The Daily Republic

THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

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 ppropriate 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; townships 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 reviduary 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, pre-emption 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 960,000.

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.

Annabel Lee.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

EMENDATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.—At the People's Theatre a few nights since, during the performance of Shakspeare's "Henry VIII.," in the celebrated Trial Scene of Queen Catharine, there was acted a little episode which created considerable mirth at the time.

In this piping hot weather it has become necessary to throw open all the windows, and keep a dozen swinging fans in constant operation. A brick wall is "going up" at the west side of the building, and this is nightly occupied by as many boys, small and large, as it can accommodate with standing room. On the night referred to a youth stationed himself upon this wall, and began to WHISTLE about sundown, and continued incontinently to whistle during the entire opening, much to the annoyance of the performers on the stage, who, in consequence of the whistler's close proximity to an open window, supposed he was in the dress circle. The TUNES whistled were a selection of the most popular Ethiopian airs.

About the time Queen Catharine commenced her defence before the High Court of England, (held at Black Friars,) the tune happened to be "Carry me back to Old Virginia." The injured Queen spoke her first speech, beginning with the line,

"Sir, I desire you do me right and justice,"

without apparently noticing the whistling accompaniment; but when Cardinal Woolsey and his brother Cardinal Campeius had briefly replied, and it was "her cue" to go on with her defence, the whistling gentleman changed his tune, and in louder tones than before burst forth with "Buffalo gals will you come out to-night!" The stately Catharine of Arragon, her patience exhausted, instead of proceeding with the language set down in the text, spoke thus:

"I would it were within the province
Of some officer of the court
To send that whistler hence!"

A burst of applause from the audience answered this appeal; but no effect seemed to have been produced upon the whistler on the wall, except to induce him to change his tune to "Jim crack corn I don't care," which he gave forth in tones louder than ever.

The enraged Queen, finding that the officers took no notice of her expressed desire for the expulsion of the saucy whistler, concluded to proceed with her part, which she accordingly did, in the words of Shakspeare, as follows:

"Lord Cardinal,
To YOU I speak!"

Whereupon, Mr. Thompson, forgetting for a moment his high position as public prosecutor in that august court, and only remembering that as stage manager he was a sort of conservator of the peace, stepped forward to the foot-lights, and thus delivered himself:

"Let some careful officer
That contumacious whistler from the house
Instantly turn out."

Another round of applause greeted Thompson, and it was found, when the noise had a little subsided, that the tune NOW whistled was "Poor Lucy Neal."

Officer Phillips, who was standing by the open window, near which the offending individual was stationed, considering himself personally appealed to by the stage-manager, and feeling a little hurt that any one should consider him so derelict in his duty as to permit so flagrant a contempt of court, "then and there" within the walls, rose up, and catching the measured style of speaking from the Queen and Cardinal, said in a loud voice:

"May it please your majesty,
And you, my Lord High Cardinal, the whistling gent
Is not in the house, but perched on yonder wall!"

The remainder of the famous trial scene was performed in dumb show, not a word of the actors being heard, in consequence of the repeated bursts of laughter and applause which broke from the audience; and whether the noble Catharine of Arragon was acquitted or convicted we know not to this day. As we passed out, bound homeward, the whistler, who had unknowingly caused all this mirth, was "going it" with all his might on "sich a gittin up stairs."

A SUCCESSFUL DEVICE.—It is a pleasant and healthful custom with the fair ladies of Staunton, Virginia, to promenade daily on the plank walk leading to the Deaf Mute Asylum. One evening some young ladies thus recreating, espied "one of the boys," a very handsome young fellow, sitting near the walk, fondling a hare, and holding it to their view. Supposing him to be one of the mutes, they clustered around, and expressing great admiration for him and the hare, soon spelt upon their fingers the following question: "What would he take for it?" The answer was given in the same language: "A kiss from each of you." The bargain was struck, the property delivered, and the pay given and received with a hearty good will on both sides, when, unable to contain himself longer, the young scamp laughed out for joy, and ran off exultingly to join his comrades, who were sitting in sight to see the success of his experiment.

From the New York National Democrat.

Curiosity of Chinese Dress and Ceremony.

The Chinese dresses of ceremony are exceedingly rich and handsome, and contrast with great advantage with the queer unmeaning capings and skirtings of our coats. The color of the spenser is usually dark-blue or purple, and the long dress beneath is commonly of some lighter and gayer hue. On State occasions this last is very splendidly embroidered with dragons or other devices, in silk and gold, and the cost amounts frequently to large sums. At the imperial feast, of which a recent embassy partook at Trentsin, the crowd of Mandarins in full dress, surmounted by their crimson caps and various-colored balls, certainly produced a very striking effect.

The great sin of the Chinese costume is the scarcity of white linen, and, consequently, of washing. Even their body-garment is sometimes a species of light silk, but capable of purification. All the rest of their dress being of silks or furs, there is less demand for linen, in proportion to the numbers, than in any other country. They spread neither sheets upon their beds nor cloths on their tables; and the want of personal cleanliness has, of course, a tendency to promote cutaneous and leprous complaints. Their substitute for soap is an alkaline ley, derived from a mineral substance, and rather corrosive in its nature.

The skins of all animals are converted into apparel for the winter. The lower classes use that of sheep, cats, dogs, and squirrels. Even rat and mouse-skins are sewn together for garments. The expensive fur dresses of the higher classes descend from father to son, and form sometimes no inconsiderable portion of the family inheritance. At an entertainment in Canton, when the party, according to the custom of the country, were seated in an open room without fires, the European guests began to complain of cold, upon which the host immediately accommodated the whole number of ten or twelve with handsome wide-sleeved spensers, all of the most costly furs, telling them at the same time that he had plenty more in reserve.

The Chinese may be said to possess an advantage in the absence of those perpetual and frequently absurd mutations of fashion in Europe and America, which at one period blow out the same individual like a balloon, and at another contract her into a mummy; and which are frequently ridiculed and followed in excess at one and the same time. They are not at the mercy and disposal, in matters of taste, of those who make their clothes, and their modes generally last as long as their garments. The human shape and dress are not varied with the infinite mutations of a kaleidoscope; and that peculiar, though indisputable species of merit, "being in the height of the fashion," the honor of which must be chiefly shared with the tailor and the milliner, is nearly unknown to them. The only setter of fashions is the board of rites and ceremonies at Pekin, and to depart from their ordinances materially would be considered as something worse than mere *mauvais ton*. It is their business not only to prescribe the forms, on all occasions of worship or of ceremony, but the costumes which are to be worn must be in strict conformity to rule. The dresses of all ranks and orders, and of both sexes, about the imperial palace, are specified as regards cut, color, and material, with as much precision as any court in Europe. From the Tartar religion to the Lamas, the rosary of the one hundred and eight beads has become a part of the ceremonial dress attached to the nine grades of official rank.

It consists of a necklace of stones and corals, nearly as large as a pigeon's egg, descending to the waist, and distinguished by various beads, according to the quality of the wearer.

The various appendages, as the purse or pouch, the steel and flint-case for lighting the pipe, the match-case, etc., are generally of the finest silk embroidery, which form one of the principal accomplishments of Chinese ladies. All the handsome crape shawls exported from China, some of which cost from eighty to a hundred dollars, are entirely the work of women.

A Chinese is seldom seen without his snuff-bottle, which is of oval construction, and less than two inches in length, the stopper having a small spoon attached, with which a portion of snuff is laid on the left hand, and at the lower point of the thumb, and thus lifted to the nose. The material of these bottles is sometimes of porcelain or of variegated glass, carved with considerable skill in the style of cameos, or of rock crystal, with small figures or writing on the *inside*, performed in a manner which is not easy to account for.

Among the presents sent to, or, in the language of Pekin diplomacy, *conferred* upon foreign sovereigns, is the embroidered silk purse, one of which, *it is said*, the old Emperor, Kienloong, took from his side and gave to the youth who officiated as page to Lord Macartney. This was of the imperial yellow color, with the five-clawed dragon, and could hardly be worn by Chinese subjects, who always displayed the most profound reverence and admiration when they saw it and knew it was from the great Emperor's own person.

The ornament which has sometimes, for want of a better name, been called a sceptre, is in fact an emblem of amity and good-will, of a shape less bent than the letter S, about eighteen inches in length, and cut from the jade or yu-stone. It is called by the Chinese, joo-ee, or "as you wish," and is simply exchanged as a costly mark of friendship; but that it had a religious origin seems indicated by the sacred flower of the lotus being carved on the superior end.

The heads of the men are invariably shaven except from the top, whence the tail depends in conformity with the Tartar custom, the only change being in mourning, when the hair is allowed to grow.

The women would frequently be very pretty, were it not for the shocking custom of daubing their faces with white and red paint, to which may be added the deformity of cramped feet. In point of health this is in a great degree made up by the total absence of tight lacing, and of all ligatures and confinements whatever about the vital parts. Their dress is extremely modest and becoming, and in the higher classes as splendid as the most requisite silks and embroidery can make it, for the Chinese, it is said, reserve the best silks for themselves.

Unmarried women wear their hair hanging down in long tresses, and the putting up of the hair is one of the ceremonies preparatory to marriage. The eye-brows of the young women are fashioned until they represent a fine-curved line, which is compared to the new moon when only a day or two old, or to the leaflet of the willow. Their ordinary dress is a large-sleeved robe of silk over a longer garment of some lighter color, under which are loose trousers, which are fastened around the ankle just above the small foot and light shoe. A proverbial expression among the Chinese for the concealment of defects is "long robes to hide large feet." Notwithstanding this, the Tartar women have the good sense to preserve the natural size of their feet. In other respects they dress nearly as the Chinese, and paint their faces white and red in the same style.

The dwellings of the Chinese bear a curious resemblance to the remains of the Roman habitations disinterred from the ashes of Pompeii. The magnificence of the mansion is estimated, in some measure, by the ground it covers and by the number and size of the courts and buildings.

The apartments of the Chinese are by no means so full of furniture as ours, and in this respect they have reached a point of luxury far short of our own people; however, they are the only people of Asia who use chairs; these resemble the solid and lumbering pieces of furniture which were in fashion more than a century ago, as described by Cowper:

"But restless was the chair; the back erect
Distressed the weary loins that felt no ease;
The slippery seat betrayed the sliding part
That pressed it, and the feet hung dangling down."

Cushions, with hangings for the backs, are sometimes used of silks or English woollens, generally of a scarlet color, embroidered in silk patterns by the Chinese women. Near the chairs are commonly placed those articles of furniture which the Portuguese call cuspadores, or spitting-pots, rendered necessary by the most intemperate habit of smoking. The disagreeable noise that attends the clearing of the throat and fauces of the poison inhaled by this bestial practice is perpetual among the Chinese, and makes one enter feelingly into the complaints of many of our transatlantic visitors in regard to similar habits among ourselves.

"THE OLD WOMAN."—It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen years designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" is an object of reverence above and beyond almost all other phases of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown-up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight," and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold and unknown only to God and herself she has borne incessantly; and now, in her old age—her duty done, patiently awaiting her appointed time—she stands, more truly beautiful than even in youth, more honorable and deserving than he who has slain his thousands, or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory!

Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and even courteously—tenderly of her! But a little time, and ye shall see her no more forever! Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward! Others may love you when she has passed away—kind-hearted sisters, or she whom of all the world you may choose for a partner—*she* may love you warmly, passionately—children may love you fondly; but never again, never, while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of yon old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

In agony she bore you—through purling, helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support—in wayward, tetchy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness, and nursed you safely through a legion of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow, or moistened the parched lip; her eye that lighted up the darkness of wasting nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep, sleepless by your side, as none but her could watch. Oh! speak not her name lightly, for you *cannot live* so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace. To a bright manhood she guides your improvident step, nor even then forsakes or forgets. Speak gently, then, and reverently, of your mother; and when you, too, shall be old, it shall, in some degree, lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to "old women."

A NEGRO VETERAN.—Few persons, we think, have travelled in Texas who have not heard of Thomas Savoy, *alias* Black Tom, *alias* the Special Citizen of Bexar county. He was by trade a barber, but by inclination a soldier, and his history is intimately connected with the warlike part of that of Texas. He was much fonder, too, of the company of white men than of that of persons of his own color.

Tom was a native of Maryland, then a citizen of Washington, D. C., then a resident of Mississippi, whence he emigrated to Texas, at the beginning of the revolution there, with a company of Mississippi volunteers, his razor in his pocket, and a gun on his shoulder. They joined General Houston a short time after the battle of San Jacinto, but Black Tom's subsequent conduct as a soldier elicited the praise of his hard-fighting comrades and superior officers.

The year 1839 was distinguished in Texan annals by the expedition under Jordan to Saltillo, to assist the treacherous Canalcs in his armed Federalist attempt against the Mexican anti-Federalists. He betrayed his little band of Texan allies, but they and their gallant leader gave the united Federalists and State Rights Mexican army two as thorough consecutive drubbings as they ever received, and then returned leisurely home without interruption. Black Tom was one of Jordan's men, and if he had little occasion or time to use his razor, he made up for it by a skilful handling of his offensive weapons.

In 1842 Gen. Woll invaded Texas with a Mexican army, and got a good beating at the battle of the Salado. Tom was in the midst of it, and was wounded. He participated in several subsequent conflicts with the Indians, fighting bravely as usual.

He followed his old Texan comrades under Taylor's banner, and hurried along with them into battle at Monterey. He was also in the memorable struggle at Buena Vista.

Black Tom then returned to Texas with the Kentucky volunteers, and after that San Antonio became his headquarters. He was, of course, a general favorite, and lived like a lord; but the wandering spirit that ten years' adventures in Texas had made second habit with him, would now and then break out, and Black Tom would be missing. The next thing heard of him he was at a frontier post or far up in the Indian country, in the midst of danger.

On the fifteenth ultimo the body of a man was found two miles west of San Antonio. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict returned of "Came to his death from cause unknown." The body was that of old Tom!—*N. O. Picayune.*

The fact that Madame Alboni was recently married in France is explained. When she was in this country she was, as Chawls Yellowplush would say, "married to all intence and porposes," and had been for years. But in France there is a civil marriage to be attended to before any contracts based on or having any connexion with the marriage relation can have force. Madame was married to Count Pepoli by a priest, and it became necessary in France to be married again by a magistrate, in order to effect certain business operations.—*Springfield Republican.*

WIDOW, WIFE, MAID.—An instance has recently occurred in Cincinnati, in which a lady was a maid, a wife, and a widow, all in one day. Mrs. Connell, wife of the man who was so cruelly murdered on Front street, had married her husband on the morning of the same day on which the fatal affray occurred. At morn a maid, at noon a wife, at evening a widow!