THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

NUMBER 8551 — NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1859. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE NEW YORK SUN.

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MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERstands ladies' hair work. Apply at 368 Fulton st, Brooklyn. n30 2*121

WANTED — SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, sailors, &c., who served in the Indian wars of California, or battles in other places or territories, or any wars or battles prior to March 3d, 1855, or their widows or children under 21 years at that time, or those entitled to extra pay for serving on coast of California, during the Mexican war, to write to R. H. LLOYD & CO., atty's for Claims at Washington, D.C., stating service, &c. n30 3eod*137

WANTED—A NO. 1 FANCY SILK AND woolen dyer; will give him an interest in the business. For further information, enquire at the Sun office. n30 2*139

WANTED—40 BAISTERS AND FINISHers on thin coats; operators and tailors, and buttonhole makers on Singer's machine. None but the best hands need apply. Apply for three days at 67 Tillary st, Brooklyn. n30 3*164

WANTED—WHEELWRIGHT and STOUT Boy to help in Blacksmith shop, between Kent and Franklin avenues, in Flushing avenue, East Brooklyn. n30 2*185

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; all kinds of tailoring and quilting taught; lessons given after six o'clock in the evening. Apply 145 Thompson st. n30 3*180

WANTED—TWENTY TAILORS TO COME at No 18 White st, and take seat room at 25 cts per week; bring all the girls you like—no extra charge; if you want a sewing machine you can have it at the same price. No 18 White st. n30 3*265

WANTED—20 OPERATORS AND BAISTers on alapacca coats at 159 Atlantic st, Brooklyn. n30 3*267

WANTED—ONE GIRL TO WORK ON vests on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; also two girls for bottom holes; steady employment and good wages. Call for one week at HERRMAN KUHLE, 3d house west of 5th st, between 9th and 10th aves, up stairs. n30 3*189

WANTED—A VEST OR THIN COAT maker; one thoroughly understanding her business and can command plenty of work, by a lady in Brooklyn, who has a first class Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine and is a good operator, with a spare room in her house; is desirous of making arrangements with a party as above, on very favorable terms. Apply at 139 Dutfield st, cor of Myrtle ave. n30 3*173

WANTED—50 EMBROIDERERS TO work on ladies yokes, skirts, half etc, etc. Deposit required. None but good hands need apply, at 3 Stone, FISHER'S, 347 Canal st, (stamping store.) n29 3*271

WANTED—SERVANTS OF ALL NAtions. To those with good recommendations first class places procured. Apply at the Employment Office for servants, 108 Orange st, 3d door from Walton, Brooklyn. n28 12*156

WEAVERS WANTED—TO WEAVE palm leaf—girls accustomed to weaving straw or hair cloth with a hook preferred; good hands will have constant employment for the winter at the manufactory or at home; also small girls to weave binding and braid straws. Apply at 290 Bowery. n30 3*135

WET NURSES WANTED—AT THE Nursery and Child's Hospital, 51st st, near 2d ave. Railroad; infants also received. n28 2dac*160

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WISHING TO go to sea, can procure good voyages in merchant sailing vessels, by applying at the shipping office, No. 1 South st. Those having had some experience at sea preferred. n21 2dac*136

WANTED—FOR U. S. ARMY—100 ACTive men. Pay from $11 to $22 per month, with board, clothing, &c. Also musicians wanted. Apply at the Recruiting office, 98 Chatham st, or 188 Grand st. n22 2dac*117

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO EDUcate for a teacher, with whom a small sum will be expected during the first year. Apply or address SEMINARY, 10 East 38th st. n17 10ac*118

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPerate on Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's and Howe's sewing machines; practice until perfect on all kinds of work, and recommended to shops; binding and all other guages taught perfect; lessons given through the day, and after 6 evenings, terms $2. Also all kinds of sewing machines to let. Call at 539 Henry st., near Grand. n14 2dac*149

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPerate on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's and other sewing machines; they practice till perfect, on all the various kinds of clothing and recommended to situations; hemming, felling and tucking guages taught properly; terms, $1 to $1 50. Also sewing machines for sale and to let, at 117 Allen st, near Delancey. n 14 2dac*139

WANTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines by the most experienced teacher in the city. Practice until perfect on all kinds of work, and recommended to places after learning. Binding, tucking, hemming and gathering gauge included for $1. Machines supplied with the best operators at 82 Stanton st. Also operators wanted. n28 2dac*154

TENOR AND SOPRANO SINGER WANted to sing in a large church. None but strong voices need apply. Address box 946 Post Office. n29 6g 124

GOOD MANY WOMEN WANTED DAIly—Good situations, good wages; girls lately landed and small girls wanted immediately at the Institution, 128 Eleventh st, cor 6th ave. Call and see. Conducted by a respectable American lady. n9 5*193

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS—WANTed 100 girls to learn to make artificial flowers, wages paid while learning; also spriggers and girls for all the different branches; work the year round. Apply at 170 Eldridge st. n26 6*168

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS—WANTed 125 girls to learn to make artificial flowers; wages paid while learning, and work the year round. Also 50 small girls to work. Apply at 180 East Broadway, basement door. n24 12*119

CARRIAGE MAKERS—WANTED, A CARriage maker; a good general workman; one used to working on sleighs preferred, at 195 and 197 West 39th st, near Broadway. n30 2*253

ENVELOPE STAMPING—WANTED A few boys who have been stamping envelopes in color; those who can do colored initials, will be preferred. Call at 23 Cedar st, upper floors, before 9 o'clock in the morning. n30 2*174

FEMALE DOMESTICS, HAVING GOOD references, may obtain situations in the best families, by applying at the sewing room of the Industrial association, 20 Fourth ave. No charge made. n30 6*168

GIRLS WANTED—FOR HOTELS, SAlloons, boarding houses, and private families, in city and country, at the N. York Employment office, 426 Broome st, near Elm G. WALTON, Superintendent, late Saunders' office. no 3 4*138

INSTRUCTION IN SEWING MACHINES—Young ladies wishing to be thoroughly taught to operate should apply at the sewing room of the Industrial Association, 20 Fourth av. Different kinds of work made up in the room. n30 6*109

LADIES LEARNED TO OPERATE PERfect on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved sewing machines; charge only $1 for the full and complete course; every part and function of the machine thoroughly explained and learned to perfection. N.B. The hemming and felling gauges also taught. Apply to 156 36th st, bet 7th and 8th ave., first floor. n28 5*305

LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE ON Wheeler & Wilson's last improved sewing machines. Charge only $1 for the full course; every part of the machine explained and learned. The hemming guages also taught. Apply at 469 Eighth ave, between 34th and 35th sts. no23 5*295

NOTICE—IF ELIZABETH BAKER, WHO was stewardess of the steamship PACIFIC, in July, 1851, will call at 54 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, she will hear of something to her advantage. no30 3*

NOTICE—IF ELIZABETH BRYDON, OR Breedon, who lived in Brooklyn in the summer of 1852, will call at 54 Pierrepont street, she will hear of something to her advantage. n30 3*145

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNERS—WANTED a good general workman, to whom a permanent situation will be given. Apply at 81 Fulton st, up stairs. n30 6*161

TO BUTCHERS—WANTED—A SMART, active, practical butcher, who can come well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; apply at the corner of Central ave and 54 st, Hunter's Point, L. I. Also a smart German woman to do general housework. Apply as above. n30 3*109

TO SKIRT MAKERS—NO. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 covered steel, both colored and white, slides and tape for the woven skirts, for sale by J. & W. SHICK, 534 west 434 st. n28 6*144

THREE SHOEMAKERS WANTED—ON custom work; new boots and bottoms; one on repairs; steady work for the winter, and board in the house. Apply at 373 Myrtle ave, Brooklyn. n30 3*146

TO BOOKBINDERS—PLAIN AND EXTRA books finished, also boot labels, rupture pads stamped with neatness and dispatch. ALSTON & SPEIGHT, 74 Fulton st, N.Y. N.B.—Libraries repaired. n30 3*126

$2,000 WANTED ON REAL ESTATE security; will give a fair interest and a home and grounds rent free till paid. Premises very convenient to the city; apply at the Medical Agency, 772 Broadway. n30 3*111

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT THOMAS and Mrs. ELIZABETH A. PALMER, under the name and firm of THOMAS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement. New York, Nov. 14th, 1859. ROBERT THOMAS, J. J. PALMER. Witness, CLAUDE SHELLEY. n30 3*131

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT THOMAS & GEO. H. SERLEY, under the name and firm of ROBERT THOMAS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the said Geo. Serley has purchased the rights of said Thomas, and also the right to use the name of Robert Thomas & Co. ROBERT THOMAS, GEO. SERLEY. New York, Nov. 30, 1859. n30 3*134

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR THE MILLION! IN OUR BOOTH!!! GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 290 and 292 BOWERY.

CASH SCALE OF PRICES—OVERCOATS.

Good Pilot, Beaver and Petersham	$5 50 to 6 00
Fine Black Cloth and Beaver	6 50 to 7 00
Superfine Castor Beaver, Silk & Pl'ws	9 00 to 12 00
Extra Fine Esquimaux Beaver	10 00 to 15 00

FROCK COATS.

Black Frock Coats, well made and trimmed	$4 50
Fine Black Cloth, ditto, ditto	5 00 to 6 00
Superfine Custom Made, lined with silk	10 00 to 14 00

BUSINESS COATS.

Strong Business Coats	$3 50 to 4 00
Cassimere Frocks and Sacks	4 00 to 7 00
French, English Cassimeres & Beavers	6 00 to 8 00

PANTS.

Strong Working Pants	$1 25 to 2 00
Cassimere do	2 00 to 4 00
Black Cloth and Doeskin	3 50 to 5 00

VESTS.

Cassimeres of all styles	1 25 to 2 00
Silks and Satins	3 00 to 3 00
Plushes and Velvets	1225 to 5 00

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is replete with Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery. n19 2dac*178

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS—MADAME ELAYCOCK'S pattern and general furnishing store, 334 Canal st—Fashionable dress making, cutting and basting, quilting and stitching, pinking and fluting, slippers stamped for braiding and embroidery, or worked to order. no26 2dac*178

FURS—FURS—FURS— Excitement among the ladies—great crowds—expressions of satisfaction—never saw such dark sets, and so fine—lowest prices in New York. This day, opening a fresh lot, direct from the Indians to their agents, at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's depot, salesroom 9 Bowery. DRAKE, manager. n30 6*154

FURS, FURS, FURS—BUY YOUR FURS at the great Rocky Mountain Co., 50 per cent. less than any other store in the city. Rock martin, per set, $5, worth $9; French sable, per set, $6, worth $10; French mink, per set, $6, worth $10; mink martin, per set, $18, worth $30. Fifty bales Buffalo robes at $5 each. At FOSTER'S, 178 Chatham square, corner of Mott st. no26 2dac*149

FURS—FURS — FURS — WANTED ALL the ladies who study economy to answer this question in person—What is the use of going down town and paying 25 and 50 cts for a set of French martin, when you can get as good, if not better, from 10 to 12 the full set, at the manufactory 347 Eighth av, between 26th and 27th sts? Remember up stairs. I can sell a set of furs as low as four dollars. Real mink muff from six dollars up, and children's furs very cheap. Furs made, altered and repaired carefully and promptly, by a practical furrier. GEO. FINIGAN. n14 2dac*127

FURS—FURS—FURS—LADIES, NOW IS the time to get your Furs, and CUTSILL, of 189 Fulton st, Brooklyn, up stairs, is just the man who can supply you with as neat a set of SABLE, MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL, &c, and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any manufacturer in the city. Not call in and examine his new assortment, as there is no charge for looking.

French Mink set	$8 00
Water do do	5 00
French Sable do	4 50
Imitation Fitch do	4 00
Stink Martenas	4 00
Do do	14 00

N. B.—Gentlemen's FUR GLOVES of the best quality always on hand or made to order. Don't forget the No.—189 FULTON ST., up stairs, Brooklyn. n28 6*138

LADIES, YOU MAY SAVE ONE-HALF your money by purchasing your Furs at the New York Fur Manufactory, 183 Chatham st. We get the raw furs direct from our Agents in the North and West, which enables us to offer these truly great bargains. n01 2dac*098

MY NEW SYSTEM OF TREATING Diseased Eyes by Medicated FUMES AND VAPORS, is unquestionably the only safe, rational, and successful mode of treatment; a simple and effective apparatus is used to generate and apply them. I earnestly invite all of this afflicted class, and others who feel an interest in the advancement of the healing art to call. T. F. FRANK, M.D., Oculist, 106 East 14th st. n30 6*200

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!! OVERCOATS!!! OVERCOATS!!! FOR MEN AND BOYS. Largest stock in New York, at the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered, at OAK HALL, 84 & 86 Fulton, and 45, 47, & 49 Gold sts. N.B.—Open until 8½ P.M. Saturdays 11 P.M. n26 2dac*178

WET GOODS—FROM THE STEAMERS New World and Champion—Merrimac prints, delaines, sheetings, blankets, shawls, plaids, paramatas, cloths, cassimeres, table covers, white and brown cloths, black and colored silks, &c, for sale low for cash, by JAMES SAMPLE, 45 Catharine st. n26 5*154

BOARDING.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board; also a few young ladies. Apply at 9 Dover st, near Franklin Square. n30 2dac*128

BOARDING—1 OR 2 RESPECTABLE young men that are in quest of a quiet home, convenient to their employment, may be suited in a private family, by applying at 78 Bayard st. n29 5*260

BOARDING—4 STEADY MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at 170 Third ave, second house from 17th st. Inquire on the 3d floor. Terms $3 weekly. n29 2dac*164

BOARDING—LADIES PRIOR TO, AND during confinement, can have the comforts and privacies of a home in the house of a physician. Address Dr. BUCHANAN, 1838 Callowhill st., Philadelphia, Pa. no26 3dac*129

BOARD—$2 50—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN have good board, good beds, with the use of a pleasant parlor, at $2 50 a week; beds single or double, at 19 Wooster, bet Canal and Grand. The daily papers taken. n18 2dac*121

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant and desirable rooms may be had at 248 Hicks st, suitable for families or single gentlemen.—House contains gas, bath, Ridgewood water, &c., near Wall and South Ferries. To those desiring the comforts of a home, this affords a favorable opportunity. Terms moderate. n15 2dac*

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, also a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with the use of gas and cold and warm baths; terms $3.50 per week. Apply at 140 East 21st st, 1st house east of 3d ave. n9 2dac*129

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHed, with board, can be obtained for married and single gentlemen, at reasonable terms; also a few respectable young ladies; call 156 West 34th st, 6th ave. n8 2dac*129

LODGINGS—LOMBARD (LODGING) House, 17 New Bowery, is fast filling up for the winter. $1 25 to $2 per week. 25 cents per night. Open day and night. ALBERT LOMBARD. n30 3*128

MEALS AND LODGINGS CHEAP—WARM single beds 10cts. a night. Gentlemen and wife, 37cts.; full meals, 12 cents; coffee and cakes, 3 cents; coffee alone, 2 cents; at 14 Laurens st, near Canal. Who daily cannot believe. n27 2dac*126

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODated with good board and comfortable rooms, where they can make themselves at home. Terms moderate. Apply to 19 Monroe st. n26 2*193

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Apply 167 Madison st, bet Pike and Rutgers; terms reasonable. n30 3*107

TWO OR THREE SINGLE MEN CAN BE accommodates with good board for twenty shillings a week, at No. 106 Bayard st. n30 3*191

HOUSEKEEPING

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST—"FORESTI WANT'S Arch Spring Bed Bottoms are selling for $1 50 to $3. Mattresses at wholesale prices. Iron bedsteads, springs and mattress complete for $6 50. 1 Great Jones st, corner Broadway. n11 6dac*127

FLOUR—FLOUR—FLOUR—500 BARRELS flour for sale; good extra family bakers flour from $5 50 to $6; best do P F C extra, $6 to $6 50. JOHN WERDEN, 99 Barclay st, N. Y. n26 2dac*144

FLOUR AND BUTTER FOR THE WHOLE city—Good flour, $4 25 to $4 50; best double extra, $4 75 to $5; fine butter, 18 to 20 cts.; best 22 to 25 cts. per lb. Families laying in their butter and flour will do well to call. WM. SEE, SHERWOOD, 373 Second ave, cor 20th st. n18 2dac*107

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! 500 BARRELS FLOUR FOR SALE. Good extra Family Bakers' Flour from $5 50 to $6; best do. PFC extra, $6 to $6 50. JOHN WADE, 94 Barclay st. n8 2dac*179

SKIRTS—LADIES WOVEN HOOP skirts, from 5 to 50 guages, best to imposed spring steel, 11 springs $1. Old skirts renovated. Dealers supplied at 149 Third ave, bet 16th and 17th sts. n24 6*131

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS, WITH DEFECTIVE draught, made to draw without smoke, by SELL'S patent apparatus. Its operation guaranteed. Apply 2 Hanover Square and 94 Fulton st, R. W. and 197 Water st, Brooklyn. n3 2dac*169

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT—$50,000 WORTH OF FLOUR, TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, TEAS AND OTHER HOUSE IN NEW YORK. This great sale COMMENCES EVERY DAY. Flour warranted and delivered at $5, $6, and $7 per barrel. Call and see for yourselves, and save 10 per cent. by saying your goods from THOS. R. AGNEW, 380 Greenwich street, and 69 Murray st. n19 2dac*139

THE NEW YORK SUN.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 1 1859.

The New York Poor for the Past Year.

The sixteenth annual report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has just been issued. It mentions a decrease of population, an occurrence not known before since the war of 1812. Four thousand families left the city. Less than half the average of alien emigrants arrived here during the same time. At no period of the last winter was the destitution in the city as great as had been anticipated. The demand for labor revived with unexpected rapidity, lessening the necessity for pecuniary relief.

Pauperism has attained an alarming magnitude, and, corresponding to it, there has been an increase of crime, of taxation, and insecurity of life and property. The number of city paupers relieved and supported during the year ending December 1st, 1859, was 130,150—about one-seventh of the population, and an increase upon the year previous of 37,011, and involving an expenditure of about half a million of dollars. The commitments for crime numbered 35,172, an increase of more than 25 per cent., at an outlay exceeding $300,000—making the annual cost for pauperism and crime about $800,000.

It is not true that in this city we have little inherited pauperism and that which is of native growth. Not less than thirty-eight per cent. of the persons receiving public relief consists of native born citizens, and the ratio in the interior counties is still greater. It is steadily increasing, however, both from our native population and by addition from abroad. The laws in regard to the subject are generally disregarded or inefficiently executed, so that pauperism and crime are swelling to blight society with an intolerable scourge. Our ratio of pauperism exceeds even that of England, Scotland and Ireland. In twenty years population has increased sixty one per cent., and pauperism seven hundred and six per cent.

The sanitary condition of the city is deteriorating from year to year. In London the annual mortality is one in forty; in Paris, one in thirty-seven; in Hamburgh, one in twenty-eight; in New York, one in twenty-seven. The infantile mortality is terrible. In 1855 there were 14 145 births and 23,042 deaths—over half of them young children. In 1856 the total mortality in the city was 21,655, of which 13 373 was of persons under five years of age. Unwholesome food is the principal cause of infantile mortality. Defective dwellings come in also as a predisposing cause. In the construction of dwellings, almost every requisite for the health and comfort of the occupants has been sacrificed. They are generally contracted, dark, ill-ventilated dens, in narrow alleys, filthy courts and damp cellars, amidst the deleterious exhalations of cesspools and putrid fermentations of refuse matter, in which it is impossible to preserve health, life, or common decency. It is the uniform testimony of sanitarians and moralists, that disease and crime are the indigenious productions of the same localities. Health and morals suffer from these causes to an extent which renders nugatory the moral appliances for the benefit of this class of our population.

The cellar population of New York exceeds twenty thousand. The hideous squalor and wretchedness of those dens, the chosen haunts of darkness, debauchery and crime, where so many of our population are doomed to live and die, cannot be adequately depicted. The dreadful physical, social and moral degradation which brutalizes this class of our population, and annually decimates their numbers, is the concomitant inseparable from the condition in which they live.

This Association obtained from the Legislature of 1857 a committee which recommended a modification of existing laws; but a bill on the subject failed to pass; the next winter a bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the Assembly. The Association has established the "Working Man's Home," at an expense of $90 000, with marked advantage; procured an act of legislature for the incorporation of the Juvenile Asylum. The Demilt Dispensary and Northwestern Dispensary were also established for the indigent sick, with marked advantage. The Public Washing and Bathing establishment is doing a great work of health and morals. Four hundred almoners labor gratuitously, and have made during the past year 46,994 visits to the poor; relieving 9,281 families and 44,557 persons. The cash received is $44 592 46—due $263 06, all of which has been disbursed. There has been a remarkable decrease of destitution and expenditure; population increasing in 1859 twenty-five per cent., and the beneficiaries and expenditure drawing thirty-four per cent. The rooms of the Association are at the Bible House. It was organized in 1843; incorporated in 1848, and has been an efficient agency in the department in which it is laboring.

More of the Washoe Silver Mines.

The Nevada *Democrat* has derived the following information from Mr. FOSTER, an expressman between its town and the Washoe Valley district:

The ledge of COLLINS & Co., situated four miles from Washoe Lake, was discovered about the 1st of October. The proprietors took some specimens of silver ore from the croppings of the ledge, and sent them to San Francisco to be assayed, which yielded $940 a ton. It is owned by immigrants, who are without means to work it at present, but they regard it as of great value, and consider their fortunes made.

The ore from the ledge of SUTTLE & Co., situated about four miles east of Carson City, near the river, assays at the rate of $1,500 a ton. The ledge was discovered about three weeks ago, and the ore assayed at Carson City.

A number of other silver mines, supposed to be valuable, have been discovered within the past few weeks, but the above are all from which Mr. FOSTER could obtain the result of essays. Adventurers from California are continually arriving, and prospecting parties can be seen traveling over the country in every direction, searching for new veins. We have never been able to gather any definite information in regard to the thickness of these veins of silver, or ore, nor of the amount of labor ordinarily required in getting it out; but interests have been sold in one or two of the mines at almost fabulous prices, and the lucky owners in other veins refuse to sell out on any terms. Mr. FOSTER informs us that in one of the leads which he examined, the vein of silver ore was from two to four inches in thickness, encased in a heavy quartz ledge. The quartz yielded some $20 or $30 to a ton in gold, and the silver ore contains more or less gold.

Last Friday week, a miner who was prospecting near the toll road, between Gold Hill and Carson river, dug into what he supposed to be a vein of decomposed quartz, a quantity of which he packed to the nearest water and washed out eighty pans from which he realized $135 The work was all done in one day. His discovery being known, a large number of miners were attracted to the place, who were prospecting for other leads at last accounts. A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has been engaged many years in quartz mining, and who visited Washoe valley last summer, told us some months ago that the eastern slope of the Sierra would yet become the richest silver mining country in the world. At the rate discoveries are now being made, his prediction is likely to be verified.

Attempt to Burn the U. S. Penitentiary.

The Washington *Star* gives the particulars of the attempt made on Saturday night to burn the United States Penitentiary in that city. The plot, it seems, was laid by GEORGE NELSON, a discharged convict, whose term of service expired on the 24th inst. His plans of operations were well laid a month previous to his discharge, and he mentioned the same to convict KELLY, wishing him to assist in the matter, which was refused, and KELLY further used every effort to persuade him against the attempt. Nevertheless NELSON persisted in his plans, and, on leaving the prison, told KELLY that on Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, he might look out for the fire. On Saturday afternoon, KELLY divulged the matter to the Deputy Warden, who immediately communicated it to the Warden, and arrangements were entered into to arrest the parties in the event of the plans being carried out. Accordingly three guards were made acquainted with the circumstances, also three confidential convicts as assistants. NELSON's programme was as follows:—At nine o'clock at night, he with his accomplices, were to repair to the east corner of the prison and next to the Arsenal. An accomplice, a mulatto man by the name of PERRY, was to scale the wall and set fire to the carpenter shop, and in the midst of the alarm and excitement they intended to enter the west front building and carry off from the Warden's office the iron safe, containing the money of the institution. Thus, plunder seemed to be the main object. At the hour mentioned they met and made the attempt to get over the wall, when both were captured. NELSON making desperate resistance, Deputy Warden SENGSTACK drew his revolver and shot him in the back, inflicting a severe wound. Some other accomplices were seen at a distance, but who made their escape. Had the plan been successfully carried out, no doubt at this moment the entire block of prison buildings would now be laid in ruins. NELSON is a powerful and muscular man, measuring six feet and six inches in height. He is a native of North Carolina, and was sentenced for three years for passing counterfeit coin. PERRY is a mulatto, the son of a white woman. He has served two years in the Penitentiary already, although he is only 24 years of age. NELSON died in the County Jail Sunday night.

Letter from John Brown's Brother.

A brother of JOHN BROWN publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:

You published some time since an article from *The Kansas Herald of Freedom*, charging upon my brother with abetting the death of WILLIAM DOYLE and others. You referred to this subject again in your paper of yesterday.

This statement in the *Herald of Freedom* is wholly false, so far as concerns my brother; and its circulation through your paper is an act of injustice to him, which I trust you would not willingly commit.

I have no doubt that time will rectify all false impressions as to my brother's conduct in Kansas, and I have no wish to say anything at present by way of changing public sentiment concerning it. But the circulation of this statement in the *Herald*, uncontradicted, is calculated to embitter the few remaining days my brother has to live, and it is for his sake that I trouble you with the following statement:

My brother, at the time WM. DOYLE and others were killed, was not present, did not assent to the act, nor had any knowledge of it, and was eighteen miles distant at the time of the occurrence.

My brother JOHN and his two sons were living in the same neighborhood, and a committee of five from the Border-Ruffian camp called upon him, and said that they were instructed to warn him that if Free-state men were found there the next Thursday night, they would kill every one of them, and they could command force enough to carry the threat into execution. My brother replied to them that he should not be found there, as, before this, he had made his arrangements to be in another part of the territory.—It was known to the free state men of that section that this threat to destroy them had been made, and, before Thursday night came, DOYLE and others were destroyed—they being of the number of those who had threatened the destruction of the free state settlers. The effect of this was, the Border-Ruffians became terror-stricken and left the territory.

I have this account of this affair from my brother and his two sons; also from a sister and brother-in-law (now living in Kansas, who had personal knowledge of the transaction; and the statements of all of whom upon any subject was never yet questioned by any one having anything like a perfect knowledge of their characters. J. R. BROWN.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1859.

The Products and Language of Japan.

Rev. Mr. JENKINS, who has just returned from a trip to the Japanese Empire, thus writes of the manufactures, products, and language of Japan:

The five and twenty millions who people the Japanese Islands are industrious enough to be perfectly independent of all the world besides for their manufactured clothing, and, indeed, they can undersell Manchester and Lowell in cotton fabrics, and Nankin, Soochow, or Bombay in silk manufactures, and France or China in porcelain; while copper, gold, and silver have long been abundantly produced, and coal is dug out at the foot of hills a thousand feet high, and by the water's edge, in the part of Nagasaki, and in many other situations—although MARCO POLO was thought to be stretching far beyond the bounds of truth when, in the thirteenth century, he reported the people in these regions to be in the habit of cooking their rice with "black stones." The land also produces an abundance of rice, wheat, and other grain, sweet potatoes, and various kinds of vegetables—sufficient to sustain its population, which is no denser than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and not half as dense as in the great plain of Kyangsoo, in which we live in China. We need a hundred millions of pounds of rice to give the people of Kyangsoo, in China, a breakfast, and that would support the Japanese Empire two whole days. The numerous coves, bays, inlets, harbors, and gulfs, which indent and inclose the thousands of islands of which the Japanese group is composed, furnish an abundance, too, of excellent fish, and while in Nagasaki I enjoyed, for the first time since I left America, a dinner of fresh lobster. The common laboring people are much more energetic than the Chinese, as they have not yet been stupified by opium smoking. The shop keepers and trades peoples are affable, polite—always bowing towards foreigners a respectful demeanor in conversation. The upper classes are overbearing and supercilious to their inferiors, always exacting the most humiliating postures and language from those below them; and it is indeed said that in Japan a man must never attempt to rise above the occupation of his father.

The language of Japan is a mellifluous polysyllabic language, with declensions and conjugations, and has not much in it that resembles Chinese. True, there have been some ingraftings from that great continent, but the Chinese seem to have as much affinity to Japanese as French has to the English.

The alphabet with which Japanese is written has been borrowed from the Chinese, by taking certain characters from their sound only. These alphabetic symbols are forty-eight in number, and by combinations of them, all words are spelled, somewhat after our method, but I think the introduction of the Roman alphabet would be a great benefit to the nation—for it is admirably suited to write their language and to express its sounds. It is common to print all the Chinese classics in Japan in large Chinese characters, and to print the Japanese meaning in small Japanese characters by its side. I have now before me a set so printed, which I got in Japan.

The salutation—*ohio*, (the final o not sounded) the equivalent of good day: the common drink of the people is *ohca*, *ka*, or *mecha*, water, or *sake*, arrack; the boys in the streets are all *mecheo*, and the girls are all *musmay*; the men are all *otoko*, and the women all *onago*; the common set designation applied to Mr. JENKINS, who, to the astonishment of the Japanese, accompanied me everywhere, in stores, shops, houses, and temples, was *epi go ka*, very handsome; and, indeed, one Japanese went so far as to propose an amount of money to buy her of me, while little girls would come up the hill after her in dozens; and some would remain till we had to tell them to come back to morrow, and then, after giving her a season in Japanese, they would depart with a polite bow and *si-o-na ra*—good by.

Marvellous Inventions.

Among the numerous marvellous inventions which American genius has produced, within the last few years, are the following, compiled from the Patent Office Report:

The report explains the principles of the celebrated Hobbs lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers which touches the real ones. Moreover, the lock is powder-proof, and may be loaded through the keyhole and fired off, till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosions will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires.

A burglar is described which makes the whole kill himself. The more he pulls the line, the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experienced trial it froze several bottles of sherry and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace it will make a ton of ice.

From Mr. Examiner DALE's report we gather some idea of the value of patents. A man who had made a slight improvement in straw-cutters took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with forty thousand dollars. Another man had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which, in fifteen months, he sold for sixty thousand dollars. These are ordinary cases, while such inventions as the telegraph, the planing machine, and india rubber patents are worth millions each.

Examiner LAWS's report describes new electrical inventions. Among these is an electrical whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro-magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

"There is a "sound-gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noise ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the noise of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them around with their heads up, and then sticks them in papers in regular rows.

Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars.

One machine cuts cheese; another one scours the knives and forks, and another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a very fat man gets in it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait, and a rat trap which throws a cage the rat, and then baits itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine also by which a man prints instead of writes his thoughts. It is played like a piano forte. And, speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and cost over two millions of dollars.

A Night in a Pigeon Roost.

Just now the wild pigeons roost in innumerable numbers in the Chenango Swamp, Crawford county, Pa., about two miles east of the Ohio. The swamp is about ten miles long, by two or three wide, grown up with tamerack or larch trees, and alder bushes. The editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel* has been among the pigeons. He says:—

When within two miles of the roosting place, we began to hear the roar of the wings of the millions of birds there congregated, which literally equalled the roar of Niagara. But the sights and sounds that greeted us as we neared the swamp beggar description. There were probably a hundred sunters assembled and at work. These were divided into parties of not more than two or three—some in the tamracks and some in the alders. The birds rose in a mass and settled in the trees; and when fired upon there, they flew to the bushes. This changing continues all night. At a single shot, the flock always rose and flew a short distance, to settle or to be fired upon again. This scene lasted all night. The usual mode of hunting the pigeons is for two men to go together—one with a gun, the other with a bag, and lantern and matches. As soon as the shot is fired, the bag man strikes a light and "bags" the birds; and this must be done speedily or the wounded ones will hide and be lost. Six dozen is quite a heavy load for any man. We "got out" under five dozen very soon. We were told to fire with one barrel at the bushes, and with the other at the "pile up." The term *pile up* is a very natural one, for at every shot the flock will rise straight upward, and after circling a few moments, make a swooping course and then alight, perhaps within a few yards of where they rose. The number killed seems almost incredible. One man killed four dozen at a single shot, and *nine hundred* in a night.

Extensive Print Works.

It is not generally known, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that the only establishment in this country for the printing of mourning goods, is located on the west side of the Schuylkill, immediately opposite the Falls, belonging to WM. SIMPSON, and it is also the only one in the State where silk goods are printed. Unbleached muslin is used, the bleaching of which forms one of the most interesting processes in the establishment. The muslin is first passed rapidly over an iron plate, heated to a red heat, and is then taken to the bleaching room, which contains three boilers, each of sufficient size to hold 42,000 yards of muslin. The goods are boiled first with lime, and are then passed into the second boiler, containing suds, and then into the third, having chloride of lime mixed with water. The muslin is also passed through sulphuric acid, and is then taken in this state to another room, and after being spread out, by means of double screws, diverging from the centre, is passed over seven large copper drums, heated by steam. Twenty seconds are only required to dry the muslin. It is again passed through a solution of alum and iron, and again dried by passing it over a hot plate; this process being intended to rid the muslin of all solvent matter. It is then hung up for a day or two, so as to oxydize the metals with which the muslin is imbued. The rollers for printing are of copper, and the number of rollers is regulated by the variety of colors to be printed upon the muslin. A single machine will print about 13,000 yards per day. A large number of silk handkerchiefs are printed at this establishment, the process being the same as that used in printing the best quality wall paper. Many of the blocks are made in the same way, and the printing is entirely similar. As many as twenty blocks are used in coloring one handkerchief. Five men will print about 900 per day. The cost of the handkerchief not only depends upon the quality of the silk, but upon the number and richness of the colors. The handkerchief printed at