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Poetry.

The Mountain Streams.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What time the fern puts forth its rings,
What time the early throstle sings,
I love to fly the murky town,
And tread the moorlands, bare and brown;
From the greenest level of the glens,
To barest summit of the Bens,
To trace the torrents where they flow,
Serene or brawling, fierce or slow;
To linger pleased and loiter long,
A silent listener to their song.

Farewell, ye streets! Again I'll sit
On crags to watch the shadows flit;
To list the buzzing of the bee,
Or branches waving like a sea;
To hear far off the cuckoo's note,
Or lark's clear carol high afloat,
And find a joy in every sound,
Of air, the water, or the ground;
O fancies full, though fixing nought,
And thinking--heedless of my thought.

Farewell! and in the teeth of care
I'll breathe the buxom mountain air,
Feed vision upon dyes and hues
That from the hill top interluse,
White rocks, and lichens born of spray,
Dark heather tufts, and mosses gray,
Green grass, blue sky, and boulders brown,
With amber waters glittering down,
And early flowers blue, white, and pink,
That fringe with beauty all the brink.

Farewell, ye streets! Beneath an arch
Of drooping birch or feathery larch,
Or mountain ash that o'er it bends,
I'll watch some stream laid as it wends;
Some brook whose time its course betrays,
Whose verdure dogs its hidden ways—
Verdure of trees and bloom of flowers,
And music fresher than the showers,
Soft-dripping where the tendrils twine;
And all its beauty shall be mine.

Aye, mine, to bring me joy and health,
And endless store of mental wealth—
Wealth ever given to hearts that warm
To loveliness of sound or form,
And that can see in Nature's face
A hope, a beauty, and a grace—
That in the city or in the woods,
In thoroughfares or solitudes,
Can live their lives at Nature's call,
Despising nothing, loving all.

Sweet streams, that over summits leap,
Or fair in rock-hewn basins sleep;
That foaming burst in bright cascades,
Or toy with cowslips in the shades;
That shout till earth and sky grow mute,
Or tinkle lowly as a lute;
That sing a song of lusty joy,
Or murmur like a love-lorn boy,
That creep or fall, that flow or run—
I dout upon you every one.

For many a day of calm delight,
And hour of pleasure stolen from night;
For morning freshness, joy of noon,
And beauty rising with the moon;
For health, enrimsoner of cheeks,
And wisdom gained on mountain peaks;
For inward light from Nature won,
And visions gilded by the sun;
For fancies fair, and waking dreams—
I love you all, ye mountain streams.

Miscellaneous.

From the New American Cyclopædia,

Rufus Choate.

BY THE HON. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, OF BOSTON.

RUFUS CHOATE, an American advocate and jurist, was born in Essex, a small town in the county of the same name in Massachusetts, October 1, 1799. The ardent love of knowledge which distinguished him from the first, enabled him to draw the utmost advantages from the moderate opportunities for instruction and training which were within his reach during boyhood. He entered Dartmouth College in 1815, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1819, having gained during his collegiate course a reputation which gave confident assurance of his future career. He continued attached to the College in the capacity of tutor for a year after his graduation. He then entered the law-school at Cambridge, and after remaining there a few months he went to Washington, where he was for about a year in the office of Mr. Wirt. Returning to the North, his professional studies were completed in the office of Mr. Andrews, of Ipswich, and in that of Judge Cummins, of Salem. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced the practice of the law in the town of Danvers; but, in the course of two or three years, removed to Salem, the shire town of the county. From the moment of his admission to the bar, his success was marked and his rise rapid. The oldest and most experienced jurists at once found a formidable rival in the youthful advocate, who, to thorough knowledge of the law, the most careful preparation of each particular case, and the most earnest devotion of himself to the cause of his client, added the charm of a brilliant and persuasive rhetoric, such as had never before graced the conflicts and discussions of a New England court of justice. Though he occupied a seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives for one year, and subsequently in the Senate for the same period, he did not allow himself to be diverted from the path of professional toil and professional success by the attractions of politics. When, in the year 1832, at the earnest solicitation of his personal and political friends, he allowed himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for Congress, he felt that he had gained a position which made such a step not imprudent. He was elected to the House of Representatives, and served there for a single term, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, but declined a re-election, having determined to remove to Boston, the capital of the State, as the sphere best suited to his powers and his aspirations. He went to Boston in 1834, entered at once into possession of a large and important business, and measured his powers with the leaders of the bar. For the next eight years his life was one of the most assiduous toil and the most brilliant triumphs. In February, 1841, he was chosen by the Legislature of Massachusetts a member of the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Webster, who had entered the Cabinet of President Harrison. He remained in the Senate till March, 1845, the close of his term, when he gladly returned to the more congenial sphere of the bar. He took frequent part in the discussions of the Senate, and made brilliant and elaborate speeches upon the Oregon question, the tariff, the Courts of the United States, which were published in pamphlet form. From the close of his Senatorial term to the present time he has resided in Boston, engaged in the most extensive practice, and only diverted from his labors by the occasional preparation and delivery of a public address. He was for three or four years one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. April 21, 1841, he delivered a eulogy on President Harrison before the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall. In Dec., 1843, he gave the address on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, before the New England Society of New York. In Aug., 1853, he pronounced a eulogy upon Daniel Webster before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College. In Sept., 1854, he gave an address at Danvers, at the dedication of the Peabody Institute. On July 4, 1858, he delivered an oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston. All the above discourses have been printed. To this list of occasional performances are to be added two addresses before the students of the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and two before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. Some of his political speeches, and one or two, at least, of his forensic arguments, have appeared in print. Mr. Choate's style is peculiar and characteristic, very effective in his hands, but hardly to be commended as a model for imitation; it is rich, vivid and glowing, instinct with passion, and colored with all the hues of fancy, but sometimes, it must be admitted, a little extravagant and exaggerated. The most remarkable quality, however, in his written compositions, is the structure of his periods. These are not the short and compact statements, involving but a single proposition, in which most writers of our times express their thoughts; but they recall and renew the continuous sweep and long-resounding march of the prose writers of the sixteenth century. They are often of breathless length, containing clause after clause, modifying, enlarging, or limiting the leading idea; full of compact life, and flowing from a mind of the most teeming luxuriance. Some of these crowded and affluent paragraphs remind one of the performance of a skillful musician, who plays an air with one hand and extemporizes variations with the other. But Mr. Choate's political and literary labors are but "trifles light as air," when compared with the immense amount of his professional toils. The jealousy for which the law is proverbial never could have been awakened in his case, for he has been from the first most faithful to his austere mistress. By the common consent of his legal brethren, he now stands, and for many years has stood, at the head of the bar in New England; and as an advocate especially, perhaps no man in the whole country enjoys so high and wide a reputation. As a lawyer, Mr. Choate has what may be called an exoteric fame. In his forensic performances, the general public are most attracted by his glowing and impassioned arguments to the jury—by the rich fancy and quaint humor with which he contrives to decorate the dryest and seemingly the most hopeless subject; but his brethren at the bar would agree that the eloquence displayed in his addresses is but one ingredient in the sum of his gifts and accomplishments as an advocate. They would say of him, as was said of Erskine by the most discerning of his cotemporaries, that he was above all things else remarkable for consummate judgment and unerring tact in the management of causes. He is at once earnest and self-possessed; every faculty is aroused and intent; there are no moments of languor, weariness, or inattention; he never makes a mistake himself, or overlooks one in an opponent; he shows the most practised skill in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses; and by the magnetism of his manner engages the sympathies of the Jury in cases where the law and the facts forbid him to win the assent of their understanding. Nor need it be said to any member of the bar that no man can be the great advocate that Mr. Choate is, without being also a good lawyer. Indeed, his powers are never to greater advantage than in the unpremeditated discussion of the law points that accidentally arise in a trial at *nisi prius*. The neatness of his statement, the grace and accuracy of his language, his ample command of legal illustrations, and his persuasive rhetoric, always command the admiration of his hearers, and for the moment half win assent even to propositions which, so soon as the voice of the charmer is silent, are perceived to be untenable. Mr. Choate's devotion to his profession is shown by the fact that the ardor with which he engages in a case is wholly irrespective of the amount involved in the issue. The simple relation of counsel and client is enough to command all his powers, all his attainments, and all his accomplishments. In a hearing before a Commissioner, a Master in Chancery or a Referee, with half a dozen persons around him, he is quite as likely to make an eloquent and impassioned harangue as in an exciting jury trial, with a court-house thronged with spectators, who have been attracted by the hope of listening to him. Nor should we, in summing up his professional merits, fail to enumerate the high-toned decorum and propriety of his bearing toward the bench, and his uniform courtesy toward his brethren of the bar.

☞ A new species of the wonderful tree known as "the Monkey's Bread Tree," and bearing the botanic name Adansonia, has been found in Australia. Heretofore only one species of this tree was supposed to exist in the world—that found in the tropical regions of Africa—known among the natives of various districts as the Baobab, the Kuka, or Mowana, the Goul, and the Mulapa. The trunk of the tree is soft and spongy, attains an immense size, ninety feet circumference, and it has such vitality that it grows as well when down as when standing, and it can neither be killed by fire nor by axe. Its trunk yields so much sap as to form a vegetable well of water for man or beast; the leaf is used as a wholesome vegetable, and contains a jelly which makes a fine broth; the fruit or gourds are also food for monkeys and for man. The flowers are large as a plate, and beautiful. It may be considered as one of the most useful of trees; but the discovery of the species in Africa is chiefly important as affording another proof of the identity of Australia and Africa in their constituent geological formations, showing them to date from the same period of creation.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Religions of a Few of the American Literati.

H. W. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, E. P. Whipple, Henry Giles, Epes Sargent, Mr. Hawthorn, J. B. Willard, George S. Hilliard, and Edward Everett are Unitarians; Rufus W. Griswold was a Baptist; Horace Greeley, E. H. Chapin, and T. Starr King, are Universalists; H. W. Beecher, and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, are Independent Congregationalists; Wm. Cullen Bryant, H. N. Hudson, George Wm. Curtis, H. Hastings Weld, R. H. Dana, Jr., an1 George Bancroft (formerly Unitarian) are Episcopalians; Ralph W. Emerson was Unitarian, and is—*it would be hard to say what.*

For the Herald of Freedom.

HACKBERRY GROVE, RILEY CO., July 16th, 1849.

G. W. BROWN, Esq:—In one of my letters I alluded to the destruction in Manhattan, of some houses, as well as injury sustained to houses, (not entirely destroyed,) by the storm on the 15th of May. Among the number of houses unroofed was the "Pike's Peak Hotel," owned by John Pandaries, a Frenchman. The house was immediately repaired, but, on Wednesday night, the 13th inst., it was doomed to a total destruction; the kitchen attached to the hotel, was, during the night, discovered to be on fire; from it the flames were communicated to the roof of the main building, when the house and all its contents, except some "good old whiskey," were consumed. This house was some distance from any other building, therefore no other damage was done.

We have had no rain in this immediate vicinity for some time; the earth here is completely parched, the late corn, potatoes, vines etc., are withered during the day; vegetation is now suffering as much, if not more, than it did in the dry summer of '56. Should rain not come soon, we will have no potatoes and a *slim* crop of corn.

"Newell's Hotel" has been sold by Mr. Newell to Mr. R. A. Armstrong, who is now in possession of the house.

Condrays' saw mill, at Blue City, is now about ready to commence running; their grist mill at the same place has been in operation near a year. The benefit to be derived to the country adjacent to these mills can not be too highly estimated. As a general thing, emigrants in selecting new homes always try to locate near a grist and saw mill. There are some excellent claims, with timber, at the head of Mill Creek, the stream on which these mills are erected, a distance of from ten to twelve miles from these mills. From the head of Mill Creek to the Republican river, directly westward, a distance of from fifteen to eighteen miles, is yet unsettled, none of the land is unfit for cultivation. There has been a road laid out and marked from the town site of Blue City to the Republican City town site, and all along this road the claims are as good as any I have seen anywhere in Kansas. Blue City is at the junction of Blue river and Mill Creek, about ten miles north of Manhattan. I have not room to speak of that section now, but will allude to it more fully in a future letter. Truly, &c., A. M. BURNS.

For the Herald of Freedom.

LAWRENCE, July 20th, 1859

The editor of the *Republican* published last week a characteristic article under the head of "The Hon. Mr. Parrott." The Hon. gentleman who is thus, with ungenerous intent, made the subject of a bitter, low-lived criticism by the immaculate editor of the *Republican*, has had the temerity to cross the boundaries of his own county and come into Douglas, the county over whose republican instincts and forces the aforesaid editor assumes sole directory and authority to influence, as he alleges, the election of delegates therefrom to the Republican Territorial Convention to be held for the purpose of putting in nomination a Delegate for Congress. The aforesaid editor of the *Republican* and his conferees have got things for that election fixed in this county to his own tastes, and he don't want them interfered with. He aspires to the honorable post of serving this people in Congress, also. He is the incarnation of every, all, and singular the virtues of the republican party. He illustrates the essence of its piety and morality. He concentrates in his own immaculate person, its wit, wisdom, and foresight. Who but he should lead, direct, dictate? Who, but he, should be allowed the privilege of attending to his own political interests with reference to the nomination for Delegate to Congress, outside of his own county? What Republican but he can arrogate the privilege of rambling all over the dear "Southern country," delivering bifalutin sophomorical Fourth of July orations, and attending to his own personal political interests, without thereby forfeiting his claims to orthodoxy and honesty? Such is the argument of this last Bull of the Republican Leo. Such, Republicans, you who would be free, and would build up a party harmonious, triumphant, is the natural effervesence of a mind whose chief elements are assurance, ambition, self-conceit, arrogance, bigotry, selfishness, and the bitterest intolerance. Take him on your devoted shoulders if you choose, but be advised by a friendly *outsider*, that with whip and spur you will be ridden to inglorious defeat, anarchy and ruin. REPUBLICAN.

☞ One of the most instructive facts in the life of Humboldt was his moderate views in regard to fortune. An income of about $1,000 a year and the copyright of his works was all that he had or seemed to desire. Yet he spent a fortune of nearly $50,000 in acquiring a library and a scientific cabinet; and now that he is dead, it readily commands all he gave for it. Living in King's Palaces, he imbibed no tastes for the luxuries of a splendid or courtly life, and never sacrificed the independence of his private character and opinions. One great secret of this was knowing how to live within his income, and having the courage not to try to vie with the wealthy in their entertainments, but be content with the simple weight and pre-eminence which his intellectual character gave him.

The New York Lands.

We are frequently asked the question,—why is it that the N. Y. Lands, which by the Treaty are made 27 miles in width, are found by the survey to be but 19?

The question is very easily answered. The Treaty with the Cherokees, and also with the Miamies, had been made some years previous to the Treaty with the N. Y. Indians. The boundaries of each of those Tracts, were of course surveyed and defined under the different treaties. Between the Lands ceded to these different nations, was a tract of vacant territory, supposed to be twenty-seven miles in width. No survey ever having been made, this supposition was taken for the truth, and consequently 27 miles was given in the Treaty as the width of said lands.

The northern boundary of the Neutral Lands never having been surveyed, the settlers had no guide by which to determine whether they were trespassing upon forbidden ground. The consequence was that the entire Drywood country, which would have belonged to the N. Y. grant if the Treaty had been correct, was, soon after the opening of Kansas to settlement, filled up by a hardy and industrious class of emigrants. Some of the largest and best improvements to be found anywhere in southern Kansas, are along that stream.

The recent boundary survey, made by Van Zandt, in which he was required to follow the lines run by M'Coy, in the suivey of the north line of the Osage Lands, has thrown all the beautiful valley of the Drywood into the possession of the Cherokees. Already threats are being made by the Indians, to drive out every settler, and at the least, they will be compelled to submit to a merciless system of BLACK MAIL, in order that they may be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their toil.

In the present exigencies of the case, we think it is unquestionably the duty of the General Government, to obtain possession of these Lands, and thus relieve these hardy pioneers from the dangers which now surround them. The Cherokees are not only willing but anxious to dispose of the Neutral Lands, and Government would have little difficulty in negotiating a treaty for them.

It is entirely contrary to the policy of our Government, to keep a tract embracing 800,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas out of the hands of the hardy pioneer, merely to provide for a future contingency which can never occur. The Cherokees have more than enough of land now, within the Nation proper, to support a population ten times as large as the present numbers of the tribe.

We would advise the circulation of petitions among the squatters, praying Congress to extinguish the Indian title to these lands, and open them for settlement and pre-emption. This is the only way by which the peace and safety of the squatter can be secured, and the Indian Treaties remain inviolate.—*Fort Scott Democrat.*

☞ The entire practicability of locomotion by steam on common roads, is held by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and with apparently sound reason, to be established by the experiments with the new steam locomotive fire engine just introduced there. With its own weight of 12,000 pounds, fuel, water, and nine passengers, it climbed hills with an inclination of one foot in ten. Its speed on fair grades was fully twelve miles per hour, and the steepest and longest hills were climbed at the rate of ten miles per hour. The machine consumes its own smoke and gas, and can be stopped instantly. The *Ledger* says:

"The road was smooth, with a hard bed and light grades, covered all the way, however, with more or less of loose material, with occasional stretches of pretty deep sand. With the steam at one hundred and eighty pounds, the engine was driven at high speed over a bridge which was not considered strong enough to bear a long continued weight, and then up a hill with an inclination of one foot in ten. With every valve wide open, and all steam on, it whirled along the slope, apparently at the highest locomotive speed, and, approaching the steep pitch, surmounted it with unfaltering tread, hurried far on along the level summit, and stopped, in exactly one minute from the time of starting, having traversed in that short interval a distance of fully one thousand feet. The next mile was made in five minutes; the next following, which included the ascent of another long hill, in six. The result of the experiment throughout was that it was found to be perfectly easy to maintain, on fair grades, a motion at the rate of twelve miles per hour; that when there was any occasion for it, this rate could be increased one-fourth or one-half; that the steepest and longest hills could be ascended at the rate of ten miles per hour."

What will become of the passenger railways if this sort of speed can be attained on common roads? We should be rather slow about investing largely in the railways since this discovery has been made; for they can hardly be worked cheaper than steam horses, on common roads, and even twelve miles per hour is a higher rate of speed than would be permitted in a city. With the "Nicholson pavement," said to be cheaper, more durable, and more readily repaired than the boulder street, and entirely smooth and noiseless, what possible need of a railway, or of horse power? We may even look to see the private carriage going by steam.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Vibrations of a Fly's Wing.

The rapidity of these vibrations is something incredible, and the number of them within a given space of time has been approximately ascertained by the following experiment: When a spring is caused to vibrate a certain number of times, it emits a particular tone, and as the number of its vibrations is increased or diminished, this note rises or falls in pitch. Now, this vibration being analogous to that of the wing of an insect, which also emits a musical sound, an apparatus has been constructed within a multiplying-wheel, with a given number of cogs, against which a spring strikes, is made to revolve rapidly. A note being thus produced varying in pitch according to the rapidity of the revolutions, the velocity is accelerated or retarded until this note is the same as that proceeding from the wing of the insect, and by an easy, calculating process, the number of vibrations may be thus ascertained.—*Samuelson's Humble Creatures.*

Washington News.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued circulars, in which he directs that invalid prisoners of the army and navy, who are subject to biennial examination, be present with their usual vouchers on the 4th September and first of January next, respectively, with certificates as to the state of their disability. The provisions of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1849 virtually suspends the commencement of each biennial period until the certificate of two physicians or surgeons have been presented.

It is a well ascertained fact known to the Indian Bureau, that very many of the Indian disturbances are justly attributable to the encroachments of the whites on the reservations set apart for the Indians by the General Government.

The whites having once obtained possession, there is no way (the U. S. military force being small,) to dispossess them. Sometims in consequence of their remaining unlawfully on the soil, treaties are made with the Indians who are thus cotinually harrassed in their affairs, owning to the inadequate number of Indian agents, and the Indians are scattered in every case. To carry out all the treaty obligations, or impress the Indians favorably by an exhibition of our good faith, and to prevent dissatisfaction arising from an unfulfilled pledge, the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Indian character and has always practically showed a warm friendship for them, will, it is believed, have recommended to the next Congress such measures as will lead to the carrying into effect our treaty obligations, for the fulfillment of many of which no appropriations have yet been made. This is especially the case as to those with the Indians of the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior will transmit by Pacific steamer, on the 25th, $264,000 to Oregon and Washington to satisfy recently audited claims on account of advances made for restoring and maintaining peaceable and more friendly relations with the Indian tribes. Judge Ginnis of Pennsylvania has been appointed special agent to the Pawnees, with the view so to arrange matters as to prevent future difficulties.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 21st.

The steamship Africa arrived to-day with European dates to the 9th inst., three days later than previous advices.—An armistice has been agreed upon between the contending parties until the 15th of August. The effect of this had been a great buoyancy in all the money markets. Strong hopes were entertained of peace.

On the 9th Napoleon telegraphed that the armistice agreed upon on the 8th was signed at Villa Franca by Hess and Vallian. It ends on the 15th of August, and stipulates that commercial vessels without distinction of flag, shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic undisturbed.

The Paris *Moniteur* cautions the public against misunderstanding the armistice, and says that negotiations may be recommenced, but it does not see how the war may be terminated.

Prior to the declaration of the armistice the Sardinians had proceeded vigorously in the seige of Peschiera, but this and other movements have now lost their interest.

In the Federal diet, on the 9th, Austria proposed to mobilize the whole Federal Contingent, and request the Prince Regent of Prussia to take the chief command.

The London Times says, with regard to the armistice, that there is little to communicate further than what the public already know. All that seems to be well authenticated is, that the proposal came from France, and is the result of the Emperor's own determination. That the Emperor Napoleon should stop short in a career of victory and make overtures to the foe that he has defeated in two pitched battles and driven back to the limits of Lombardy, argues the moderation or the necessities of the French, and it is hardly to be believed that the latter has been the cause of their sudden resolve.

Oscar, King of Sweden, died at Stockholm on July 8th. He was born on July 4th, 1776.

The Vienna Gazette published an amended list of the killed and wounded at Solferino. As to officers the return gives 90 killed, 421 wounded, 13 made prisoners, and 70 missing—total, 587; of rank and file, 1005 killed, and 8,620 wounded, making a round total of 11,213. Nothing is said respecting the number taken prisoners.

The French and Sardinians, killed and wounded, 8,245.

Enterprise.

The people of Wyandott, Lawrence, and other thriving and enterprising towns in the valley of the Kansas, have lately taken hold of the Kansas Central Railroad project, and they are driving the thing through with a zeal and energy unknown to railroad builders west of the Mississippi. The stock of the road has all been taken, and a payment of one per cent. already made. Mr. J. H. Millar has been appointed Chief Engineer, and on Saturday last he started his corps out for making the preliminary survey. On Tuesday evening the party was some eleven miles west of Wyandott, and progressing finely. Yesterday Mr. Millar was called on by the directors and ordered to make a final location of the first section of the road west, and to put the line in readiness for constructing the work. 'Twould be funny if we should hear the snort of the iron horse west of us before anybody leaves Kansas City by rail for St. Louis. But money and enterprise do funny things nowadays. Old fogies don't.—*Western Metropolitan.*

☞ On the night of the 14th inst., one Levi Smith escaped from the jail of Olathe, Kansas, and the Sheriff offers a reward of $50 for his apprehension. Smith was committed on the charge of horse stealing—a prevalent vice in this region. He is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy whiskers and hair, and with upper front teeth projecting over the lower ones.—*Border Star.*

☞ A novel commitment has been made to the District of Columbia penitentiary of an Indian, who was found guilty of horse stealing in Kansas. He was immediately set to work.

Report of Commissioners of Claims.

Abstract Tabular Statement "A" accompanying Report of Commissioners of Claims, under Act approved Feb. 7, 1859. Presented to the Constitutional Convention, according to requirements of said Act, July 11, 1859.

NAMES.	CLAIM.	AWARD.
Sarah E. Hoyt	$650	$610
Charles Freeman	3,376 50	3193
A. Cutler	550	425 50
†Stephen Bluejacket	2,819 50	Rejected
Joseph B. Swayne	1,075	611 80
Charles Newman	100 45	100 45
William Brennan	1143 50	597 45
John A. Wakefield	4328	4241
Harrison R. Rawson	1,175	857 90
Mark W. Delahay	17,900	8050
Robert F. Barber	299	Rejected.
Thos. M. Pierson	600	316 25
Frank Quintal	1,776 64	1,690 08
Wm. C. Bridges	585	442 75
David Burton	2,025	954 50
Rufus S. Bassett	422	370 30
John A. Baille	1801	921 15
*Baker & Street	932 70	932 70
Erastus B. Heath	3,044 35	2,455 73
Samuel Walker	1555	891 25
Thomas Bickerton	1012	780 20
George Witherel	4662 40	2199 20
Susanna Patterson	525	525
Clark Stearns	450	345
George H. Snyder	2,445	2,034 35
Henry L. Baldwin	409 25	298 25
Wm. M. Hazeltine	932	480 75
Charles H. Rand	161	155 75
Henry Hurd	1,160	552
Artemas W. Dole	300	278 30
Henry Atherton	200 75	115 86
Charles Dickson	350	244 37
Charles H. Lovejoy	100	74 75
Lyman Rowley	1,110	258 75
Joseph Shuler	112	71 30
John S. Gingerick	470	425 50
Mahlon K. Moore	117	117 00
Newell W. Spicer	323	319 70
L. B. Dennis	840	391
Eliza P. Purdom	4,740	3,045
*William Justice	600	547 69
Robert Morrow	34 50	34 50
James McGee	858 00	756 70
Walter D. Jamerson	420 73	367 83
C. W. Southmayd	230	230
Frank Mc D. Hunt	2330	Suspended.
Salem Gleason	402 50	402 50
Charles J. Garrett	256 50	207
William Livermore	120	69
R. D. Nichols	850	57 50
Frank M. Baldwin	158	Suspended.
Eli S. Thompson	350	372 60
Hugh O'Neal	440	258 75
Ezekiel A. Coleman	574	427 05
Asaph A. Faxon	2,175	945 30
J. H. Thompson	540	234 60
L. S. Hall	1,275	Suspended.
Morris Hartman	681	681
William Graham	595	Suspended.
*William McKinney	300	200
Arthur Gunther	693 80	510 40
S. R. Shepherd	160	160
Francis O. Tolls	161 30	161 30
John Stroup	7,005	4,605
Aaron E. Platts	158 12	158 12
Sheldon C. Russell	161	161
Alfonzo Jones	249	171 35
John Roe	150	115
Daniel Sannell	200	Suspended.
Daniel W. Palmer	618	135 70
*James P. Carroll	203 50	Suspended.
Turner Sampson	120 75	120 75
Thomas Oliver, Sr.	4,004 16	4,004 16
James Dumars	963	402 50
James McGue	207	207
Charles Robinson	26,240	23,953
George Cutter	5,065	74 75
David O. Keefe	260	126 50
G. Jenkins' estate	12, 350	10,292 50
Samuel C. Smith	135 82	135 82
Joseph J. Boyer	335	57 50
James S. Emery	3,290	1,420 25
Robert Mc Farland	1,224	910 15
Henry B. Lucy	2,021	9 20
John M. Lacy	63 25	63 25
J. D. Harrington	150	115
J. G. McClelland	847 90	405 85
Ferdinand Fuller	210 37	161
Henry Eggart	540	293 28
Benoni C. Tull	1,445	488 75
Wiley Jones	260	Suspended.
Aaron Neal	255	"
Archibald Harris	284	284
S. C. Harrington	1,040	828
John W. Pennoyer	979	690
Charles A. Wright	600	287 50
John Morehead	1,350	503 70
Thomas Wells	675	300
John W. Taylor	80	80
A. M. Whedon	765	460
Shalor W. Eldridge	60 177	49,772
Milligan Wallace	1,300	411 70
D. N Montague	443	49 45
William S. Hull	1,594	1,029 25
Taylor Stevens	2,485 40	1,380
S. Southerland's est.	1,571	926 90
Michael Gleen	400	201 25
Henry Bronson	100	90 10
George H. Keller	2,342	2,000
Thomon H. Thomas	280 30	280 30
John G. Crocker	465	820
*A. H. Lowe	2,050	1000
John Kirk's estate	320	74 75
*Thomas Fahey	1600	Rejected.
John Kelley	235 75	235 75
Samuel H. Cook	146	146
Jeremiah Howald	590	207
Samuel Trower	460	460
*Alfred Justice	287 50	287 50
*J. Willoughby's est.	1,300	1,035
*A. Dawson's estate	1,100	749 35
Alex. Traskowski	5,788 72	Rejected.
Aaron Jeffries	567 50	567 50
Michael Przbytowicz	436 15	273 60
J. P. Richardson	50,355	408 25
Jeremiah Iseley	1,325	Suspended
Charles J. Mize	135	126 50
Albert G. Boyd	1,500	690
Matt & S. France	1,489	1,259 25
John S. Danks	300	264
Jacob F. Stroble	2,315	2'300
Thomas J. Abshire	1,630	1,367 35
*L. F. Hollingsworth	402 50	402 50
David Smith	710	630
Gustavus Stahl	689 10	555 15
James Davis	230	230
John T. Sparks	200	143 75
Joseph Elliott	400	345
*M. H. Comstock	404 50	354 20
*Thomas Suttles	276	276
William Freeland	242	242
F.& E. Englesmann	4,338 83	3,537 86
August Kessler	394	381 80
Stephen Sparks	200	138
Frederick Reuter	391	146 40
John E. Gould	285	212 75
Hornsby & Ferrell	12,249 51	12,249 51
Charles W. Ballard	500	Suspended
*J. Carr Johnson	260 50	260 50
John Kendall	30	30
David W. Powers	256	Suspended.
John H. Utt	115	115
Cornelius Dorland	355	355
Enoch Spalding	28 75	28 75
H. G. Weibling	2500	316 25
Paul Molke	580	500
John Hoegner	1,312 50	808 45
*Alfred S. Addis	2,270 25	1,866 70
Mary France	287 5	287 50
Wm. H. P. Bristow	518 35	518 35
Joseph Evans	335 00	327 75
*M. Pierce Rively	345 00	345 00
Francis Grasmuck	69 00	69 00
*Hiram Penny	316 25	316 25
*John M. Reed	1,247 75	1,247 75
Bennett A. Murphy	230 00	230 00
*Thomas J Johnson	172 50	172 50
*William Matney	483 00	483
John D. Jones	500 00	500
*Robert A. Edwards	2,810 30	2,810 30
*Wm. B. Edwards	346 50	346 50
*Isaac Renfro	207 57	207 57
*James R. Warren	307 00	307
*John T. Adams	123 50	123 50
*C. L. Stevenson	517 50	517 50
L. G. Cleaveland	400 00	378 35
Joseph H. Weaver	230 00	218 00
*Learner B. Stateler	241 50	241 50
*George Matney	431 25	431 25
Andrew Irues	230 00	230
*Thomas N. Stinson	500 00	500
*Benj. D. Castleman	4,025 00	4,025
James Fletcher	1,500 00	1,101 12
Jacob Willets	257 00	257 00
*Orville H. Brown	1,045 00	1,045
*Mrs. Ann Hopper	385 82	385 82
*S. J. Livingston	573 20	573 20
*Martin Young	328	197 73
*John L. Hopper	716	482 49
Simeon Gilson	225	144 50
Joseph Oakley	6,325	1,457
Baxter C. Dennis	100	86 25
John Graham	760	Rejected.
Sidney Hurd	100	Suspended.
Jonathan F. Taber	5,899 50	"
*Joseph Merritt	800	Rejected.
Martin L. Gaylord	1,462 50	"
*Achilles B. Wade	1,455	1,098
John Anderson	980	500
*Wm. R. Simmons	900	Suspended.
Anson H. Mallory	1,000	598
*Augustus Wolfley	929 55	804 40
*Joab M. Bernard	10,567 43	9,524 91
Morrow & Blood	287 50	287 50
Albert D. Searle	592	410
William Jesse	172 50	172 50
*Francis Meyer	1,141 40	650 07
George F. Earle	325 50	Suspended.
Paul R. Brooks	260	170
Rachel E. Lewis	842 50	523 25
George W. Pierce	400	310
James H. Carter	557 50	484 65
George W. Brown	17,432	12,569 50
George W. Hunt	541 50	350
Joel Grover	736	659 45
Francis A. Baily	172 50	172 50
*William S. Wells	545	366 85
Charles Bleakley	85	Withdrawn.
Benjamin Johnson	1,316	1,013
G. W. & W. Hutchinson & Co.	26,910 09	24,770 08
Samuel Jones	205 95	139 15
Benj. S. Hancock	3,906 47	2,255 25
Robert G. Elliott	1,075	603 75
Andrew S. Baldwin	134	134
John Spicer	172 50	162 50
John Doy	577 30	577 30
Eliab G. Macy	2,010	1,334
Samuel Smith	1,200	1,017 75
Samuel Y. Lum	488 75	488 75
Oliver P. Kennedy	184	184
Miller & Elliott	10,275	4,513 75
Chas. L. Edwards	335	335
Geo. W. Deitzler	350 75	350 75
Absalom W. White	5,150	172 50
Thomas R. Heard	266	161
Andrew White	609	377 20
Henry M. Simpson	200 75	200 75
Samuel N. Simpson	414	414
Abraham Wilder	2,535	2,133 25
Lyman Allen	604	380
Ephraim Nute, Jr.	644	644
Levi Woodward	172 50	175 50
*Daniel J. Kezer	448 50	448 50
*Jared Chapman	1,219	1,219
*William E. Baker	287 50	287 50
Carl A. Krouse	76 75	76 75
Perry Fuller	415	316 25
Henry Barricklow	663	474 95
Thodore Winet	4,500	Rejected.
Henry Alderman	246	246
Sil