## TWO CHAPTERS OF EARLY JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORY

The following sketch of his early life in Jefferson county, by Mr. O. Van Hosford long-time farmer and one-time treasurer of the county, was read at the 1931 old settlers reunion in Oskaloosa. It is followed by a communication from him giving a chapter on Stonehouse and Wildhorse.

I was born in Ohio in 1848, but the family moved from there to Iowa during the fall of 1852. After living there for three years, we came on to Kansas, arriving in August, 1855. The trip from Iowa to Kansas was made in a spring wagon with a team of horses, in which the family rode, and another drawn by an ox team. A cow was tied to the rear of this wagon.

We arrivedl at what is known as Round Grove in October of 1855, and as soon as Father could get men to work cutting the logs, we started to build a cabin. This was built and covered about the time winter set in, but it was not chinked and daubed, so that fall the family filled the cracks with hay. Mother had some rag carpets, a tent, and a wagon sheet, and we lined the inside of the cabin with these. The cabin had no floors, but at least the cold wind could not blow up through the cracks. There were holes cut for a window and a door, but we had neither window panes nor a door. Mother used a piece of carpet for the door, and a blanket to cover the window. You must remember that the winter of '55 and '56 was one of the most severe known in Kansas, but we had no fireplace; The only thing we had to keep us warm was a cooking stove. Many times when we rose we found the floor (or ground) covered with snow, and we had to sweep a path to the stove before we built the fire.

It was in the fall of 1855 that the border ruffains had planned the sack of Lawrence. About the first of November of that year, one Captain Harvey of Kickapoo, with a company of about sixty Kickapoo Rangers, started for Lawrence to do the job. They were armed with long, muzzle-loading, squirrel rifles, and they had with them two brass cannon, one called the "Old Kickapoo," and another. The former is now in the capital at Topeka. The outfit claimed that they had with them more whiskey than ammunition, and, judging by their achievements, I think this was quite probably true. Butternut trousers and coats, with red flannel shirts, made up their uniform.

The first night out of Kickapoo, the Rangers camped on a claim adjoining that of my father; and the next morning they went out on the prairie to fight a sham battle. Afterward they continued on toward Lawrence, camping north of the river. Then there blew up a cold November storm, and as they had no camp equipment, and the whiskey was getting low, they were whipped without so much as a shot from the Yankees. A few days later we saw them straggling back. All of this first winter we had to go to Missouri for all of our supplies. There was no bridge, and the only way of crossing was by ferry, but often in the winter this was useless, because of the ice, which was, however, not strong enough to bear a team.

We went through many hardships in those early dys, and, although I never had a swarm of wild hogs chase me up a tree as did some of our settlers who came to Kansas a little later, I could tell a long, long story of the privation we endured. However, I shall call this a start, and quit.

O. Hosford.

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The Independent:

You published a short time back how that Stone House Creek got its name from a stone house built on its bank near Williamstown. The date you gave when it was built was radically wrong. It was an old dilapidated house when we came to Kansas in 1855. It was built by the Boones for the Indians in 1825. The Boones were the offspring of Danial Boone and the government sent them out from Boonville, Mo., to build that stone house and some others for the Indians and to teach them farming. The Indians would neither farm nor live in the houses. They tore up the floors and built their fires in the middle of the buildings the same as the did in their tepees. The Boones brought horses with them from Missouri and it is supposed that the band of wild horses that used to range along Buck Creek and Wildhorse Creek were horses that strayed away from the Boones during the time they were trying to teach the Indians how to farm. These horses were not of the wild western type of horses. They appeared to be a well bred strain of horses. There were about 40 of them in the band headed by two stallions, one a bay and the other a black. The bay ranged on Buck Creek and on west, the black ranged on Wild Horse Creek and on east. The black stallion was a pacer and was coal black. He had the heaviest mane and tail that I ever saw. When he was pacing toward the wind his mane waved like a flag. It sure took a good saddle horse to get him out of a pace.

I think it was in the winter of 1862 that the settlers in our neighborhood organzied a posse to run down and capture these horses. Father had on his farm a large Father had on his farm a large corral built for Major A. Russel to corral their work cattle. It would hold about 1000 steers. This posse built wings out from this corral and thought they could run those horses down and drive them into the corral They established a camp on Wild Horse Creek and planned to run them down and tire them out by relays. One bunch would chase them until their horses tired and then another bunch would take up the chase. They kept this up for three days, but the wild horses would not leave the timber and bluffs along the creeks and the nearest they got that band of horses to that corral was three miles. They gave it up for a bad job and quit.

That band of horses got to be a nuisance in the country. The domestic horses would stray away and get with them and in a short time they would be as wild as the wild horses. There were some men from St. Louis who offered five hundred dollars for the capture of that black stallion alive. Some experts came into the country and undertook the job but instead of capturing him alive they killed him and that broke up the band. O. Hosford.

Lawrence, Sept. 6, 1931.

## IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Boston Telegraph.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

On my arrival in this city, on the 2d of July last, I learned that there had been an organization called the "Know-Somethings" already established in Lawrence, and measures had been taken to organize lodges in other portions of the Territory, and a disposition was manifested to enter into such an organization. The only objection raised against it is the attempt to exclude all anti-Protestants from its lodges. We can say more about or in favor of the Catholics here than can be said in any other portion of the United States. For (if I am not very much mistaken) all of the Catholic priests at the St. Mary's Mission in this Territory are most decided Free-State men. Several Catholics are with us in favor of making Kansas a Free State. And a secret organization, the only test of membership being freedom for Kansas, will be organized, if all is well. This afternoon I returned to this city, after an absence of fifteen days, during which time I have been in company with Mr. M. F. Conway, who you remember was the only Free State man elected to the Council at the last election, or, more properly speaking, the only one of that stripe that received a certificate from the Governor. Mr. Conway resigned his seat, which was immediately filled by the Pro-Slavery Council by electing a Missourian named McDonaldson. Together we have traveled over the southern and western portion of Kansas, visiting the different settlements, for the the purpose of giving notice of a great Mass Meeting of the Free State voters in this city on the 14th inst. The people in the different districts promised to come themselves or to send delegates, and the prospect is a large meeting on Tuesday next. Another object of our mission was to procure as many signatures as possible of the legal voters of Kansas to a proclamation calling upon the people to meet at their respective places of holding elections and appoint delegates to a convention, to be held at Pawnee, and there to form a State government and constitution for the State of Kansas, with a view to an application for admission into the Union as one of the States of this Confederacy during the next session of Congress. The people are determined never to recognize as legal and binding upon them the doings of the Missouri Legislature, and we are now without law or government. The attempt to establish a territorial government in Kansas so far has been a failure. We are now without a law-making power, and if the laws are not made the Judiciary and Executive can do nothing, and now the people must take the matter in hand and make laws for themselves. The Kansas question will be brought before the next Congress in a manner not expected by our enemies of Missouri, and in a manner calculated to create a great excitement all over the country, and the citizens of this Territory will then know whether the Government is with and for them, or whether it is for Missourians. The organic act of the Territory gives the appointment of the time and mode of conducting the next election to the first Legislature. But the people will pay no respect whatever to this Rump Parliament. And if they appoint a time our people will not vote, but leave them to do all the voting, and they will send a man to Washington. The people will appoint their own time and mode of conducting the election, and act accordingly. Both delegates will go on to Washington, to contest the seat as a delegate from Kansas. And then the subject must be decided by Congress, whether the people of Kansas shall rule themselves or be ruled by Missourians.

During our travels we have found but few Pro-Slavery men, compared to the number of Free-State men. Pro-Slavery men are not so numerous now as they are at the elections. All of the Free-State men are for repudiation; they trample the authority of the Missouri Legislature in the dust. The people are awakened to a determination to defend themselves in the future, and undertake at the point of the bayonet, if need be, their rights, which in times past have been trampled. Many are apprehensive of serious difficulty, bloodshed and war; but all are ready to meet it on that issue. They feel as if they must defend themselves or be the slaves of the drunken, ignorant, and base Missourians. And war is talked of. Next Fall elections may pass without any serious difficulty. But then it is rather doubtful. We must wait patiently and see. The Missouri Legislature have passed laws which cannot be obeyed anyhow. No speaking or writing on the subject of Slavery in Kansas. Preposterous.

Mr. Conway and myself have got the names of the Free State men in Kansas. And if some of the honorable Senators and Representatives at Washington will remember Kansas and send along the important documents, they shall be directed and sent to different parts of the territory. The Hon. W. H. Seward commenced sending last Winter, and they were directed and sent to different parts of this country by persons here. It is important that Free-Soil documents should be sent along.

To-morrow I leave for Leavenworth and other settlements in the north part of Kansas, to rally the people to come to the Mass Meeting on Tuesday next, which will be an important day for Kansas.

Truly, S. F. T.

Our correspondent incloses a handbill, of which the following is a copy:

*Grand Mass Meeting of the Free-State Voters of Kansas Territory, at Lawrence, on the 14th August*, 1855.

The Free-State voters of Kansas are requested to assemble from all parts of the Territory at Lawrence, on the 14th of August, 1855, to consider matters of the highest importance to every citizen.

The Free State Territorial Executive Committee will also meet at Lawrence on the 13th of August. Every Committeeman should be at his post.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN MAIL

Entered assecond-classmatter.

SADIE CARVER LOCAL EDITOR

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### He Drove a Sharp Bargain.

"I took my kodak along with me when I had my vacation last summer," said an amateur photographer, "and up in the north part of the state as I was taking some snapshots one day an old farmer halted to look on and ask a lot of questions. When I finally offered to take a picture of him he said:

"'I can give you suthin' better than that, stranger. I'm livin' down here about two miles. I've got a son Jim, whose got the swellhead the awfullest kind. We'll be mowin' hay tomorrer, and as soon as Jim gets warmed up he'll begin to blow and brag and tell how he can mow two acres to my one.'

"'But I can't photograph brag,' I replied.

"'No, of course; but, you see, I'll let Jim go on for a while and then drop my scythe and take some of that swellhead out o' him. After I've mopped him over an acre of medder he will be as humble as a cat. I'd like to have you around to take a photograph of the moppin', and I wouldn't mind givin' you a dollar for the pictur'.'

"It was settled that I was to appear about 10 o'clock next forenoon," said the kodakist, "and I was there on time. The old man tipped me the wink that the circus was to come off as advertised and set up my kodak and got ready for business. The son Jim didn't pay much attention to me, but presently turned to his father and said:

"'Pap, as I was sayin', you might a ben a purty good man once, but the time has come when you've got to lay down.'

"He had only finished when the old man dropped his scythe, nodded to me and tackled the boaster. Jim was taken by surprise, but he quickly rallied and it was all over in two minutes. As the old man sat up and rubbed his eyes and scratched his head he got sight of me and asked:

"'Stranger, did you get a pictur' of it?'

"'Yes, I did.'

"'Will you sell it for a dollar?'

"'Yes, but perhaps you won't buy it.'

"'But perhaps I will. I know what happened. Instead of moppin' Jim over an acre of medder he has mopped me all over the farm, and I'm not fool enough to let that pictur' go all over Michigan if a dollar will buy it.'"—Boston Post.

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Calvin Head, a prominent farmer, was thrown from his buggy and instantly killed at Oronoga, six miles east of Carthage, Mo., Saturday. The horse he was driving became frightened at a boy on a bicycle and ran away, throwing him against a curbstone. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

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The northbound freight became unmanageable at Herington, Kas., through a failure of the air brakes and entered the yards at full speed late Saturday night, crashing into a switch engine. Fireman Blucher and a passenger suffered broken legs. A dozen cars and two engines and a car were wrecked.

Paris letter: Elaborate toilets find a fitting complement in the elegance and grace of the parasols which form a charming corollary to the other ornate accessories of one's dress this season.

Madame is just now more intent upon selecting for herself a number of pretty specimens of this dainty toilet adjunct than she is upon anything else in connection with her wardrobe, and the windows of the Rue de la Paix shops are this week fairly flooded or, more correctly speaking, inflated with the beautiful new designs.

The limit seems to have been reached in extravagance both as regards materials and styles.

This need not dishearten the dresser of moderate tastes, however, as very pretty effects are attainable for a small outlay if one is economically inclined.

A white, or a black and white parasol, for instance, may be correctly worn with any costume, while the white parasol may be relieved, if so desired, with the dainty effects of the new colored borders.

Parasols to match the gown are quite the correct thing, but this means, of course, a large outlay for the purpose.

The chiffon parasol, made of flowered chiffon, finished with ruches of the same material, is among the latest models.

The most alluring effects are obtained by combining chiffon with plain taffeta in white or the reigning tint in the flowers. The silk, which is tucked, covers about half the frame, from the top down, being finished on the edge with a ruche.

The most beautiful parasols perhaps, are made of the art nouveau silk, with large, shadowy flowers blending with each other with harmonious, although hazy colorings; another fancy, equally pretty, being the Watteau parasols, with long crook handles, and dainty patterned floral garnitures.

The linen colored parasol is particularly appropriate for the tub dresses, as our English sisters have dubbed the season's washable novelties. The main feature on the more elaborate of these is the shirring and tucking, a petal puff at the point being the newest feature.

This has been named the tulip top as the flower-like ptals stand up around the stick and spread out upon the parasol top as well, while the other trimmings lay flat upon the cover. Some of these linen colored parasols are bordered with linen colored embroidery, others having lace insertions.

Chiffn, lace and emroidery form a very pretty and effective parasol. There is not so much frill as formerly upon the most approved. The chiffon is shirred and tucked and inset with lace in various designs, with possibly, but not always, a single frill on the edge. Velvet ribbon is a favorite trimming for these parasols.

Among the styles intended to be worn with individual costumes the silk pongee parasols seem to be predominant, or those of ecru linen batiste embroidered with silk polka dots matching the costume. These are seen covered with tiny ruches of gauze ribbon of the same color or with ruches of the same batiste.

A dainty combination is formed by motifs of black chantilly, inset in colored taffeta, while another handsome effect is obtained by black embroidered polka dots of large size, rather scattered, on silk. But daintiest of all is the parasol of silk with a four-inch band of Venise lace in applique around the edge.

The latitude allowed in handles is almost illimitable. For the plain silks natural wood handles in light color are the appropriate thing, but those of colored metals in various art combinations are also approved, while jewelled handles do not wane in favor. In fact, to have your monogram set in jewels is to secure what the less fortunate will covet. Carved elephant heads have lately become popular on the wood handles whilst those finished with heads of dogs and birds are still seen in all the windows.

While speaking of accessories, which for the moment, really are the most prominent objects of consideration among fashionables, reference must be made to the newest lace collar, which partakes practically of the dimensions of a small cape. It is so elaborate as to quite atone for a plain corsage, being very broad and complicated in design. One long narrow extension down the middle of the front tucks under the belt, while others extend to the shoulders, a high stock rising close about the throat.

Next to this in novelty comes the new muff, which is an equally distinctive feature. Without this muff and the accompanying boa, all the new costumes are considered incomplete. The summer muffs are of chiffon or tulle, flowers in silk also being popular. Black or white chiffon muffs are most often seen, either being composed of consecutive layers of full flouncing. A big buckle in brilliants appropriately finishes the black muff.

Pongee silks are undoubtedly in the lead for summer dresses, although taffeta, crepes, louisines and moire foulards are also seen elsewhere. For an extra fashionable effect, nothing approaches a biscuit brown, hand-woven, embroidered pongee. It comes needleworked in the richest Oriental designs and colors, a thread of gold often appearing among the antique reds or greens of the designs.

Nothing could be better adapted on the part of coolness or durability for a summer gown than is the pongee, and it is so adaptable to various effects. Especially does it invite the use of all semi-Oriental jewelry, such as dull Delhi or old gold buckles set with cloudy emeralds.

The gown of pongee illustrated is made in box-plaits, which make the frill at the bottom of the skirt, the deep hem being hemstitched, while bands of red stitched taffeta form the trimming on waist and skirt. The sleeves are made in box-plaits to the elbow, thus forming the fulness. With this dress a red belt is worn.

Another gown is of pink dimity. The yoke of corsage and skirt are alike shirred. The corsage is trimmed with embroidered bands running from the shoulder to belt. The belt is of the same material, as also are the cuffs and embroidered band at the top of the deep hem, which finishes the skirt.

A stylish gown of blue batiste which I have illustrated is made with corsage front of lace, caught over the shoulder with narrow black velvet, fastened with steel buckles. The skirt is made with three flounces and trimmed with lace, the upper part being formed of tucks. The sleeves are trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon, the yoke is tucked. The collar is of lace and three bands of velvet.

A pretty creation of figured violet lawn has the waist fastened at the side and has a tucked front or yoke of lace covered with violet ribbon crossed over and under. Bias bands of French knotted silk border this yoke lace tie. With this costume is worn a black lace hat with black plumes, and a violet taffeta parasol, embroidered in pink roses and green leaves, is carried with it.

A heavy linen suit has a vest of white tucked French lines. With it is worn a blue collar and tie, reverse stitched with blue and ornamented with buttons of linen.

The milliners also have fallen into line with the pongee craze and brought out a score of different types of hats made of this favored material. These include elaborately stitched fedoras, wide brimmed, folding Thames hats and elaborate turbans. Others for travel and rough outing service are trimmed with pongee, crown scarfs with embroidery on broad, flat crown tops, bunches of variegated grapes being set against the hair, where the masses of silky folds are lifted on the left side of the head.

### FIGURED LAWN GOWN.

**Dainty** lawn frock, the corsage fastened at the side. The tucked front has a yoke of lace, covered with violet ribbon, crossed over and under and edged with a bias band of silk covered with French knots. Lace, tie, and black lace hat with black plume. Violet taffeta parasol embroidered in pink and green.

### HEAVY LINEN SUIT.

Gown of heavy linen with vest of white tucked French linen. Blue collar and tie. Revers stitched with blue and ornamented with buttons of linen.

## TWO GREAT CITIES.

### Sydney Bids Fair to Become the Largest City of Australia.

New York Sun: Melbourne has always been the largest city of Australia. In its phenomenal growth it can be compared only with Chicago and San Francisco. In 1835 it had a name and 14 inhabitants; in 1896 it contained 451,000 persons. Gold made Melbourne. For 10 consecutive years the gold mines from 60 to 100 miles north and northwest produced over $50,000,000 of gold every year. The many thousands of men required to mine this treasure bought their supplies in Melbourne and spent their money there. The city faced to the north, where the mines were; its back door was on the sea.

But the gold mines of Victoria have lost their old importance. They are still productive, but their yield is far inferior to that of the desert mines of Western Australia. Melbourne is slowly losing the largest resource that made her great, and the wool and wheat trade is not likely to fully compensate her for the declining mining interests. The city was said in 1891 to have 490,896 population, including the suburbs. Five years later only 451,000 persons were counted in the city and its environs. The decline in population is probably only temporary, for Victoria is a very rich little state. Many miners have been drawn away by more flattering prospects elsewhere, but they will gradually be replaced by permanent settlers.

The great city, however, seems destined soon to lose its pre-eminence. Sydney is steadily increasing in population; by the last census it was only 42,000 under Melbourne's figures. Sydney is growing, while Melbourne is scarcely holding her own. There are a number of reasons why Sydney will probably forge ahead and permanently maintain its lead among Australian cities.

One reason is, because Sydney is on the east coast, where the largest population and the greatest development of industries are found. Vessels in the foreign trade cannot visit all the lively little ports along this coast, and so Sydney is a forwarding and receiving port for the trade of that entire coast. Melbourne's commerce, on the other hand, is largely confined to the little state of Victoria. It is not a great distributory and in this respect Sydney has the advantage.

Then, again, Sydney faces the Pacific ocean, with its myriad islands, whose inhabitants, for 2,000 miles, carry on more or less trade, with the capital of New South Wales; but Melbourne faces the Southern Indian ocean, which is destitute of islands, and, therefore, the capital of Victoria has no island trade.

Another factor to the advantage of Sydney is that the immense coal fields of Australia are at her very doors, and fuel is thus very easily and cheaply obtained to feed her growing industries. Coal must be carried a longer distance to Melbourne, and thus her industries are pl tadcaea ETAOIN ETAOINNNN are placed at a slight disadvantage.

There are the most important reasons why Sydney has at last become the terminal point of all the steamship lines in the Australian foreign trade, and why it is likely to take its place at the headof Australian cities.

## WE WILL BUILD IT.

### American Engineers to Construct a Norwegian Railway.

(New York dispatch.) A party of engineers who will construct this summer the first American-built railway in Europe has sailed for Europe. The railway will be used to ship large quantities of iron from the Norwegian mines. The members of the party are: Former State Engineer Adams, his son, Arthur, C. A. Poole and Arthur O'Brien. On reaching Bremen they will meet Henschel Roberts, former deputy state engineer who has charge of the building of the new railroad, and will accompany him to Mo, on the west coast of Norway, 300 miles north of Christiana, where the mouth of a rock-walled fjord will be made into a great harbor. From the docks there the new railway will run to the ore fields, 18 miles away. Three thousand laborers will be employed in the work. The Gilison Ore Milling syndicate of London is the backer of the scheme. A director of the corporation in Thomas A. Edison. Most of the materials used will be sent from the United States, and the rolling stock will be of American manufacture. It is estimated that the total cost of the road and harbor will exceed $1,000,000.

### Not a Question of Money.

A man who went to Nebraska recently with orders from Ohio and Indiana feeders for 5,000 cattle, returned without securing a single steer. It was not a question of money, but of getting the cattle. Owners now do not have to send to market; buyers come to the farms. All farmers who carried stock over winter have made money. Even men with loans coming due on bunches of cattle are not anxious to sell. They can get all the money they need at Chicago rates. Hay-fed cattle are abnormally high, bringing $4.75 to $5. Farmers with corn and roughage are anxious to get hold of this class of cattle. Even dressed beef men are taking this class and paying 5 cents for the best. Much corn has been hoarded in Iowa, which will be fed. Men have sold cattle for 6 cents, that cost them 3 1-2 cents in the fall. Everybody feels happy.—Country Gentleman.

### It Is No Lightweight.

Senator Clark is riding a $10,000 auto about Washington, but the pedestrian who gets in its way is no happier than the man who is run over by an ice wagon.—Denver Republican.

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Ten years ago 10 of every 17 physicians in Berlin did not earn more than $750 a year, and only 250 earned more than $2,000. Today the situation is even worse.

## A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

### THAT IS CRY AT PRESENT ON ANTIPODEAN CONTINENT.

### Its Opponents Claim the Whole Future of the Country May Be Sacrificed by It.

The Antipodean continent is beginning to tackle its big questions early, says a Sydney letter. One of these now to the forefront is the cry, "A White Australia." Labor is the great opponent of negro or Kanaka immigration, and labor here occupies a very different position to that which it does in the states.

The federal government, at the dictation of white labor, has abolished Kanaka labor, and, as a consequence, the importation of South Sea Islanders must cease.

The question is raising a huge amount of discussion here. Many believe this to be a most short-sighted policy, claiming that without the aid of millions of colored people the country can never be developed.

The most vital objections to the legislation enacted is that the flourishing sugar industry of Queensland is threatened with ruin unless this cheap and suitable labor be obtainable.

The wider problem embraced involves the prosperity of all tropical Australia.

It is claimed by those best able to judge that Northern Australia can never become properly developed without the aid of the colored race. It is true that white men live there and that they have done so, but not under similar conditions to those under which black men would thrive. Each generation, however, finds the race so deteriorated that in the end they become inferior to the blacks. Remembering that almost half of the continent is situated in the tropic, this becomes a serious question and if the color line be drawn, the question is not saved, for the whites themselves, in a tropical country, become black after a few generations. People that part of the continent with white people and in a short time, comparatively, the population, without intermarriage, will have become yellow or coper colored, like the Mongolian race.

Those who look ahead claim that this argument in favor of at once admitting colored persons under certain conditions is unanswerable. They say that the whole future of the country will be sacrificed to a few selfish working people.

The estimate given is that Australia, with proper care of her water supply and the scientific handling of her vast cultivatable area, is capable of supporting 400,000,000 of people.

That 400,000,000 of people will ever possess Australia if whites only are to be admitted is far from probable. The present population, after over a century of settlement, amounts only to only 4,000,000.

There has been some talk of inducing the Indian government to promote emigration schemes and in that way counteract the terrible effects of overpopulation in India, but the protests by the labor unions have so far acted against this, as also the disinclination of the Hindoos themselves to leave the country of their ancestors, a feeling common to all Asiatics, which accounts for the congestion of population in such countries as India and China.

The discovery of the fact that the enormous spaces in the northern part of Australia hitherto marked on the map as deserts contain millions of miles of fertile lands, the wealth of which, under cultivation, is scarcely computable, should hasten a consideration of this important topic.

In this very fact that there are such vast acres of uncultivated land in Australia lies the secret of the power the laboring classes here possess to enforce their demands for high wages and legislation favorable to their interests. They know that if wages are reduced to a point below that fixed in their own minds as their due they can become tillers of the soil and thus bid defiance to their employers. It is useless to argue with them that they are hindering the development of the country. They reply that to them their own interests are paramount. They even refuse to believe that those who advocate the importation of Kanakas, Chinese, East Indians or negroes have not their own interests more at heart than the interests of the country. They assert that these would-be importers of cheap labor merely wish to place in their own pockets a greater share of the profits of labor's production and to reduce the wages of white labor.

While it is true that both these results might ensue if there was a free labor market here in which employers could secure as workmen the natives of any country in the world, it is also beyond question that a plentiful supply of cheap labor would inevitably tend to raise Australia to the rank nature evidently intended her to take among the nations of the earth.

The very fact that the wages of white labor would be reduced would have the effect of lessening the dominant influence it now exercises on legislators and legislation here. By reducing the economic independence of rabid unionists they would become more amenable to political control, and the better classes would be placed in a position in which they could rule the country.

HENRY HINTON.

## BABIES AND MONKEYS.

### Similar Traits of the Two Species of Animals.

Pearson's: A frequent action with babies is to turn the soles of the feet sideways, opposite to one another, while the legs remain straight. Just this attitude would be assumed by a monkey when climbing a tree or walking on a branch in order to grasp the stem with his hind hands.

The inherited effects of thus grasping tree trunks or limbs with the hind hands are often very marked in young babies. The bow legs, which are a feature in infancy and a matter of some anxiety to mothers, are no more than the relics of the tree-climbing stage. And the mother need not be frightened about this character—any normally healthy baby will grow out of it soon enough.

Then, if a young baby be held so that its feet touch the ground, one may see that the feet are not put flat to the surface; instead, the outer portions of the feet rest on the ground, while the soles of the feet are more or less opposed to one another—they have the bough-grasping attitude.

### Making the Most of It.

"That diplomy is a big one," said the old man, "an' cost a sight o' hard-earned money; but 'long as you've done got it, we might's well utilize it fer all it's wuth. Take it back to 'em, Bill, to the college, an' ax 'em to paint in the left-han' corner that I do black-smithin' cheap for cash, an' they ain't none kin beat me shoein' of a Georgy mule, ef I does say it myself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

---

Thirty directors of the chief British railways have seats in the house of lords, and 49 in the house of commons.

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## THE HAUNTED TELEPHONE.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

A young woman in Oak Park believes that her telephone is haunted, and some of her neighbors agree with her, and now the theory is being discussed with a suggestion that the instrument is a proper medium for ghosts, and credulous householders are afraid to answer the telephone bell lest some uncanny disclosure greet them.

No doubt when science has perfected the telephone we will find ourselves in long-distance communication with Mars or other planets which have offered us neighborly overtures to which we could not respond. If the explorers of air will lend all their faculties to the development of vibrations, condensing them to a focus for human intelligence, a world of wonder may open to our listening ears, and the sixth sense aid us to a knowledge of the gods. Then Tesla might gather in the telephone cup the power now lying dormant in the aid shaft waiting for a liberator. The theory ante-dates the use of telephones. Many years ago a Chicago young woman wrote a remarkable book, called "The Automaton Ear." It told the story of a man who was possessed with the idea that all the harmonies of earth, since the morning stars sung together for joy, were still centered in the air and could be reproduced if an ear could be invented to gather and retain them. So he invented an automaton ear which was a success, but the inventor had overlooked one condition. With the sounds of joy and the songs of harmony came the groans and discord and the wails of sorrow, and these so predominated that he went mad and died of disappointment.

When the busiest and most necessary official of the circuit in Oak Park was asked to come up to a certain number and find out what was wrong with the telephone, he sent a sub, who reported that it acted "crazy" and would not "ring true."

So David Campbell went there himself and found a distressed matron, who said mysteriously:

"I sent for you because I'm having trouble with my telephone."

"So I understand," he answered, "wires caught somewhere by the high winds, most likely. I will soon find out the trouble, Mrs. Blank. I am used to those difficulties."

"I don't think you are," responded Mrs. Blanke, "and I'm afraid that all your skill and experience will not help in this case. The truth is, my telephone is haunted."

"Haunted!" The electrician gave a start; his Scotch ancestors had believed in second sight, but a spook in a telephone, his business sense refused to harbor the idea. "Impossible! My dear madam, who ever heard of a ghost in a telephone?"

"I hear voices and am rung up to take strange communications," persisted Mrs. B. "Take down that receiver and listen a moment."

He did so, and heard the usual "Number, please," much to his satisfaction, and then rung off and turned cheerfully to Mrs. B.

"You see, it is all right. What led you to think otherwise?"

"Several unusual experiences, but you will only laugh at them. The other night when the high wind blew I was out spending the evening with friends, when I was called to the telephone. I distinctly heard the voice of my little son Theodore, whom I had left at home in bed. He said to me: 'Please come home, mamma; I'm awfully afraid of the storm.' I told him to go in and sleep with his brother, and I would soon be home. He said 'all right, mamma, good-bye,' and rung off. When I went home he was sleeping where I hal left him, had not been awake and did not even know it was storming. Yet it was my boy's voice I heard and no other."

"I was thinking of a friend at a distance and wanting to hear from her, went to the telephone to call her up. As soon as I put the receiver to my ear I heard some one speaking, and asked who it was, and my friend answered, without being called. Now, is that telepathy, or what is it?"

"I think," said the electrician gently, "that the telephone has got on your nerves. Let some other member of the family answer for a while. You take these incidents too seriously, and even if you cannot account for them, they do not mean anything. It is a common event for telephone bells to ring mysteriously, but a crossing of the wires or a mistake in the number could easily be the cause. Might I venture to suggest that some roguish member of your family may be playing tricks?"

But Mrs. B. would not admit this for a moment, so the baffled electrician was obliged to leave the mystery where he found it, and the troubled matron went on losing weight every day and feeling sure whenever her telephone bell rang that some ghost was on the wires. Then a friend moved into her suburb and put herself into telephone communication with the outside world. At an early date Mrs. Blanke called up Central and asked for her friend's number.

"Fourteen hundred and ninety-two," came the answer. It stirred strange memories in Mrs. Blanke's mind. She called it up with an indefinite feeling that she had heard it in some former life. A wierd voice responded.

"Who is this?" she asked, cautiously.

"Columbus."

"Columbus who?"

"Why, Christopher Columbus. I discovered America in 1492. Say, what do you want? P'raps you'd like to talk to Ferd or Isabella. Hurry up. I can't stand here a whole century. I'm tired."

Mrs. Blanke recognized that voice. It was that of her own hopeful Theodore, who was visiting the small son of her friend. Both boys were in the early period of American history and had struck the coincidence of the telephone number as an aid to memory.

Mrs. B. gave her hopeful a snubbing for his percocity and was permitted to talk with her friend. So one of her telephone ghosts has been laid; but she still persists that she is likely at any time to be placed in direct communication with the unseen powers of the air as a medium of expression.

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## STYLISH SPRING COSTUMES.

### A DAINTY THEATER BODICE.

**Of Liberty Silk Over Taffeta.**

With the signs of approaching warm weather our heavy and much trimmed satin and peau de soie waists are found too uncomfortable and we long for lighter garments to wear to the theater. A very dainty waist is of pale blue liberty silk over taffeta of the

same shade and is trimmed with ribbon-run beading. It has something of a bolero effect, as the lower part consists of plaited chiffon which blouses slightly over the belt. An attractive chiffon jabot completes the garniture. The stitching is all done with Corticelli silk. When finished this makes a very attractive waist.

### CHOIR BOYS.

**Distinguished Musicians Who Have Worn Cassock and Cotta.**

Frederick Dean in St. Nicholas: From the days of King Solomon, when worship music was seemingly raised to the very highest point of perfection, and the large chorus bodies of adult male singers were augmented from time to time with hundreds of women "and boys," the boy chorister flitted in and out of view, until the dawn of the Christian era, since when he has held almost undisputed and unbroken sway in the choir loft and chancel. True, his services were dispensed with in the Sistine chapel choir at Rome during the 15th century, but, at about the same date, boys were singing in the Chapel Royal at London, and they continue there to this day. The first recorded praise of any English singer was that paid to the choristers in the time of Henry VIII, when his royal Viennese visitor was so enchanted that he wrote home that their voices were more heavenly than human, and that they did not chant like men, but gave praise like angels. Haydn sobbed when he heard "the beautiful voices of the boys" in St. Paul's, and one of the best performances of "The Messiah" given in Handel's day was sung by a body of choristers, "boys and men, 55 in number."

The reason for the churchly bent of most of the modern British composers lies in the fact that they were brought up as choir boys. From the time of the restoration, when Captain Henry Cook was appointed "master of the children," the list of English musicians is virtually the list of the Chapel Royal and St. Paul's boys grown to manhood.

Henry Purcell, the father of English opera and Thomas Tallis, the father of English cathedral music, both were graduates from the Chapel Royal choir. Richard Farrant, William Byrde, Orlando Gibons, Thomas Morley and all the rest of the anthem and song writers of Merrie England down to Joseph Barnby and Arthur Sullivan, studied their musical a-b-c's in cassock and cotta. Barnby and Sullivan, both knighted for their distinction in music, the one for his work for the chancel, the other for work for the stage, were noted for their voices as youngsters. Barnby charmed the listeners at York Minster by his solos, and Arthur Sullivan so captivated Thomas Helmore, the Chapel Royal choirmaster, with his singing of "With Verdure Clud" that he was admitted to the choir when he was 11 years of age.

### Why He Won His Case.

Boston Record: It was a Boston lawyre who in the heat of his argument referred in colloquial terms to the colored gentleman in the woodpile. When he sat down it occurred to him that it was an awful crack to make, especially as there was a colored man on the jury.

The jury took the case, and, not a little to his surprise, found for his client. As the jurors left the room the colored man said to the lawyer:

"Thought we were going to find against you, didn't you?"

"Yes, I was a little afraid you would," replied the lawyer."

"That didn't make any difference with me," said the colored man, "I knew what you meant."

### Missed the Lobby Barrel.

Baltimore Herald: Considerable amusement was caused when the legislature first went into session by a member from the counties arriving and promptly asking to be shown the lobby.

When that place was pointed out to him he nosed around for a while, and then remarked in the hearing of some bystanders:

"I've been fooled!" he declared disgustedly; "they tol' me I could find a bar'l of money loose in the lobby, but I see now thet it's a dinged lie!"

### Her Opinion.

Washington Star: "Some men," said Willie Washington," act like perfect fools when they are in love."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and a great many more do not wait even for that excuse."

### A Pertinent Query.

Little Bertie had been taught not to ask for anything at meals. One day por Bertie had been forgotten, when he pathetically inquired: "Do little boys get to heaven when they are starved to death?"—London Tit-Bits.

The Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory is being enlarged, says Science, at a cost of $5,000, by the construction of a fireproof library, which will contain Mr. A. L. Rotch's valuable and rapidly increasing collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals relating to all branches of meteorology. It may not be known generally that this observatory is a private enterprise, Mr. Rotch himset sustaining all, or the major part, of its expense.

In 1877 the German patent office got on with only 40 employes. Today there are 729, and three large buildings are needed, with parts of four others.


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### Average Age Of Dogs.

The age to which a dog lives in the ordinary course is always a somewhat interesting subject, especially at the present time, when so much in done in the way of breeding for early maturity. For instance, we have both collies and fox terriers becoming bench champions before they are well out of their puppyhood, but it is sad to say that in a majority of such cases the overshown dog afterward rapidly degenerates or dies an early death. A correspondent writes to the Field of the death of his fox terrier at the advanced age of 18 years, having been born in 1884. He was either a son or a grandson of Brokenhurst Joe, and his late owner does not know which. This is no doubt a case of unusual longevity; but instances of dogs living to 14 and 15 years are common. Dr. Leeney recorded the death of a dog of Lord Ogilvie at 23 years old, it arising from an accident; while Mr. W. L. Little-Gaech about the same time mentioned two of his own dogs, one of which was then living, hard on 20 years old; the other had died when just over that age.

The well-known fox terrier Belgrave Joe was born July 31, 1868, and died January 13, 1888, while another aged terrier was one of a working stamp which came from George Carter, of the Bedale, born in January, 1880, and died February 13, 1900. In several of the above well authenticated cases of longevity, death either arose from accident or was brought about by the owner owing to the growing feebleness of the poor creature. No mean can be struck at to the average age of the ordinary dog, but this might be taken at 10 years as he is now.

It is stated at the war department that the supplies and stores shipped to Martinique and St. Vincent on the cruiser Dixie from New York and on the collier Sterling from San Juan undoubtedly will be sufficient to meet the urgent needs of the suffering people for fully a month to come.

"I have had curiosity," remarked the visitor at West Point," to see you inflict the 'water punishment.' "

"That must be some volunteer custom," stiffly replied the officer. "We don't teach it here."—Chicago Tribune.

There are persistent reports at the Vatican that Bishop Charles McDonnell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is likely to be the successor of the late Archbishop Corrigan, of the archdiocese of New York. Nothing, however, has been decided, pending the receipt of the names of the three candidates whom the clergy of the archdiocese will select.

Miss Anne Teek (coyly)—Yes, we're engaged. He's to give me a lovely ring to be engraved with an appropriate motto.

Miss Sharpe—I suppose you selected the motto?

Miss Anne Teek—O! Yes, what do you think it is?

Miss Sharpe—O! I don't know. "Better late than never?"—Philadelphia Press.

"I see that the Chicago Packers use all of the pig except the squeal."

"Why not use that in making phonographs?"—New York Sun.

### NELSON KNEASS AND "BEN BOLT."

**What the Musician Did to Popularize the Poem**

The death of Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," recalls the fact that the composer of the music, Nelson Kneass, who died many years ago, is buried in Chillicothe, Mo. The poem, with its tender sentiment and outline of character, was the groundwork for the famous song, and the creative genius of English is undisputed. The fact remains, however, that the poem was but a beautiful waif, drifting here and there in print, when Kneass, a professional musician, found it, and without knowing the author, set it to music. Kneass had more talent than thrift, and, after many vicissitudes and travels ,died comparatively young in a little Missouri City. The divided authorship of the words and music resulted in controversies that were a frequent annoyance to English. With a vigorous pen he gave the public the facts and they will stand as accepted history.

But it is unlikely that the poem would ever have become world-famous without the music, which is so sweetly infused with the feeling and imagery of the poet. In Du Maurier's treatment of the song it is the music that hypnotizes, and yet it is true that the melody is but a reflex of the words. This form of authorship is nothing new. The basis of the "Marseillaise" is an old German religious composition and the melody of the "Star-Spangled Banner" was openly borrowed. The air of "America" is that of the English and German national anthems, and its origin is lost in history. Kneass was a contemporary of Stephen C. Foster, and produced many negro melodies, but Foster was then, and is now, in a class of his own in writing what may be typically called American ballads. Kneass was of British birth, but took kindly to American ways. His memory deserves a word in connection with "Ben Bolt."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Customer—Hurry up, and cut my hair short.

Barber—The shorter I cut it the longer it'll take.—Philadelphia Press.

A new trust company is being organized to do business in New York. It will be known as the Eastern Trust Company and will have a paid up capital of $1,000,000 with surplus of $1,000,000. Charles M. Jessup, a nephew of Morris K. Jessup, probably will be president, and H. A. Ware, formerly vice president of the Northwestern National bank, of Chicago, vice president of the new company.

The multitude of sin that is covered by charity is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the multitude that is uncovered by it.—New York Press.

Some people compare the trouble of this world to a rain storm and then deliberately go out without an umbrella. —Detroit Free Press.

Bizzer—I see that the New Jersey presbytery practically admits Adam is a myth.

Buzzer—That lets Eve out.—Ohio State Journal.

### Globe Sights.

When a married woman gets compliments, they are about her cooking.

"I often think I'm cunning," a man said today, "until results come in."

An Atchison man whipped his son because he did not give him a birthday present.

Investigate, and you will find that half your trouble was caused by needlessly butting in.

A man who is not in the business says he can make money manufacturing automobiles at $250 each.

Much as we admire Atchison people, we sometimes fear they are overdoing the amateur concert business.

It is a great pity that a young man is not as saving with his money as an old man is with every piece of twine he finds.

Ever notice that the men who are robbed of all their money when in a strange town, never have their wives with them.

A boy was asked, "What is a lie?" He gave this answer: "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, and an ever present help in time of need."

A visitor to Atchison recently went to the Turkish bath house, and had the hair shaved off his breast. He says all the real heavy swells do it.

It is usually the relative at the funeral who wears the shabbiest clothes, and has the timid air, who does all the worrying about the deceased's soul.

A boy baby arrived at a certain house, and a visitor said to a little girl in the family: "Do you like the baby?" The little girl said she did, but would have preferred a lady baby. "Well," the visitor continued, "maybe you can exchange this one." "No, I don't think we could," said the little girl, 'because we have been using it seven or eight days."—Atchison Globe.

Townsend Miller, a Montauk half breed, living at Jamaica, Long Island, and who claims to be 104 years old, has just been married the fourth time.

"What is your choice of weapons?" asked the duelist.

"Automobiles!" replied our hero in ringing tones.

But he challenger, preferring an easy death, went into the back yard and shot himself.—New York Sun.

The largest gift which the Tuskegee institute has ever received from a colored man was received from Robert F. Baptist, of Galway, N. Y., who sent a check for $1,000 to Principal Booker T. Washington to found a permanent scholarship at the school. Baptist was formerly a slave in Virginia.

An English writer calculates that Americans are investing an annual sum of $450,000,000 in Europe, mostly in English securities.

Several agricultural societies of Berlin, co-operating with the Prussian ministry of agriculture, have offered a prize of $7,500 for a process of drying potatoes so that they can be successfully stored for years at a saving in cost of storage, and transported in greatly reduced bulk. The cost of the drying processes, it is stipulated, must not exceed 5 cents per hundredwieght of potatoes.

### Original of "Squeers."

The thoughtlessness of writers in caricaturing people for grotesque purposes in their novels has been the cause of much annoyance and suffering to sensitive persons. Both Dickens and Thackeray sinned in this respect through their perfectly evident portraiture of persons who could be identified.

A writer in the Literary Era, after citing the offenses of Thackeray, Disraeli, and others, brings up the notable case of the schoolmaster in "Nicholas Nickleby," and says:

The grossest injury which Dickens ever inflicted on a fellow being was his too accurate portrait of an innocent man in his Squeers. That Yorkshire schoolmasters were, as a rule, cruel and wicked enough, it is true. But the particular schoolmaster, who was recog the original Squeers, seems to have been an exception to the rule.

It will be remembered that Dickens and his illustrator traveled together to the north of England for the purpose of collecting material for "Nickleby," and especially for the Dotheboys episide. At Great Bridge they visited a boarding school known as Bowes academy. The master, William Shaw, received the strangers with some hauteur, and did not as much as withdraw hise eyes from the operation of penmaking during the interview.

"Phiz" sketched him in the act. "Boz" described the act. The personal peculiarities of William Shaw were recognized in Squeers. Shaw became a butt of popular ridicule, lost his pupils, and finally died of a broken heart. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that he was a really excellent and kind-hearted man, who was made to suffer for the misdeeds of his neighbors.—Youth's Companion.

Eastern Montana stockmen, particularly those of Yellowstone county, are threatened with severe losses by reason of the drouth prevailing. The range is drying up and unless there is a heavy rainfall within the next few days will have to be abandoned.

The sub-committee on naval affairs had under consideration Tuesday the bill to place Captain Richmond P. Hobson on the retired list, but no conclusion was reached. Captain Hobson addressed the subcommittee, saying he should be retired on account of the condition of his eyes.

"Every business man should read Shakespeare," says James J. Hill, the railroad magnate. "There are other good works a-plenty, of course, but I have found more valuable advice, consolation, and information in Shakespeare than in any other author."

Patrick Valentine, aged 22, was shot and killed at Houston, Texas, by Miss Ella King. Valentine is alleged by the girl to have refused to carry out a promise of marriage.

Willie Fulwood, aged 12 years, was run down by a freight train at Hamilton. One leg was cut off by the wheels and the other so badly injured as to render amputation necessary. He was walking between the tracks and stepped out of the way of an approaching freight train onto the track of another freight and was run down from behind.

### A Mark of Beauty.

"Many of your American customs impress me as being the most peculiar," said Carlos Martinez, a Spaniard, who is visiting in Philadelphia. "For instance, I have seen advertisements in your papers of what you call dermatologists, who remove superfluous hair from women's faces. Their places, I learn, are called 'beauty parlors,' and I find that in your country the women are much annoyed when hair grows on the upper lip. They go to the beauty parlors' and submit to a painful operation in having this hair removed. Now, in Spain it is just the other way. Our women consider it a mark of beauty to have a growth of soft, downy, dark hair shading the mouth. A woman who would have this taken off would be considered crazy. But then I suppose every nation has its own ideas of beauty.—Philadelphia Record.

The body of Mises Emma Moore, a beautiful young woman of Clarinda, Iowa, was found in a ravine near that place Thursday with a pistol bullet in her brain. William Lucas, a well known young man of Clearmont, Ia., is under arrest pending an investigation. The couple were sweethearts, and left the home of Miss Moore Wednesday evening for a drive. The next seen of the young woman was when her body was found. Lucas will offer no explanation of his supposed connection with the crime. He denies all knowledge of the murder, but refuses to give an account of his movements after leaving the home of the dead girl's parents.

The prospect of the irrigation bill becoming a law was discussed by the president and Representative Reeder, of Kansas, at the White House, Thursday. "The president is extremely anxious that the measure as it now stands, shall become a statute," said Representative Reeder. "The portions he once objected to have been amnded. The bill is now satisfactory to all interests concerned and I anticipate it will pass without trouble."

Buffalo banks are consolidating. Soon the wage-earners of the Bison City may be compelled to place their earnings with a banking trust.—Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

During the temporary absence of the watchman, unknown parties pried off the cap of the Union Pacific oil well near Evanston, Wyo., Wednesday morning, allowing the oil to escape. Bunches of kindling soaked in coal oil were placed about the mouth of the well, the apparent intention being to fire it. The unexpected return of the watchman prevented ignition.

The Daily Mail in its issue of Wednesday morning says that ten members of the house of commons have promised to form a pool of $5,000,000 as the nucleus of a fund to start a line of Atlantic greyhounds, in opposition to the Morgan combination. The promoters of this enterprise hope to secure mail and cruiser subsidies from the government.

When poverty enters the portal
Love flies from the window, the snob!
If love were the right kind of mortal,
He'd go out and hunt for a job.
—Philadelphia Press.

"I wish you wouldn't keep your mouth open," said Biffer, who was teaching his friend to play ping-pong.

"Why not?" asked the friend in surprise.

"Well," replied the other, "there's no use in taking chances on losing the ball."—Boston Post.

"Mrs. Greezer intends to have a number of literary evenings," said Mrs. Tenspot to Mrs. Hojack.

"What is her idea of literary evenings?",

"Well, she's to give a Ben Hur progressive euchre, followed by a Longfellow ping-pong."—Detroit Free Press.

Seven oil companies having their offices in Detroit and doing business in Texas have been consolidated under the laws of South Dakota into one big concern known as the Michigan Diamond Oil Company, with a capital of $6,000,000. L. F. Benchenstein is president of the new company, and A. L. Madlock of Fort Worth, vice president.

At a reception tendered United States Senator Kearns by the Ladies' Republican Club, at Provo, Utah, Reed Smoot, an apostle of the Mormon church, announced his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Senator Rawlins. Mr. Smoot says in part: "There are some who have criticised the suggestion of an apostle accepting the honor should it be tendered, but I desire to state that I was a Republican before I was an apostle.'

President Roosevelt has vetoed a bill which had passed the senate and the house, providing for the relief of Harry C. Mix. Mix was a bondsman for A. F. Holt, postmaster at Voldosta, Ga., who became a defaulter to the government. Holt went to Mexico and never returned, and the president vetoed the bill on the ground that relief in this particular case would be a bad example. The president makes no comment in the veto message, except to quote the opinion of Attorney General Knox upon the case.

Dispatches from Castle Loo show that the improvement in the condition of Queen Wilhelmina continues

The rice growers of Texas and Louisiana, through their organization, have opened communication with the implement dealers of Kansas and Oklahoma with a view to co-operating in securing hands, first for the care of the wheat harvest in the North and then in the rice harvest of the South. The final purpose is to organize an army of traveling farm hands to follow wheat, rice and corn harvesting from New Orleans to North Dakota.

H. Clay Pierce, of St. Louis, has purchased the King of Portugal's steam yacht Amelia, formerly the Yacona. The yacht will be refitted and brought over at once.

Towne—I thought he was a pretty decent fellow. At any rate he never speaks ill of any one.

Browne—He doesn't seem to, but he's one of those men who can remark: "Yes, Mr. Jones seemed very happy when I saw heem," and say it in such a way as to give the impression that Jones was boiling drunk.—Philadelphia Press.

ATTACK OF INDIANS ON A "BULL-TRAIN" NEAR SHERIDAN, KANSAS.—SKETCHED BY JAMES KIDD, JUN.—[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

30 cents

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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## THE WATER DRINKERS.

THE scene here represented is one familiar to all who have traveled in Spain. "Agua fresca, agua fresca, quien quiere agua fresca!" such is the cry we may hear sonorously shouted in the plaza at the corner of the old palace, the porch of which affords a grateful shade, while the hot, burning sun of Spain glows again on the white walls and gray roofs of the old tumble-down square, with its quaint and grateful fountain in the centre splashing a sense of coolness around. No one who has not experienced what summer is in scorched-up Spain can conceive the delight of a deep draught of pure, icy-cold water, such as one gets from CHARLES V.'s well in the Alhambra, for instance. This and a water-melon are the two great luxuries of life in Andalusia. Here we see two Iberian maidens, of almost Moorish hue, in black mantilla and richly-worked shawl, fan in hand, who have probably just returned from mass in the neighboring church. They and the water-carrier are full of character, and thoroughly Spanish. Equally so are the inscriptions we read on the wall—"Una vasa de agua es mejor del vino malo," and "Viva libertad y indipendenza!" Liberty and water are, in truth, the two national aspirations of thirsty and enslaved Spain. As a work of art this is one of PHILLIP'S most delightful pictures, boldly drawn, well grouped, and painted with an impasto and boldness such as no other painter of his school could approach.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

GENERAL SHERIDAN writes to a friend in this city that the Indians began their present depredations in order to force the agents to give them further presents and more money, making us, in accordance with our old time Indian policy, purchase a peace. But the policy of Generals SHERMAN and SHERIDAN is not that of the old Indian agents and speculative traders; it is rather that of the actual settlers, and it means extermination or removal. The war now inaugurated will doubtless end in the complete subjugation of the Indian tribes. If General SHERMAN does not render them forever powerless for evil he will disprove much of the character he gained during the late war as a thorough soldier, and if General SHERIDAN does not vigorously pursue and punish those in the field he is not the active soldier we have always supposed him.

We publish on page 653 an illustration of one

THE WATER DRINKERS IN SPAIN.—[DRAWN BY JOHN PHILLIP, R.A.]

# RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

## THE TYRANNY OF LANDLORDS.

### What the Landlord Thinks of it—Why not Associate and Build?—Who are our Landlords?

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

"Avaricious," "hard-hearted," "villainous," "cruel," "tyrannical," "overreaching," are the epithets too frequently bestowed upon that unfortunate class of our citizens known as landlords to escape notice. At a meeting recently held in the Park, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That poor families living in the City, who are unable to pay their rents during hard times, shall not be turned out of their homes by avaricious landlords or their agents, and also that a Committee be appointed to carry the above into effect."

A stranger in our land would naturally infer, from the universal tirade against landlords, that they were a portion of our community at enmity with all others. Is it so? Are they not to be found in all professions—lawyers, ministers, physicians, mechanics and laboring-men? Are not the taxes paid by them the main support of our City Government? Are they all wealthy? Not so—many a landlord may be found in this City whose property is mortgaged for all or nearly all its value—many a widow and orphan are dependent on their rents for their support; and are they not as justly entitled to their income as the mechanic is to a payment for his labor? We are frequently informed that nearly all the earnings of the poor man are required to pay the grinding landlord. This is not so. The poorer classes of our community *agree to pay* liberally, and that is all they do perform. Some pay, it is true, but the majority change their residence monthly. Store and house rents, we will acknowledge, have been exorbitantly high in our vicinity for the past three years—but what has caused the high rates? Have not the mechanics who have erected the buildings demanded and received enormous wages? Has not all building material been high? Landlords have certainly been the source from which the house mechanic has obtained his increased wages. It will be universally conceded that houses must be built, and as a consequence there must be landlords, unless all can own their domicils, which would indeed be an advantage; but that is, from the organization of society, out of the question.

Admitting, then, that there must be that *tyrant,* the landlord, why should he not demand as much rent as he can obtain, and insist on its payment? The mechanic will not labor for a dollar per day, if he can get more—the merchant disposes of his goods to the highest bidder—all professions seek to make all they can, honestly. Why should not the landlord? It is contended that exorbitant rents ruin the tenants—the premises become vacant—and the owner, not content with a reasonable rent, receives nothing. So be it. If the landlord manages injudiciously, he suffers the consequences, as he should. We object to promulgating the idea, now so generally entertained, that the demands of a landlord are more unjust than that of the merchant for his wares, the Editor for his paper, the lawyer or physician for his fee, or the mechanic for his wages.

We have been induced to make these remarks, from reading the resolution referred to above, as having been adopted at a recent meeting of the working men. Would it not be far better for the Committee appointed to carry that resolution into effect—and by so doing, set the laws at defiance—to devise some more honorable means to relieve their wants? Let the carpenter, mason, plumber, and other house mechanics, associate together and erect houses for their own occupation, to free themselves from those tyrants, the landlords. To this proposition, it will be said, that men destitute of means cannot do so if they desired it. But it is practicable, as we will endeavor to show. Vacant lots for improvement can now be purchased at reasonable prices, with a small cash loan from the owner to aid in building—he securing himself for his land and cash advances by a mortgage on the property conveyed. Dealers in building materials—now dull of sale—will gladly furnish them on a long credit, securing the ultimate payment by a second mortgage. All this might be accomplished by a proper organization of house mechanics, and it would certainly be far better for them than to remain idle, as they would thus save themselves from ejectment by avaricious landlords from premises they now occupy. Our wealthy citizens would far better contribute to an association formed to help themselves, than to support them in idleness. Other employment than building houses might be found if proper means were adopted by our City authorities, or by a united concert of our citizens,—such as building sewers, repairing wharves and public buildings, regulating streets, &c. There is work enough to be done in this City to afford employment for thousands of our mechanics, and it would certainly be far more satisfactory to the laboring man to be enabled to earn his bread than receive it as a charitable donation. Let the wheels once more be set in motion and we shall have less complaints of hard times, and the working man will not be urged on by demagogues to resist our laws as a means of relieving their distress. POOR LANDLORDS.

### Work for the Poor—A Proposal.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Let me say a word now in reference to their getting employment. This is our present great want. This satisfies them, and it, in a measure, will relieve others. But how is this work to be had? Where is the capital? Who can afford it? It strikes me that the following plan answers such questions—at least that it will show how work may be given to thousands of the poor for several months, during which the greatest pressure of the times will be felt.

If there is anything human, certain it is that our City must grow northward. Streets must be opened and put in order, beyond the limits at present built up. It is also well known that all such streets must undergo a great amount of preparation, grading, sewerage, paving, &c. No lots can do without this work. They are scarcely marketable otherwise. Property holders must pay for it, and it is to their interest to do so; when it comes at the right time, and they can afford it. But even *below* the present improved limits of the City much of this work is to be done. Thousands of hands and a vast amount of money are here to be employed.

Now the laborers are willing and glad to find work at present, at half the wages they asked the last year. So that the present cost of this work to the property holders, who must ultimately pay for it, would be but half what it would have been last year. If their lots were marketable now, and at former prices, they would expect this expense. But what difference will it make to these property holders if this work is done now, and they are not called on to pay for it until two or five years hence, (should the hard times last that long,) when their property has recovered its value, and when the money market is easy? It will be as easy for them then to pay it as it would have been during last year's prosperity. Besides, even when the interest for these two or five years is added to the present cost of the work, the expense may be *less* to the property holders, because the work is done so cheaply now; so that the property holder will be benefited. But who is to pay the laborer?—who will advance the capital for two or five years, and what security will be given for its return? The answer is ready. The City. The City has the control of the matter. By taxes and assessments it can be sure of a repayment of the capital it now expends in paying these poor men for their work, together with the interest on it. But is the City burdened with cash? If not, we would leave it to any second-rate jobber in the funds to say whether City Bonds could not raise the cash even in these hard times; and the interest on the bonds is met by the interest on the capital loaned to the property holder, or paid to the poor.

In this way the City will lose nothing—the property holder will lose nothing, and the poor may gain employment.

There may be objections to this scheme,—but to what scheme may there not be? Let the good it has be balanced against any minor objections. This should generally be our rule in choosing. CHARITY.

### Sub-Letting Houses and Ejecting Tenants.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your paper of the 29th ult. appears an article upon "House-renting by Tenants," by your correspondent "P. M. G."

His reflections are upon the system of sub-letting and ejecting upon three days' notice; and he advises the adoption of the mode followed in New-Orleans, in which city one month's grace is given.

The statute of the State of New-York has abolished "distress for rent." All legislation upon the subject has been in favor of the tenant. Payment of rent is a matter of no greater obligation than is that for any commodity. Three days are deemed reasonable time wherein to elect to pay or to move. The advantage is in favor of the tenant, as he can gain time and his rent free for three days.

The system of sub-letting doubtless involves many hardships. The middle man frequently grows rich from his profits.

But does the tenant buy from the retail grocer or dry goods dealer at the same prices for which they respectively buy from the wholesale merchant?

Experience teaches the capitalist that though the rent of tenement property appears at first blush to be large in proportion to the outlay, the wear and tear depreciates the property so much that the investment nets little over legal interest.

Leases made May 1, 1854, prior to the financial change in affairs, generally provide a rent beyond the present relative value of property. But these contracts were made by the parties thereto without knowledge by either, of rise or fall.

The associations now being formed by tenants, by which they conspire against the demands of the landlord, are as well injudicious as subversive to public policy.

Calm representations of their cases will usually insure a fair hearing.

"Supply and demand" is the great regulating principle, and applies as well to the money market as to the renting of houses. A new year dawns upon us, and whether we may be landlord or tenant, let us remember the existing legal as well as moral rights of the community M.

### A Country Where the Times are Not Hard.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Nothing could be more discouraging than the tone of your "Money articles" for a long time past, unless it be, for a stranger, to walk from Trinity Church down Wall-street to Pearl-street. Hard times! Hard times!

Let me for a moment show you another picture. Dubuque is rich! Dubuque is fat and lazy! Let a stranger drop in here and he would see every face a picture of good nature and self-satisfaction. We have got enough to pay our debts without any trouble, and real estate does not fall a dollar. Mechanics are in good request, and labor is at a premium. We are a *hard money* people. We have no Banks of issue in this State, and no special charters. Every man has an equal chance at every thing. By the Statutes, a deed need only embrace about twenty words, beside the description of the property; and a short P. S., by a Notary Public, finishes it off. Sovereigns pass current here at $4 90, which keeps them in the country.

In spite of "Hard Times," the farmers from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-England pour in here, and Uncle Sam takes in at the Government Office here about $175,000 to $200,000 a month in American gold.

As I said before, our circulation is gold and silver. Our merchants buy mostly for cash, and sell from $25,000 to $80,000 each per annum. Our Banks issue no paper, but are Banks of discount. The farmers have splendid crops this year, and get good prices in specie. Consequently we are all rich out here, and calmly witness your spasmodic efforts at the East.

The Sub-Treasury does not seem to be enough of a balance power. Let me suggest another for the country generally, viz.: that no bank notes be issued hereafter of a less denomination than $10. 1854 is no 1837. The *people* are well off all over the West. Every man has gold in his pocket, and if you wonder where the precious metal goes to, after allowing for foreign export, just come this way and you will find it.

Now, Sir, if this true description of one section of this country will make any of your financiers feel encouraged, and prevent them from believing so absurd an idea, that we are all going to the ——, why, our purpose is accomplished. HOPE.

### Benefit of the Poor at Barnum's Museum.

To-day's gross receipts at the Museum are to be devoted to the benefit of the Poor, as per the following:

AMERICAN MUSEUM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

*Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Treasurer of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:*

DEAR SIR: I have been for some years a member of your Association, and have had an opportunity to appreciate the value of its public services. With its three hundred and sixty-one "visitors" scattered through our City, who personally inspect the claims and alleviate the distress of every deserving individual, to whose case their attention may be directed by any contributor to the revenues of your benevolent Institution, it is manifest that all funds entrusted to your care will be judiciously applied, and always in quarters where relief is most necessary. I am persuaded, therefore, that thousands who are in doubt as to the best mode of distributing their charity, would gladly aid you in your good work if made familiar with the practically humane operation of your Association. Feeling this truth, and conscious that your power of doing good can only be limited by your resources, permit me to aid, in some degree and encourage others to aid your means of effectual action by tendering you the entire gross receipts of the American Museum on the day and evening of Friday, Jan. 5, 1855. On extraordinary occasions, as much as $3,000 have been received at the Museum in a single day and evening. Even more might be realized if the public should choose to second your philanthropic efforts on this occasion. I would request that you place a proper agent at the door, during the proposed benefit for the Poor, to receive the tickets; and I need hardly add that I shall be pleased to supply tickets to any and every person whom you may appoint to dispose of them. Yours, truly,

P. T. BARNUM.

OFFICE, No. 39 Bible House, Dec. 30, 1854.

*To P. T. Barnum, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of yesterday, I am instructed to say that the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will most gratefully accept your generous offer of the "entire gross receipts of the American Museum, on the day and evening of Friday, Jan. 5, 1855, and promptly distribute the proceeds among the destitute, with all the careful discrimination and economy which this system of relief effectually secures.

To your suggestion that we appoint an agent to receive the tickets, &c., I would only remark, that having no less confidence in your integrity than in your benevolence, you will please make such arrangements in regard to them as your own judgment approves.

In behalf of the Board, very truly yours,

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—In Saltfleet, Canada West, two men stopped at the house of a farmer named DEAN, and after partaking of his hospitality, robbed him of some money and clothing, and decamped. Mr. DEAN aroused the neighbors, who gave chase and captured the ungrateful rogues; and at last accounts they were safely lodged in Hamilton jail. They are supposed to have been connected with the gang of men who murdered Mr. NEIL at Cayuga.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATES.—Regulations are completed for all the large forgings, cranks, shafts, &c., in the machinery for the new steam frigates building at the Washington Navy Yard. The department assigned ANDERSON'S Works at Richmond, Va.,—and the same work on the two steamers constructing at the Gosport Yard is to be done at the extensive Reading Forge, Pa.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### English Policy in America—Lecture by Dr. McElheran.

A lecture on "English Policy and the Anglo-Orange and Black Garrison in America" was delivered last Wednesday evening, in the Stuyvesant Institute, by Dr. MCELHERAN. The audience was excessively large, and exhibited its approbation of the lecturer's sentiments by repeated bursts of Celtic enthusiasm. The learned lecturer had acquired, a year or two ago, much celebrity in English literary and scientific circles by his ability in the field of Ethnological research, and by a slang-whanging controversy with the London *Times* on the question as to the relative social and intellectual superiority of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races—a controversy in which his friends claimed for him, and the public generally seemed disposed to concede, that he had beaten the "Thunderer" at its own weapons. His lecture last night was devoted to an exposition of what he conceived to be the workings of English policy in the effort to destroy Republicanism in America. He contended that the guiding motive of the oligarchy that controls the English Government and directs English diplomacy, was a principle made up of hatred to Republicanism and of a selfish and paganish expediency—that their policy was to keep the other civilized nations in an endless broil by exciting religious bigotry and setting race against race—that in the United States the instruments by which they were endeavoring to bring about the destruction of the Constitution were the Abolitionists and the Know-Nothings—that they were laboring to surround this country with a web of English colonies and hostile nationalities; and that the moment England ceased to derive profit from her commerce with this country, the moment her exports to these shores ceased to overbalance her American imports, she would enter upon a war with the United States. He strenuously advocated the necessity of protection to home manufactures, and of discountenancing the importation of British goods, as a means not only of relieving our present embarrassments, but of preserving the integrity of American Republican institutions. These positions, enlarged, commented upon, and illustrated, formed the body of his lecture. Interspersed with a variety of Irish jokes, original versifications, and occasional flights of Irish oratory, they made up a discourse that elicited vehement applause, and so pleased his audience that at the close a Committee was unanimously chosen to make arrangements with him for the delivery of a series on the same, or kindred subjects.

### Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday at 1 o'clock. P. PERIT, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The question of the Usury Laws elicited some observations as connected with the remarks and suggestions touching the same appearing in the Governor's message. With a view of preparation to meet objection anticipated in the Legislature against the proposed measure of repeal, the subject was referred to a Special Committee with instructions to report a suitable memorial for the Chamber, to be considered at a special meeting.

A communication was read from Mr. MERRITT on the subject of the increase of reciprocal exchanges between the United States and Canada. The President thought the matter worthy most attentive consideration. The contiguity of the two countries and the yearly large increase of Commerce between the two, called for the adoption of new measures commensurate with the growing importance of the increase of exchanges. Referred to a Special Committee to report at the next meeting.

Mr. BLUNT presented a report on improved signal flags, recommending their adoption by the Mercantile marine of the United States for the use of vessels employed in the merchant service. The report was adopted.

No further business of importance was transacted.

### The Case of the Schooner Geo. H. Townsend.

Mr. JOHN A. MACHADO, whose name we mentioned the other day, as charged with fitting out the schoonor *George H. Townsend*, seized on suspicion of being intended for a slaver, has produced to us a mass of evidence too long to be published in our columns, viz.: manifest of cargo, bills of lading, letters, orders for goods, affidavits of himself, his confidential clerks, lawyers, ship brokers, captain and officers of the schooner, Missionary passengers, &c., &c., which seem to us to free, not only the vessel and cargo, but Mr. MACHADO and his business from all suspicion in relation to Slavery, and we are happy to be able to state that on the production of the same to the District Attorney, he promptly allowed the master to proceed to sea with his vessel and cargo on his own nominal bond alone, without even an examination of the vessel or cargo. Mr. MACHADO it appears resided as a merchant at Sierra Leone for the ten years before, establishing himself in this City, where he has now been several years successfully engaged in business with the Anti-Slavery ports of Sierra Leone, Gambia and Liberia, and is as little likely to be engaged in the Slave-trade as any other respectable merchant among us.

### The New-York Sketch Club.

The regular meeting of this Club on Saturday being the last before New Year's, was one of more than usual interest. There was a large attendance of members, whose contributions to the entertainment of the evening were rich in that innocent mirth which befitted the occasion and the season. The host of the night was JOHN MCLENAN, Esq., the well-known artist. The subject for sketches was "Autumn." We noticed some very fine designs by Messrs. F. A. CHAPMAN, TAIT, D. C. HITCHCOCK, HART, BRUSH, BLAUVELT, Mrs. GREATOREX, and Miss KYLE. There were two by CAFFERTY, each excellent. The German artist, Herr CLEANWORK, contributed a splendid painting. After supper had been discussed, Messrs. R. D. HOLMES and CHARLES GAYLOR delivered speeches complimentary to the host. W. W. FOSDICK read a poem on "Winter"—one of the most beautiful things we have ever listened to. Then, when sociality became still more the element of the evening, songs were sung by Messrs. CAFFERTY, GAYLOR, UNDERHILL, KYLE, HITCHCOCK, BOYLE, and others. Mr. SCHERPF delighted the company with his piano-forte playing. Mr. T. B. THORPE (the "Bee Hunter,") made one of his comic speeches, and Messrs. HOLMES and UNDERHILL were amusing with their imitations of Western oratory. Among the best fruits of the evening's entertainments was Mr. JOHN SAVAGE's song of "St. Anthony." Altogether, it was a pleasant and profitable rennion of artists, authors, and men of liberal education and pursuits. There is no better Club in the City.

### New-York Geographical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Geographical Society was held on Friday evening, at the Society Rooms, New-York University—Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President, in the Chair. After some unimportant business by the Council, a paper of considerable interest was read by Mr. EDMOND R. SMITH, upon the Arauconian Indians of Chili, South America. Mr. SMITH was attached to the United States Astronomical Expedition which went to Santiago in 1849, and spent three years among the people of whom his paper treated.

### New-York Historical Society.

At the last meeting of the Historical Society, the following officers were elected for 1855: *President,* Hon. LUTHER BRADISH; *1st Vice-President,* Rev. THOMAS DE WITT; *2d Vice-President,* FREDERIC DE PEYSTER; *For. Cor. Sec.,* Rev. EDWARD ROBINSON; *Dom. Cor. Sec.,* Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD; *Recording Sec.,* ANDREW WARNER; *Treasurer,* WILLIAM CHAUNCEY; *Librarian,* GEORGE H. MOORE. It was resolved to appoint a Committee of five to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation of $15,000 in aid of the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the Society.

### Mercantile Library Association.

The annual meeting of this Association will take place on Tuesday next, and the election for officers on the 16th. At a meeting of the members held last week nominations were made, and Mr. FRANK W. BALLARD was tendered the nomination for President. Of course there will be the usual excitement on election day. The opposition ticket has not yet been nominated, but will probably be headed by Mr. GEORGE C. WOOD. To-night Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH will deliver an address at Clinton Hall, on Turkey and the Eastern Question.

### Mr. Leggett and the Empire City Bank.

We suffered the contradiction by Mr. THOMAS J. SLOAN of our report of this affair in the TIMES of Tuesday, to pass to the public yesterday without comment, with its offensive epithet of *false,* in order that our reporter might make further inquiry in regard to the circumstances communicated to him in the first place. We are now assured that LEGGETT's liabilities, in one shape or another, to the broken bank of which he was a Director, even exceed the sum stated in our report, and that he *has* involved his principal surety to a very large amount—the figures repeated to our reporter yesterday are fully up to $40,000.

### Launch.

A ship of about 1,000 tons burden, full build, called the *New-Orleans,* was launched from the shipyard of WILLIAM H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street, East River, yesterday morning. The *New-Orleans* is owned by Messrs. STANTON & THOMPSON, of this City, and will be engaged in the New-Orleans freighting trade. She is to be commanded by Capt JOHN L. RICH, late of the ship *Toulon,* under whose supervision she has been built.

### The Consolidated Stage Company in Court.

A suit was brought in the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge PHILLIPS, by the Consolidated Stage Company against the owner of a butcher's cart for damages sustained in consequence of reckless driving. A horse belonging to the Stage Company had a leg fractured. Verdict for plaintiff—$108 damages.

### Another Attempt to Murder.

A negress, MARTHA HOLCOMB, on Monday night, attempted to murder her husband, who is a cook at POOLE's restaurant in Broadway. She saw her husband in company with another colored woman named ELIZABETH DRAYTON; went to her house for a knife, and returned to the place in Church-street, where she found the parties together, and plunged the knife into the man's body. She then went to the Fifth Ward Station-house and informed Capt. CARPENTER of what she had done. The husband's injuries proved slight, and he refused to appear against her. So MARTHA was discharged.

☞ The persons employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel and Carlton House have had pleasant balls this season. NIBLO's has been engaged by the Astor House employés for a similar entertainment on the 17th inst.

☞ The "Veterans" will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a Ball at NIBLO's.

### The Mayor to the Police Captains.

Mayor WOOD addresses the following circular to the Police Captains, enclosing the orders to the men which we published on Wednesday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

SIR: I enclose to you, through the Chief of Police, certain instructions to the men under your command, to which I ask your attention. You will see that every requirement is complied with, and that the results be reported every day to the Chief, at his office, in your usual morning returns. I will also take this occasion to ask of you the most rigid adherence to the rules and regulations governing the Department, and to express the hope that discipline will be observed without relaxation in your district. Discipline can only be maintained by a regard to the smallest requirements of the service; it requires the compliance with every order, however trivial or apparently unimportant; it recognizes no right in a subordinate to judge the practicability or propriety of any direction issued by a superior officer. You must be responsible for every dereliction of duty by the force under your command, for it rarely occurs that an efficient and faithful Captain does not make efficient and faithful men. You will see that in your Station-house the apartments are always cleanly; that your books are correctly and regularly kept, and that no games are played for money, or profanity permitted; that religion and politics be entirely excluded from discussion; that loud talking and quarreling be prevented, and that order, decorum and attention to public duties be strictly required. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To Capt. ——, of —— District.

### Conclusion of the Investigation—Mr. Keen Honorably Exonerated.

The following report was presented in the Board of Aldermen on Friday evening:

The Committee on the Almshouse Department, to whom was referred the petition of ISAAC BRITTAN with charges of official misconduct against JOSEPH KEEN, Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, respectfully report:

That your Committee, in a full investigation of said charges, held ten meetings, and examined in all thirty-four witnesses.

Your Committee would state that they delayed the investigation of this matter in order to procure the evidence taken before the Recorder, and they regret that in consequence thereof they are unable from want of sufficient time to present in detail the evidence produced before them, and to review the principal points in this case as fully as its importance demands.

In justice to Mr. Keen, your Committee must state that on the charges of his having had improper intercourse with females on the Island, and of his having received and not accounted for moneys taken from deceased convicts, no proof was presented to your Committee.

As to the other charges, several Governors of the Almshouse were examined, and testified that the using of the vegetables from the garden on the Island by Mr. Keen was done with their knowledge and consent, and that keepers and others having families there are allowed the same privilege; and as to the beef, that Mr. Keen is permitted to employ as many prisoners as domestics as he may think necessary, to be fed from the prison supplies of meat, &c.

The average number of these domestics is from twelve to twenty; which number will not be considered too great when it is known that upwards of forty keepers board with him.

It was also proven that at the time E. Z. C. Judson, better known as "Ned Buntline," was permitted to invite a number of his friends to witness the presentation by him of a gold watch to Mr. Thomas Baker, on which occasion spirituous liquors were drank, the Island was under the charge of Mr. Redabock, Deputy Warden, Mr. Keen being at Niagara Falls, where he had gone to recruit his health, after a severe attack of palsy or apoplexy.

As to the charge that Mr. Keen allowed John S. Austin, a prisoner, to leave the Island when he pleased, the contrary was proven to be the fact, and that strict orders were given to keep said Austin within the prison grounds; and although some of the keepers granted him favors, it was done without Mr. Keen's knowledge.

It was admitted that a prisoner named Ryan, who was shot or drowned while atempting to escape, was buried without an inquest, the reason assigned being that the Coroner was notified but failed to come, and after waiting four days the body was obliged to be buried.

It was shown that Mr. Keen has frequently entertained Ministers, Grand Juries and others, visitors to the Island, at his own expense, and the Governors to his faithfulness and integrity consider the use of the vegetables from the garden as a partial offset to this expense. Mr. Richard S. Williams, one of the Governors for nearly five years, says that he has had more to do with Mr. Keen than any other of the Governors, having visited the Island two or three times a week, and during all that time had no fault to find as to his management and integrity.

In conclusion your Committee would report that the majority of the charges are very frivolous and amount to nothing; and as to the others, the evidence is so scanty and unreliable, that your Committee do not feel justified in making any extended remarks in regard to them; and on some of the charges, besides those already spoken of, no proof whatever was given. Your Committee, after a very patient and full hearing of the testimony, while they admit that he may have committed errors in judgment, fully exonerate Mr. Keen from the charges of official misconduct brought against him as Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and dismiss the same.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
JOHN KELLY,
Committee on Almshouse Department.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 6, 19, 26 to 33.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 46 to 61.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 29, 41, 42, 54, 55, 57 to 69.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2687, 2595, 2680, 2444, 1971, 2982, 1065, 2851, 1178, 1177, 1181, 1188, 950, 722, 1010, 1191, 1193, 1194, 1196 to 1200. *Part II.*—Nos. 2765, 2771 to 2784.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 57, 100, 125, 133 to 138, 140 to 143, 145, 145½, 146, 148, 149, 151 to 169, 171 to 175, 14.

### Important Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—JAN. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

INJUNCTION—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE COLLECTOR—PARTIES—FALSE PRETENCES—ALIENS.

*Jean C. O. Rateau vs. Pierre L. Bernard, Eugene Terray and Heman J. Redfield.*—The complainant, a native and subject of the Kingdom of France, files a bill and prays an injunction against the defendants, and also that the Collector be decreed to act as a Receiver, or for the appointment of one for the safe keeping of the property which is the subject of the suit.

Bernard, one of the defendants, is alleged in the bill to be also an alien. Terray it is charged is a citizen of the United States, and Redfield is United States Collector of this Port and is proceeded against in that capacity.

The two first named defendants appear and oppose the motions upon voluminous depositions. For the Collector it is objected that he is not amenable to the action in this mode of proceeding—his acts, as charged, being purely official, and within the plain scope of his authority. And it is insisted that the suit cannot be maintained against Bernard and Terray because they are both aliens. The averment of the bill as to the citizenship of Terray cannot be countervailed in this mode. The fact of his alienage should have been pleaded, particularly as he is resident in the United States, and transacting business there, so as to raise the presumption that he is a citizen. An issue upon the fact would obtain a judicial decision in a way to entitle either party to an appeal, and the Court, where the matter is not indisputably clear, will not attempt to dispose of that point upon affidavits, and on the hearing of an interlocutory motion.

I consider the Collector only a formal party and unnecessarily joined in the action. His possession of the property is strictly official, and the tenure and conclusion of that possession is fixed by statute. Where there is no allegation that he is acting wrongfully and without authority of law, individuals have no right to interfere with and control his official acts so as to subserve claims and interests personal to themselves alone. It would be against the public convenience and the spirit of the revenue laws to allow a collector, at the instance of private suitors, to be made a garnisher of imports coming to his hands, or to have the public warehouses constituted depositories of private property, pending litigations between opposing claimants to it. When goods entered for the payment of duties have fulfilled the requirements of law, the authority of the Collector over them is terminated, and he is bound to deliver them over in conformity with the documentary title filed in his office.

After that delivery, individuals pursue their legal claims and remedies against the goods according to law, and ample means are secured them to have the goods so placed as to answer their rights.

If all the other parties to the action were aliens, it is clear this Court could not take cognizance of it. The party, plaintiff or defendant must be a citizen of the United States, and that must appear upon the record (2 Peters' R., 176.)

Joining an alien with a citizen will not affect the jurisdiction, especially if he is not a material party, (47 Rule Sup. Court in Equity, 10 Wheat., 152; 11 ib., 103; 7 Peters, 252; 8 ib., 532,) and I do not regard the objection well taken in this case, because the plaintiff's case rests upon a right to arrest these goods from Terray, who, upon his own showing and that of Bernard, is owner of them, as against the latter.

If he is able to support his allegation that Terray purchased them knowing of the fraudulent conduct of Bernard in obtaining them from the plaintiff, or had notice of such fraud, he will hold them subject to the same legal and equitable remedies that could be enforced against the property in the hands of Bernard. The only fact which supports the title of a purchaser from a fraudulent holder is that he acquired them *bona fide,* and without notice of the wrongful possession of his assignor (13 Wendell, 570; 1 Hill, 311; 3 John R., 235; 8 Cowen, 238; 23 Wendell, 372; 1 Paige, 492.)

The allegations of the bill, unless disproved, very probably afford a right to the plaintiff to arrest this property in the hands of Terray, if a *bona fide* purchaser, as the false pretences charged against Bernard, as the means by which he obtained possession of them, may amount to a felony. (3 Barbour, S. C. R. 20; 14 Wendell, 31.)

The case made by the bill is sufficient, in my judgment, to require the defendant to file his answer before he can prevent the arrest of the property to stand in pledge, to respond to the title of the plaintiff. When the answer comes in, the Court can determine whether the injunction shall continue to final hearing.

A provisional injunction until the further order of the Court is awarded pursuant to the prayer of the bill, and if the parties do not agree as to the custody of the property, a motion may be made by the plaintiff for the appointment of a proper Receiver.

Decree accordingly.

For complainant, Mr. P. Y. Cutler and Mr. Morrogh; for defendants, Mr. C. B. Smith and Mr. Crafts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 4.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Court was occupied this morning with the case of *George W. Beavers vs. The Steamboat North America,* which was commenced yesterday.

The libelant sues to recover the damages occasioned to a barge which he owned, by a collision with the *North America* on the night of June 11, 1853.

The barge was in tow of the steamboat *Belle,* with some fifteen or twenty others, and was coming down the river between West Point and Magazine Point, and the *North America* was going up having two barges in tow.

The allegations as to the position, course, speed, lights, &c., of the various boats are in conflict, each party alleging neglect in the other.

For libelant—Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose.

For claimants—Messrs. Sandfords and Porter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Jan. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

ILLEGAL LEVY—DAMAGES.

*Foote vs. Carnley, late Sheriff, &c.*—The complaint of the plaintiff in this case shows that an execution was issued against one Voorhies in favor of one Hart.

The Sheriff levied upon 77,000 cigars, as is claimed, belonging to the plaintiff, and sold them at public auction by virtue of this execution. Damages are claimed in $800.

The defence set up is that the levy was legal, and the property belonged to Voorhies at the time.

For plaintiff, John O. Robinson.

For defendant, A. J. Vanderpool and J. T. Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Jan. 4.

Before Slosson, J.

PROMISSORY NOTE—USURY.

*Nichols vs. Morange.*—This was an action brought on a promissory note for $75. The note was endorsed by Mr. Morange. The defendant set up the plea of usury. Mr. H. H. Morange most ably argued the case for the defence, but as he was unable to prove the defence set up sufficiently to the satisfaction of the Court, His Honor directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff for the full amount of the note and interest claimed, amounting to $86 39.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Gilbert. For the defendant, H. H. Morange.

*Gunter vs. Catlin.*—The Jury in this case, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,016 79 and costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday this Court made another effort to organize, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The roll of the Grand Jury was completed, and the Petit Jury, being called, answered to their names, while those who were so inclined gave the stereotyped excuses. The Court was then adjourned—it being understood that the new Recorder would deliver his charge to the Grand Jury at the next meeting. The Court-room is undergoing repairs—a fact which must partially excuse delay.

# LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Common Council—Standing Committees for 1855.

The following Standing Committees of the Common Council of Brooklyn have been appointed for 1855:

*On Laws and Applications to the Legislature*—Sparks, Capwell, Atwater, Baker, Wardwell.

*On Opening Streets, Avenues and Parks*—Crowell, Davis, Capwell, Eames, Bergen.

*On Grading and Paving of Streets and Avenues*—Oakley, Blank, Backhouse, Bennett, (Eighth Ward,) Carhon.

*On Finance*—Huntley, Pell, Fowler, Troutman, Backhouse.

*On Assessments*—Fowler, Campbell, Eames, Bannen, Barnard.

*On Public Sewers, Culverts and Grades*—Pell, Masters, Mulcahey, Davis, Ralphs.

*On Railroads*—Ralphs, Wardwell, Crowell, Sparks, Bennett, (Eighth Ward.)

*On Public Lands and Buildings*—Bennett, (First Ward,) Campbell, Eames, Whiting, Crowell.

*On the Fire Department of the Western District*—Fancher, Eames, Linskey, Huntley, Davis, Baker.

*On Stages*—Maerz, Masters, Luyster, Leverich, Gardner.

*On Police*—Masters, Ralphs, Whiting, Troutman and Clayton.

*On Water*—Wardwell, Bergen, Fowler, Blanck and Bennett (Eighth Ward.)

*On Printing*—Clayton, Cunningham, Leverich, Maerz, Oakley.

*On Wells and Pumps*—Campbell, Cashow, Mulcahy, Baker, Bannon.

*On Claims against City of Brooklyn prior to 1855*—Backhouse, Capwell, Atwater, Mills, Barnard.

*On Claims against the late City of Williamsburg*—Atwater, Linskey, Sparks, Ralphs, Eames.

*On Claims against the late Town of Bushwick*—Troutman, Blanck, Luyster, Davis, Maerz.

*On Supplies and Expenses of Departments*—Walsh, Cunningham, Fancher, Mills, Cashow.

*On Gas*—Davis, Pell, Clayton, Linskey, Oakley.

*On Lamps*—Cashow, Gardner, Maerz, Cunningham, Eames.

*On Ferry and Water Rights*—Bergen, Fowler, Baker, Fancher, Bennett. (First Ward.)

*On Schools, Arts and Sciences*—Capwell, Sparks, Ralphs, Barnard, Whiting.

*On Hospital*—Mills, Huntley, Crowell, Walsh, Bennett, (Eighth Ward.)

*On Public Cisterns*—Blanck, Wardwell, Gardner, Whiting, Mulcahy.

*On Markets*—Leverich, Gardner, Oakley, Mills, Fancher.

*On the Property and Assets held by the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and Town of Bushwick*—(pursuant to sect. 15, title 10, of City Charter)—Backhouse, Huntley, Troutman.

The Board then went into Executive Session, and elected the following officers:

*Health Officer*—Matthew Wendell.
*Keeper of City Hall and Messenger*—Moses Abbott.
*Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District*—William Utter, Thomas Pettit, John B. Brower.
*Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District*—John Powell, James Smith.
*Clerk Justice Smith's Court*—Edward C. Morehouse.
*Clerk Justice Curtis' Court*—Zachariah Voorhis.
*Clerk Justice Blackley's Court*—Thomas H. Appleton.
*Bell-Ringers, Western District*—Joseph Montross, Lewis De Bevoise, Smith U. Cox.
*Bell-Ringers, Thirteenth Ward Tower*—Edward Wade, John Jackson.
*Bell-Ringers, Sixteenth Ward Tower*—Wm. H. Ward, Arthur Bassett.
*Clerk of Markets*—Peter J. Van Dyne.
*Inspectors of Meats, Western District*—James Titus, Valentine Carman.
*Inspectors of Meats, Eastern District*—Robert Reynolds, John Coffin.
*Ordinance Clerk*—William S. Osborn.
*Inspectors of Pavements, Western District*—Hicks Post, Samuel Doxey.
*Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District*—John Montgomery.
*Pound Master, Western District*—Lewis Nichols.
*Assistant Keeper of City Hall*—James Abbott.

### Year's Expenses of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

The following have been the annual expenses of the Fire Department of the city of Brooklyn, as shown by the yearly appropriations of the Common Council, from 1835 to 1854, inclusive:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | $8,050 | 1845 | $5,000 |
| 1836 | 10,000 | 1846 | 8,500 |
| 1837 | 12,000 | 1847 | 6,750 |
| 1838 | 7,000 | 1848 | 10,000 |
| 1839 | 9,600 | 1849 | 12,000 |
| 1840 | 6,000 | 1850 | 30,000 |
| 1841 | 9,000 | 1851 | 30,500 |
| 1842 | 6,000 | 1852 | 22,000 |
| 1843 | 5,000 | 1853 | 24,000 |
| 1844 | 6,000 | 1854 | 52,300 |

### Brooklyn Taxes.

Through the courtesy of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments in the City of Brooklyn, A. M. WOOD, Esq., we are enabled to give a statement of moneys received in that office during the year 1854, and also the amount received on the taxes of 1854, the receipts of which commenced on the 2d of November last.

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole amount received for taxes and assessments during the year 1854, was | $1,017,905 85 |
| Receipts on the taxes, &c., of 1854, all received since Nov. 2 | 477,174 85 |

The largest amount received on any one day was $89,182 12, and the least was $1,135 09.

### Financial Affairs of Williamsburg.

The indebtedness of the city of Williamsburg is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent Bonds | $128,719 29 |
| Adjusted Claims | 20,590 39 |
| Temporary Bonds, Village, 1851 | 10,000 00 |
| Temporary Bonds, City, 1853 | 69,200 00 |
| Temporary Bonds, City, 1854 | 40,000 00 |
| Total Indebtedness | $268,509 68 |

The Board of Finance made appropriations for the service of the year ending 31st December, 1854, to the amount of $116,258 35; and warrants were drawn amounting to $141,078 30, thus leaving a deficiency or overdrafts to the amount of $33,996 85.

☞ On New-Year's Day the Jurors in the Kings County Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, presented to Mr. GERARD M. STEVENS, Deputy County Clerk, a magnificent gold watch. The Sheriff and Constables of Kings County also presented him with a silver tea set, and the Jurors in the Court of Sessions presented Mrs. STEVENS with a gold watch.

☞ The Teachers of Brooklyn have in contemplation the organizing of a Teachers Association, and a resolution has been adopted by the Board of Education, granting them the use of a room.

# NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The total assessment in Jersey City last year was $82,539 64.

### The Funeral of Mr. Sears' Child—The Murder.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Monday, Jan. 1, 1854.

Yesterday the funeral of the child of Mr. SEARS was attended at the Methodist Church by Rev. Mr. PERKINS, of Waterbury. A large and sympathizing congregation was present, "mourners all, for a common wrong," as they listened to the sublime words of the Gospel, "Let not your hearts be troubled,—ye believe in God, believe also in me." It was a very sad ending of the year, and as they gathered about the remains of the innocent victim, all joined in the fervent prayer of the clergyman, that the perpetrator may be brought to speedy justice; and many joined in the rest of the petition, that even as Christ forgave his murderers so this one may yet have this bloody guilt washed from his soul. The last rays of the sun fell upon a troubled multitude, as they slowly left the church. None in Naugatuck will forget the last week of 1854.

The box in which the money was placed was found yesterday morning a little north of the centre of the town, where it had been placed the preceding night, and no effort made to conceal it. It was evidently done to mislead suspicion, *but with no success. The murderer will yet be found,* if human means can accomplish it. Officers, aided by a committee of the citizens, are at work night and day. Gov. DUTTON has issued a proclamation offering $100 in behalf of the State for the detection of the culprit.

The deed was undoubtedly done earlier than at first supposed, perhaps as early as 12 o'clock. Mrs. SEARS saved her life by drawing the bedclothes over her head, and even then the villain attempted to cut her throat by cutting through the coverings. There is no doubt but that he is here in our midst to-day.

The excitement is intense in the town. Against the persons mentioned in my last no evidence sufficient to warrant a belief that they are guilty has been obtained.

Mrs. SEARS is recovering. The robbery was committed, perhaps, before the murder, and *her testimony may yet be made reliable.* The town is full of rumors, some of which are not worth giving, and the giving of some of them would defeat the ends of justice.

THE MISSING SCHOONER FOUND.—We learn from the *Salem Journal* that the schooner *Atlantic,* of Salem, which ran ashore on Cohasset rocks a few days since, and as soon as the terrified captain and crew had succeeded in reaching the land, turned about, much to their astonishment, and sailed off before the wind on her own hook, without a word of adieu, has been picked up at sea by a Provincetown pilot-boat, and taken into Provincetown harbor. Her larboard bow was badly chafed when she struck, and she had leaked a little, so that her cargo of corn was somewhat damaged. She sustained no very serious injury, however, and will be ready to sail for Salem when ordered. The *Atlantic* is owned by R. W. ROPES & Co., of Salem.

THE ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn from Concord, N. H., that the wife of Dr. HOWE, who was arraigned for stealing from the mail, was discharged from custody on the 26th, after a lengthy examination. Her daughter had previously been discharged from arrest, and was used as a witness by the Government. Her evidence, however, did not tend to criminate her mother. The only evidence against her was that she admitted she opened the mail at the time it was alleged the letter was lost. It is the prevailing impression in Concord that the evidence produced against Dr. HOWE at the time of his examination was not very strong.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—The danger of placing ignited charcoal in a closed room was thrillingly illustrated in the family of Mr. WM. DAY, residing in Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday. Two young children were placed in bed at an early hour in the evening, and a vessel containing coal was left in the centre of the room, through a misapplied solicitude for their comfort. Before the hour for retiring of the family, they were startled by sounds of agony proceeding from the room occupied by their children, and upon hastening to them they were found nearly suffocated with gas. By this timely rescue and a vigorous application of restoratives, they were both saved from a horrible death.

30 cts

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1855.

**To Correspondents.**

*Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.*

*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.*

*Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.*

**The Times for California.**

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; the Veto Message of the President in relation to River and Harbor Improvements; the first Message of Governor CLARK; the Organization of the Legislature of this State; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

**Congressional.**

A memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. SUMNER, setting forth the evils arising from immigrants, and particularly from Roman Catholics; and asking Congress for a head tax of not less than $250 on each foreigner arriving in this country. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

In the House the bill for the relief of the purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands was passed after a very stormy debate on the Know-Nothings.

**Anti-British Sympathies.**

Complaint is made by English residents among us of the popular press of this City, that its sympathies in the present war in Europe are Russian, or Anti-British. The *Journal of Commerce* has taken upon itself to deny this,—not that the *Journal*, which is printed for select private circulation down town, and is "read by every Englishman and perhaps every educated Frenchman here," assumes to number itself in the press of the people, but because, according to its last apology, the papers of real public importance which are complained of, "are not taken principally in reference to this question." A correspondent of the *Journal*, signing himself "An Englishman," is evidently not satisfied with its explanations. He says:

"The TIMES is not only rampant in its hatred, but positively absurd in its total want of knowledge about ALL European affairs."

And then goes on to show why our own and other papers ought to be ashamed of themselves for going, as public opinion is suspected of going, "against the Allies in this war."

"It is English capital that flows here, not American capital to England. The credit of the English capitalist and merchant is instrumental in upholding a large portion of the mercantile business of this City. The Britisher gives long credit, and pays mostly in cash. The war will be felt in the South, by the depression of the cotton this Winter by perhaps ½d. or ¼d. a pound. If the cotton supply were cut off entirely, it would only injure *one* manufacture in England, and impel them to raise cotton in times to come, in their own territory—say the West India Islands. What would be the effect here?" &c.

We do not feel called upon to defend the DAILY TIMES against the sweeping charge of ignorance on ALL European subjects, made by this doughty John Bull—suspecting that our real offence is that we chance to know and tell too much for his side of the question. But a word about the flow of English capital and the danger to the Yankee Cotton crop, with which he twits us. We could sooner dispense with the first than he with the last. Of this, he and all other loyal Britishers may rest assured. The English capital accumulated here has been at the dearest possible cost to American labor. It is not counted in English gold, but Manchester and Birmingham profits; and the sooner the flow of such capital is stopped the better for the country. Last year, we imported ninety-three millions dollars in Cotton, Woolen and Iron fabrics, mostly of British manufacture, every dollar of which could have been, and should have been, made at home. "An Englishman" has the prayers of a whole community of unemployed spinners and weavers and Iron workers, scattered from Maine to Georgia, that he may speedily stop the flow of English capital in *this* form. His long credit would be cheaply dispensed with in the operation.

The Cotton talk we have heard before. It is simply absurd. This *one* branch of British manufacture could not be dispensed with for a single month. It could not go on without American Cotton for a single year. It could find no sufficient substitute in the Indies or elsewhere in a century. The experiment has been tried *and exhausted*. Manchester has had the will to do without American Cotton these twenty years. Her trade would not take a pound if they could help it; but they cannot, and here we have our Englishman at a positive disadvantage. The surprise is, that the policy of our own Government is not steadily shaped to avail of it—to force a flow of British Gold, instead of British Goods, which we ought to have no use for, in exchange for what Great Britain cannot do without.

**Victor Hugo's Speech.**

On another page we publish the eloquent speech of VICTOR HUGO on occasion of the Anniversary of the Polish Revolution, Nov. 29. The Exiled Orator traces the War that now ravages Europe to the affair of the Second of December:—"Take away intrigue," he says, "the so-called affair of the Holy Places; take away the key; take away the desire of being consecrated; take away the present to be made to the Pope; take away the Second of December; take away M. BONAPARTE, you have no Eastern war."

The picture that he paints of the suffering of the wounded is exceedingly graphic. The dreadful results of the war thus far he sketches most boldly. The doctrine advanced in conclusion is, that the war in Poland is inevitable, and "*that is the Revolution in Europe.*" "Poland," he exclaims, "is in the sepulchre, but she has her clarion in her hand; Hungary is in her shroud, but she clenches her sabre; Italy is in the tomb, but she has a fire at her heart; France is in the grave, but she has a star on her forehead; and all signs announce to us in the next Spring the hour of resurrection, as the morning is the hour for awaking."

**Austria's Last Move.**

Our London Correspondent was perfectly right in his estimate of the new treaty's value. The marked incredulity that its trumpeted advantages *for the allies*, (those *for Austria* being of course not doubted,) met with in, and out of Parliament, was a sufficient vindication of the views persistently maintained by this paper, through all the fluctuations of the political thermometer. We might be satisfied to say to the believers in the honesty of Austrian promises (!) that the treaty may, after all, turn out something more than a sham, and that we may hereafter be astonished to find the real existence of such an unsuspected thing as Hapsburg good faith, is but for a passing moment. But we beg leave to retain, with the Earl of DERBY and KOSSUTH—not to mention other than these extremes—our skepticism about the matter, as long as we are to *touch* the wounds, inflicted by Austrian bayonets, at the Czar's interests. We could afford this silence of incredulous expectancy, in saying with the above named noble Earl, that Austria "may now feel it her interest and safety to throw off that doubtful mask which she has hitherto worn, and throw herself frankly into the arms of the allies and join into a sincere confederacy with the Western Powers. Looking, however, to the part which she has played throughout this campaigne, and considering what has been the effect of her intervention, down to the very last days, we may be permitted to doubt the advantages of the treaty, which we are told have been entered into—at all events, until the terms of the treaty are before us." But ministers, the great advocates of that alliance, have placed us in a position, from which the value of that treaty may be estimated even more correctly than it would have been done from the benches of oppositional criticism, which, we will admit it, censures by party spirit, or some other stimulants of preconceived ideas.

Not to lay more weight than is absolutely necessary upon the secrecy which that new *pactum* is kept in—although its publicity, *if* so advantageous to the Allies, might have fairly been looked for as soon as it had been concluded—we have to add the elicited information of Lord JOHN RUSSELL about the *best* merits, which Ministers could discover in that allied *coup d'état* of the last anniversary of the 2d of December. The speech of the faithful leader of the Commons we have already published. It is surely no very sanguine interpretation of a treaty by those who pride themselves on having it brought to a conclusion. When *friends* talk in such hesitative way, the *enemies* to that alliance may be excused for not being over credulous.

People in England do not yet understand that the neutrality of Austria, may she affect to be ever so friendly to the Allies, is Russia's greatest strength. The Czar is fully aware of the disastrous consequences that would follow the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between *him* and his well beloved Imperial *protegé* in Vienna, to maintain, at any sacrifice of seeming self-humiliation, that Austrian neutrality, be it ever so hostile to him *in words*, is, therefore, the chief exertion of his diplomacy. But this neutrality could *not* be kept up but for the combined maintenance of the delusion in the Western Cabinets, that Austria is with them in heart and soul, and is only kept back from joining them by a deficiency in warlike preparations to meet such eventualities as would necessarily follow the repudiation in their favor of her professed neutrality. A somewhat serious *suspicion* about her real sympathies would render that position of her's untenable. We saw that each step nearer to the Allies was made as a *concession* to representations dictated, in moments of reverse or failure, by the roused suspicion of the Western Powers less she should play a foul game after all. It was to conjure that eventually lulled spirit of suspicion that she sent angry ultimatums to St. Petersburg where they were pocketed without so much as a frown. It was to uphold the confidence in her intentions that she hurried to meet such explanations as she knew on the way of being asked for, in moment of impatience in London and Paris, explanations given with a display of—with Austrian diplomacy unusual—openness and noise, and defying the Czar, whose Envoy Extraordinary—very extraordinary—remained, as he still remains, impassible, if not in constantly rising spirits, at his post in Vienna. It was—to come to the subject of our present examination—to disperse the menacing apprehensions, and categorical summons of the Allies, grown sulky, suspicious and inquisitive, in consequence of catastrophes in the Crimea, and talking about the expediency of an appeal on the Poles; it was, we say, to propitiate such extreme thoughts that the treaty of December 2, has been entered into. Now, we have Lord JOHN's testimony as to what that treaty is worth to the Allies. He puts it at *Nothing*.

But it is very valuable to the Czar and to all those who are in dread of being drawn into the war, and thus exposed to the outbreak of revolutions, which their enemies—whoever they might be—could not help stirring up, except if resigned to give up any hope of success, forsooth. Such is, indeed, the great mystery of this European war's stagnation and irresolution. *Neutral* Austria is a paralizing force, laying heavily on all the operations. *Fighting* Austria would be the Revolution let loose on one side or the other. A neutrality—even if earnestly hostile—is the most efficient aid Austria can give to the Czar, who would, indeed, be lost if the HAPSBURGS should fight *on his* side. This is, however, but one side of the question. It explains the very intelligible exertion of the Vienna Cabinet *to look* exceedingly anti-Russian, without acting so. It equally explains the forbearance of the Emperor NICHOLAS not to take umbrage at demonstrations of such insulting appearance as Piedmont would not bear if addressed to her. But another, and still more important side of the question, concerns the part that *Diplomacy* has to play in the affairs. It must never be forgotten that the war has been *forced* upon the English Cabinet by the *People*, who believed it to become instrumental of liberating the oppressed nationalities groaning under the Russo-Austrian yoke.

Such is the origin of the war, and its great popularity in England. Napoleon had, of course, other views, but these seemed to be in no opposition to those of the English people. It is useless to prove the truism, that Lord ABERDEEN and the whole school of old diplomats in England, as well as on the continent, accepted the war, thus forced upon them, with the utmost reluctance, *but they accepted it lest its lead should fall into hands more ready than theirs to carry it out to its ultimate popular limits.* The manner in which operations, first delayed, then attempted with ludicrously insufficient means, have been conducted, is a crying evidence for the anxiety to keep the war between the limits of a *chance-peace*. Such a policy was sure not to lose patience with Austria's tergiversation. Anxious to isolate, if possible, the Czar, in order to that he might feel induced to recede from a position where he could hope for no allies, the old diplomacy of Europe never wished to render that isolation anything more than a simple *demonstration*. The wise statesmen expected that Nicholas will feel uneasy in his solitude, though closed to the allies by a wall of neutrality from which Prussian and Austrian soldiers made friendly faces towards the Western allies. Now that it is quite clear that Nicholas has *not* been frightened by the mere prospect of being left alone to resist attacks unwillingly schemed, reluctantly undertaken, and badly managed, diplomacy became frightened in good earnest, not of Russia—oh, no! but of the imminent necessity of calling upon Poland, and thus opening the floodgates of revolution as the only means of bringing Russia down on her knees.

And so that perspective picture of a Polish insurrection, *as an ally*, has been held up to Austria, and Austria signed the treaty of December 2, as *a last demonstration*, full of terrors and hopes—terrors, because of the *possibility* of a failure to frighten NICHOLAS also by this last *show* of energetic determination; and hopes, because of the *probability* that the Czar, seeing what means the Western Cabinets would ultimately be forced to recur to, will give in, and will make peace on the basis of the four points already accepted by him.

There is, we must say, a strong probability for the last supposition. Peace, a shameful and dishonorable peace, seems to us to be lurking in the secreted pages of that last treaty of Vienna. The *Morning Chronicle* sees already but a mere difference of *interpretation* of the four points as the only essential obstacle to renew negotiations. *That* difference may be got rid of in these few weeks of forced inactivity before the trenches. The moments are certainly those of a critical turning point. If diplomacy fails this time, too, it will have no occasion to raise its hydra-head for a long time. No wonder that, conscious of the vital importance of this last highest effort to patch up a truce, the *Morning Post*, NAPOLEON's first *valet de chambre*, and Austria's good friend, is perfectly enraged at the "wild, unwarrantable, imprudent and ill-timed declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL about the true value of the treaty of December 2.

**Foreign Mercenaries.**

England is in an anomalous situation at present. Though she has sent all her available troops to the Crimea, (reducing the Irish army of occupation from twenty-five to fifteen thousand men,) the force is inadequate. She has between forty and fifty thousand militia, expressly embodied for *home*-service—and for none other—and as the Government cannot *compel* these men to go abroad, Parliament has authorized the employment on foreign service of as many of them *as choose to volunteer*. The British Government seem to calculate that the majority will do so;—a too sanguine expectation, it strikes us, seeing that the raising the bounty to recruits from £2 to £7 has failed to induce able-bodied men to enlist. The pay and allowances of the British Militia are exactly the same, and no greater, than those of the regular army, so we cannot see why they should volunteer for dangerous and unrequited service out of England.

True it is that, by the introduction of a Democratic principle into the British Army, the paltry sum of £4,000 a year is to be appropriated for good-service pensions, and small gratuities to one sergeant, two corporals and four privates in each fighting regiment—that war medals are to be distributed—and that Lord RAGLAN may raise one sergeant of each regiment under his command to the rank of ensign. But these are slender inducements—they too much resemble the catchpenny lotteries of last year, in which there were one or two nominally valuable prizes, and a multitude of blanks. What chance has private John Smith, of the Diddlesex Militia, who cannot sign his name, to the capital prize of an ensign's commission? None. And why should *he* volunteer to seek honor at the cannon's mouth, when others gain the profit? Many, no doubt, will volunteer, but not so many as are expected by the authorities in Whitehall.

To replace the militia expected to be sent out of the country, German mercenaries are to be enlisted and embodied in England. The original demand was for authorization so to employ 15,000 foreigners. Then, when the Opposition objected, the War-Minister came down to 10,000. Lastly, the telegraphed news by the *Asia* reports that as many as 40,000 are to be employed.

German soldiers, doing duty in England, have always been unpopular. In the reign of GEORGE II., a force of this description was brought over to England, when the elder PITT was Minister, and his popularity immediately fell to zero. The same was done in 1797, and the German mercenaries made themselves very much disliked. So, on other occasions, while the war with NAPOLEON was proceeding. Our readers will recollect the character of the German mercenaries who were sent over by GEORGE III., to assist in reducing America into subjection. And expatriated Irishmen cannot forget the inhumanity with which these purchased blood-shedders conducted themselves during the Insurrection of 1798.

All their antecedents are opposed, therefore, to these foreign soldiers in England:—men who are ignorant of the language, the customs, the habits, the feelings, and the laws of the people over whom they are to act as a sort of military police. The reader of history, who draws parallels, will not fail to notice that when the Roman Empire commenced its decline, the earliest indication of its weakness was the employment by Emperor and Senate, of paid mercenaries to defend the country which native citizens wanted the zeal or courage to fight for. The lesson given by the Roman ought not be lost upon the British Empire. By her own sons should her own soil be defended.

**Climatology.**

As the climate of every country has an inseparable relation with the physical character of its inhabitants, the attention of the Government was directed, some few years since, to the collection of correct meteorological statistics throughout the whole of the United States. For this purpose the requisite instruments were sent to the different military posts, in order that systematic observations might be made, and America contribute her quota of information to a branch of knowledge which is rapidly advancing into the dignity of a science. There has not as yet, however, been any formal report; but scattered through various documents belonging to the Government, as well as in different scientific works, there are many facts which afford us a variety of information that partially explains how it is that even in the most eastern of the New-England States, where the races have not been so much mixed as in the more central ones, the original form and features of the first settlers are entirely lost.

One of the most striking peculiarities of our climate when contrasted with that of Europe is the extreme dryness of our atmosphere, for although we have as many rainy days, with the exception, perhaps, of England and Norway, as occur in Europe generally, yet our air so readily parts with all its moisture, that no sooner does it cease raining than the hydrometer commences at once to sink, and soon shows that the atmosphere is as dry as ever. This extreme dryness may be partially explained from the fact that here, as well as in Europe, westerly winds prevail, and that while they go to the coasts of Europe loaded with a superabundance of moisture, gathered during their passage across the Atlantic, they reach us only after passing over a whole continent, when they have necessarily lost a great portion of their humidity. Hence with us a westerly wind is always a dry wind, while in Europe it almost invariably brings rain with it. How far this fact influences the electrical state of the atmosphere we are unable to judge from the information before us, but should be led from our own observations to consider it the source of much of that nervous activity which seems to belong peculiarly to our people, and to have assisted in forming that American type which the last two hundred years have produced. For the same Omnipotence that created man adapts him in a comparatively short period to the physical as well as the moral circumstances in which he is to dwell upon the earth.

The extremes of heat and cold do not occur at our most Northern and Southern posts, as they are situated on large bodies of water, but at the inland Western stations, and for the same reason the mean Summer temperature of Augusta, Ga., is greater than along the coast of Florida. While at Key West during the present year, the thermometer never or rarely rose above 90°, it attained at Council Bluffs—a point upwards of seventeen degrees further North—a height of at least 102°—an amount of heat unknown on the same latitude in Europe. But although the thermometer may, on the whole, be some few degrees higher here, during the heats of Summer, than in most parts of Europe, yet we suffer but little more from its effects; for as the air there is more loaded with humidity, causing a diminution of the cutaneous and pulmonary transpiration—the evaporation of which creates a cooling process—languor and listlessness, with an indisposition to mental and corporeal exertion, are necessarily induced, which is rarely the case here. Neither again do we in Winter experience that feeling of intense cold, even though the mercury may range some degrees lower, that is often felt in the damp, humid atmosphere of Europe. Ordinarily, we should be led to suppose that places in the same latitudes would experience the same degree of average heat and cold, but this is not true as regards America and Europe. For the Gulf Stream which stretches across the Atlantic between Cape Hatteras and the Azores, forming nearly in the middle of the North Atlantic a lake of warm water, according to RENNELL, not much inferior to the Mediterranean in extent, has a considerable effect on the temperature of Europe, while we are subject to the influence of a cold stream, sweeping immense masses of ice into lower latitudes, breaking upon our Northern coasts.

Climate, it would seem, is also considerably influenced by the chemical and geological character of the surface of the earth,—one soil quickly parting with its acquired heat, while another retains it tenaciously. Hence, our neighbors of New-Jersey enjoy, owing to the sandy nature of their soil, an average higher temperature than the inhabitants of New-York, where the surface consists in a great measure of clay, or some other compact earth. As, however, in that portion of the United States which is inhabited, the lands already cleared and cultivated do not probably exceed one-eighth part of its surface, it necessarily follows that we shall eventually see our climate undergo as great a change as that of England has undoubtedly done since the time of CÆSAR, only in a far shorter period.

**Lawyers.**

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* starts the following advertisement:

"One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy."

All should not start at once. Only a hundred are wanted. For thousands to pack off immediately will be to doom thousands to a sad disappointment. But what are the remnant then to do? When people are hard up they cut off their lawing as they do their other luxuries; and, considering that when the times were flush, not one in five could have enjoyed a satiety of business, now, a very leaden dullness must reign in their offices.

Do the people know what a "power in the State" the lawyers constitute? They are doubtless much stronger now than in 1850, but even then they numbered within the Union 23,939!—more than the whole population of either San Francisco, Portland, Milwaukee, or Detroit!—more than half the population of the State of Florida!

These legal gentlemen—and knowing their strength we would always speak most respectfully of them, even as the Red Skins pray occasionally to the Father of Naughtiness, because of his stoutness—are most abundant in New-York, being numbered in the State at 4,263. Pennsylvania is a good deal of a State—we always mentally make a salaam when its greatness recurs to us. But in some things she is wonderfully behind us. Her murders last year and her executions were remarkably few by the side of ours. And she has very little more than half as many lawyers. For all that, we have no doubt that Philadelphia is a pleasant place to spend one's Summer in, that Pittsburg is quite a stirring town, and that Harrisburg is as famous for the wealth of its lobby as Albany, or even Washington.

But to return to lawyers. Next to Pennsylvania, Ohio has the largest supply. Then comes Virginia, with an army of 1,384 of them. But we presume these are mostly polite lawyers—men who studied law for the sake of being within a profession, and as the best modern route to the Presidency. Massachusetts has no need to advertise for them, have 1,111 now. Minnesota has but 23; but from the "call" with which we started it appears that their duties are of a different character from those of the fraternity who practice under our amended code. There the business, it seems, is to break prairie land—not wills; to split rails—not knotty points of law; to cut cord wood—not fat slices from the estates they look after. In all Utah there are fewer lawyers than BRIGHAM YOUNG has wives; in that whole Territory which Mr. BENTON is sure will make a brace of States in less than half the time that rampant Young America has ever dreamed of, there are but five—scarcely enough to fit out Gov. STEPTOE with a proper corps of advisers, and yet leave one counselor to defend those accused by the State!

**A Knotty Case—Our Advice.**

MR. EDITOR: Would you be kind enough to advise me what to do about a neighbor of mine? His house is standing out two inches too far to the sidewalk; likewise, his steps project seven feet on the sidewalk. He keeps a private house and I keep a store, and the difference is injurious to my business. I will be thankful to receive your answer. I am yours, (old subscriber,) N. N.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

If you keep a grocery store, send him a jar of pickled oysters, his wife a pot of jelly, and his daughter a package of almonds. Be neighborly;—if he smokes offer him good cigars. In a week you will have him in good condition to talk over your troubles in a friendly way. If you cannot reach him through the stomach, threaten him with a law suit, fee your lawyer, and if you know him to be honest, take his advice. If he discourages you, then give it up, apologize for your ineffectual threats, and unless you find it profitable to rebuild your own house and run your steps as far out as his, say no more about it. This may be poor advice, but we had another letter to answer to-day. Write to CALEB CUSHING about it. He has a salary to attend to just such business.

**Operatic.**

The New-York Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, has been leased by OLE BULL & Co., and will shortly open for a genuine Operatic campaign. MAX MARETZEK will, we believe, be at the head of musical matters—a better or more popular conductor could not be found. We have not heard anything of the company, but presume BRAMBILLA will be one of the earliest stars.

**Dickens' new Christmas Story.**

The *Seven Poor Travelers* is CHARLES DICKENS latest Christmas Story, published this morning by J. A. DIX, at the office of the *Household Words*, No. 10 Park-place. It is exceedingly readable, and will be sought with avidity.

**A Sad Casualty.**

SOMERSET, Mass., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Drowned, in the Fountain River, in crossing from Somerset to the opposite side, last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, FREDERICK SMITH, son of OLIVER SMITH, of the firm of CHASE, SMITH & Co., shipbuilders of Somerset.

At ten minutes after 7 o'clock, Mr. SMITH, accompanied by three friends—Messrs. FRANCIS PARKINSON, ROBERT BARNES and — PECKHAM—left the residence of FREDERICK's parents, to attend a singing-school on the other side of the river. When about two-thirds of the distance across, (the river here is from three-fourths to one mile wide,) the boat was discovered to be rapidly filling with water. The young gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability, by bailing and rowing, to reach the shore with their boat, but were unable, and in the effort to save themselves by swimming, one met with a sudden death.

Mr. SMITH, though a comparative youth, had been much in the world, was very active and of marked intelligence, and will be greatly missed. The bereaved parents are subjects of the most poignant sorrow. B. F. S.

☞ An unknown woman fell dead yesterday, while knocking at the door of house No. 24 Rose-street.

## KANSAS TERRITORY.

**Politics—The Sea of Government—Workmen Scarce, &c.**

FORT LEAVENWORTH,
KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

Since the recent election in this Territory for a Delegate to Congress, nothing of any special interest has transpired. We are all anxiously waiting to hear of the effect which the news of that affair will have in the States. We think so great an outrage ought to awaken deep indignation all over the country.

The election for members of the Territorial Legislature, I am inclined to believe will be delayed until next Spring. I *know* that the Governor is a firm friend of freedom, and will do whatever he can to advance that cause. If the election for members of the Legislature should take place at any time during the the Winter, the Missourians will be able to carry it their own way without difficulty. Our only hope is that it may not take place until late in the Spring, and that the friends of freedom in the States will by that time rally in sufficient numbers to resist and drive back the outside barbarians.

We are told in the newspapers that several thousand persons have already been sent here from New-England and New-York, by means of the Emigrant Aid Societies. This cannot be true. There are not two thousand persons in the Territory now from all the Northern States put together. There were not *seven hundred* votes cast at the late election against the Pro-Slavery candidate. The number of votes at Lawrence, the New-England settlement, did not reach *three hundred*—all told. This kind of exaggeration is decidedly reprehensible. If we intend to save Kansas from Slavery, we must *do* more and talk less. As soon as the Spring opens, every man who can do so, with any kind of reason, ought to come right out and settle here; and every man who cannot do so, and is able to spare the money, ought to contribute something to pay the way of his neighbor, or some one else who *can* come out.

The Governor has not yet selected a place for the permanent seat of Government. A great deal of interest is felt on the subject. The calculation is that the first important settlement will grow up wherever the seat of Government is fixed; and that, therefore, great additional value will be immediately derived, by that circumstance, to all the land in the surrounding neighborhood. It was confidently thought, at the start, that Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, would be selected; but the Governor does not hesitate to declare now that he will not put it there. I have the very best reasons to know that the seat of Government will be established permanently at Pawnee—a city just laid out on the Kansas River, one mile east of Fort Riley. This city is located on one of the finest sites in the whole Territory, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of the River, at the head of navigation. The Kansas River is readily navigable by boats of three hundred tons burden, for at least six months in the year. Two such boats will be put on early the next Spring, and they will be immediately followed by others. The best overland routes to California, Oregon, Santa Fé, and Salt Lake City, proceed *viâ* this point; and it is quite certain that Pawnee will speedily become the rendezvous and outfitting post for all persons bound to those regions. Whenever the seat of Government shall have been definitely determined on, preparations will be made for erecting the public buildings, Executive mansion, private residences, business houses, &c. The probability is that they will all be constructed of the beautiful limestone which abounds in the neighborhood. This will give from the start a very elegant and imposing appearance to the place. One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered at the commencement here, in the way of building, will probably be the scarcity of labor. Almost any wages may be obtained here after the opening of navigation, by laboring men and mechanics. All of that class who come out may reasonably count on fairly coining money for a while at least.

WYANDOT.

**Bad Typography in the London Times.**

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: The London *Times* of Dec. 12 commences one of its characteristic leaders thus:

"The United States of America, now long emancipated from our Government, give but a dubious response in favor of the liberties of Europe, and of the cause of that country to which they owe their existence."

So it is presumed that this paragraph winds up with a *typographical* error; for to suppose that the "leading journal of Europe" ever commits a *historical* error would be sacrilege indeed.

The passage was probably intended to terminate thus:

—"The cause of that country to *the defeating of* which they owe their existence."

The three words italicized were probably omitted by the compositor. Yours, &c. K. N.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

**Contents for Saturday, Jan. 6.**

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SUMMARY of the Events of the Year 1854.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
*COMMERCIAL.*—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters's Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodions from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodions, (tuned the equal temperament;) prices, $40, $55, $70, $90, $105, $125, $150, $190, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Enormous reductions made from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

FOR RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, MYERS' EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE, each $1. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, 75 cts. For Coughs, Colds, &c., HASTING'S SYRUP NAPTHA, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, RODGER'S SYRUP OF TAR, TAYLOR'S BALSAM LIVERWORT, each $1. For Dropsy and Gravel, WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, $1. For Suppression, VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, also real French Pills, each $1, and all other medicines, at GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE PERHAM TROUPE THIS EVENING.—All lovers of good music and rational sport should be on hand at an early hour, as the people will doubtless give them a bumper at parting. Our Boston friends will have the pleasure of hearing them on Monday next. DON GIOVANNI will close the performances this evening.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depôt, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

LYONS' KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTED—THE incontestible superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

WE ARE DESIRED TO CALL ATTENTION TO PITKIN'S Auction Sale of East New-York, Woodhaven, and other property, at No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 1855, at 2 P. M.

rare 1855 — 40 cents

ew-York Daily Times, Wednesday, January 10,

# KANSAS TERRITORY.

**Its Natural History—The Indian Reservations—What Emigrants Need—Why they are Disappointed.**

The position, climate and soil of Kansas are such as indicate a future of importance. Lines drawn on the map from the extremes of the United States to the centre, unite within its limits; and the great roads which link together the eastern and western shores of the Continent pass over its fertile plains. The Santa Fé, Mormon and Oregon trails are splendid natural roads, traversed by trains of emigrants and traders, such as at the East would be regarded with unlimited wonder. Of all the surprises which there await the visitor from the East, perhaps none exceeds the view of these roads, with their caravans of great wagons, each drawn by eight or ten oxen or mules, and sometimes carrying a freight whose richness might shame the treasure-laden argosies of old Venice. One recent train, as I was there told, conveyed for Uncle Sam $1,700,000 in gold.

The same causes that have thus far made Kansas the great highway to the Pacific, will tend strongly to continue it in this office when these natural roads shall give place to railways. Col. FREMONT's favorite route for a Pacific Railroad, as is well known, passes directly through it; and few who are familiar with the subject can doubt that a Pacific road will here find its passage. Add to this fact one more—that the so-called Pacific Railroad, now nearly completed from St. Louis to Jefferson City, has its terminus at Kansas City, with a further projection westerly, and I think the chances of Kansas will be admitted to be very strong.

The climate is one of the best in the world. Removed from the vicinity of the ocean and great lakes, the air is free from the dampness to which that of many of the States is subject; while it is not sufficiently far North to suffer from extreme cold. Persons afflicted with bronchitis or pulmonary complaints, experience on going to Kansas an immediate and permanent relief. It may most properly be called temperate, enjoying, as it does, from its neighborhood, latitude and altitude, freedom from extremes of weather, and uniting the advantages of more Northern and more Southern regions. All the crops most desirable for cultivation in the United States may be raised here in perfection. It seems particularly adapted to Indian corn, hemp and fruits; and from the gigantic native grape-vines, yielding excellent fruit, which are common in its groves, I infer that it will yet be famous for the production of wines.

The streams of Kansas are not numerous. The Missouri River bounds a portion of its eastern frontier; and the Kansas and Arkansas rise in its western extremity, ranging the one east and the other southwest through nearly its whole length. The Osage rises in the southeastern part, and with its tributaries amply waters that portion. The branches of the Arkansas and Kansas flow through nearly every part; and though they will not admit of many advantages of navigation, still, for other purposes, I think they cannot fail sufficiently to water the country.

The soil is various. The river bottoms are uniformly extremely rich, as are all such lands in the West. The uplands north of the Kansas, in the Eastern part, are very fertile and well watered; but after going seventy-five to a hundred miles west, the country changes into a continuation of rugged hills, covered with limestone boulders, and unmistakably sterile. Still further west, the country is said to improve; and it is also said to be better as it recedes from the Kansas River. But from the discoveries made among these hills, it is now certain that they are rich in valuable mines.

South of the Kansas, for a hundred miles west of the Missouri frontier, the prairies are wonderful. High and rolling in general, the soil is of a richness that almost exceeds that of the bottoms. I have seen it extend to the depth of several feet, and covered with a growth of grass and weeds of astonishing height and thickness. This entire region is capable of being converted into one continuous garden spot. It reminded me of the country about Lexington, Kentucky, which has produced successive crops of corn for over half a century, unaided by the application of replenishing fertilizers. In respect of richness and beauty, I think the ridge between the Kansas and Arkansas Rivers must be unequaled in the world. The extreme southern part, watered by the tributaries of the Osage and Arkansas, is even superior in beauty, but is said to lack something of the wonderful richness, though two corn crops are sometimes raised there the same season.

Further west, the uplands are not as good; portions are fit only for growing, and some parts are probably little belter than plains of sand, suffering for want of water. But Col. BENTON asserts that the entire Territory is capable of successful cultivation; and the extreme west is described as no less picturesque and beautiful, with its lovely valleys and spring-producing hills, than the finest parts of Switzerland and Savoy.

Timber in Kansas is not plenty; it is very scarce. The annual fires have successfully prevented all growth of forests, except on the streams, where the water serves as a protection. Every Summer a vigorous growth of young trees starts up on the prairies, which is regularly and inevitably killed by the Autumn fires. Even those trees that survive, on the streams, are often stunted by the same cause, and fail to reach a great height, though they often attain an enormous circumference. The principal varieties are oaks of various kinds and black walnut, with cottonwood on the larger rivers. With these are interspersed coffee-tree, hickory, ash, elm and some maple. In the western part the pine is found.

This scarcity of timber is one of the first discouragements of the emigrant-tourist, and the greatest. He is in raptures with the magnificent, rich, rolling prairies, but imagines that the want of material for houses, fences and fuel will long bar its settlement. If his trip is short, he may end it with these impressions, and turn his steps toward the better-wooded, but less fertile and genial regions of Iowa and Minnesota. But if he penetrates further, other features will soon attract his attention. In the beds of the streams he crosses, and the bottoms of the gentle valleys, he will see unmistakable evidences of the finest limestone quarries, which, in connection with brick, will furnish him the most important materials for building; and if he travels where the streams are low, and explores their banks, he will be no less surprised than delighted to find strata of bituminous coal making out, of from one to four feet in thickness. Here is his fuel, and in abundance. And further observation and reflection will show him that an economical husbanding of the timber resources will give the first settlers all they need, and that an early planting of trees will furnish an ample after-supply by the time it is wanted

The reservations of the Delaware, Shawnee, Osage, Ottawa, Pottowattamie and Kansas Indians embrace a considerable portion of the best land in the Territory. But these are being diminished by treaties, and there is *enough* for all present needs, and that as good as any. All these Indians are well advanced in civilization, and are not as much to be feared by the emigrant as many of the white savages in older countries. They are entirely friendly, and would deprecate hostilities as greatly as the emigrants themselves. Many of their chiefs are men of intelligence and education, and intermarriage with the whites has been so long practiced that it is not uncommon to find persons with only a small per centage of Indian blood in their veins.

As regards Slavery, it is true that it exists in Kansas, and has for years. I saw Slaves at the mission of Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of the Methodist Church South, near the Missouri frontier, and a his branch mission at Council Grove. I also saw them at *One Hundred and Ten*—recently imported. But the feeling of the emigrants is in favor of freedom; and if the scheme of ATCHISON and DOUGLAS is not too fatally successful, the "peculiar institution" will be voted out by a large majority. The *real* emigrants who come from the South, come to get *rid* of Slavery.

The Aid Companies have done something toward introducing Northern emigrants, but not nearly so much as their feeble efforts have stimulated the Slave interest to do. With lavish promises, the Massachusetts Company induced some hundreds to go to Kansas, a large proportion of whom, disgusted before they had even *seen* Kansas, or finding that their circumstances were inadequate to meet the *realities* of the case, have returned; some to stay, and some to take a new start in the Spring. The agents of this Company have complained that your correspondents should expose this bad management; but every day adds to the evidences, and will continue to do so. There is no doubt that, *at this very moment*, a large proportion of needless suffering is being endured by those who went out under its auspices. With a whole Summer in which to provide saw-mills, lumber and boarding-houses, according to promise, the first of November found them *without a mill* in successful operation, and a mere tent, the sole shelter for new-comers to *Lawrence*, against the storms and frosts of Autumn. Far better would it have been for the agents to have discouraged emigration this Fall, and made arrangements for a vigorous resumption of it in February, at which time the Missouri River will be open, and the Winter in Kansas nearly over.

And I would counsel such an early emigration to all who propose going next season. This will enable them to get houses sufficient for Summer accommodation before the time arrives for Spring work. The Lawrence people will probably be able then to furnish lumber to those who locate there; as will also those of Council City, a point being settled under the auspices of the American Settlement Company. This settlement is located at a most favorable point on the Santa Fé road—the very centre of the garden part of Kansas; and must command the advantages of the great travel passing through it. A city and farms are being laid out, and improvements effected which will make it a most desirable residence for those who, while they seek the business advantages of the new country, still prize the good society, comforts, books and churches of older communities. Though the plan originated in New-York, it is one which secures to the settlers *all* the advantages accruing from it, not admitting outside speculators to reap the profits of the rapid rise of lands which must result. And as this Company has not been very extensively advertised as yet, I would say that those proposing to emigrate will lose nothing by applying for further information to Mr. GEORGE WALTER, the general agent, No. 110 Broadway, New-York City. One steam saw-mill is already on the way to Council City, and another will start in a few days.

The advantages offered to emigrants by the rich soil, healthy climate and ready market of Kansas—the last being not the least important—are still further increased by the fact that they are offered by Congress the benefits of the preemption law. The settler can locate his quarter-section, (one hundred and sixty acres,) and cultivate it till it comes into market, which may be one or two years; he can then preempt and hold it another year without charge, and at the expiration of that time he can obtain a title at the mimimum Government price—a dollar and a quarter per acre. Long before this time he can have made *from the land* the money required to pay for it, besides the necessary improvements.

Emigrants going out should take with them a good stock of clothing and garden seeds. Implements for the farm, stoves and all iron ware, can be best bought at St. Louis. Cattle, horses, mules, wagons, &c., and corn, wheat, and potatoes, can be found at fair prices on the Missouri border, near Kansas City, the point where emigrants mostly land. A good supply of *Osage Orange Seed* will be a capital investment, *if the emigrant plants it* himself—as it will become a favorite mode of fencing the prairie, producing, in three or four years from the planting, a hedge which will protect any field. Choice frui, stocks will pay a large profit in money and satisfaction.

The *time* between New-York and St. Louis by railroad, if the connections are all made, is about two days. From St. Lous to Kansas City will consume from two to six, according to the state of the river and speed of the boat. Mr. GEO. WALTER has been furnishing through tickets from New-York to St. Louis for $20; whether the price will be increased under the increase of rates on some of the roads, I am not aware. From St. Louis to Kansas City the regular fare is $12, including board; but the Aid Companies have negotiated for $10. The *incidentals*, (meals, &c.,) on the way, if no extra delays are met with, need not exceed $3 to St. Louis—and those who can manage to carry with them some ready-cooked provisions will be very apt to recommend the same precaution to others.

Time was when emigration was a serious thing. The very word, with the survivors of the past generation, is inseparably connected with ox-teams and tedious journeys of weeks together, through dreary and trackless woods. It is suggestive of unbridged rivers and log cabins, in the midst of fields which have only been partially rescued from the forest by years of severe toil, and which require still other years to dispossess them of the blackened stumps which dot their surface. Such persons, with the memory teeming with pictures like these, shrink at the word *emigration*, and cannot be brought to realize the change which time and science have wrought even here. They cannot conceive of a journey of fifteen hundred miles accomplished in a week; of a settlement three months old already supplying lumber, and brick and stone, and the workmen to fabricate it at once into tasteful and comfortable dwellings; of fertile fields lying all ready for the plow, and able to yield a more than generous return for all the labor bestowed, and which, with a few cow yards and stables, and a little concert and management among the neighbors, may very well dispense with fences for a year, or more, if they choose; of a society which will soon supply the place of that which they have left; of the easy transformation, in short, without a serious abridgement of material comforts, of the toiling day laborer of New-England or New-York, into the comfortable and well-to-do possessor of as fine a farm as ever blessed its owner with a generous subsistence. And yet the change is real.

LITERAL.

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**Medical.**

The New-York *Medical Times* for January has a good portrait of Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, and original articles on surgical subjects from Dr. WILLARD PARKER, Dr. R. V. WILLIAMS, Dr. W. K. BROWN and Dr. S. HOOD, and they report a number of surgical cases treated by Dr. CHARLES D. SMITH, of Bellevue Hospital. This number is the fourth of volume fourth. The *Times* is published monthly at $2 a year, forming a volume of some 450 pages yearly. Its chief excellence is in its Hospital Reports, proceedings of Local Societies and paragraphs of City Medical Intelligence. Edited by Drs. BULKLEY and ADAMS.

Dr. DUBOIS reported to the New-York Medical and Surgical Society, a case of triplets. The mother had never borne children before.

Dr. BUCK stated that Dr. LINSLY had recently attended a case of *triplets*, and all the children were living. Their aggregate weight was 17½ pounds.

Dr. VAN BUREN reported a case of *harelip*, in which the operation was performed at the 50th hour after birth. It was a very bad case, there being wide separation of the edges, with absence of the roof of the mouth; separation of the alveola

# FROM KANSAS.

**Affairs in Kansas—The Legislature—The Recent Election for a Congressional Delegate.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:*

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas Ty., Dec. 5, 1854.

There is not much stirring at present in this locality. Since the election we have been very quiet. The Governor, and all the other Territorial officers, left here some two weeks since to take up their Winter quarters at the Methodist Mission, near Westport. Navigation on the Missouri River has closed for the season. The weather is cold, and business at a stand. Thus it will, no doubt, remain until Spring.

The Governor has not yet determined on a place for the Seat of Government. Some two months ago it was thought quite certain that the city of Leavenworth would be selected as the important point; but it may now be stated with *absolute* certainty that Leavenworth will *not* be selected. Pawnee, at the head of Kansas navigation, near Fort Riley, a city recently laid off on a fine site, *may be* the lucky place. The chances at present seem to run in that direction.

There is no certainty as to when the election for members of the Legislature will be ordered. The Governor intimated some weeks since that it would be delayed until Spring; but this is now by no means certain. A strong effort is being made to induce him to order it at once, or some time during the Winter. Whether he will yield or not, cannot of course be determined. My impression is rather that he will not. If the election for members of the Legislature should be held, nothing in the way of legislation can be accomplished by it until a seat of Government has been designated, and buildings erected for their accommodation. There is not a place now in the Territory outside of the two military establishments, capable of accommodating the Legislature. There are in fact but few places where any other than the roughest accommodations can be had by anybody. At this post, tolerable boarding, for a limited number of persons, is procurable at a very exorbitant price; but it is to be had, even on such terms, only as a favor. A spirit of bitter proscription is evinced here to all Anti-Slavery men, which has been steadily on the increase since the election; and it is quite probable that those of us here who go for freedom, will be allowed, ere long, the freedom of the prairie, unless we search out quarters in some other part of the Territory.

In the recent contest for a Delegate to Congress, the candidates were ROBERT P. FLENNEKIN, from Pennsylvania, Gen. WHITFIELD, late Indian Agent, and a Mr. WAKEFIELD, recently of Iowa. Mr. FLENNEKIN and Mr. WAKEFIELD both avowed themselves against the introduction of Slavery. Gen. WHITFIELD was the Pro-Slavery candidate. Mr. FLENNEKIN was supported by the Governor and his friends, and by the discreet Anti-Slavery men all over the Territory, including the prominent men of Lawrence. Mr. WAKEFIELD got the ultra Abolition vote. We have not yet received the official returns from the different election districts, but the entire vote will, in all probability, sum up somewhat in the following proportions. For WAKEFIELD, 175; for FLENNEKIN, 500; for WHITFIELD 4,000. Nothing can be determined by this voting as to the number of Anti-Slavery men at present in the Territory. The whole country was overrun on the day of election by hordes of ruffians from Missouri, who took entire possession of the polls in almost every district, brow-beat and intimidated the Judges, forced their own votes into the ballot-box for WHITFIELD, and crowded out and drove off all who were suspected of being in favor of any other candidate. We are perfectly satisfied that this is the game the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South intend to play all through in subjecting Kansas to Slavery. We have heard whisperings, for months past, of an extensive secret organization projected by a number of influential Southern leaders, to throw large bodies of voters into this Territory from Missouri, at all the elections. An immense fund has no doubt been raised by subscription, through all the Southern States, to carry out the scheme, and if some decided and vigorous measures, equally efficacious, are not resorted to by the friends of freedom, they will find themselves overborne and ruthlessly crushed out of Kanzas at the very start, by these mercenary propagandists of Slavery. This is a matter which ought to excite prompt action. I do not know how the development of this desperate expedient of the Pro-Slavery party will affect the honest masses of the American people; but I think it ought to awaken the profoundest indignation throughout the entire country, and call forth themost effectual and conclusive resistance. I am satisfied that no portion of the people of the North can entertain a deeper and more intense hostility to this high handed movement than the Administration Democracy. They concurred in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in order solely to establish, in the Territories, what they regard as a great principle of popular government. They wanted the people of the Territories to govern themselves. The effort of these Southern leaders to force upon the people of this Territory, by fraud and violence, laws and institutions foreign to their wishes, must, therefore, meet with the earnest condemnation of every honest Democrat in the North. Administration Democrats out here—men who have stood by the Kansas-Nebraska bill from the start—do not hesitate to assert their readiness to abandon all the political attachments they have ever cherished, rather than submit to be overslaughed and trodden under foot by these outside barbarians. If the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill cannot be carried out—if in passing from under the authority of Congress, the people of the Territories are to pass under the Government of this or that adjoining State—then we say perish the delusive cry of popular sovereignty, and let Congress resume its reign. Rather than be governed by the slaveholding mobocracy of Missouri, we join the cry for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will not admit WHITFIELD to a seat as a Delegate from Kansas. The manner of his election should be fully looked into. That "election" was one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated on the rights of a free community. The House of Representatives should pay more respect to its own character, and to the integrity of the laws, than to sanction that outrage by admitting him to a seat. Let us have a full investigation, and decisive action.

WYANDOT.

18

# THE REPUBLICAN DAILY JOURNAL.

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### Sheriff's Sale.

*State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.*

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

G. W. Sibert, assignee of W. H. R. Lykins, Plaintiff.

vs.

Stephen Ogden and Maria Ogden, and D. T. Mitchell, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1874,

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Stephen Ogden, Maria Ogden, and D. T. Mitchell, and each of them, in and to the following described premises to wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight (28), appraised at fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) and the south half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), township thirteen (13), range twenty (20), appraised at four hundred dollars ($400); also commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), township thirteen (13), range twenty (20), thence east fifty-seven (57) rods, thence north fifty-seven (57) rods, thence west fifty-seven (57) rods to the quarter section line, thence east on said line to the center of Coal Creek, thence south along the center of Coal creek to section line, thence east on said line to the place of beginning, containing twenty-one (21) acres, more or less, all in Douglas county, State of Kansas, appraised at one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125). Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 17th day of November, 1874.

S. H. CARMEAN,

no18dtd Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.*

In the Probate Court in and for said County.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William E. Sutliff, late of said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county, dated the 8th day of October, A. D. 1874.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and that if such claims be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

JENNIE S. SUTLIFF,
Administratrix of the estate of

n8d3w W. E. Sutliff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

*State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.*

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Edward Graham Plaintiff, vs. N. W. Taylor and Maggie E Taylor, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

MONDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1874,

At three (3) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said N. W. Taylor and Maggie E Taylor, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and five (105) on Vermont street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, appraised at one thousand dollars ($1,000 00). Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this the 11th day of November, 1874.

S H. CARMEAN,

no12dtd Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

### Publication Notice.

W. B. Beall will take notice that S. S. Carman, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, did, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1874, file his petition in the office of the clerk of the District Court within and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, against the said W. B. Beall, Joseph Ashton and John Ashton, partners, doing business as J. Ashton & Co., setting forth that the said W. B. Beall, together with his wife, M. B. Beall, did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1874, execute and deliver to one Mrs. A. Minier a promissory note of that date for the sum of $800, payable on or before one year after date, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from date until paid. And at the same time executed and delivered to said Mrs. A. Minier their mortgaged deed of the same date of lot N. one hundred and sixty-eight (168), on Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the payment of the said note and the amount thereby secured with the interest thereon, besides $50 as an attorney's fee for the foreclosure of said mortgages. And that said A. Minier, for value received, duly indorsed said note and assigned said mortgage before due to said S. S. Carman, who is now the legal owner and holder thereof. And praying judgment against said W. B. Beall for $3.0 with interest from March 8, 1874, and $50 as an attorney's fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, besides costs of suit. And a decree of sale of said mortgaged premises, the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the payment of said judgment with interest due thereon, and costs of suit And that said W. B. Beall, Joseph Ashton and John Ashton, and all persons claiming or to claim by or under them be barred and forever foreclosed of all right, title and equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises and other equitable relief. And the said W. B. Beall is hereby notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before Saturday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1874, or judgment will be had against them, and the said mortgaged premises sold according to law and the proceeds applied as aforesaid.

THACHER & STEPHENS,
oc22d3w Atty's for Plaintiff.

JAMES CLARK. DANIEL B. CLARK.

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