

Bloomington News-Letter.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, &c., &c.

A. B. & J. C. CARLTON, EDITORS.

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER.

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THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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A. B. & J. C. CARLTON, Editors.

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 17, 1855.

The Legislature of Missouri has adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

At the recent charter elections in Troy, Utica, Detroit, Oswego, Newport, and several other places, the Know Nothings have been knocked higher than a kite. The reaction has already commenced, and it is going with a rush.

A missionary writing from the Crimea, complains of the profanity of the army. The British soldier has not improved since the days he swore so terribly in Flanders.

It is stated that the Library of the Hon. Rufus Choate, including law books, contains 7,000 volumes, lining all the rooms of the second story of his house.

Mr. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, on Wednesday last, while in the act of signing his name to a receipt, fell dead upon the floor.

The New Albany Ledger says that the Know Nothings of that city have made the following nominations: For Mayor, D. Kelso, City Clerk, Augustus M. Jackson, City Attorney, D. C. Anthony.

The total number of hogs slaughtered in Indiana during the season of 1854-55, was 464,146, against 667,087 for the season of 1853-54.

The New York Herald announces that the editor of that paper had just ordered libel suits against the Tribune, and another against the Express. Damages laid at \$50,000.

It was old JEREMIAH MORSE, D. D., who described Albany as a "city with 1,500 houses, and 6,000 inhabitants, all with their gable ends to the street."

Veru.—The Minnesota Railroad Bill passed the Territorial Legislature on the 21st ult., by a two-third vote, over Gov. GORMAN's veto.

The payment of a Chinese soldier is \$3 a month, and for every rebel that he kills he gets an additional month's pay, to obtain which he must produce the dead rebel's left ear.

Mr. HERNAND, author of the "Descent into Hell," was once annoying DOUGLASS JEROME with importunate questions at an unwellcome time. He queried—"By-the-by, Mr. Jerome, did you ever read my 'Descent into Hell'?" "No, sir," replied the infuriated dramatist, "but I should like to see it."

BARBARA HARRISON, of Vigo county, has been convicted of marrying one HARRIS, while she had a husband living. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of one cent.

How TO DETECT PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEITS. The Cincinnati Commercial says that the new style of counterfeiting bank notes by photography, can be detected by applying a solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) on the note with a soft camel's hair pencil. It will obliterate the counterfeit presentment entirely, while it has no effect whatever on the printed note.

A NOTE FOR STATISTICIANS.—By the report of the Wisconsin State Prison Commissioner, we find that there are in that institution at the present time seventy-one prisoners, seventy of whom can read and write, and but one who cannot. One fourth of the prisoners have received more than a common education.

List of Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-third Congress.

As we could not probably devote the same space in this week's paper to anything that would be of more interest to our readers in general, we publish a complete list of the Acts passed by the last session of Congress:

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act for the better protection of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States. Approved December 14, 1854.

An act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for salt springs therein. Approved December 14, 1854.

An act to provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians, to the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota, and State of Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization. Approved December 19, 1854.

An act allowing the further time of two years to those holding entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to the first of January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented. Approved December 19, 1854.

An act to authorize the issue of patents to lands in any State or Territory in certain cases. Approved December 22, 1854.

An act to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia. Approved December 29, 1854.

An act vesting the title of the United States to certain lands in the city of Cincinnati. Approved December 29, 1854.

An act to provide for the contingent expenses of the territory of Nebraska. Approved December 30, 1854.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington." Approved January 3, 1855.

An act for the liquidation of the penitentiary indebtedness. Approved January 3, 1855.

An act giving the assent of Congress to thecession by the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York, of the District of Boston Four Corners. Approved January 3, 1855.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the provisions of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1851, and the second section of its supplement of 18th January, 1854, so as to enable the Board of Land Commissioners in California to close their adjudication of private title in that State, and for other purposes. Approved January 10, 1855.

An act making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the territories of Nebraska and Washington. Approved February 6, 1855.

An act to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and to provide for District and Circuit Courts of the United States therein. Approved February 10, 1855.

An act changing the appropriation for the erection of a building in the city of Milwaukee, for a custom-house, post office and the United States Courts. Approved February 10, 1855.

An act to secure the rights of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof. Approved February 10, 1855.

An act to divide the State of Illinois into two judicial districts. Approved February 12, 1855.

An act to refund to the officers of the customs and others, of the district of Passamaquoddy, certain moneys. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act to amend "an act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," approved August 30, 1852. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act to continue temporarily the offices of Register and Receiver at Vincennes, Ind. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act to regulate the salaries of District Judges of the United States. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act for the erection of a military post at or near Pembina river, in the territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act for the construction of a military road in Oregon Territory. Approved February 18, 1855.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States for the district of Maryland, and for a post office at Baltimore city, Maryland. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act to establish an additional land district in the territory of Oregon. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act making appropriations for improving certain military roads in the territory of Minnesota. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act making an appropriation for a territorial road in the territory of Nebraska. Approved February 19, 1855.

An act to provide for holding an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri, and for holding special terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for

the Northern District of Ohio. Approved February 21, 1855.

An act to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to grant land for school and university purposes. Approved February 21, 1855.

An act concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels in the ports of the United States. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to establish an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to provide for holding the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida, in cases of the sickness or disability of either of the Judges of these districts. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act to promote the efficiency of the navy. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1855, and for other purposes. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act making appropriations for military defenses at Proctor's Island, in Louisiana. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act confirming the canal selections to the State of Ohio. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act extending in certain cases the provisions of the act entitled "an act to extend preemption rights to certain lands therein mentioned." Approved March 3, 1855.

An act to amend an act to establish a land district in the State of Florida, to be called the district of Tampa. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to establish a Circuit Court in and for the State of California. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to establish the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the territory of Oregon, and to fix the salaries of the collectors of customs therein. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to prevent mistrials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in certain cases. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to provide a more efficient discipline in the navy. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails, by ocean steamers, and otherwise, during the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1855, and 30th of June, 1856. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to amend the act approved 30th August, 1852, entitled "an act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at St. Peter's river, in the territory of Minnesota," and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act changing the times of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act authorizing the corporate authorities of Georgetown to impose additional taxes, and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to amend "an act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th of June, 1854, and approved August 5, 1854. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act to change the boundaries of the land districts in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act to provide accommodations for the United States courts in the city of Jackson, Mississippi.

An act allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia Military Districts in Ohio, which were made prior to the 1st January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1855.

An act to amend an act, approved the 6th of August, 1854, entitled "an act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators."

An act for carrying into effect the convention upon the subject of claims between the United States and Great Britain, of February, 1853.

An act extending the provisions of the act of August 4, 1854, entitled "an act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank

roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States to the public lands in the territories.

An act to establish in the state of Mississippi; Chattanooga, in the state of Tennessee; and Hickman, in the state of Kentucky, ports of delivery.

An act making appropriations for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, and for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, in the state of Michigan.

An act to appropriate money to remove the obstructions in the Savannah river, below the city of Savannah, in the state of Georgia.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands.

An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the territory of Kansas.

An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the territory of Nebraska.

An act to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy, and of the District of Columbia, in said District.

An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.

An act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act for the construction of certain military roads in the territory of Kansas.

An act further to amend the act entitled "an act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes."

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to modify or change the original of the custom house at New Orleans. Approved December, 1854.

Resolution for the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution. Approved December 27, 1854.

Resolution providing for the engraving, lithographing and publishing of drawings, maps, charts, or other papers for Congress. Approved January 19, 1855.

Resolution relative to the construction of the laws for the allowance of additional compensation to the clerks in the Census Bureau. Approved February 3, 1855.

Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition, commanded by Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane. Approved February 3, 1855.

Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet, for eminent services. Approved February 15, 1855.

Resolution accepting the sword of General Andrew Jackson, and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong. Approved February 28, 1855.

Resolution in relation to the New Orleans Custom House. Approved March 2, 1855.

Resolution explanatory of an act passed August 4th, 1854.

Resolution making appropriation for the purchase of territorial libraries.

Resolution making appropriation for the payment of those entitled to the benefits of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed March 3d, 1855, voting extra compensation to judges, folders and others.

Resolution explanatory of the act giving compensation to Judges Woodbridge and Chipman.

[From the Rural New Yorker, January 6.]
White Sugar Beets.

I have seen but little in the different agricultural papers on the value of this root compared with others, and have used them but two seasons, but so far as my experience extends, think them the best for feeding I have ever tried. Notwithstanding the extreme drought this last season, I raised sixty bushels from six rods of ground, and have no doubt but fifteen bushels can be grown to the rod. Many of them were very large, all seem to be solid, and some that I raised weighed 13 lbs.—A SUBSCRIBER. Conewango, Dec., 1854.

NOVEL PLACE OF CONCEALMENT.—A few days since a stage driver, named WASHINGTON MILLER, missed a \$5 bill while in a drinking saloon, in Albany, N. Y., and having procured the assistance of an officer, searched a suspected person named TRELIN, but without success, until the officer, catching the fellow by the back of the neck, hooked an enormous chew of tobacco out of his mouth, in the center of which the \$5 note was found snugly ensconced. TRELIN was committed to answer.

The fiscal year of Indiana has been changed to end on the 1st of April, instead of the 1st of January.

Collins Line Appropriation—Corruption of Congress.

The New York Tribune, in the course of a strong article denouncing the passage by Congress, of a law giving to the Collins Line an immense bonus from the public treasury, forcibly says:

"Now, if Congress had thrown away this vast sum in a freak of generosity or folly, we might have regretted the waste of the money, but we should not have been called to deplore a still more grave calamity.—The evil in this case is that Congress was not deluded—it was corrupted.—Where the money came from we do not legally know—we can only give a Yankee guess—but that money passed this bill—money not only expended on bidders and wheedlers, and the usual oyster-cellar appliances of lobby legislation—but money counted down into the palms of members of Congress themselves—this is as clear as the noonday sun. Members who but a few months ago were breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the Collins job, have now spoken, canvassed, and voted for the still more extravagant provisions of the bill of this session."

"It gives us no pleasure to speak of these things. We would gladly bury them in oblivion, but for the certainty that the fearful precedent established in this case will work immeasurable demoralization in the national councils, and was to the American people. When members of Congress are bought and sold like horses at Tattersall's, or second-hand furniture in Chatham street, the malaria of corruption will soon infect the whole atmosphere of the metropolis; speculators will lay their plans for getting millions out of the treasury, and will coolly calculate the amount requisite to buy their bill through the two Houses. Then any affectation of virtue on the part of members whose votes are to be had will only necessitate an addition to the aggregate to be stolen, and no member can vote for even a good measure by which individuals are to be benefited, without subjecting himself to some taint of the universal rottenness. Men and brethren! think of these things!"

Who does not applaud the President for vetoing this corrupt project?

Late from Deseret.

The news from Deseret is to January 4. The Deseret Theater was opened on the 2d December, with "All is not Gold that Glitters;" Gov. Young, the Quorum of the Twelve, the heads of the Departments, &c., being present.

The Messrs. Huntington reached Salt Lake City on the 27th November, from Carson Valley and report that they had cut off 150 miles from the Beckwith route. They made the trip in 24 days.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah met at Salt Lake City on the 11th December. Heber C. Kimball was elected President. Governor Young's message, which was delivered at the opening of the session, is an interesting document. He calls on the people to "improve the present time of peace and prosperity to complete their defenses, as they know not at what hour their enjoyment of quiet may be broken."

The State House at Fillmore city, the new capital of Utah, was progressing to a rapid completion.

Professor Orson Pratt advertises to open a high school, as soon as twenty scholars could be obtained.

Elder Parley P. Pratt writes Brigham Young from Santa Clara:

"I think there are many souls here in California who will one day be in the kingdom of God, but so great a revolution of mind is not the work of a moment. They see and realize that Mormonism is everything—if it is anything at all."

We are so glad of your invitation to the Saints, indeed, to come up to Utah. After searching diligently for a place for a city of holiness in this country, I have found it not as yet; but have, since receiving your letter, told the Saints that we would rendezvous in Santa Clara, and start for the mountain of the Lord's House from this point on the first of May next. This news is hailed with a thrill of joy, and I think there will be a host of us—I feel it in my bones—at any rate, enough for a guard."

LEGISLATIVE PARTY.—On Monday, January 1, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory gave a New Year's Festival in the Social Hall, in compliment to Judge Kenney, his associates, the other United States officers of the Territory, and Col. Steptoe of the United States Army, with the officers in his command.

The following are among the appointments confirmed by the U. S. Senate on the last day of the last session:

Jesse Thomas, to be surveyor and inspector for the port of Nashville.

Felix R. Lewis, to be surveyor and inspector for the port of Jeffersonville, Ind.

Norman Eddy, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of John E. Warren, removed.

Nathaniel Bolton, of Indiana, to be Consul of the United States at Geneva, Switzerland.

Henry W. De Puy, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Carlsruhe, in the Duchy of Baden, in Germany.

From the New York Daily Times. Outrage at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Feb. 22, 1855.
Another high-handed outrage was committed upon American citizens by the natives of this place. On Sunday last, Captain De Brissot, an American gentleman, started in a boat, with seven others, to go into Costa Rica. One of the party—the pilot of the boat who was on his way to join Capt. De Brissot—was assaulted and severely cut on the head with a machete, and would have been murdered had he not made good his escape into the woods.—About an hour after Capt. De Brissot left this place, three canoes, with some forty armed men, left and went in pursuit of him, with the full determination of murdering every one of his party.

The whole town was in a great state of excitement, the "cry" was death to Americans, and it was not safe for an American to be seen out of doors. Such was the state of the excitement, and the imminent danger in which Capt. De Brissot and his party were, that Capt. C. C. Hornsby, late of the United States Army, and Mr. Charles Thomas, of Grenada, called upon Mr. J. H. Wheeler, the United States Minister, who is living at the consulate, with Mr. J. W. Fabens, our Consul at this place, and stated the facts to him, that those men's lives were in jeopardy, and asked for his immediate interference and assistance to rescue them from a most horrid death.

While Col. Wheeler and Mr. Fabens, our Consul, who has always been prompt and efficient in aiding his fellow-countrymen in distress, were preparing to go to the rescue, Capt. De Brissot arrived and put himself under their protection, and is now living at the consulate, he and his party having made a very narrow escape from the desperadoes.

Such is the state of affairs here, that the lives and property of American citizens are not safe from one hour to another. Mr. Alexander Wood, a merchant in this place, has sworn that he does not, under the existing state of affairs, consider his life and property safe from murder and plunder.

When things get to such a stand that American citizens cannot go abroad in pursuit of their lawful business without being stopped by a set of these black devils, whose only means of subsistence is by murder and plunder, it is high time that our Government should open its eyes to these facts, and not only give us a flag for our protection, but a vessel of war to protect that flag, as the out-laws and cut-throats have no respect whatever for the flag.

There are now in this place some sixty or a hundred destitute Jamaica negroes without work or means, and it is rumored that they intend soon making an attack on the specie boat as it is coming down the river, and plundering it. Mr. F. J. Martin has also said that in less than a week the consulate would be burned to the ground.

At the consulate they have been obliged to keep guard every night, fearing an attack from these midnight assassins.

Mr. Fabens leaves here to-day and is the bearer of important dispatches to the Government.

The health of this place is good; business very dull. There are but two small Jamaica schooners in port.

H. B. M. brig-of-war Daring left for Jamaica about a week ago.

SMALL NOTES.—In England the smallest paper money, circulation they have is the five pounds note; equivalent to about twenty-five dollars. In France the smallest is equal to forty dollars in federal money. Such a thing as small bills is not known to either of these governments. In our country some people are thrown into spasms if you talk about prohibiting from circulation small bills. And yet, if this was done, would not the wages of the day laborer be more uniform and steady, the farmer find a better safeguard, the business man more security and steadiness in the currency he must employ, and would not banking, by giving it a commercial character, become more honorable, and less of a temptation for dishonesty.—Key Stone.

The suit instituted against Junius Hunt, E. Olds, Joseph Ferguson, Charles Moore, Abel S. Hill, W. West, U. W. Modest, James Short, Newton Gibson, W. Carbin, and O. Docker, upon the affidavit of Samuel K. Kirtley, for lynching him, the said Kirtley, was decided, after a careful investigation before his Honor Judge Franklin, on Wednesday last. It will

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 17, 1855.

The Press in the United States.

From the Census Report of 1850, we gather the following interesting facts in relation to the Press in the United States:

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, is 2,526. In the State of New York, in 1850, there were 51 daily, 21 semi-weekly and tri-weekly, and 308 weekly newspapers; issuing annually upwards of 100,000,000 copies.

In Indiana there were 9 daily, and 93 weekly papers; issuing annually, 3,16,828 copies. In 1810 there was but one paper published in Indiana Territory; in 1828 there were 17 in the State; and in 1847 76. The average circulation of papers in this State is only about 600 to each.

In Illinois in 1850, there was the same number of papers published as in Indiana; but whilst she has a population of some 130,000 less than Indiana, the number of papers annually printed in the former State exceeds that of our State by nearly 800,000.

There were published in Kentucky 62 papers and periodicals; issuing annually 6,500,000 copies. Showing that whilst she has but little more than half the number of papers, there are annually printed in the State upwards of 2,000,000 copies more than in Indiana. The 38 weekly papers in the State are supported by 60,000 subscribers, or an average of 1600 to each. Outside of Louisville there are but 28 weekly papers in the State.

Ohio had 261 newspapers and periodicals in 1850; issuing annually 30,000,000 copies. She had 26 dailies.

Rhode Island had, in 1850, but 19 papers and periodicals; 5 of which were dailies.

Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Texas, nor any of the Territories, had daily papers in 1850. Minnesota now has three.

JAMES TRADER, who was convicted last week at Terre Haute, to the Penitentiary for two years, for stealing, had his wife and child in Court, for dramatic effect. They were much affected; and yet we were informed that he once swapped her off to a nigger for a stallion.—Striking example of woman's devotion in adversity!

FOWLER & WELLS' PUBLICATIONS.—[The *Phrenological* and *Water Cure Journals* for March have been received. They contain the usual amount of interesting and instructive matter, and their typographical execution is unsurpassed. These journals are furnished at the low price of \$1 each. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

We received a call a few days since from Mr. A. MOORE, publisher of *Moore's Western Lady's Book*, Cincinnati. Mr. M. is on a sojourn to our town, and remained in our town a short time. We are pleased to learn that he met with very good success here in getting up a club for his Magazine.

We have before us a copy of the *Book*, which is edited by A. and Mrs. H. G. MOORE; and published at \$1 50 a year, or eight copies for \$8. The *Book* presents a very neat appearance, and its contents are, we believe, entirely original—contributions from the best writers in the West.

It now appears that the party of Americans who were arrested by the Greytown people on the San Juan river, an account of which we give in our paper of to-day, were not filibusters, but American citizens engaged in a lawful and peaceable enterprise. The commander of the party, JULIUS DE BASSOR, is well known in New York and New Orleans as the commander of the steamer *El Dorado*. Capt. De Bassor was bound to Ecuador, being largely interested in the Gallapagos project, and selected the Costa Rica route as being the shortest and best, and his friends were gentlemen who were desirous of traveling in that country, with an eye to future location there. It is believed that the KINNEY expedition will soon start, now that affairs are clear on the Mosquito coast.

We are just in receipt of a number of the *Terre Haute Daily Prairie City*. It is rather small in dimensions, but we suppose its publisher hopes it will grow. It is a spiky little sheet, and we wish our friend Brauns every imaginable success in everything but his Ned Bundlinism.

We would call the attention of merchants and others to the card of Messrs. JAMES H. SHIELDS & Co., of New Albany. This is an old and well-established house, and they will attend to storage, receiving and forwarding goods, per railroad or river, on favorable terms, and with care and dispatch.

The improved condition of affairs in Ireland, under the operation of the "Encumbered Estate act," is said to be attracting back many of the Irish who had emigrated to foreign countries. It is stated that nearly every ship that leaves New York for England takes from thirty to fifty Irish people back to "the old country."

By an act passed at the late session of the Legislature, the time of holding the Common Pleas Court in this county has been changed from the 4th to the 3d Mondays of April, July, October and January.

TWO HOUSES BUILT FROM ONE TREE.—The *Humboldt (Cal.) Times* tells of a tree in that county which furnished lumber enough to build two two-story houses, each 50 feet square, furnishing all the timber, plank, boards, and shingles necessary for the purpose.

KATE AYLESFORD, a story of the Refugees. By CHARLES J. PETERSON, author of "Cruising in the Last War," and Publisher of "Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine." Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

The above is the title of a new historical novel, of the times of '76, now in press and to be issued on next Saturday, the 24th inst., from the publishing house of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. It is to be complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar. We have seen the criticisms upon this new novel of several of the first editors of Philadelphia, who have read the work in proof sheets; and they all say that it is no mere "catch-penny" fiction, but one of great value and interest; full of stirring incidents and strongly drawn scenes. We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"From what is known of the author's ability, and especially of his talent for presenting Revolutionary reminiscences in the most interesting form, we expected a rich treat in this fiction, as well as a faithful embodiment of the history of the refugees in New Jersey. Nor have we been disappointed. The heroine is sketched most artistically, and fairly stands before the reader a thing of life. One of the great beauties of the story is, the characters are never unnatural, nor the incidents improbable; and yet, from the minute descriptions thrown around them, the most thrilling interest is awakened. The narrative grows more and more absorbing as it proceeds. It is on all hands pronounced the ablest original novel published for many years, and justly places its author at the very head of the popular romance writers of the day in this country. This is saying a good deal, but we think the public, on the perusal of the story, will agree with us that our commendation is not exaggerated."

Copies of either edition of the work, will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Hon. C. L. DUNHAM, Cincinnati like, (!) has retired from the National Councils to pursue the more quiet and humble profession of agriculture.

The Dry Goods firm of PENNINGTON & TULEY has been dissolved; and the business is to be continued by the junior partner, Mr. C. P. TULEY. Mr. TULEY is a young gentleman of fine business qualifications, and has acquired, during the short time he has been in this place, an enviable reputation as a gentleman of strict integrity and moral deportment. See advertisement.

COMPETITION.—We learn from the New Albany *Tribune* that there will be considerable competition for the agencies to sell liquor under the new temperance law, in that city. The *Tribune* hopes that the County Commissioners will select good men to keep the county grocerries.

A great many persons are owing us for legal advertising, such as administrators' notices, guardians' sales, &c., much of which has been due from three to twelve months; and all such accounts as have been due three months and upwards, that are not paid in the course of a few weeks, will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

Some of the best works on Phrenology and the Water Cure system, published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, New York, can be had at this office at the Publishers' prices.

The *Piqua Register* tells the following story:

A young school "marm" of Wyandott county lately got into a snow ball match with a lad of the school who proved an over-match for her—washing her face with snow and then imprinting a kiss upon her cheeks, reddened by the operation. For this impertinence she brought an action against him for assault and battery.

A very silly and ill-natured action we take it, and the fair plaintiff ought to be punished, as the *Register* suggests, by a total deprivation of the luxury the boy treated her to, as long as she lives.

We will pay our respects to the editor of the *Standard*, on the temperance question, next week.

WISCONSIN.—Both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature have unanimously adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to oppose any change in the naturalization laws.

PROGRESS OF MINNESOTA.—Minnesota was organized only six years ago. Thirty counties have since been laid off and nearly all organized. The population has increased from five thousand to thirty thousand or more. The taxable property of the territory is estimated for 1855 at \$7,000,000. A wire suspension bridge has been thrown over the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony. Agricultural societies have been organized, and one county has rejoiced in a very creditable Fair. A Territorial University is in operation, well endowed by Congress, and a system of common schools, with efficient superintendents, has been established. These things guarantee the intelligence of the people.

At Terre Haute, last week, in the case of JOHNSON vs. SMITH, a little boy seven years old recovered a judgment for \$500 against the defendant, a liquor seller, for selling his father liquor, in consequence of which he fell into the canal, from the effects of which he died.

The Land Office at Vincennes is to be temporarily continued. See advertisement in to-day's paper of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

A street preacher has appeared in St. Louis, Missouri, proclaiming that he is JOE SMITH, the prophet, raised from the dead.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAND BILL.—By this act, passed by Congress at its last session, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who served in any of the wars in which the United States have been engaged, are entitled to additional bounty land. If the officer or private soldier is dead, his widow or minor children are entitled. Pensioners are entitled to additional pay—privates to forty-two per cent. on what they are now receiving, and commissioned and non-commissioned officers to twenty-two per cent. on what they are now receiving from government.

PROCRUSTINATION.—Retail merchants, during a dull season, are subject to torpid attacks, and defer advertising until better times. By leaving it to the last moment, there is one universal rush—when folks have little leisure for noticing business cards. When times are dull, the public read advertisements, and remember them when business is brisk.

At the Circuit Court at Terre Haute now in session, there have been eight convictions for various felonies, three of which were to the Penitentiary, and there is yet a large number of criminals to try.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON CITY.—This building, when completed, will be the grandest on the Continent of America. And, indeed, there will be few grander in the world. Its total cost will be over five millions of dollars.

The sum of \$100,000 has just been appropriated by Congress for the construction of a cast iron dome, to over top and crown the whole and complete the symmetry. The entire front extent of the building is 751 feet and 4 inches; length of wings, including steps, 324 feet; width of wings, 142 feet 8 inches; width of the old capitol, 352 feet 4 inches; area of ground actually covered, 142,112 feet, or more than 34 acres; height of the proposed new dome above the basement floor, 246 feet.

AN APPROPRIATE ORITUARY.—The Louisville *Journal* says that the obituary notice of the late Indiana Legislature may be written thus:

Born of *Fusion* and *Folly*, his brief existence was worthy of its parentage. It died of corruption, and passed away without carrying with it the respect or regret of anybody.

KISSANE CONFESSES.—A private letter from Mr. SIDNEY C. BURTON to the editor of the *Helena (Ark.) Shield*, states that WM. KISSANE, who has just been arrested in New York for forgery, "has confessed everything, even to the burning of the Martha Washington!"

COL. BENTON'S TUNNEL.—THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.—According to the report of the topographical engineers assigned to the survey of Col. Benton's great central Pacific route, an iron road by that route will, for many hundred miles, be the loftiest in the world, and it will have a tunnel at a higher elevation than any other tunnel, excavated or projected, on the face of the earth. This tunnel will strike through one of the depressions in the backbone of the western mountains, at an altitude of 9,540 feet. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is considered a giant—the Alleghanies are regarded as a grand chain of mountains; but put the Alleghanies on the top of Mount Washington, and the highest of the Egyptian pyramids on the top of these, and Col. Benton's railroad tunnel will overtop them all.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, says Col. KINNEY has resigned his commission as Captain General of the Central American Colonization Company. Mr. JOHNSON, temporary President, has also resigned, and ex-Senator COOPER has been appointed with full powers.

RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—The locomotive Pluto, with a passenger car attached, crossed and recrossed the Suspension Bridge on Friday, the 9th inst. The car was filled to overflowing with invited guests from Hamilton, and other places in Canada, who had come down in a special train. Among them were C. G. BRIDGES, Managing Director of the Great Western Railroad; J. MORRIS, General Agent; and several prominent citizens of Hamilton.

The bridge is very substantial and steady, sinking less than three inches at the center as the train passed over. It is estimated that it is capable of sustaining 12,000 tons, and was built under the direction of Chief Engineer, JOHN E. ROSELING.

It is not yet completed, so as to connect with the track on the American side.

The Methodist Church Property.

We learn from the *Western Christian Advocate* that the controversy between the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South, respecting the Book Concern property at Cincinnati, was amicably settled by the Commissioners on the 16th ult., on the following basis:

The Book Concern is to pay the Methodist Episcopal Church South, \$80,000, and the southern debts; \$20,000 in stock, and the balance in cash—\$15,000 down, the remainder in instalments of one, two, three, four, and five years. It is understood that the Book Concern pays the taxable costs yet due, and that they indorse the debts and notes of the southern preachers without recourse.

As to all other costs, each party pays its own.

HORRIBLE STORY.—The Albany *Argus* relates a horrible story as having occurred in the town of Russia. Two boys, aged 12 and 14, engaged in a quarrel, which terminated in a threat of the youngest lad that he would shoot the other. He went to the house, asked his mother to hand down from a shelf a pistol which lay there, and told her he was going to shoot a boy with it—She, supposing he was joking, gave him the pistol. He took it, walked out towards where the other boy stood, and deliberately shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

ROSSURE AGAIN.—The New York *Times* publishes a second letter from ROSSURE, addressed to a gentleman in this country. In the course of it he tells the men of America to be prepared for great events. He says the war (as conducted) is unpopular in France, and that the French army in the Crimea is trembling on the brink of a revolt. Also that, in France, the "conscript" betake themselves to their heels by hundreds. Their families are made responsible, and can get no substitute under 6,000 francs. At Paris, between the "garde" and the "line," a dozen duels day by day. And thus he goes on, through three columns of "facts" and "prophecies."

According to the returns of the census of Kansas Territory, as far as made, the number of inhabitants in the First District is 962; in the Fourth 177; in the Ninth, 86; in the Tenth, 151. Total in the four Districts 1,376; of whom 707 are voters. Missouri furnishes the largest number of voters, and Massachusetts comes next.

Col. BENTON has addressed the following letter to his publishers relative to the Second Volume of his Thirty Years in the Senate:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1855. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.: It is not necessary to tell you what has happened, *cetera va sans dire*. The point is, the effect—and what is to be done? The answer is, first, it will more than double my labor; next, it will delay the second volume six months, or until the spring of 1856; third, there are some things lost which cannot be replaced, but which were chiefly for a posthumous volume not coming under our present agreement—most of it composed of correspondence, such as I had deemed worthy, both for the character of the writers and the matter, to go to posterity. For the rest, I go to work immediately, (after my return from St. Louis) and work incessantly.

Yours truly, THOMAS BENTON.

The Ohio *State Journal* says that Congress has, by a resolution, restored to Mrs. HIRSON the property she lost by the conduct of her husband, ORNO HIRSON. This certainly will be good news to her and her children. HIRSON, it will be remembered, was detected in a series of mail robberies, was imprisoned, and finally released on large bail. His property was taken as indemnity for the forfeiture of his recognizance. It is now returned to the family.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been raised to \$6,800 per annum; and the salaries of the Associate Justices to \$6,000 per annum.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture holds a meeting at the State House in Indianapolis, on the last Monday in March, for the purpose of arranging the premium list for the State Fair of 1855.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—THE PROSPECT.—An intelligent gentleman writes from Logan county, Va., under date of February 25, as follows, in relation to the coming gubernatorial contest:—

He says: "You need not fear anything on account of our election in the spring. Wise is sure to be elected in spite of Know-Nothing ruckies and mis-statements. If I am not mistaken, he will carry the State by a larger majority than Johnson did in 1851, though the Know-Nothings are trying to create the impression abroad that they will defeat him. They boast of their numbers in the State, but they are, like Falstaff's men, in 'buckram,' and are not to be found in Virginia."

A MAN SAWED TO PIECES.—The *Minden (La.) Gazette* has the following account of a terrible accident in that place:

"On the evening of the 12th of February, our worthy townsman, Mr. JOHN LITTLE, was accidentally caught in the steam saw mill, in this place, and sawed literally to pieces. Both of his thighs were taken off close to the hips, and the left arm close to the elbow. He lived several hours after it occurred, and he made his will deliberately, and talked composedly to his friends."

The American Missionaries in China have sent a block of granite as their contribution to the Washington National Monument.

We ask no man to take our paper merely to support it. If it is not worth two dollars, to you, don't take it.—*Brookville American*.

A farmer to whom a good weekly paper is not worth "two dollars" a year must be poor indeed.—*Madison Banner*.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something.

Machine to Record the Beating of the Pulse.

Prof. BIERD has been exhibiting a machine at Frankfurt (Germany) to record on paper the beatings of the pulse. The arm of the patient is placed in a longitudinal cradle, and screwed down sufficiently to keep it steady. A small erection on one side holds a sort of lever worked on a hinge, at the end of which a pencil is inserted, the point of which has been dipped in Indian ink. This goes into a cylinder upon which paper has been stretched. If the pulse is steady, a regular zig-zag line is drawn on the paper, but in cases where the pulse is rapid and jerking, the line goes up and down, making long and uneven marks.—*Sci. American*.

Never mind to an acquaintance at auction. We did so once, and when the sale closed we found four broken chairs, six cracked flower-pots and a knock kneed bedstead knocked down to us. What we intended as nods to a friend had been taken by the auctioneer as bids for the kitchen furniture.

In Salem, Mass., after the heavy snow-fall, a man was found shoving sticks into a huge snow bank. On being asked why he amused himself thus—"Amused!" said he, with a voice that betrayed the deepest anxiety of mind. "Fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it used to stand somewhere near this spot."

An Old Man's Secret. An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition, without even betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his who highly admired these virtues which he thought impossible to imitate, one day asked the bishop if he could communicate his secret of being always easy?

"Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret with great facility; it consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes. His friend begged him to explain himself.

"Most willingly," returned the bishop; "in whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to get there; then look down on the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred; and then look abroad on the world, and observe what multitudes there are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, how very little reason I have to repine or complain."

VALUABLE INVENTION.

We were shown on Saturday last, the model of the wheel and axle portion of a railroad car with an apparatus attached to prevent cars from being thrown from the track by obstructions on the rail. It is the invention of Geo. P. Ketchum, of Bedford, Indiana, and if it comes up, practically, to the claims of the inventor, which many scientific men and mechanists concur in believing, its value will be inestimable. Upon one of the axles of each truck, a pair of arms are placed loosely, and the arms of each pair of trucks are connected by a longitudinal rod, and so arranged that when either pair of wheels are thrown off the rails, the ends of the arms mentioned, will come in contact with the rails, and serve as guides. Mr. K. goes to Indianapolis, where the invention will probably be immediately tested.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Fighting Characteristics of Humanity.

The warlike characteristics of the leading European nations are given by Hon. George Cathcart, in his *Commentaries on the Continental War*. He says the French, proverbially a brave and excitable people, are brilliant and formidable in an attack. If repulsed, a revolution equally violent usually takes place, and would often prove fatal if it were not for the precaution of placing reserves. When these are not wanting, they are capable of being easily rallied, and their lively spirit is soon restored. The Russians are less excitable; but, nevertheless, in an attack are not to be surpassed in bravery and perseverance by the troops of any European nation, with this advantage, that they appear to be incapable of panic, and though they may be repulsed and defeated, they cannot be forced to run in confusion from the field of battle. The Prussian armies engaged in these campaigns were now, for the most part, very young soldiers; a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded their ranks, which rendered them capable of the most brilliant achievements. In cases of defeat, the effects of momentary hurry and confusion, to which all young troops are liable, were less violent with them than the French; but, though easily rallied, and their patriotic enthusiasm soon restored, they could not rival the Russian stoicism in adversity. The Austrians, properly so called, were highly disciplined and brave, but the infantry of that race appeared deficient in energy when compared with the French or Prussians, and their physical powers could not be compared with those of the sturdy Russian soldiery. The Bohemians appeared to be somewhat more healthy and robust, but did not materially differ in point of national character from their Austrian brethren in arms. The Hungarian infantry were decidedly superior to both in point of energy and physical power, and the select corps of grenadiers furnished by that nation were equal, if not superior, to any in the field.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* says:—

Upon striking a balance on our Homicide Calendar for 1854, we come to the conclusion that one person of 600 in California will be killed by his neighbor in 1855. One-half of the cases the weapons will be revolvers; in one-fourth knives; and in the other fourth, guns, or other weapons. The prospect is a comfortable one.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is glad of the appointment and confirmation of Mr. Bolton, of Indiana, as Consul to Geneva. It says, that he deserved office if any man ever deserved any reward from his party, as he was the drudge, the very pack-horse of Democratic meetings and conventions, and is a quiet, honest and reputable citizen, who possesses the esteem of all who know him. The *Journal* and everybody else, is especially glad of his appointment, because "his gifted lady, who has gained for our State about all the poetical reputation it possesses, will thus have an opportunity to see, and receive inspiration from, the grand scenery of the Alps."

AN ENGLISH "QUARTER."—The foreign news informs us that 7357 quarters of wheat were received at Liverpool on the 9th of January. A correspondent enquires, "how much is a quarter?"

An English Quarter of wheat means, 8 bushels of 70 lbs., or 560 lbs.—being the "quarter" of a ton of 2240 lbs.

The standard weight of a bushel of wheat in England is 70 lbs.

When wheat in England is worth 80 shillings a quarter, it is equivalent to 10 shillings a bushel—or 130 pence, and a penny is equivalent to 2 cents—or thereabouts.—*Mariettian*.

SPINNING WOMEN.—Among our forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never marry until she had spun enough linen to furnish her house; and from this custom all unmarried women were called "Spinsters."

The Territorial Council of Oregon has voted to remove the Capital from Salem to Jacksonville.

The New Post Office Bill. We find in the *Globe* a synopsis of this bill. Everything is to be prepaid after July, and the postage to California, is to be ten cents instead of six.

The bill provides that, instead of the rates now established by law, there shall, after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter, be charged for every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance not between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For a double letter the charge is to be double, for a treble letter, treble, and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight is to be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce or less than half an ounce, is to be charged with an additional single postage. Upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, except such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage is to be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the Government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps on all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. All drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each, and all letters which are hereafter advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, are to be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

No postmaster or other person is to be allowed to sell any postage stamp or stamp envelopes for any larger sum than that indicated on their face, or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post Office Department; and any person who violates this provision is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is to be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars.

The following amendments were made to it, and accepted:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

And be it further enacted, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General be, and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of the parties posting the same, to require the prepayment of the postage as well as the registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by the Postmaster receiving the same in such a manner as the Postmaster General shall direct: Provided, however, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post Office Department, or its revenue, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

The New Bounty Land Bill.

It is enacted, &c., That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior, for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid, shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he has heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each person having served as aforesaid; Provided, the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear at the muster-rolls of his regiments or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, under this act, leaving widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor children shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person shall be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: Provided that a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application; and provided, further, that those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant, shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer and location of bounty land warrants.

The proprietor of a livery stable, writing from Sacramento, says he keeps five hostlers—three of them were formerly "Broadway dry-goods clerks," and the others clergymen.

