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TERMS.

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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 Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

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

Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range five.

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

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

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range eight.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, of range nine.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range seventeen.

At the land office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

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

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range twelve.

Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf river, and townships twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.

At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

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

Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty one, of range two.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range eleven.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range twelve.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range thirteen.

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

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

Township twenty one, of range two.

At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of townships, to wit:

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

Township twenty six, of range four.

Township twenty six, of range five.

Sections three to ten, fifteen to twenty two, and twenty six to thirty five, in *township twenty six;* township twenty seven, (except sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six,) and townships twenty eight, twenty nine, and thirty, of range six.

Sections one, two, eleven to fourteen, twenty three to twenty five, and thirty six, in *township twenty six;* sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six, in *township twenty seven;* sections five to eight, seventeen to twenty, thirty, and thirty one, in *township twenty eight; township twenty nine,* (except sections twenty five to twenty eight, and thirty three to thirty six,) and *township thirty*, of range seven.

Sections one to five, eight to fifteen, twenty two to twenty seven, thirty five and thirty six, in *township twenty four; township twenty five,* (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) *township twenty six; township twenty seven,* (except section six,) *twenty eight,* (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) and townships twenty nine and *thirty*, of range eight.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range nine.

Township twenty six, of range eleven.

At the land office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the second day of January next, for the disposal of the following, being residuary tracts of the reserved lead mineral lands, which were not included in the proclamations of the 20th November, 1846, and 28th April, 1851, to be sold under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," approved July 11, 1846, to wit:

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

The west half and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of *section one;* the east half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of *twelve;* and the northeast quarter, and north half of southwest quarter of *twenty nine*, in *township one;* the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in *township two;* the west half of the northwest quarter of section eleven, in *township three;* the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five, and the east half of the southwest quarter of thirty six, in *township five*, of range one.

The west half and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section two, in *township two*, of range two.

The east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section four, in *township two*, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section five, in *township three*, of range three.

The east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, in *township four;* and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty five, in *township five*, of range four.

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

The west half of the northwest quarter of section three, in *township two;* the east half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of four; the west half of the southeast quarter of six; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty seven, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty four, in *township three*, of range one.

The northwest quarter of section ten, and the west half of the southeast quarter of thirty, in township three, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections, and parts of sections, to wit:

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

Section one, the east half and southwest quarter, the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of ten, in *township nine;* and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty six; the west half of twenty-seven; the east half of twenty eight, and the north half of thirty five, in *township ten*, of range five.

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.*

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July, 1846, hereinbefore referred to, preemption claims will not be allowed to any of the above-mentioned lead mineral tracts to be offered at Mineral Point, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry. And these tracts will be sold in such legal subdivisions as will include the mine or mines at not less than *two dollars and fifty cents per acre;* and if not sold at the public sale at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be subject to sale as other lands.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised 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 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 twenty-first day of June, 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 lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 23—law13w

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly,) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for $20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth $10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of $100,000 appropriated for the above object, $50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of $50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth part of the whole work. The remaining $50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most responsible bidder.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

July 14—d20t&tawt20Sep

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*

HOME PICTURES, by Mrs. C. W. Denison.
The Boyhood of Great Men, with illustrations.
Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, by J. W. Page.
Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

July 12 FRANCK TAYLOR.

THE REPUBLIC.

Railroads.

THE SAVANNAH AND PENSACOLA RAILROAD.—We are indebted to Dr. J. P. Screven for the following extracts of a letter addressed to him by F. P. Holcomb, esq., chief engineer, from which the reader will learn something of the progress of the survey now going on, on this contemplated line of improvement, as well as something of the nature and advantages of the country through which the road will pass. Under date of August 1st, inst., Mr. Holcomb says:

"I address you from the encampment on the Withlacooche river, south of the Ocean Pond, and near where you may see on Bonner's large map the letter *E* in the word Withlacoochee. The survey will cross the river a short distance below this point, which it will reach to-day. The line of Florida it is expected will be reached to-morrow. The line from the Alatamaha to the line of Florida will, I think I may say, prove quite as favorable as was expected. From the Alatamaha to the Alapaha the route for the greater part of the distance is highly favorable. After crossing the latter river the country is slightly more undulating, but not so much so as to require any deviation from the straight line which has been brought from the Alatamaha.

"The distance from Savannah to the line of Florida by this survey will prove to be about one hundred and seventy-six miles. It will be a novel and interesting feature in this part of the world—a line of this extent with only about three degrees of curvature, and this at one point near the Alatamaha.

"Every thing, so far as this line is concerned, has a favorable look."—*Savannah (Ga.) paper.*

THE ALVARADO ROUTE.—Captain Jonas P. Levy, who has a grant to open a communication across Mexico through the Alvarado river to the Pacific, has arrived in the city with his engineers, intending to proceed immediately to Vera Cruz to enter upon the execution of his project. This route starts at Vera Cruz, runs thence to Alvarado, and up the river of that name as far as navigable, and thence it is contemplated to construct a railroad to a port on the Pacific, midway between Acapulco and Tehuantepec, which is pronounced one of the finest harbors on the whole coast.

Captain Levy enters upon this grand design entirely on his own responsibility, and appears to be sanguine of success.

Last year he offered to contract to take the mail to San Francisco from New Orleans in twelve days for $250,000. This proposition caused the failure of Ramsey's contract, which demanded $400,000 for a like service. We hope Captain Levy may succeed in his design. The more routes we have the better for the country; and the nearer they are to Vera Cruz the better for the commerce and prospects of New Orleans.

[*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.—This road daily assumes greater importance as the prospects increase of its being built, and of its western termination, Fulton, being the locality whence not only the great Pacific railroad will start, but where so many roads from Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, &c., will connect with it and each other.

The President of the United States has ordered a reservation of the lands along the line of the road until the 6th October next. A letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Roswell Beebe, president of the company, states that a tract of land, fifteen miles wide on each side of the route surveyed by Captain Barney, from Chalk Bluff to Fulton, has been withdrawn from sale or entry; also a tract, thirty miles wide, from Chalk Bluff to the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, in Missouri; and furthermore, two tracts for the branches of the road from the Mississippi river through Little Rock to Fort Smith.

A recent Little Rock paper speaks in the most encouraging manner of the prospects of the road in Arkansas. Though long inert, from sluggishness, poverty, prejudice, they are at length aroused to the necessity of improving the old and opening the new resources of their State by railroads, and this particular road appears to have centralized and united their efforts, at least so far as we can learn.

The counties, it is believed, without an exception, where application has been made, are subscribing for its stock to the amount of the internal improvement fund which each possesses. Clarke county has subscribed for over $10,000, and its internal improvement commissioner has been ordered to hand over to the company the sum in his hands, $3,500. Pulaski county has subscribed for $5,000 worth of stock, and paid down the sum of $3,800. White county will follow this example; Pike county has subscribed $5,000, and ordered its commissioner to pay over the whole amount of internal improvement funds to which the county is entitled; Johnson county has subscribed $5,000, and given the sum on hand to the commissioner.

The subscriptions were intended to pay the expenses of having the line of the road and its branches surveyed and marked out. The prospects were so favorable that the company ordered their president to procure engineers and set them to work immediately on the surveys, and they are in the hope to be able to lay full and correct maps and accurate information before the Legislature at its next session, concerning the value of the grant of lands by Congress, their quantity, and character, and the probable cost of the construction of the road and its branches.—*N. O. Delta.*

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.—A paragraph has been published in several of our papers, stating that Mr. L. P. Bayne, of the firm of Selden, Withers & Co., has recently gone to Europe "for the purpose of trying to dispose of several millions of Virginia State stock to enable the State to pay her subscriptions to the various railroads."

While the fact stated in the paragraph may be true, the manner in which it is put might lead the uninformed to draw an inference, respecting the present ability of the State, that is not true; and we notice it now simply to say by authority that the Board of Public Works have not experienced, and do not apprehend, any difficulty in promptly meeting all demands against the State for the works of internal improvement in which she has so liberally and judiciously embarked.

While on this subject, we will state further, for the information of the public, that the payments of the *State's* subscription to all the railroad companies save two are required by law to be made *pari passu* with the payments of *private* subscriptions, and that the Board of Public Works have, since their contract with Selden, Withers & Co. in 1851, invariably been prepared to honor the drafts of the various railroad companies for the State's proportion upon presentation. The money expended upon the construction of the Blue Ridge and the Covington and Ohio Railroads is limited by law, and the contractors never experience delay or embarrassment in receiving their money the moment the estimates and drafts of the engineer are presented. Both of these State works, as well as the other railroads in the State, are progressing with as much rapidity as is practicable; and if there be "slow progress" in the prosecution of any of them, it is certainly not justly attributable to the lack of ability on the part of the State to meet her engagements fully and promptly.—*Richmond Enquirer, 12th.*

Of the Woman that didn't say a Word for Seven Years.

The *Scalpel* tells a droll story of a girl that held her tongue for seven years, yet was perfectly able to talk as well as the best. Washed of the blood that always flows freely about the *Scalpel*, and which very often obscures a clear sight of the thing laid bare by its edge, the story runs thus:

Mary, when fourteen years old, ran away from a Canadian convent, and was found asking alms in the western part of this State—not pleading with piteous sentences, but mutely, in the natural language of signs. A benevolent individual had Mary properly cared for, and at length entered in our excellent deaf and dumb asylum, where for four years she remained, making all laudable improvement in the branches there taught. The *Scalpel* makes a sale for its next number by promising to furnish, at a future day, the process pursued in attempting to teach this interesting creature the practice of articulate language by the teachers at the asylum. She left the asylum when her term for remaining had expired, without having created a suspicion that she was capable of uttering words or sentences, much less of talking glibly, and as a woman is expected to do.

Well, honorably graduated, she wished, of course, to earn a living. To do it she went where thousands had gone before her—"to the great literary Alsatia of Cliff street, under the supervision of the generous and benevolent brothers Harper." She obtained work at book-folding, and worked faithfully, we presume, for three years; for during all that time she said not a word to anybody. Tired at last, she eloped, and was not to be found anywhere until some two years afterward, when that member of the firm who is reputed the world over alike for his enjoyment of a good joke and for his benevolence, received a call from a veiled lady. The lady announced herself as *the* Mary, and told her story; how she had been a very wicked woman for two years, and why for the seven years previous she had been a very strange, dumb woman, when she might have talked as well as anybody; how she feigned dumbness at first because she found that mute appeals were more effective than wordy, tearful ones; and then being taken to the asylum, she felt committed, and very naturally did not like to be inconsistent and talk when everybody thought she couldn't talk. She would like to go to work again in the folding-room, but that wouldn't do. So Mr. Harper gave her twenty dollars and some advice, which, if followed, would have been worth a mint of money to her; and straightway, we may suppose, went up to visit the asylum, of which Mr. Harper is said to be a director. Harper talked, probably, of indifferent things—of the modes of teaching abroad—of the possibility of a person's feigning to be deaf and dumb. The topic is an interesting one, and it doubtless draws out the statement from the superintendent that "such a thing would be impossible; that there would be a thousand opportunities for detection daily; that no person fit for the profession could be so hoaxed." Then the director makes his statement, and Mary is credited as one who can talk as fast as any of us—unless we are among our cronies, and have a very strong dish of Young Hyson before us.

This is very curious, certainly, and worthy the investigation of some of our academies of sciences. If true, couldn't a special meeting be called—or must we wait for the next annual report? If not true, why should the *Scalpel* say it?

[*New York Times.*

SCIENCE FOR EVERY-DAY LIFE.—It has been well said that the distinguishing characteristic of modern science is its practical applicability for purposes of every-day life. In other words, our men of science, instead of wasting their energies in mere abstruse speculations, constantly seek after useful discoveries. The proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which body has lately been in session at Cleveland, Ohio, furnish an example in point. Nearly all the papers read at this convention have a practical end; and conspicuous among them were some on the indications of rainy weather.

Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, of Cincinnati, was one of the persons who read such a paper. His essay discussed the indications of weather, as shown by animals, insects, and plants; and was full of facts, many of them new, and of scientific explanations of themselves. Birds, it asserts, invariably show, by the way they build their nests, whether a season is to be windy, or otherwise. If the former, they thatch the nest between the twigs and lining. If the latter, they omit these precautions. If a dry season is in prospect, they build in open places. If a wet one, they choose sheltered spots. A careful observation of these peculiarities will afford, Mr. Thomas says, a certain criterion, early in the spring, of the coming weather.

Snails also reveal by their habits whether rain may be expected or not. Several species of these animals invariably ascend the stems of plants two days before a rain, in order to place themselves on a leaf, there to imbibe the water, for they never drink. Other species have tubercles that rise from their bodies generally ten days before a rain, there being a pore at the end of each tubercle to imbibe the water. Others grow yellowish white just before a rain, returning to a darker color after rain. Locusts also foretell rain, by sheltering themselves under the leaves of trees, and in hollows and trunks, as soon as by the changes in the atmosphere they discover that rain is impending. Most leaves of trees are also barometers, for if a rain is to be light, they turn up so as to receive their fill of water, while for a long rain they double so as to conduct the water away.

Another member, Professor Brooklesby, of Hartford, read a paper, describing a spring near his residence, whose waters rose invariably before a rain. He suggested that the diminished atmospheric pressure which precedes a rain was the cause of the phenomenon, and recommended that observations should be made over the whole country, to ascertain if the phenomenon was general, or only exceptional. It would be curious if the former could be established, and not less useful than curious, for if Nature has made every spring a natural barometer, the fact will be of vast benefit to know.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

OLD FOGIES.—Some years ago two aged men near Marshaltown traded, or, according to the Virginia parlance, swapped horses on this condition: That on that day week the one who thought he had the best of the bargain should pay to the other two bushels of wheat. The day came, and as it happened they met about half-way between their respective homes. "Where art thou going?" said one. "To thy house with the wheat," answered the other. "And whither art thou riding?" "Truly," replied the first, "I was taking the wheat to thy house." Each pleased with his bargain had thought the wheat due to his neighbor, and was going to pay it.

RELIEF FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The committee appointed to solicit donations for the citizens of New Orleans have been very successful so far. They had $5,000 this morning; and were very confident that it would reach $10,000, which will be immediately sent to the mayor of that city.

[*Baltimore Patriot of yesterday.*

What more touching commentary upon the misfortunes of Marie Antoinette, remarks the *Home Journal*, than the simple cash entry made by the sexton, and yet to be seen, in the parish records of the Madeleine—"Paid seven francs for coffin for the Widow Capet."

A Modern Sinbad.

The New York papers come to us with columns setting forth the singular adventures, and imprisonments, and escapes, of a Captain Gibson. The New York *Day Book* thus speaks of it:

"MUNCHAUSENISM.—The *Tribune* publishes this morning a long account of the voyage, arrest, trial, and imprisonment of one Walter M. Gibson, the famous water-filter Scotchman, who used to keep a store at the corner of Broadway and Leonard street—the amount of which is that Mr. Gibson bought the United States schooner Flirt—for some purpose 'not necessary to mention'—he went off cruising in her as captain; sailed, according to the account, up and down, over, across and back, and all around the Atlantic ocean; touched here, there, and everywhere for purposes 'not necessary to mention,' and finally brought up away off in the Dutch East Indies, where he was feted and feasted and made a great man of, and then betrayed, arrested, imprisoned, tried, and condemned to death, but managed—by the aid of a damsel of sixteen, who had become enamored with our young and handsome hero—to make his escape.

"Mr. Gibson, according to his story, got into trouble, in the first place, on account of a very beautiful young woman (daughter of a Prince) who had fallen desperately in love with him, and he was helped out of trouble by another who disguised herself in breeches, came to his prison, and aided him to escape. The story is well got up, is written in the best style of modern puffery, and will no doubt be read with considerable interest, and we hope will give Mr. Gibson the notoriety he seeks and enable him to sell more filters this year than ever before. As for the truth of the romance, we hope he is not green enough to expect anybody, but Horace Greeley and a few half-blind grannies, to believe one line of it. Greeley, it will be seen by a paragraph in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, has swallowed the whole goose, feathers and all. Of course Greeley is *sold*. That's all."

"THE BOY IS FATHER TO THE MAN."—It is by no means an uncommon opinion in these days to maintain that the men who distinguished themselves most in the competition of the world, were not the men who were most successful in academical competition when they were young. This assumption derives a good deal of plausibility in this country from the fact that some of our most illustrious statesmen, soldiers, orators, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, &c., are self-made men, and owe little or nothing to scholastic training. We observe from the Parliamentary reports that a question was incidentally raised on this subject in the British House of Commons lately, during a debate on the bill relating to the government of India; and that it called forth a speech from the eminent historian and critic, Macaulay. He eloquently maintained that men who distinguish themselves in their youth above their contemporaries at college and schools, almost invariably keep to the end of their lives the start they gained in the earlier part of their career, and appealed to the lists of honors in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford for a hundred years in confirmation of this fact. It was particularly true of the Church, Parliament, and Bar.

Some of his references are curious and highly interesting. He careered over the whole field of Parliamentary history, from the days of Montagu and Bolingbroke to those of Canning and Peel, and the later period of Lord Derby and Gladstone, all of whom had taken high collegiate honors. The ablest Governors of India were Hastings, Metcalfe, Wellesley, and Ellenborough, each of whom had been eminent at Westminster, or Eton, or Oxford, or Cambridge. Then on the bench and at the bar there was a splendid assemblage of men, no less distinguished for scholarship than for the strength and acuteness of their practical faculties. He enumerated Mansfield, Eldon, Stowell, Gibbs, Tenterden, Lyndhurst, Baron Alderson, Justice Maule, Baron Parka, Justice Coleridge, and many others who had obtained high positions; and who *had kept the start which they gained in youth.* We commend the whole of Mr. Macaulay's admirable speech to all our young friends who are conscious of manly faculties and great ambition. The general rule must be admitted to be as the illustrious historian has stated it; and there is nothing to show that the *self-made* great men of our age and nation would not have also taken the lead of their contemporaries at college had they enjoyed the privileges of academic training.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

GREAT FEAT IN PEGGING SHOES.—A correspondent informs us that two young men in North Danvers, on Thursday of this week, pegged *one hundred and sixty pairs* of women's spring-heeled shoes—working only ten hours. This is probably the greatest performance ever recorded in this line. The names of the parties are Alexander Steele and John J. Bunker. A wager of twenty-five dollars was depending on the result of the day's work, Bunker being the challenger. Bunker pegged seventy-eight pairs; Steele pegged eighty-two pairs. Steele averaged a pair in seven minutes nineteen seconds. There were about one hundred and twenty-five pegs in each shoe, or two hundred and fifty in a pair. This would amount to twenty thousand five hundred pegs in the eighty-two pairs, and would be at the rate of about thirty-five pegs driven in each and every minute of the ten hours. The work we were informed was done well. Can anybody beat it?—*Boston Journal.*

"NOBODY BUT A PRINTER."—Such was the sneering remark of a person residing not a thousand miles from the door of our sanctum, referring to the profession we follow in pride. "Nobody but a printer," in sooth! It makes our blood run rampant through our veins to hear such expressions fall from the lips of those nursed on republican soil. "Nobody but a printer, any how!" Who was Benjamin Franklin? "Nobody but a printer." Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? "Nobody but a printer." Who was Earl Stanhope? "Nobody but a printer." Who was Samuel Woodworth? "Nobody but a printer." Who was Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania? "Nobody but a printer." Geo. P. Morris, James Harper, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greely, Robert Sears, and Senators Dix, Cameron, and Niles? "Nobody but printers, any how." One thing is evident, every person that chooses can't be a printer. Brains are necessary.

[*Exchange paper.*

OFFICE-SEEKING.—"No n-now Cæsar, why does you always dance off on de heel ob fancy? Dis child nebber tear himself away from Uncle Sam. Now dis is the offis I ply for, an' I'se great influence wid Massa Campbell's waiter, so I guess I get it. I'se gwine to ply for the post ob sexton in de Pose Offis Apartment."

"Sexton in the Pose Offis Apartment, Sambo?"

"Yes, sah, I berry de *dead letters*. Sometimes dey hab money in 'em, an' den I rifle de corpuses You see, sah?"

INSECT FECUNDITY.—French insectivorous mathematicians furnish some extraordinary figures upon the rapidity with which certain species of bugs multiply, and the services rendered to mankind by the swallows, which feed upon them. A bug he is acquainted with produces nine generations in a season, and he remembers a pair that in one summer were the happy ancestors of 554,489,000,000,000 descendants! What, he asks, would become of us were it not for swallows, each one of which consumes 900 bugs a day?