

Rocky Mountain News.

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POETRY.

A BACHELOR'S REVERIE AT THE "PEAK." HOW HE GOT HERE AND WHY HE CAME. 'Tis a bright lovely night, all is quiet and still, She the howling of wolves on the side of the...

CORRESPONDENCE.

New Road to the South Park.

AURARIA, January 9, 1860. EDITOR NEWS.—It has been some time since I have communicated with your paper, and since that time I have been steadily engaged in searching for information of the utmost importance to the people of the Territory, and the thousands who will be among us next season. You will recollect that in my last I gave you readers some...

Important trial to the towns and cities along the foot of the mountains.

Bradford is beautifully located in the immediate vicinity of a rich, arable tract of country, which the energy of next summer's population will transform into usefulness, in the production of the various returns for agricultural labor. Building material, in the shape of pine timber and extensive stratified or quarry rocks, is to be had in immense quantities, within from one to two miles of the town site. The mineral deposits of the neighborhood are of every description, and will be a source of great wealth hereafter. First among these is coal, which underlies the whole plain in the vicinity, and crops out at various points adjacent. Marble is also found near by, and is of a quality...

The immediate location of Bradford is peculiarly fine, it being situated between the two most fertile valleys in the Territory, which are the South Park and Blue River canyons, and the trade of these canyons, as also of those who will be engaged in supplying the miners with the necessaries of life, will necessarily resort to this point. Already, even before the surveys of the territory are completed, much interest is being felt in the new town of Bradford, and with no fear of contradiction by future results, I venture to predict for the place a growth and prosperity hitherto unparalleled in the Territory.

affirms a superiority of Kansas legislation over our own, or that we are not so cautious...

Whether we have the right or wrong legislators in our Assemblies, neither proves, or disproves, the existence of the government; and, if our Assembly has acted unwisely by extravagance or neglect, or have legislated with an unwarrantable limit of prerogative, we will not be less patriotic and thoroughly canvassed their conduct than, at the same time, they will undoubtedly make ample reparation.

But a bright day is already dawning upon the complete success of our Government, in every respect, and it is our duty to recognize its legitimacy; otherwise, we shall merit the contempt of the General Government, our Representative will fail to bring our necessities to immediate relief, and when a Territorial election is effected, instead of having our own officers elected, approved of, appointed, without our approval, will prescribe our laws and enforce them; like whipped curs, we must crouch at the feet of our masters, ever through fear of compulsory obedience, like galling slaves, driven to obedience; rather than choose right at many an option, and privilege.

The Distinguished Dead. We noticed recently the death of Dr. Quincy, the open actor, whose remarkable writings are familiar to all English readers. Notwithstanding his extraordinary mental exertions and excesses he lived to the age of seventy-four, and died as he lived in harness. With Leigh Hunt, Washington Irving, and Thomas De Quincy, three of the most distinguished literary lights of the last half century have passed away.

THE JAFFA OUTRAGE.—Commodore Lavallette, in conjunction with Col. Williams, the American minister at Constantinople, has succeeded in forcing the authorities of Beyrout to punish the perpetrators of the atrocious crime of Jan. 1st. For the five criminals have been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life. The fifth, and principal offender, was at large at last accounts, but a large reward is offered for his arrest.

A lady auctioneer was trying to sell an old hand-organ. To that end he was grinding out the music. The crowd, in sport, began to throw pennies, when a dandy standing by said: "Sir, you ought to have a moukly."

The Dr. and Mrs. Bourcaulac, who seemed from one of the New York theatrical establishments, were invited. They were paid liberally—Agnes \$100 per night, Dion \$100 per week, and twelve weeks the profit was \$6,400, but they wanted more. Mr. B.'s share of the profits of the "October" for one week were \$1,363. Truly, play-actors are among the opulent.

ARREST OF THE FAMOUS REARY TEXAS.—Realy, the "Secretary of State" under John Brown's Provisional Government, has at last turned up in Austin, Texas, where he has been studying for the military for the past few months. Realy, who had surrendered himself to the authorities, and expressed his willingness to surrender himself to Gov. Wise.

TO MAKE SWEET POTATOES OF IRISH POTATOES.—Steam them well, and wash them in a towel to make them mealy; wash till there are no lumps left, and sweeten with common brown sugar as you wish. They are now ready to be baked, fried, or made into puddings.

The true name of Blondu, the great rope-walker, who crossed Niagara last summer, is said to be Gravetel.

[From the United States Economist.]

Pacific Railroad—New Gold Discoveries.

The accounts from the West are of a new gold excitement on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. New discoveries show that a belt two hundred miles long is rich in gold and silver ore, of which considerable quantities have arrived at St. Louis. The ore is said to yield from \$300 to \$2,500 per ton, and the excitement is so great as to foreshadow an emigration of all that region at least as great as that to Fraser River, and with far better hopes of success. The first travelers, many years since, through that region, made reports of gold washings; but they did not then receive the attention which reports of the kind now receive. The late discoveries were received with great incredulity ten years since, and many learned essays were published to show that gold never exists in the manner it was alleged to have been found. The receipts of the metal at the mint, was, however, a silent and convincing proof that would not yield to scientific theory. The popular mind is now prone to give credit to new discoveries, and no place is more likely to afford them than just that eastern slope of those hills whose western front has been so prolific to the ore. The spring will therefore witness an immense migration, which will explore the whole of that region between the Western frontier and the Rocky barrier which forms the Eastern boundary of California. The country, it now but little known, will soon become familiar to the tread of hardy adventurers, in whose track the iron rails will soon bear the smoking locomotive. Probably the gold of Pike's Peak and Carson Valley will do more towards constructing the Pacific Railroad than almost anything else that could occur, and reciprocally by its means a much more active development of the gold fields must take place. Ten years since the first discoveries of gold were made on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, the results have flowed from them. The decade closed with a reaction from the speculative excitement that the gold occasioned. With capital now very abundant, and speculative action in railroads and real estate ran the new decade begins with fresh discoveries on the east of the mountains, and on the track of communication between St. Louis and the Pacific State, which has grown up from the gold washings of the last ten years. These new discoveries are so placed as to concentrate the new speculative action exactly on the track of the needed railroad. They, so to speak, grade the Pacific Railroad. There are those who estimate that the new fields will yield per annum more than the old ones, yet these latter have not deteriorated in their production. If then, within the next ten years, all these fields are to be open to the whole population of the United States by an easy railroad route, and the supply is to be one hundred millions per annum, instead of fifty millions, operating upon a country already supplied with capital, what may not be the result of such a flow of the precious metal? If gold is to depreciate in value, as has been vainly predicted for the last ten years, surely the elements of such a depreciation now exist in a far greater force, and the next decade may realize the wildest dreams of the depreciation theorists, the more so that silver is said to be as abundant as gold. If the new gold discoveries have no other effect they will perfect the Pacific Railroad, and that work of itself will be a vast inducement upon business. The cry in California this year is "what can we do with our wheat?" Instead of paying fifty dollars per barrel as in 1853, for New York flour, they have now more than they can eat and not wanting the wheat to be carried to other elements of a vast commerce accumulating on that coast, and a railroad "running through a gold country," to connect the vast population that encircle the Pacific with the surplus market of the United States, may afford a means of development, the effects of which may scarcely be estimated. The activity of gold seekers in all parts of the world is at this time very great, and much success has already attended their efforts. It is hitherto unusual that four nations should be so much interested in the same thing, and reasonable to suppose that the next ten years will see far greater results in other quarters than in the western part of the American continent, and, therefore, the supply of gold, which has been so abundant in California one hundred millions per annum for the last few years, will at least be doubled, and with that doubling a decided influence upon the value of property and the other commodities of the country will be felt. There has hitherto been a gold fever, and silver has been sold as cheap as much silver as heretofore, there will in the production be still a large accumulating surplus. The production of gold beyond a certain extent does not add to the useful capital of the world, but it has, as applied to money purposes, an important influence upon the labor class. These all, in whatsoever shape their obligations exist, have promised to pay gold that they expect to procure for the products of their industry. If the gold becomes very abundant, they procure it far more easily for those products, and by so doing lighten the load of debt at the expense of the creditor class. This is the most important result of the depreciation of gold, and applies as well to government debts and tax-payers as to managers and producers. The latter, out of debt, will not be much affected by any decline in the value of the precious metals, since relatively what he buys will cost as much more as what he sells. In proportion to value, and the result is nearly the same. It is the existing debts and annuities that will feel the change in the value of that which they represent. The indebted governments of Europe will experience a sensible lightening of the load of taxation at the expense of the creditor class.

Bartram delivered a Fourth of July oration at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Here is an extract:—"The American Eagle is considerable of a bird—may she fly for ever—but if every vagabond who can stuff halloo-boxes and swindle his way into office is allowed to pluck a feather; if the bird of liberty is to be spoiled by unprincipled politicians; if she is to extend her wings over the slave trade and piracy; if she is to protect robbery before him, made responsible for all the crimes which Congressional, Legislative and Municipal bodies can commit, she will soon be ranked as a well dressed turkey."

ARRIVINGS.—It is said that a certain Squire, a day or two since, who had a witness before him, made up for all the crimes which Congressional, Legislative and Municipal bodies can commit, she will soon be ranked as a well dressed turkey."

An Irish advertisement says: "A reward of five dollars is offered for the apprehension of Patrick O'Flaherty, who last week stole a jacket, which same had on a pair of corduroy breeches, with blue eyes, and smokes a short pipe; much given to spinning, and likewise his shoes let down at the heels."

"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar who had asked for alms.

"I asked you for what I thought you had the most of," was the reply of the mendicant.

"What object do you see now?" asked the doctor.

The young man hesitated for a few moments, and then replied: "It appears like a parass, doctor; I rather think it is your shadow."

An Irishman went to Scotland to live for a short time, and didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there," says he, "and if I had lived there this time I'd been dead more than a year ago."

A robust countryman, meeting a physician, ran to hide himself behind a wall. Being asked the cause, he replied: "It is so long since I have been sick, I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

"If there is anybody under the canopy of heaven that I have in utter experience," says Mrs. Partington, "is the slandering, going about like a lay constructor, circulating his calumny upon honest folk."

A recent traveler in America records the following anecdotes: "Jack," said a man to a lad just entering his teens, "your father is drowned."

"Darn it!" replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

Love Snow—Ex-United States Senator James of Rhode Island, has invented a cannon, which, a report of every officers report, will carry a shot with accuracy a distance of over six miles!

The Kansas Press says merchants and traders of all kinds are needed at Council Grove. It adds: "Loafers are not wanted—that profession is well filled."

A negro's instruction for putting on a coat, were: "Put de right arm de der, and den de left one general co-ol-sha-shun."

It is estimated that the Brown military demonstration in Virginia will cost that State \$100,000.

Some of the important advantages of this road over any other road aiming at the same destination, and which are based upon actual survey and measurement, may be stated as follows:

The distance from Auraria to the foot of the mountains where the Golden City road begins is 15 miles. From foot of mountains to Bergen's Ranch, 11 " From Bergen's Ranch to junction, 15 " Total, 41 " Distance from Auraria to the foot of mountains by the Air Line road being its ascent, 13 miles. From foot of mountains to junction, 10 " Total, 23 " Difference in favor of Air Line road, 18 1/2 "

These figures are from actual measurement, and as will be seen, show an advantage in favor of the Air Line road of sixteen and a half miles, which is a good day's mountain travel with oxen. Beside this advantage, the grass, wood and water by this route are at hand wherever the emigrant or miner wish to make his camp; while, by the other mentioned route, wood and water are exceeding scarce after leaving Denver, until you are in the mountains. Again the grades on the Air Line road are incomparably easier than on any other, the heaviest grade being five per cent in the hundred; horizontal, and even this does not continue for more than two hundred feet in one ascent; while on other roads it is necessary to make grades of from ten to fifteen feet to the hundred. After ascending the first mountain, the traveler comes into the immense forests of pine and spruce timber, which cover millions of acres of the mountain region, and to which this road forms the shortest approach possible from Denver and Auraria. Lumber and timber may be taken from the mountain forests by the Air Line road with ten miles less hauling than from Russellville, and upon a down-hill road nearly all the way.

The distances from point to point upon the Air Line road are: From Denver to the crossing of the Rio Grande, 7.70 miles. To Canon of the foot hills, 7.70 " To foot of mountains, 1.25 " To junction, 8.90 " Total, 25.13 "

At the canon in the foot hills is a most beautiful site for a town, which is already occupied for that purpose by a company, immediately upon its completion in Denver and Auraria. The name of the new town is Bradford, which, when it shall become known, and its great natural advantages appear, will become an important rival to the towns and cities along the foot of the mountains.

Many idly protest that Kansas laws have no jurisdiction, and that we cannot otherwise than treasonably, take upon ourselves a Provisional Government; "fallacy! Kansas has no jurisdiction whatsoever, and when properly sounded, cannot be affirmed, seven-eighths of our best law forces dissent, and Kansas, herself, does not wish our severance, and it is by my considered a proviso, that she be admitted as a State, if we be included, and her majority dissent. Then why ask it? Are we leeches, that we must immediately bleed our country at the expense of others? Are we no business men, d'un coup corps, that we cannot provide for our necessities? Is there an individual in this commonwealth that

THE GREAT EASTERN A FAILURE.—The splendid hope with which the completion of the Great Eastern was hailed, it appears, are not to be realized. She is pronounced not worthy, and unfit for a New Year Address that she knows about poetry—she's not inspired, I don't think him, for he can't help it, but had you applied to me, I could have given you an address worthy of the occasion.

We learn by telegraph that teams are crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice.