M. Gallae, Sono-
ma, (Benicia) Cal.; Madison Walthall,
San Joaquin, (Stockton) Cal.; H. E.
Robinson, Sacramento, (Sacramento
City) Cal.; Wm. C. Ferrell, San Die-
go, Cal.

Thos. Butler King, of Georgia, has
received the appointment of Collector
for the Port of San Francisco, vice
James Collier, Esq., of Ohio.

APPOINTMENTS FOR UTAH.

Joseph S. Buffington, of Pennsylva-
nia, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of the United States for the Ter-
ritory of Utah.

Perry E. Brocchus, of Alabama, to
be an Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court of the United States for the Ter-
ritory of Utah.

Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, to be an As-
sociate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States for the Territory
of Utah.

Brigham Young, of Utah, to be Gov-
ernor of the Territory of Utah.

Broughton Davis Harris, of Vermont,
to be Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Joseph L. Hawood, of Utah, to be
Marshal of the United States for the
Territory of Utah.

Seth Blair, of Utah, to be attorney
of the United States for the Territory
of Utah.

APPOINTMENTS FOR OREGON.

Territory of Utah.

Seth Blair, of Utah, to be attorney
of the United States for the Territory
of Utah.

APPOINTMENTS FOR OREGON.

Elias Walpole, of New Jersey, In-
dian Agent in Oregon.

Amory Holbrook, U. S. Attorney for
the District of Oregon.

Win Gooding, of Ill., Surveyor Gen-
eral of Oregon.

List of Acts.

Having particular reference to Califor-
nia and Oregon, passed at the First
Session of the Thirty-First Congress.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

An act to create additional collection
districts in the State of California and
to change the existing districts therein,
and to modify the existing collection
districts in the United States, and for
other purposes.

An act to provide for extending the
laws and the judicial system of the
United States to the State of California.

An act to authorize the appointment
of Indian agents in California.

An act for the admission of the State
of California into the Union.

FOR OREGON.

An act authorizing the negotiation of
treaties with the Indian tribes in the
Territory of Oregon, for the extinguish-
ment of their claims to lands lying west
of the Cascade mountains, and for other
purposes.

Joint resolution to supply the territo-
ries of Oregon and Minnesota with the
Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

An act authorizing the Legislative
Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon
Territories to prolong their next annual
session to a period of ninety days.

An act making further appropriations
for public buildings in the territories of
Minnesota and Oregon.

a An act to create the office of Survey-
t- or General of the public lands in Ore-
gon, and to provide for the survey and
e make donations to settlers of said pub-
l- lic lands.

r. Appropriations.—The following items
e of appropriations have been inserted
n in different bills for the benefit of Cali-
e fornia:

For the Survey of her coast	\$190,000
Custom House at San Francisco	100,000
For the negotiation of Indian Treaties	25,000
Marine Hospital, San Francisco	50,000
In the commencement of a floating dry dock	100,000
Total	\$465,000

s The Pawtucket (Mass.) Bank has
been enjoined by the Bank Commis-
sioners. Its notes are not taken by the
Boston or other New England Banks
and are also refused by our money
dealers.

Edward C. Dale, Esq. at Philadel-
phia, has been appointed Treasurer of
the United States Mint, in place of
Colonel James Ross Snowden.

The Steamer Kate, from Louisville,
bound for Cairo, burst both her boilers
on the 5th Oct., killing or badly scald-
ing thirty persons.

A dry goods firm in Boston, Gannett,
Balch & Co., have failed for \$400,000.

The suspension bridge at Lewiston
which will be the most stupenduous of
its kind in the world; exceeding, by
more than one hundred feet, the span
of that at the Falls, seven miles above,
is nearly completed.

Mrs. Sally Ward, formerly Mrs. T.
Bigelow Lawrence, is about to be mar-
ried to a gentleman in Louisville.

Jack Ward

MARYSVILLE HERALD

MARYSVILLE, YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1850.

Song of the Cossack.

so, comrade bold of the roving Cossack,
 ramp of the North blows a signal to war;
 to plunder and fierce to attack,
 lighter give speed in thy foray afar,
 hold on thy rein and thy saddle be none,
 y good lance to aid, the red gold shall be
 enough, my proud steed, and victoriously
 people and thrones in thy stormy advance.
 old ramparts are crumbled and gone,
 wears thee my guide as her presence
 to the spoil—let the steeds of the Don
 far south in the homes of the arts,
 old Seine, the rebellious, whose banks
 seen its waters run red from thy flanks;
 enough, my proud steed, and victoriously
 people and thrones in thy stormy advance.
 led by millions who rise to avenge,
 nobles, and priests, in their day of distress,
 our dominion, contented to cinge
 might they still have but power to
 press.
 vexed my lance, and full soon shall go
 the pride of the cross and crown;
 enough, my proud steed, and victoriously
 people and thrones in thy stormy advance
 vast giant all shadowy giant,
 the glance of a chief o'er our bivouacs at
 spoke,—“Once again is my kingdom at
 as menacing war-axe was waved to the west,
 s Atilla's aspect, heroic old Hun!
 chae honest is obeyed by thy soil!
 enough, my proud steed, and victoriously
 people and thrones in thy stormy advance.
 splendour of Europe—its glory and boast—
 knowledge which quickly shall cease to
 as we go shall be swallowed and lost
 dust of thy hoofs in a terrible hour!
 temples and domes, and destroy till thou
 wrecks of all records and manners and
 enough, my proud steed, and victoriously
 people and thrones in thy stormy advance.

from Chamber's Edinburgh Journal:
 but becomes of all the Clever
 Children?

ring a visit to a friend in the
 ex. I was enjoying a walk in his

As I pursued my walk, it occurred
 to me that this childish incident sug-
 gested an answer to the question asked
 by Dr. Johnson, "What becomes of
 all the clever children?" Too often,
 it is to be feared, are the precious hu-
 man buds sacrificed to the same mis-
 taken zeal that led to the destruction
 of the roses which had been expected
 with so much pleasure by their little
 owner. Perhaps a few hints, suggest-
 ed—not by fanciful theory, but by
 practical experience in the mental
 training of children—may help to res-
 cue some little ones from the blight-
 ing influences to which they are too
 often exposed.

The laws by which the physical de-
 velopment of every infant during the
 earliest period of its existence, is reg-
 ulated, seem to afford a striking lesson
 by the analogy they bear to these
 laws on which the subsequent mental
 development depends; and by the
 wise arrangement of an ever-kind
 Providence, this lesson is made imme-
 diately to precede the period during
 which it should be carried into prac-
 tice. On the babe's first entrance
 into the world, it must be fed only with
 food suitable to its delicate organs of
 digestion; on this depends its health-
 ful growth, and likewise the gradual
 strengthening of those organs. Its
 senses must at first be acted upon
 very gently: too strong a light, or too
 loud a noise, may impair its sight or
 hearing for life.

The little limbs of a young infant
 must not be allowed to support the
 body, before they have acquired firm-
 ness sufficient for that task, other-

wise, the efforts of the man—suppos-
 ing him to have energy sufficient to
 make an effort—to redress the wrongs
 done to the boy, will in most cases be
 vain. That self-educated men are
 generally the best educated is a trite
 remark; so trite, indeed, that it fre-
 quently falls on the ear without rous-
 ing attention to the apparent paradox
 which it contains; and yet there must
 be some reason well worthy of atten-
 tion for the fact, that so many who, in
 early life have enjoyed advantages,
 have, on reaching manhood, found
 themselves surpassed by others who
 have been forced to struggle up un-
 assisted and in many cases surrounded
 by apparent obstacles to their rise.
 It is obvious that the point in which
 the latter have the advantage, is the
 necessity which they find for exercis-
 ing their own intellectual powers at
 every step; and, moreover, for tak-
 ing each step firmly before they at-
 tempt the next; which necessity, while
 it may retard the rapid skimming
 over various subjects which is some-
 times effected, gives new vigor con-
 tinually to the mind; and also leads to
 the habit of that "industry and patient
 digestion" to which the immortal New-
 ton attributed all he had done; while
 at the same time a vivid pleasure is
 taken in the acquirement of knowl-
 edge so obtained beyond any that can
 be conferred by reward or encourage-
 ment from others.

From these considerations, it ap-
 pears that the most judicious system
 of education is that in which the teach-
 er rather directs the working of his
 pupil's mind than works for him; and where

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