LONDON EXHIBITION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE WARMLY INDORSE IT.

It Will Secure Full Market for Our Products and Great Prosperity to the State.

The sentiment throughout the State is being expressed in unmistakable terms in relation to establishing an exhibit in London, representative of California's products and resources. The expression in favor of such exhibition, and that the amount to establish it be liberal, is voiced, not only by all directly interested in horticultural, agricultural and mining pursuits, but by the leading business men of all kinds, capitalists, etc. As evidence of this we publish below petitions from San Francisco and Sacramento asking an appropriation for the purpose named, and which includes nearly every prominent firm and leading business men of the two cities. This is a fair expression of the feeling upon the subject throughout the State:

THE SAN FRANCISCO PETITION.

The undersigned respectfully petition his Excellency, the Governor, and the Legislature of the State of California, to provide an appropriation of $250,000 for the purpose of holding a grand exhibition of the products of the State of California in the city of London:

Huntington-Hopkins Company.
Adam Grant.
W. & I. Steinhart & Co.
Levi Strauss & Co.
Louis Sloss & Co.
Directors Grangers' Bank of California (C. I. Mosley, Daniel Meyer, Thomas McConnell, H. M. LaRue, I. C. Steele and A. Montpellier.)
California State Viticultural Association.
H. W. McIntyre.
Eugene W. Hilgard.
C. P. Adamson.
George Hussmann.
R. J. Harrison.
E. J. Fraser.
E. W. Fraser.
Smith Brown.
E. H. Rixford.
Josiah Stanford.
T. S. Gliester.
W. P. West.
K. Schell & Co.
A. Genamks.
T. Courtois.
L. H. Wakefield.
Edgar Briggs.
Charles Kruz.
George A. Newhall.
John J. Valentine, Vice-President Wells, Fargo & Co.
Goodall, Perkins & Co.
Williams, Dimond & Co.
Baker & Hamilton.
Hawley Bros'. Hardware Company.
W. W. Montague.
R. G. Dun & Co.
Excelsior Redwood Company.
Lilienthal & Co.
W. F. Whittier.
Mack & Co.
M. Ehrman & Co.
Carrol & Carrol.
Walker & Wade.
J. C. Moore.
Wolters Bros. & Co.
McCarty Bros.
Brighson, Hoppe & Co.
Merry, Faull & Co.
Sullivan, Kelly & Co.
J. A. Folger & Co.
Haas Bros.
C. E. Whitney & Co.
Neville & Co.
H. O. Dorn.
John T. Cutting & Co.
Sherwood & Sherwood.
Abner Doble.
Parke & Lacy.
Thomas H. B. Varney.
Tatum & Bowen.
D. L. Peckson.
Jones & Co.
D. Henshaw.
Ward & Co.
A. S. Halidie.
California Wire Works.
Mau, Saddlar & Co.
Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Company.
Waterhouse & Lester.
Siegfried & Brandenstein.
Root & Sanderson.
Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.
Dewey & Co.
Yates & Co.
Anglo-American Crockery and Glass Company.
Macondray & Co.
Dellfield, Morgan, Kissal & Co.
J. Strauss & Co.
Nolan Bros.
Schweitzer & Co.
Bachman Bros.
Coburn & Stafford.
Martin, Sachs & Co.
Porter, Schlessenger & Co.
D. N. & E. Walter & Co.
Fairbanks & Hutchinson.
Henry, Doyle & Co.
United Workingmen B. & S. Company.
Levenson & Bryan.
Woodin & Little.
Napa Valley Wine Company.
Hart & Brandenstein.
S. F. Morris.
Spring Valley Waterworks.
German Savings and Loan Society.
San Francisco Savings Union.
French Savings and Loan Society.
John P. Irish.
W. J. Morgan & Co.
Thomas Price.
Selby Smelting and Lead Company.
A. J. Ralston.
Sutro & Bro.
Wm. H. Harris.
Bank of British Columbia.
Lloyd Tevis, President Wells, Fargo & Co.
Donohoe, Kelly & Co.
Nevada Bank of San Francisco.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
Bank of California.
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited.
Crocker-Woolworth National Bank of San Francisco.
First National Bank of San Francisco.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.
Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company.
Geo. W. Meade & Co.
Castle Bros.
Dalton Bros.
Siebe Bros.
Plagemann, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Sather Banking Company.
H. S. Crocker & Co.
W. N. Bramhall.
Justin Coldridge & Co.
Eugene J. Coleman.
J. Gundlach & Co.
C. C. Hutchinson.
James H. Donahue.
Jas. H. Dobinson.
C. H. Livingstone.
M. M. Estee.
Frank McLaughlin.
E. C. Fay.
John Wieland Brewing Company.
Rix & Firth.
Pacific Metal Works.
Pacific Iron Works.
Redington & Co.
Langlay & Michaels Company.
E. J. Baldwin.
Theodore Baldwin.
The Bancroft Company.
W. K. Vanderslice & Co.
Levison Bros.
Seth Thomas Clock Company.
Phelps & Miller.
S. B. Binkelspiel & Co.
Henry Wolff.
Norman Bros.
Hamersmith & Field.
H. Hunsch
A. Hirschman.
Peter B. Simons & Son.
Nathan Dohrmann & Co.
California Gas Fixtures Company.
George C. Shreve & Co.
M. H. DeYoung.
Sierra Lumber Company.
Mathias Gray & Co.
T. J. Blakley.
John F. Sheehan.
Charles Chaffey.
William L. Overhiser, Master State Grange.

THE SACRAMENTO LIST.

The same petition was signed as follows in Sacramento:

Eugene J. Gregory, Mayor.
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.
California State Bank.
Peoples' Savings Bank.
W. P. Coleman.
H. L. Buckley.
J. N. Larkin.
W. A. Henry.
H. Weinrich & Co.
Frank Miller.
William Beckman.
James B. Devine.
George G. Davis.
George Newman.
J. Hyman, Jr.
R. D. Stephens.
A. A. Van Voorhies & Co.
A. Abbott.
Stanton, Thompson & Co.
James Popert.
Hall, Luhrs & Co.
L. Elkus & Co.
Kirk, Geary & Co.
Baker & Hamilton.
Felter, Son & Co.
W. F. George.
Buckman & Carragher.
Felix Tracy.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.
A. & A. Heilbron.
Maxon & Ackey.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.
J. Jepson & Son.
W. R. Strong & Co.
A. P. Catlin.
E. R. Shunk.
W. A. Anderson.
William M. Siddons.
H. S. Crocker & Co.
S. Gerson & Co.
W. F. Knox.
C. McCreary & Co.
Mebius & Co.
Huntington-Hopkins Company.
George W. Hancock.
Tom Scott.
Locke & Lavenson.
R. H. Pettit.
Sacramento Publishing Company.
Carle & Croly.
W. H. Wood & Co.
William Land.
Ebner Bros.
Adams, McNeill & Co.
M. Cronan.
William Ingram, Jr.
Flint & Thompson.
J. J. Nagele.
James N. Porter.
J. W. Wilson.
J. L. McCord.
W. H. Beatty.
W. D. Comstock.
Geo. Pyburn.
W. O. Powers.
C. A. Hule.
H. W. Johnson.
Alice L. Greenlaw, Secretary Grange of 149 members.
Resolution of Grange, No. 12, approving with seal.
H. Toomey, Master of Pomona Grange. P. of H., No. 2, for 100 members.
Wm. Johnston.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co.
Curtis Brothers & Co.
S. C. Denson.
A. T. Helvin.
John Breuner.
John W. Armstrong.
J. Reibb.
Algernon Smith.
Theodore Deming.
J. A. Woodson.
M. Sprague.
A. M. Jackman.
H. H. Love.
Granger's Co-operative Business Association, O. W. Erlewine, manager.
W. H. Sims.
Fabian Bros.
Chas. A. Neale.
C. T. Barton.
T. H. Cook & Co.
Fred Kast.
A. A. Krull.
M. Toomey.
E. Greer.
C. J. Peters.
W. R. Ormsby.
A. Coolot.
J. H. Keeling.
Gus Elkus.
Valentine Hauser.
C. H. Gilman.
R. U. Gay.
C. A. Sawtelle.
Perkins Bros.
John F. Cooper.
Richard Dale.
Klune & Floberg.
Samuel Jelly.
S. Davis.
Washburne & Co.
Hale Bros. & Co.
E. Lyon & Co.
J. C. Cotton.
S. E. Carrington.
C. H. Krebs & Co.

WOMEN OF THE NILE.

The Peculiarities of Looks, Dress and Customs Among Them.

In youth the women of Egypt, writes a correspondent of *Truth*, generally have lovely forms—plump, supple and elegant. An excess of flesh is rare among them. Graceful curves, and upright carriage and finely molded hands and feet are common characteristics. Their faces, too, are usually pleasing and often beautiful, with the richly-tinted softness of the South. So sweet is the expression of their faces, so bewitching are the glances of their dark eyes, that an experienced traveler declares they are the most perfect women in the world.

The eyes of nearly all are large, black and almond-shaped; their soft expression, still further hightened by long lashes and the universal use of "kohl," with which they blacken the edges of the lids. They have oval faces, sometimes a little broad, and clear olive complexions. The lips are usually quite full. The nose is straight, though a little wide. Glossy black hair, with eyebrows that form a lovely arch, complete the features of these sirens, famed since Cleopatra for beguiling beauty.

They dress the hair in an elaborate fashion. It is cut short over the forehead, but on either side of the face hangs a full lock, often curled or braided. The rest of the hair is arranged in numerous braids, usually from eleven to twenty-five, but always an odd number. Three black silk cords, bearing little ornaments of gold, are generally fastened to each braid, hanging down the back in a glittering shower. The head-dress is a complex arrangement. It consists of a kind of turban, round which is commonly bound a gay kerchief or a long strip of muslin folded into a narrow band. The latter is usually black or rose-colored. The central part is ornamented for several inches with spangles that fall over the forehead, while the ends are decked with a gay edging and tassels of colored silks, above which a few more spangles are sewn.

On the crown of the head dress is worn a round convex ornament called the "kurs." It is about five inches in diameter and as costly as the wearer can afford. Wealthy ladies, and even the wives of some small tradesmen, wear those composed of diamonds set in gold. Others wear a simple golden kurs, silver being seldom seen, even among servants. The head vail consists of a long piece of white muslin embroidered at each end with colored silk and gold, or of colored crepe ornamented with gold thread and spangles. This is drawn well forward upon the head, while the long ends hang down behind nearly to the ground. The face vail, always worn in public, is a simple strip of white muslin fastened just below the eyes, from which it falls nearly to the feet. It completely hides all the features except the eyes, but as these are commonly the greatest beauty of the women, it serves rather to heighten admiration than to quell it.

A Prediction.

A Nevada exchange says that Captain Fach, a Piute, who is said to have kicked up his heels and cavorted all over the alkali plains of Nevada for more than eighty summers, being questioned in regard to the weather the coming winter, said: "You see um this winter he be one of two. If he take warm road he be more warm as any winter in long time; if he take cold road he be worst winter ever you dam see. He no like common winter—he big hot or big cold."

LINCOLN'S VOW.

AN IMPORTANT CHAPTER OF THE REBELLION.

The Promise Lincoln Made and Its Fulfillment in Issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

[From Hay-Nicolay articles in January Century.]

Three days after this interview the great battle of Antietam was begun, which resulted in a victory for the Union forces. The events of war had abruptly changed political conditions, and the President seized the earliest possible opportunity to announce the policy which he had decided upon exactly two months before. His manner and language on this momentous occasion have been minutely recorded in the diaries of two members of the Cabinet, and liberal quotations from both will form the most valuable historical presentation of the event that can be made. The diary of Secretary Chase reads as follows:

"MONDAY, September 22, 1862.

"To Department about 9. State Department messenger came with notice to heads of Departments to meet at 12. Received sundry callers. Went to the White House. All the members of the Cabinet were in attendance. There was some general talk, and the President mentioned that Artemus Ward had sent him his book. Proposed to read a chapter which he thought very funny. Read it, and seemed to enjoy it very much; the heads also (except Stanton), of course. The chapter was 'High-handed Outrage at Utica.' The President then took a graver tone, and said: 'Gentlemen, I have, as you are aware, thought a great deal about the relation of this war to slavery, and you all remember that, several weeks ago, I read to you an order I had prepared on this subject, which, on account of objections made by some of you, was not then issued. Ever since then my mind has been much occupied with this subject, and I have thought all along that the time for acting on it might probably come. I think the time has come. I wish it was a better time. I wish that we were in a better condition. The action of the army against the rebels has not been quite what I would have best liked. But they have been driven out of Maryland, and Pennsylvania is no longer in danger of invasion. When the rebel army was at Frederick I determined, as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland, to issue a proclamation of emancipation, such as I thought most likely to be useful. I said nothing to anyone; but made the promise to myself and [hesitating a little] to my Maker. The rebel army is now driven out, and I am going to fulfill that promise. I have got you together to hear what I have written. I do not wish your advice about the main matter, for that I have determined for myself. This I say without intending anything but respect for any one of you. But I already know the views of each one on this question. They have been heretofore expressed, and I have considered them as thoroughly and carefully as I can. What I have written is that which my reflections have determined me to say. If there is anything in the expressions I use, or any minor matter which any one of you thinks had best be changed, I shall be glad to receive the suggestions One other observation I will make. I know very well that any other might, in this matter, as in others, do better than I can; and if I was satisfied that the publie confidence was more fully possessed by any one of them than by me, and knew of any constitutional way in which he could be put in my place, he should have it. I would gladly yield it to him. But, though I believe that I have not so much of the confidence of the people as I had some time since, I do not know that, all things considered, any other person has more; and however this may be, there is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I am here. I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take.'"

The foregoing account written by Mr. Chase is fully corroborated by the following extract from the diary of Secretary Welles, in which the same event is described:

"September 22d.—A special Cabinet meeting. The subject was the proclamation for emancipating the slaves, after a certain date, in States that shall then be in rebellion. For several weeks the subject has been suspended, but the President says he never lost sight of it. When it was submitted, and now in taking up the proclamation, the President stated that the question was finally decided—the act and the consequences were his—but that he felt it due to us to make us acquainted with the fact and to invite criticisms on the paper which he had prepared. There were, he had found, not unexpectedly, some differences in the Cabinet; but he had, after ascertaining in his own way the views of each and all, individually and collectively, formed his own conclusions and made his own decisions. In the course of the discussion on this paper, which was long, earnest, and, on the general principle involved, harmonious, he remarked that he had made a vow—a covenant—that if God gave us the victory in the approaching battle he would consider it an indication of Divine will, and that it was his duty to move forward in the cause of emancipation. It might be thought strange, he said, that he had in this way submitted the disposal of matters when the way was not clear to his mind what he should do. God had decided this question in favor of the slaves. He was satisfied it was right—was confirmed and strengthened in his action by the vow and results. His mind was fixed, his decision made, but he wished his paper announcing his course as correct in terms as it could be made without any change in his determination."

The Cabinet discussion of the proclamation being completed, Mr. Seward carried the document with him to the State Department, where the formal phraseology of attestation and the great seal were added. The President signed it the same afternoon, and it was published in full by the leading newspapers of the country on the morning of September 23d. As elsewhere, the reading of the official announcement created a profound interest in Washington, and a serenade was organized the next evening, which came to the Executive Mansion and called on the President for a speech. He said:

"I appear before you to little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is that on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose it is because of the proclamation. What I did, I did after a very full deliberation, and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment, and maybe take action upon it."

Two days after the proclamation was issued a number of the Governors of loyal States met for conference at Altoona, Pennsylvania; and it was charged at the time that this occurrence had some occult relation to the President's action. There was no truth whatever in the allegation. It was directly contradicted by the President himself. He said to the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, who mentioned the rumor to him a few weeks after the occurrence:

"I never thought of the meeting of the Governors. The truth is just this: When Lee came over the river, I made a resolution that if McClellan drove him back I would send the proclamation after him. The battle of Antietam was fought Wednesday, and I could not find out until Saturday whether we had gained a victory or lost a battle. It was then too late to issue the proclamation that day; and the fact is I fixed it up a little Sunday, and Monday I let them have it."

WEBSTER ON THE TARIFF.

A Letter Recently Discovered Among Commodore Stockton's Papers.

The following letter from Daniel Webster to Commodore Stockton was recently found among the private papers of the latter by his son and is now first made public:

BOSTON, August 25, 1831.

My Dear Sir: Although it is true we have had little communications, recently, on political subjects, yet it gave me pleasure to receive your letter of the 19th inst. If we have lately differed, in opinion, about men or measures, our general object, I am sure, has been the same, and we both equally desire to promote the honor and prosperity of the country. You appear to think it desirable that I should get back to what you denominate my free-trade notions of 1824. The difficulty, my dear sir, on that subject consists, not in my position, but in the position of the country. How can the country go back to 1824? I find not much to alter in the opinions I then expressed. Under similar circumstances, I should again pursue substantially the same course. But every reflecting man must admit that, on subjects of that kind, time, and the existing state of things, are main elements to be considered in forming practical opinions. I was content with the state of the law before 1824, and opposed the change. But I declared at the same time, that if the change did take place, I would oppose another alteration—a backward movement, if such should be proposed. Our country, my dear sir, can bear many things, but it cannot bear, I think, frequent and violent changes in that which affects the daily industry and the daily bread of a vast portion of the community.

It is not my purpose, however, to discuss these matters. I have no doubt the tariff laws might be amended, if there existed a proper spirit so as to remove much of the existing dissatisfaction with prejudice to any interest. The great hinderance to this is that the friends of the tariff cannot modify and amend their own measures. They are afraid to touch it, lest those who are enemies of the whole system should seize the occasion to destroy it all.

You allude to the subject of the judiciary. I am not aware that, on that subject, my sentiments have at any time undergone a change. I hold the judiciary to be all important to the Government and to the country, and I will add that I think it has many enemies and is in danger.

Internal improvement is, no doubt, a delicate subject, and one which requires more than ordinarily prudent management. Yet I do not see the danger which others perceive from this quarter. There seems to me nothing in the past which need alarm us for the future. The main works to which the United States have contributed are the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Delaware Breakwater, the Portland Canal, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. These are works of admitted utility and of national importance. It might sometimes happen that a mere local object might receive public aid; but an instance or two of that kind, if they should occur, would not, I think, properly urged against the whole.

I would not wish to withhold from you, my dear sir, the expression of my conviction that the country is in a crisis of some danger. But I am not vain enough to hope that I can be the means of averting that danger, whatever it may be. I profess to have no claim beyond what belongs to an unaffected love of country and a zealous attachment to its Constitution and Government; for the support and maintenance of that Constitution I would do anything and everything within the compass of my ability in the discharge of my duty as a good citizen. What you hint at arises, I suspect, more from your kind feelings than your deliberate judgment. I thank you for your friendly sentiments, and, in all events, shall be happy to cherish mutual regard. I had very great pleasure in meeting with your mother and sister at the Springs. Yours, with much respect,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

R. F. Stockton, Esq., Princeton, N. J.

A SERPENT FISHING SEALS.

A Scene of Ordinary Collision in Animal Life at the Tropics.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* has the following bit of hunting experience in that country: I was paddling along in a small canoe on one of the numerous tributaries of the Rio Parana, looking for ducks or anything worth shooting, when suddenly I heard behind me a fearful yell and a great splashing in the water. A bend in the river prevented me from seeing what it was, but, thinking it was some tapirs or carpinchos bathing, I turned my canoe in order to get a shot at them, and saw a huge snake hanging from a tree with his body curled two or three times around an unfortunate seal. The water around them was foaming, and every now and then the seal and the fore part of the snake would disappear below the surface and remain below for several seconds, until in a moment the snake would twist his body into a sort of corkscrew shape and lift the seal right out of the water, and they would remain swinging in the air, only supported by the snake's tail. At one time I saw the second seal jump clean out of the water to catch hold of the snake, and all three remained in the air, roaring and yelling most fearfully for some time, when suddenly they dropped into the water again, the snake never losing his hold of the tree.

As none of the combatants seemed to be in the least affected by my approach, I put my canoe within some ten or twelve yards of them, so as to have a good shot at the snake the next time they appeared, and I had scarcely laid down my paddle and caught up my gun when they came up again. I aimed right at the snake where he had curled himself around the seal, and gave him both barrels. The effect could not have been greater. The snake let go of the tree and fell with the whole length of his body into the water, splashing me all over, and then again the three disappeared. After about a minute both seals came up on the other side of the canoe, looking at me and shaking their heads in the same way as dogs do when they come out of water. They had both white breasts, and I noticed that one of them was bleeding from a wound in the neck, but whether from my shot or from a bite of the snake I could not tell.

The snake a little later crawled up the "barranca" out of the water, as if nothing was the matter with him, so I gave him one more, which made him disappear in the bushes, where I, being alone in the canoe, thought it more prudent not to follow him. He was a very big one, for from the branch to which he had his tail attached down to the water was a distance of some fourteen feet, and when he fell his tail nearly reached my canoe. I do not understand, though, how he would have managed to eat one of the seals, each one of which was the size of an ordinary man.

How to Breathe When Reading.

M. Legouve tells the anecdote of Talma watching the actor Dorival from the prompter's box until he had discovered his secret, which consisted in always taking a fresh breath before the last one was quite exhausted, and in doing his best to conceal the beginning of each phrase by starting whenever he could on an a, e or o—"that is to say, at the point where the fact of the mouth being already open makes it possible to take breath lightly without the action being perceived." Again, Delle, Sedie, the celebrated singer, could run up and down the scale in front of a lighted candle without the flame wavering. "How is this done?" It is because he employs exactly the quantity of breath needed to carry the notes. If you or I were to try it we should simply waste our breath.

In the chapter on "Pronunciation," M. Legouve insists, and the point can scarcely be too much pressed, on the value, the absolute need, in fact, of clear articulation as opposed to mere exertion of voice. This he illustrates by a story of Bouffe when he was playing Pere Grandet in the "Fille de l'Avre." When he came to the most touching scene of the piece, when the old miser finds that he is robbed, the actor began to scream out the words as he was accustomed to. At the end of a few minutes the sound died away on his lips, and he was compelled to continue in a murmur. What happened? That he was a thousand times more true and more touching than before, because he was obliged to make up for weakness of voice by force of articulation. It is true that one cannot speak without a voice, but voice alone has so little to do with diction that there are readers, orators and actors to whom the very extent of their voice is a drawback. Unless they are skilled in articulation the volume of sound devours the sense.

HISTORIC HOUSES.

MANSIONS IN WHICH CONNECTICUT STATESMEN LIVED.

The State Contains Many Such Buildings—Oldest Homesteads—Some Interesting Reminiscences.

[New York Times.]

It is said that in none of the original thirteen States of America are there such a number of handsome and historic colonial mansions still standing in good condition as in Connecticut. The oldest and most picturesque house in Lyme is still in a remarkable state of preservation. It is the McCurd mansion, and, with the exception of the famous old Hempstead mansion in New London (built in 1645), is thought to be the oldest in Connecticut. The McCurdy house has a more important significance than the other, because of its connection with certain events during the Revolutionary war. Its walls and doors are elaborately carved and paneled and its low ceilings are studded with ponderous oaken beams only half concealed from sight and highly polished.

The curious old homestead, which was purchased by John McCurdy in 1750, has been taken the best care of. Much of its antique furniture is as old as the house itself, and some of it still older. The house has for years been the residence of the venerable Hon. Charles Johnson McCurdy, LL. D., United States Minister to Austria in 1851, who occupied various important positions of trust in this State, including a Judgeship of the Superior Court. Judge McCurdy brought about the change in common law by which persons may become witnesses in their own cases, a law which was afterwards adopted in England. One of his daughters married Professor Edward E. Salisbury of Yale College.

There is a round table in Judge McCurdy's study descended from Governor Matthew Griswold, about which sat six Governors of the latter family. In the old house Judge McCurdy's grandfather entertained General Washington over night, April 9, 1776, just after he had taken command of the Continental army. General Gates accompanied Washington, and many prominent men of the time gathered at the house to counsel with him. Two years later General Lafayette was a guest of the house and his troops were quartered in a neighboring field. In 1824 Lafayette visited the house again and was entertained by Judge McCurdy's father. Benjamin Franklin also knew the McCurdy mansion. He passed through Lyme and his men set a milestone on the New York and Boston turnpike not far away from the McCurdy house. Franklin had some contrivance on the wheels of his chaise, of his own invention, for measuring off miles.

All about are grouped many old houses which have been the homes of some of the most distinguished families in New England, and whose sons have been known in the world's work. Among those noted for their great age and history is the gambrel-roofed Mather mansion. Long before the Revolution this house had few rivals in the elegance of its appointments. It is widely known as the homestead of the family to which Increase and Cotton Mather belonged. Then there is the Waite mansion, where Chief Justice Waite was born, and "Black Hall," the seat of the Griswold family, standing on an estate which was a feudal grant to the first Matthew Griswold in 1645, who lived in a log cabin on the site of the present mansion. The cabin was the first house erected in Lyme. The mansion is a well-preserved specimen of eighteenth-century architecture. Governor Griswold married his cousin, Ursula Wolcott, who was the daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott. Besides being the wife of a Governor, she had a brother, a nephew, a cousin and a son who were at one time and another Governors. Old Black Hall was especially famous for its hospitality.

Of the other old colonial mansions in Connecticut that have become more or less famous, it is believed that the Hempstead house, in New London, is the oldest in the United States. It was one of the few houses that escaped Arnold's torch in 1781. Sheriff Joshua Hempstead, who brought the first news of the battle of Bunker Hill to New London, was one of its earliest occupants. In the same city are the Christopher, the Manwarring, the Hallam, the Richards, the Shaw, the Holt, and the Huntington mansions, which antedated the Revolution, and also the Nathan Hale school-house. Mention should also be made of the old town mill which was built in 1650 on the Governor Winthrop estate, and is still in use.

In the Nathan Hale house is the placard, or was recently: "In this house Nathan Hale taught school, 1774-5. In July, 1775, he gathered his pupils about him in prayer, and went out to become a martyr for his country, September, 1776."

In the Wolcott mansion in Litchfield, built in 1753 by one of the "signers," a Wolcott, the leaden statue of King George III., brought from New York, was run into bullets. Aaron Burr was living in the Reeve mansion there when the Revolution broke out, and the King's attorney lived in the Marvin mansion, also in Litchfield, in 1773. The Talmadge, Sheldon, and Seymour mansions were all built before the Revolution.

Other historic houses of antiquity include the Nathan Hale homestead of South Coventry, the Rodman Niles house at Gale's Ferry and the celebrated gabled James Avery house, which stands on Poquonnock Plains in New London county. This interesting and rambling old structure was added to in various ways during the last century until it is said to have twenty-four corners. It is painted a brilliant red with white trimmings. Many persons of wealth have sent architects to visit it for the purpose of copying its style and plan of construction. The house is now in good repair and the timbers are as sound apparently as when cut in the primeval forest in 1656 by James Avery himself. In 1684 he bought for £6 the first church in New London, which had stood for 30 years, took it down and transported it to Poquonnock and added it to his house, where, nearly a century later, it was again used as a house of worship by Elder Perke Avery, the grandson of James and the leader of the Separates. It has been aptly termed "the hive of the Averys," having been the home of eight successive generations in regular order of descent from father to son. One of the Averys was shot in the battle of Groton Heights.

Discoveries of gold are conceded to be matters of miner importance.—*Glen's Falls Republican.*

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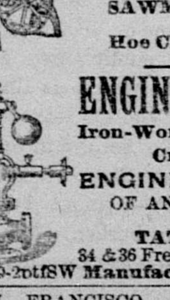

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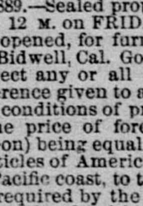

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JANUARY 16, 1889.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. on FRIDAY, February 15, 1889, and then opened, for furnishing 11 draught mules at Fort Bidwell, Cal. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in whole or in part. Preference given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. All information furnished on application to ALEX. J. PERRY, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

ja16,17,18,19,fe11,12

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALifornia, County of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of RICHARD ALLIN, deceased. Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house, in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said RICHARD ALLIN, deceased, and for hearing the application of ANNE ALLIN for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 14th day of January, 1889.

[SEAL.] WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By L. P. SCOTT, Deputy Clerk.

S. C. DENSON & C. H. OATMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner. ja15-10t

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, deceased. Notice of sale of real estate. (Sections 1547-1550.) Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Courtof the State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento, made on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1888, in the matter of the estate of NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, deceased, the undersigned, the executrix of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1889, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said NATHANIEL WILLIAMS at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the County of Sacramento, State of California, bounded and described as follows: Portions of Sections 13, 14 and 23, in township 6 north, range 4 east, M. D. M., containing 290 36 acres, being portions of swamp land surveys numbers 146 and 8, and including all that piece of land lying in Sections 13 and 14, between said surveys number 8 and the Georgetown road.

Said sale will be made on the 22d day of January, 1889, and all bids for said land must be in writing, and must be left at the office of GROVE L. JOHNSON, 504 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser. SUSAN E. WILLIAMS,

Executrix of the Estate of NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, deceased.

Dated January 5, 1889.

GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Executrix.

ja7-12t