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TERMS.

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The Daily Republic

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.
A New Volume.

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the *odd numbers*, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one* and *two*, of range one.

Townships one, *two, three,* and *four*, of range two.

Townships one two, three, *four* and *five*, of range three.

Townships *one, two, three,* four, *five, six,* and *seven*, of range four.

Townships *three,* four, five, six and *seven*, of range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one, two, three, four,* and *five*, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four,* and *five*, of range two.

Townships *one, two,* and *three*, of range three.

Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships *three* and *four*, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *eighteen, nineteen,* and *twenty*, of range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.

Township *twenty one*, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships *eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen,* and *twenty*, of range fifteen.

Townships *eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen,* seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, *nine, ten, eleven, twelve,* thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, *seventeen, eighteen,* and *nineteen*, of range seventeen.

Townships *eight,* nine, ten, eleven, *twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen,* and *sixteen*, of range eighteen.

Townships *eight,* nine, ten, eleven, and *twelve*, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twenty sixth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township *four*, of range thirteen.

Townships *one, two, three, four, five,* and *six*, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and *seven*, of range fifteen.

Townships *one, two, three, four, five,* six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships *one, five, six,* and *seven*, of range seventeen.

Township *seven*, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships *three, four, five,* six, seven, and *eight*, of range five.

Townships *five, six,* seven, eight, *nine,* and *ten*, of range six.

Townships *seven, eight,* nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships, *eight, nine,* and *ten*, of range eight.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in *italics* are *partly* within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be *subject to the right* of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding *one hundred feet* on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made *prior to the final allotment* of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-second* day of *August* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty four and forty five, of range four; townships forty four and forty five, fractional township fifty, and section thirty one, on the main land of township fifty one, of range five.

Townships forty five and forty six, of range six.

Townships forty five, forty six, and forty seven, of range seven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, and fractional township fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range nine.

Township forty six, of range eleven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional township forty nine, of range fourteen.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range fifteen.

Fractional township forty two, township forty three, and fractional townships forty eight and forty nine, of range sixteen.

Fractional township forty eight, of range seventeen.

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.

Township forty seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty one, lots two, three, and four in twenty two, and lots one, two, and three in twenty three,) and township forty eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional townships forty seven and forty eight, of range twenty one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following-named townships and fractional townships lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township forty two, of range twenty three.

Townships forty one and forty two; fractional sections two, (except lot four,) three, (except lot five;) section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in *township forty eight*; and the west half of section thirty two, and fractional section thirty three, on the main land, in *township forty nine*, of range twenty five.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fifty eight; and *fractional township fifty nine*, (except sections twenty seven, twenty eight, lot two of twenty nine, lots three and four of thirty two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fractional sections thirty and thirty one, (except the west part of lot three,) in township fifty nine, of range twenty nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in *township fifty eight*, and sections thirty two, (except the east part of lot three,) thirty three, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in *township fifty nine*, of range thirty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty three, of range thirty two.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, townships forty three, forty four, and forty five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in *township fifty*; sections thirty two to thirty six, in *township fifty one*; and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty three, twenty four, (except the east part of lot two,) twenty five, and twenty six, in *township fifty three*, of range thirty three.

Township forty four, of range thirty four.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, and forty six, of range thirty five.

Fractional township forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty six.

Fractional townships forty two and forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty seven.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships west of Chocolate river, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty eight.

Fractional townships forty three and forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty one.

Fractional townships forty four, forty five, forty six, and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty two.

Townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty three.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight, forty nine, and fifty, of range forty four.

Fractional townships forty five and forty six, townships forty seven and forty eight, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty six.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range forty seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty nine, of range forty eight.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west half of thirteen, fourteen, and the north half of fifteen, in fractional township forty eight, of range forty nine.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty one, (except lots two and three in section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional section fifteen,) of range four.

Fractional township forty one, of range five.

At the land office at GENNESSEE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty second* day of *August next*, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following-named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township thirty three, of range two.

Township thirty three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in the particular townships above mentioned, will be deposited with the register and receiver at the Sault Ste. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States of any of the lands, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20—law13w

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the act entitled "An act relating to dogs," approved 25th July, 1829, and the act amending the same, approved 27th April, 1838, it is provided that "whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this city shall be "deemed and considered mad," it shall be "the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall be kept confined for such number of days as he shall deem expedient and proper, to state in said proclamation, not exceeding ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the city constables, and lawful for any other person, to kill and bury all and every dog going at large contrary to the said proclamation," &c.

Now, therefore, it having been made to appear to my satisfaction that there are "animals of the dog kind" mad within this city, I do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that "all animals of the dog kind" in this city are required to be kept confined for and during the term of sixty days from the date hereof; and the police officers of this Corporation are required to enforce the law in respect to all such as may be found going at large contrary to this proclamation.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the city of Washington, this 29th day of June, 1853.

JOHN W. MAURY,
Mayor.

July 6—law6w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or *Medicated Compound*, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by

S. PARKER, Penn. avenue,
And A. LAMMOND, 7th street,
Washington.

June 4—d&triw6m*

MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES, 3 vols.; translated from the French.
The Race for Riches; by Wm. Arnot.
Louise Elton, or Things Seen and Heard, a novel, by Mrs. Mary E. Herndon.
Anti-fanaticism, a tale of the South; by Mrs. Martha H. Butt.
Lamartine's History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, vol. 4.
Game in its Seasons; by H. W. Herbert, "Frank Forester;" illustrated.
Krider's Sporting Anecdotes.
The Evening Book; by Mrs. Kirkland.
Hints on the Daguerreotype, with illustrations.
Elements of Mechanism; by T. Baker, C. E.
Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child; by Caroline Lee Hentz.
The New Orleans Sketch Book; by "Stahl," with illustrations.

June 2 FRANCK TAYLOR.

A STORY OF SCHOOL LIFE—Edgar Clifton or Right and Wrong; by C. Adams.
Discourses on the Unity of God; by William G. Eliot, of St. Louis.
Regeneration; by E. H. Sears.
The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament; by F. D. Maurice.
Child's Matins and Vespers; by a Mother.
For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
June 23 Bookstore, near 9th street.

POEMS, BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, new and enlarged edition
The Sword and the Distaff, or Fair, Fait and Forty, a story of the South; by the author of Partisan, Walton, &c.
John Randolph of Roanoke, and other sketches of character, including William Wirt, with tales of real life; by F. W. Thomas, esq.
Just received, for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
June 11 Booksellers, near 9th st.

LAMARTINE'S FOURTH VOLUME (conclusion) of Restoration of Monarchy in France.
Vol. 5 of Coleridge's Works, uniform edition, Harpers'.
No. 15, Bleak House.
Just received at Harpers' Agency,
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
June 1 Bookstore, near 9th street.

THE REPUBLIC.

From the New York National Democrat.

Major Andre—The Andre-Capture Monument.

Familiar as every one is with the history and circumstances of the capture of Major Andre, and the subsequent execution of that person as a spy, the subject is still full of interest to Americans, and especially to the "rising generation." It is an unfortunate error, into which too many American young ladies and gentlemen of the present day have fallen, that they read works of foreign authors to the neglect of those of writers of their own country. We saw a statement some time since, made evidently by one who had been a close observer, to the effect that an American boy who might tell you much of British history from the perusal of English, Irish, and Scottish romances, might be at fault if he were asked som e very simple questions concerning the history of his native land. Whether this intimation be true or false, we would urge upon our young friends—especially American boys and girls—that they read the works of their own countrymen *first*. We do not design by this advice to underrate the works of the great minds of Europe; far from it. We could not offer such an insult to genius. But we may say with truth that in the whole range of English literature there are no romances more full of interest than those of Cooper and of Irving, and of a host of others, who have written for the purpose of illustrating the history of our own country.

But to the subject of our article. We wish to present an interesting sketch, in connexion with the monument to be erected at Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y., commemorative of the capture of Andre. The sketch we take is condensed from a speech by James T. Brady, esq., of this city, delivered on the occasion of the Andre-Capture Monument celebration on the 4th of July last at Tarrytown.

During the eventful, desperate, and often desponding struggles of our revolutionary sires, there was no period when the patriot's soul shook with more distrust than when an American general, Benedict Arnold, whose chivalric deeds in many a bloody field had won him the highest fame as a soldier, consigned himself, by one perfidious action, to deserved and eternal infamy.

The importance to the British of obtaining West Point was immense, and its loss would, to our army, have been almost annihilating. Sir Henry Clinton had possession of New York, and control of the Hudson river as far up as Stony and Verplanck points; but beyond that our position at West Point prevented his progress. On the 6th of September, 1780, Washington submitted to a council of officers a statement of the condition and prospects of the army. It was not a cheering exposition. He was much depressed by the dilatory and ineffective action of that Congress of which, during the whole war, he had occasion so frequently and bitterly to complain. A copy of the statement was submitted to Arnold for his judgment, and on the 18th of September he delivered an elaborate opinion on the subject to General Washington, when they met at the King's ferry, the latter being on his way to meet the French commissioners at Hartford. Washington and Arnold passed the night together, and on the 19th beheld each other for the last time.

Poor Andre was an amiable, accomplished, and gallant young soldier, conscientiously devoted to the King, whose cause he sustained so well. He left England to obtain for himself in the New World a soldier's death or a soldier's glory. No base motive impelled him. A true sense of honor characterized his whole career, and he would have preferred any doom rather than to bring disgrace on that beloved mother, and those cherished sisters, to whose arms he hoped to return covered with glory, and to whom he feelingly alluded after his capture, in a letter to Sir Henry Clinton. It never was his intention to come within the American lines. He expected to have an interview with Arnold on board the British sloop-of-war Vulture, which was sent up the river for that purpose. He was lured by Arnold to the shore, and induced by the traitor to assume a disguise, and place himself open to the fate of a spy. Arnold was his murderer, and deeply, at last, he felt that the blood of that young man was on his hands.

On the 23d of September, 1780, Andre was taken by the three patriots of Westchester—Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart. They were sitting together in a little grove, when Andre came up and paused at a little rivulet near by to allow his horse to drink. Observing the three men, he mistook them for tories, and made certain advances which roused their suspicions. They accused him as a spy, and arrested him at once. He was greatly alarmed, and sought to purchase his release by valuable bribes, but the patriots were invulnerable to all temptation. On searching him, the treasonable papers were concealed between his stockings and feet. They were partly in Arnold's handwriting, and are as follows:

"1st. The pass given to Arnold by Andre when they separated, and when the latter attempted to return to New York. Major Andre is named in it as Mr. John Anderson.

"2d. Estimates of forces at West Point and its dependencies, September 13, 1780. This paper was to inform the British of the number and quality of the forces with whom they would have to contend in making an attack on West Point.

"3d. 'Artillery orders,' signed by 'S. Bauman, major commandant of artillery.' This was to give information of the disposition of the American forces when the attack should be made.

"4th. The 'estimates of the number of men necessary to man the works at West Point and in the vicinity.' This is in the handwriting of Villefranche, the French engineer, by whom it is signed.

"5th. 'Return of the ordnance in the different forts, batteries, &c., at West Point and its dependencies, September 5, 1780, signed by S. Bauman, major commandant of artillery.' This is in the handwriting of Major Bauman.

"6th. 'Remarks on works at West Point, a copy to be transmitted to his excellency General Washington, September, 1780.' This paper, designed to communicate the practice, condition, strength, and proper points of attack on the different forts and redoubts, is in the handwriting of the traitor, Arnold.

"7th. A memorandum, with the names of Kennicut, Elijah Hunter, &c., on it, the object of which is unintelligible."

On the discovery of these papers no doubt remained of the true character of Andre. He was a spy. He was immediately taken to Washington, whose headquarters were at Tappan, nearly opposite Tarrytown.

On the 24th of September, the day after his capture, Andre wrote to General Washington a frank letter, avowing his true rank in the British army, and suggesting that an exchange of him for some Americans then in the hands of the British might be effected. But this proposition could not be received. He did not stand upon the footing of a common prisoner of war. *He was taken as a spy.*

He died as was decreed, calling those around him to bear witness that he died like a brave man. It has been said by men who had not carefully considered all the circumstances attending the case of Andre, that refusing him an honorable death was an act of stern severity not absolutely required. But it is obvious that if he were in truth a spy, no usage, and in this instance no rule of policy, would justify shielding him from the invariable doom of the crime he had perpetrated. Washington was a man whom no nice sensibility ever swayed in the discharge of duty. His habits were those of a thorough soldier, who enforced discipline at all hazards, and who never refused justice to the lowest, nor turned it aside from the most exalted.

In reference to Arnold, it is well known he escaped us. We are aware how eager Washington was to secure him, and how he directed that he should not be taken otherwise than alive. Had he been caught, swift and sure as the lightning would the deserved death have been visited upon him. But he survived to command as British colonel a force which committed ravages on our people in Virginia; and, to complete the revolting atrocity of his career, he went with the brutal soldiery of his new master to his native State, and there perpetrated outrages and massacres which stamped him as the worst and most despicable apostate known in all history. But he was permitted to live that our vengeance might be more dreadful, and his fate a more impressive warning. He lived as one who, with poisoned shafts in his very heart, could not obtain relief in death. He suffered that most desolate of all loneliness—the knowledge that though he had been great amongst his countrymen, and had once sought and won their admiration, he could never dare to touch again the soil on which they dwelt, and would be regarded by them and their posterity, through all time, as a monster to be loathed and despised. He lived to see his country a paradise, from which he was forever excluded, and to feel within his heart the tortures of a hell. He lived to be scorned and detested by all gentlemen of the land to whose interest he sold himself for gold—to be insulted as one of his nature would most dread—to be present at the throne of England when the proposition for peace was presented, and when Lord Lauderdale expressed his regret at finding a traitor so near the king—to hear Lord Surrey, who perceived him in the gallery, declare that he would not speak while "that man" was in the house. He went down into a dishonorable grave, and we know of but one monument which bears his name. At Groton, in Connecticut, a granite pile lifts its head on high, near the scene of his cruel atrocities, and there he is held up to posterity in bold characters, cut in the imperishable rock, as "the infamous traitor, Benedict Arnold."

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Romance in Real Life.

A few years ago there lived in New York a young Frenchman, whose pocket was understood to be often empty, and whose head was generally considered to boast a vacuum as great. He was a man of few words, his silence even going to the verge of unsociability, and his acquaintances consequently were limited. Some said his habits were coarse, his conduct licentious, and his honesty more than questionable; and, perhaps, there was as much truth in these statements as there usually is respecting idle and self-willed young men, with no fixed religious principles, strong passions, and tastes above their means. Suddenly this stranger disappeared from New York, and soon ceased to be remembered there, except by a few who laughed occasionally at what they considered an insane dream, which, it seems, haunted this young adventurer. He entertained, so they said, the absurd idea that destiny had great things in store for him. He believed, in short, that he would yet mount the throne of one of the most powerful European kingdoms, and that nothing which could be done to prevent the accomplishment of his fate would succeed. He might, indeed, be kept out of his inheritance for awhile; but of his triumph ultimately there was no doubt whatever. This man, as the reader may have guessed, was the nephew and heir of Napoleon.

Twice, in pursuance of the destiny which he believed to be his, he invaded France, once before and once after his visit to this country. The last time his means seemed so inadequate to the end he aimed at, that most men laughed in derision; in fact, one general shout of contempt went up from one portion of Europe to another. It was the fashion to call him a fool, except with the few who called him insane. For several years he lingered in prison; condemned to incarceration for life in consequence of his last invasion of France, and lingered there practically forgotten by the world. At last, however, he managed to escape. But so impotent was he considered generally, that the news was scarcely regarded by any one. He now went to London, but only to find the verdict of New York repeated. Even the few sagacious men who, like Peel, thought they saw more in him than met the general eye, forebore to state their opinion publicly, lest their reputation for sagacity might suffer. All at once, however, his dreams turned up realities. Louis Philippe was dethroned; a so-called republic was established in France; and the nation at large was called on to elect a President. The fool of Boulogne, as he was nicknamed, offered himself as a candidate. He was elected by an immense majority. Once in his seat, he set to work to prostrate all other rivals, and to destroy every party but his own; and strange as it was then considered, this bold undertaking has succeeded. Cavaignac, Thiers, Montalembert, and every other leader of eminence, he out-manœuvred and ruined. He is now consequently Emperor of France.

But this is not all. Scarcely had he been seated in his imperial chair, when the horizon of eastern Europe became ominous with war. Month by month the clouds have thickened, in spite of momentary glimpses of sunshine, and now there is every prospect of the commencement of a general European struggle. It only depends, in truth, on the will of this man, the former adventurer in New York, the "fool of Boulogne," to say whether war shall break out or not. England, trembling for her manufacturing and commercial interests, is willing to permit Nicholas to occupy the Danubian principalities, sooner than to draw the sword. But if the French Emperor declares that this occupation cannot be submitted to; if he says that France, sooner than permit the outrage, will cross the Rhine alone, England, in self-defence, will be compelled to take up arms; and the arming of these two powers involves, as every one knows, a continental war. Thus Louis Napoleon holds in his hands the destinies of Europe. His decision will turn the scale. He can save Turkey, or give the Czar Constantinople. He can raise Hungary, Italy, and Poland to their feet, or keep them prostrate, and do either with a word. The man who, a few years ago, could scarcely command a dinner in New York, now orders the fate of war or peace in Europe, and, perhaps, the fate of western civilization. Is not this romance? Where, even in the Arabian Nights, is there anything to surpass it?

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN WISCONSIN.—The bill which had passed the Assembly in March passed the Senate on the 8th instant by the following vote: Ayes 14, noes 9. With Governor Farwell's signature the new act becomes a law.

If the speculator misses his aim, everybody cries out "he's a fool," and sometimes, "he's a rogue." If he succeeds, they besiege his door and demand his daughter in marriage.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,
That chilling fate has on me fell;
There always comes a soaking shower
When I ain't go no umberell.

THE CELEBRATED MASONIC EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Sunday Times and Messenger* has a peculiarity which grew up with its late founder, Major Noah, of having a column wherein all sorts of inquiries are addressed to the editor, which he answers to the best of his ability. In this form, in the last number of that paper, we have the following in relation to the celebrated Morgan excitement in the State of New York, with some of its incidents:

"I. Please give a short account of the celebrated Masonic excitement some twenty-seven years since, when it was alleged that a recusant Mason by the name of Morgan was made away with. II. What was the cause of the opposition to the nomination and election of R. H. Walworth, commonly known as Chancellor Walworth, as Grand Master? III. Is a book published in this city, entitled 'Allyn's Ritual of Free-Masonry,' a true exposé of the rites and mysteries of Free-Masonry?"

I. In the year 1826 William Morgan, a "Royal Arch Mason," residing in Batavia, N. Y., was engaged in preparing for publication a work exposing the Masonic secrets. His determination having become widely known among the fraternity, various attempts were made to thwart him. His character, which was not of the most irreproachable kind, was assailed by the public press, and in July, of the year above named, he was arrested on a civil process and hurried to jail—search being in the meantime made at his lodgings for papers connected with his enterprise. An attempt was also made about the same time to burn down Miller's printing-office in Batavia, where "Morgan's book" was being printed. Every effort was made to get Morgan out of the way under some color of law. On Sunday, September 10, he was arrested on the warrant of a Canandaigua magistrate, charging him with the larceny of a shirt and cravat; but, it turning out that he had merely borrowed the articles, he was discharged. One of the party concerned in his arrest then obtained a fresh warrant upon an alleged debt of two dollars, said to have been assigned to the prosecutor by a tavern-keeper, the original creditor. Judgment was thereupon entered against Morgan for two dollars and sixty-nine cents, debt and costs. An execution being issued, Morgan offered his coat in satisfaction of the judgment. The officer in charge of the writ refused to levy on the coat, and forthwith locked him up in Canandaigua jail, where he remained until the evening of the next day, when the jailor's wife, at the request of the judgment creditor, consented to let Morgan out of prison. As he was descending the jail steps a number of persons seized him, and he was borne quickly to a carriage near by, struggling and crying "murder!" He was rapidly conveyed to Canada, and the popular belief is that some time between the 14th and 19th of September he was put to death for the violation of his Masonic obligations.

II. Mr. Walworth, when the Anti-Masonic feeling was prevalent, wrote a letter in which he strongly urged the expediency of letting Masonry be in abeyance until altered times and circumstances would justify its being safely revived. This was some twenty-five years ago, and, until within the last few months, Mr. Walworth ceased to exercise any of the functions of a Mason. On his being proposed as Grand Master, a body of Masons who understand the obligation of the order to bind a brother to sustain rather than suppress Masonry under any circumstances, protested against his appointment. That protest has never been withdrawn, and the result is likely to be a separation of the city lodges of New York from those in the country, the State being large enough to have two Grand Lodges—one for the north, of country members, and the other, for the south, would include the lodges of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh.

III. We cannot vouch for any work of this sort.

BIRDS OUT OF SEASON.—The shooting of birds out of season is the most contemptible of all amusements. Every snob who kills a bird during the laying or setting season, knows that he may be destroying an entire brood, and that, too, for the mere *fun* of murder, for the flesh of the creature is not fit to eat. But this knowledge does not prevent the wholesale destruction of the feathered race during the months of April, May, June, and July. This year, we understand, the reckless, wanton, senseless slaughter has been followed by very unpleasant consequences in some parts of the country. The birds having been shot, or driven off, many kinds of destructive insects upon which they are accustomed to feed have multiplied beyond all precedent, and are making terrible havoc among the grain and fruit. The farmers themselves are much to blame. Why do they not see that the game laws are enforced? When the statute is daily violated before their eyes, why do they not take legal measures to punish the offenders?

The motive for slaying birds, when they can hardly be considered edible, and when they are engaged in the business of reproduction, may seem inexplicable, yet it is readily explained. The creatures are particularly tame and trustful at such times. They are probably aware of their own juicelessness, leanness, and toughness, and have sufficient confidence in the sagacity, if not in the mercy of man, to permit him to approach without fear. The snob takes advantage of their verdancy, sneaks toward them until he gets within pistol-shot, and blows them to "almighty smash." If he can find the hen-bird on the nest he is in extraordinary luck, for she is sure to sit still and afford him a good shot. As the consequences of this unseasonable and barbarous sport are coming home to the farmers, we have some hope that self-interest, the first law of nature, will induce them to take the necessary measures for its suppression.

[*New York Sunday Messenger*, 17th.

LOST BAGGAGE. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company advertise in the *Commercial*, published at Monroe, Michigan, a list of *one hundred and ninety-four* packages of unclaimed baggage. These packages consist of trunks, valises, chests, bandboxes, ox-yokes, wagons, bedsteads, barrels, cupboards—even down to a jug of boiled cider. They are to be sold on the 1st of September next, if not claimed.

The following parody on the popular negro air, "Poor Uncle Ned," from Buckstone's "Ascent of Mount Parnassus," was lately played at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London:

Of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" who has not had a sight?
Who of Topsy the name does not know?
If any one could wash a Blackamoor white,
It would be Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
It's a very good book we know,
And has made us our noses to blow,
But they've worked 'im so much I wish poor Uncle Tom
Was gone where all good niggers go.

Wherever you travel, wherever you stop,
Uncle Tom his black poll's sure to show;
With his songs, polkas, waltzes, they fill every shop,
Till, like Topsy; "I 'specs they must grow!"
The stage had enough of Jim Crow,
A jumping and a "doing just so,"
And 'twould be quite a blessing if poor Uncle Tom
Would after that good nigger go.