THE WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Extracts from a letter dated Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, April 1st, 1856.—[St. Louis Republican.

For the past six months the clouds have been thickening around us and in almost all our attempts to brighten matters, our enemies have come off first best. From Haller's defeat up to the last masterly strokes, enacted a few miles above this post. the Indians certainly have had the better of us.

It became necessary, a few months since, to apply to the authorities at Washington for additional troops and they were promptly granted. The 9th Infantry came to this post, when Col. Wright was invested with full powers to conduct the campaign against the Indians.—Forty miles above this place the river navigation ceases, and over five miles, the falls and rapids of the river, all stores have to be transported, in part, by small boats, cordelled, and the balance of the way, about a mile and a half, by a wooden Railway; the small cars carying about a ton of freight; being drawn by mule and hand power. At the lower end of this Railroad a Block House was constructed in October last, which has, providentially been the means of saving many valuable lives.—This portage of five miles is one of the strongest places that I have ever seen, once in possession of the enemy and all supplies to the upper country, Fort Dallas, Walla Walla, &c., &c., must cease. Besides this, from the nature of the ground, the party having possession must have immense advantage over those attempting to dislodge them. In a military point of view it, therefore, is necessary to hold this place, or of what use are our river steamers to us on either side, or how is the army, about to take the field, to be supplied with their daily food? Rumor upon rumor had reached us that the Indians intended to hold this place, so soon as the troops all got past and en *route* for the Walla Walla country, and that they intended to burn the steamers, after which they would make a descent upon Fort Vancouver, the great depot of ammunition and supplies of all kinds. All these were laughed at by the knowing ones. "The idea of these miserable half clad, half fed creatures attacking the portage is preposterous! Have we not a Block House held by a *Sergeant* and *eight men* about mid-way on this formidable bug-bear?"

As before remarked, Col. Wright was intrusted with the management of affairs in this region. Lieut. Col. Casey, with two companies of the 9th, having been ordered by Gen. Wool, to Puget Sound, The Colonel went to work with a will and got things in readiness, in the shortest possible time, to take the field. His disposition of the forces was as follows:

One company of the 9th and one of the 4th Infantry at Fort Vancouver. One of the 9th at the *portage, the Cascades of the Columbia.*—One company of the 4th at Fort Dallas. One at the Indian reservation, sixty miles South of the Dallas and the balance six companies of the 9th, one of Artillery and one of Dragoons disposable for service in the field, with himself at their head. In the meantime the mail steamer arrives, having on board the General commanding, and it was necessary and proper to take the company of the 9th, destined for the stronghold at the Cascades and the one ordered to remain here with him, to Puget Sound. What are the consequences? Col. Wright leaves the Dallas with his command; the Indians wait until they think that he has a clever start and then make a simultaneous descent upon this unprotected five miles of portage and upon one of the steamers at the upper landing, blow up the houses and Government property and murder one soldier, out from the Block House getting wood, shoot two others, wounding them badly, and kill thirteen women and children. The little steamer at the upper landing makes a gallant defence until they can get up steam and puts back to Dallas with the startling intelligence that the line of communication is interrupted; that the portage is in the hands of hostile Indians! [illegible] part of what they had threatened. What was next to come we knew not. The presumption was that this would be the next place attacked. With a scattered garrison of a quarter of a mile in one direction and more than a half mile in another, and one company, seventy strong to protect it, the necessity existed to attempt the relief of those poor fellows besieged in the Block House. A detachment of forty-one from the seventy, with nine Dragoons under Lieut. Sheridan was sent off. This left Vancouver with twenty-nine men for its protection. The Indians cognizant of all these facts, as they are in daily communication with those who have disarmed us, who pretend to be friendly, contemplated an attack upon this place that night, but were detered, we hear, by the timely arrival of the Columbia, mail steamer, about 8 o'clock, P. M., with eighty recruits.

Lieut. Sheridan repaired to the relief of those men in the Block house, on Thursday, the 27th, and fought all day, and at night were obliged to withdraw to the opposite side of the river, and send the steamer down for additional force. He reported the Indians five to his one, and they in position disputing every foot of ground. He also reported the steamer Mary had been captured, and no chance, in consequence, for reinforcements from the Dallas.—The timely arrival of the recruits, per Columbia, enabled the commanding officer to spare twenty-nine men to the assistance of Lieut. Sheridan. They started at 2 o'clock, P. M., and reached his camp at 10 P. M., the night exceedingly dark and miny. The men were loaded and ready to jump on shore the instant the boat touched the land. We neared the bank slowly, hailing and received for answer that the Cascades had been re-taken from the Indians by a large command under Colonel Wright, and the detachment under Lieutenant Sheridan. Those of us who were about to jump ashore and hold the bank, were not disappointed at this news.

What the plan of campaign now will be, is more than I can tell you. It would seem that the settlement of new posts above Fort Dallas is a subject for future consideration, when more troops get into the country.

TOUCH OF TEXAS LIFE---SNAKES, SCORPIONS, &C.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 15, 56.

There is no use disputing the matter. Texas is a great State. We mean the soil, the boundless plains, the beautiful oak forests, the luxurious grass, and just at this time its soft, balmy breezes and its beautiful nights. Don't understand us that we admire everything in Texas. Not by considerable. Its nasty little rivers, its bugs and snakes and varmints of all kinds, including a smart sprinkling of the natives, we do beg leave most respectfully to despise. We have just returned from a trip up among the Camanches and the Sogers on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, and if we are not almost scared out of our senses, we don't know ourself. The warm weather for the last month has made everything look like midsummer, and all sorts of creeping and stinging things have emerged from their winter lodgings in such quantities that I fear I shall never get home safe. It was only a few nights since, that I pitched my tent on the banks of the Colorado. I thought I had selected a good clean spot for my humble blankets, and I was about to turn in, when I heard a rattle that nearly made me jump out of my skin. There he was, not three feet from my tent, taking a good look at my dog, which had come a little too close to the reptile. Where the critter came from the Lord may know; I'll swear he was'nt there a half hour before. Well, we "killed the snake, and being weakly, I took one-half pint of toddy, concocted of the meanest whisky that ever was seen. They don't have any other sort here. Well, the men of my party went off to bed, leaving only your correspondent, "Dick," my dog, and Ben, my nigger boy, by my fire, Ben curled himself up in front of the fire, Dick took a similar position on my blankets, at my feet inside of the tent, and I thought I would read myself to sleep. I had scarcely finished 2 pages when I saw crawling slowly up the side of my tent what looked to me like the father of all spiders. I was sure at first that only that one drink of whisky had brought on a fit of "the monkeys;" and I had no doubt that I should drown myself before morning. Meanwhile, with remarkable presence of mind, I called to Ben to convince myself that I was not really ont of my proper mind. To my delight, that nigger came into the tent, and I pointed out to my visitor.—"Why, dat's a *trantulum*," says he; "jes wait a minute till I *slosh him on de kope.*" You see the darkie has been living near the Dutch settlements at Fredricksburg, and he likes to show off his knowledge of the German vernacular. After killing the "trantulum," he calmed my fears by telling me that there was only one thing that could cure the bite of the insect, and that was two quarts of whisky. As I hadn't more than three drinks left, and it was fifty miles to the nearest settlement, I vote the boy a poor comforter; and I was about to remark that much to him, when I saw something that looked like a little "fiddler," (such as you see on the sea shore in these parts,) with a tail to it, crawling over my shirt bosom. My first impulse was to brush the thing away with my hand, which I did, but in a moment I felt as though a needle had been run into the end of my finger and shoved up to my elbow. The pain made me start to my feet, but Ben only laughed, "Yaw, yaw, mass Jeemes—dat's a *scorripin*—you musn't tech 'em." So, between the rattle-snakes, the tarantulas and the scorpions, you may be sure that I shall never forget the night I spent on the Colorado. My finger swelled up to the size of a good-sized sausage, and I have no doubt it would have pained me a good deal had I not fancied that it was going to go hard with me, all of which induced me to take my remaining three drinks of bad whisky, and from the effects of which I have no doubt I was at first lovingly, sentimentally; then roaring drunk, and then—I don't recollect how it was—I slept until 10 o'clock the next day, and then I was aroused by the melodious voices of twelve hungry mules tied to the wagons in front of my tent.—Correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MORE ABOUT THE LOSS OF THE EFFIE AFTON.—A correspondent of the Chicago Press, writing from the Rock Island House on the 7th inst., gives a graphic description of the destruction of the Effie Afton, of which he says: "She was acknowledged to be the finest boat that has appeared in these waters." We quote from this writer:

The river is now higher than it has been known to be for years past. Of course the current here at the foot of the rapids is now strong. Passing through the draw of the bridge, the steamer had almost cleared everything, when, as is alleged, by the force of the current, the stern of the boat was carried against the pier on the right. This threw the bow towards the Illinois shore above the bridge, and the current carried the boat around against the outer span of the bridge.

The upper works of the boat struck against the bridge with so much violence as to knock all in pieces smoke pipes, stoves and the like were thrown down. The boat was set on fire in two or three places. The hull of the boat was in the mean time pressed under the bridge by the force of the current. The deck stood nearly at an angle of forty-five degrees. Boat and bridge were locked together. All was confusion—and yet several attempts were made to extinguish the fires. These were supposed for a time to be successful, and yet soon after the flames broke out with such violence as to baffle all effort; but the connection with the bridge enabled the passengers to escape. They got themselves and their baggage on shore.—The flames, however, were soon communicated to the bridge. The outer end burned off and fell upon the burning steamer; the other [illegible] bridge and steamer floated down together a sheet of flame. In the meantime the excitement had spread through the adjacent cities, thousands from Rock Island and Davenport stood upon the shores watching the sublime spectacle.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.—Mr. G. W. Hood, and six others have just got in from Salt Lake, 47 days out. Mr. Hood states there has been great suffering in Salt Lake on account of the severity of the winter, and shortness of crops occasioned by the Grasshoppers. The Legislature met at Filmore, 160 miles South of Salt Lake, 6th December, had a quiet time, and Delegates had been appointed to present a State Constitution to Congress, asking admission into the Union as a State. Mr. Babbitt, Secretary of the Territory, and Judge Kinney and family, along with Missionaries for different parts of the world are now on their way in. About ten thousand head of stock perished during the winter, in the Northern valleys.

A posse of men, under a Deputy U. S. Marshal, went out in February, to take some prisoners among the Pah Utah Indians, who it is charged murdered Lieut Gunnison. They arrested three and killed two—one of the Indians cut his throat after being arrested. This tribe of Indians, in Cedar Valley, stole 150 head of stock. They were pursued into the mountains, 50 head of stock was captured—eight Mormons were killed, and two or three Indians.

Business has been very dull on account of the scarcity and high prices of provisions.

This party left Salt Lake with the small party—seven in all—on the 11th March. Had great difficulty in getting through the Mountains, on account of the great quantity of snow. After passing the Mountains, had pleasant weather and good trip. Saw a number Siouxs at Fort Laramie, all peaceable. It was understood that peace would be made.—Kansas Herald, May 8.

SHIPWRECK AND AWFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA—TEN LIVES LOST—NARRATIVE OF CAPT. RUDOLPH.—We have by a private hand news from St. Johns to the 19th ult. The seal fishery had so far been pretty good. About forty—one-fourth of the whole fleet—had arrived, with about 100,000 seals. It was feared, however, that the remainder would meet with but indifferent fortune. A dreadful shipwreck had occurred to a vessel commanded by Capt. Rudolf, well known among us.

The British bark Blake, of 800 tons, Edward Rudolf, master, belonging to Messrs. Finnie, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, England, sailed from Ship Island Harbor, State of Mississippi, United States, with a cargo of pitch-pine deals, bound to Cork for orders, in fine trim and beautiful order, on the 8th of February last, with a fine fair wind and weather, with every hope of making a good and prosperous passage.

On the 13th, during a snow-storm, she was capsized; seven were washed overboard, the decks burst open, all the hatches washed off, and every morsel of provisions carried away. The remainder of those on board were without food or drink for five days; on the eighth day a small cask of water was got at, and a half-drowned rat was caught and devoured; afterwards a man died and his body was reserved to be eaten, and was actually eaten in part, when on the ninth day after the disaster, the schooner Pigeon, of St. Johns, N. F., hove in sight and rescued the sufferers. Eight persons were washed overboard, two died of cold and starvation, and seven were saved.

The celebrated banking-house of the Rothschilds loaned during the past year, $515,000,000, as follows: England, $80,000,000; Turkey, $40,000,000; Sardinia, $10,000,000; Austria, $120,000,000; Russia, first loan, $130,000,000; Russia, second loan, $100,000,000; England, on Exchequer bills, $35,000,000.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

It seems scarcely possible that no benefit, beyond peace itself, was to be secured to the world at large by the Parisian Conferences.—We are happy to recognize the contrary fact. Among the documents attending the treaty as specific conventions, we have published one determining three highly important principles of maritime law, long disputed, only partially admitted even in theory by the majority of Christian Powers, and long insisted upon by the Government of the United States. They run thus:

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coasts by the enemy."

Agreed upon and unanimously signed by the States represented at Paris, these principles are to be tendered to the remaining civilized Powers of Europe and the rest of mankind for acceptance, with the added understanding that they shall not accrue to the advantage of any Power declining to become a party. There is little fear that any commercial community will hesitate about that. Our own Government will naturally be among the first to consent, having labored the last forty years to introduce these very doctrines into the international code of all maratime countries, and failing in that, have embodied them in separate treaties with as many friendly States as could be persuaded to accept them. These evangelical labors are now ended; the necessary guarantees of pacific commerce in war times are secured as far as the solemn faith of nations can establish them.—New York Times.

WHO OWNS 'EM?—We notice a large number of boys wandering about the city, who we suppose must be lost. They are for the most part very well dressed, wearing long coats, tight pantaloons, shiny hats and boots, and generally carry small canes in their kid gloved hands.—From the manner in which they stare at the ladies who pass them, we infer that they are trying to find their mothers. Why don't our charitable citizens get up an asylum for these poor children? It is a shame to allow them to be wandering about the city by themselves in this manner. They are much more fit to be in the nursery. The kind-hearted keepers of taverns and billiard saloons, allow them a refuge in their establishment, and most charitably supply them with segars and adulterated liquors. At all hours of the day and night these unfortunates crowd beneath their hospitable roofs. Parents in search of their sons will hear of them by paying these places a visit.—Phila. Evening Journal.

THE WAY TO GET A CLAIM.—Horace Greeley writes to the Tribune, from Washington, the way "claims" are sometimes obtained. It is thus:

"I have been told that a man who had a claim on the government for four or five thousand dollars, danced attendance at the capitol for two or three sessions to no purpose. At length, an old member, who knew the ropes and who was struck by his pertinacity, called him aside, and gave him the benefit of some volunteer counsel. 'My friend,' said he, 'I see you are green, long as you have been in Washington. Just withdraw your paper, and increase your claim to twenty or thirty thousand. Then promise a thousand to this one, and two thousand to that one, and so on through a list of half a dozen who can help you, all of course on the contingency of your gaining your claim. If you should be cut down a little, you can afford it." The claimant thankfully took the advice, acted on it, and in due time, carried home his honest due and a little more."

POPPING THE QUESTION.—"What a strange thing is acquaintance!" said a beautiful girl, the other day, to a friend of ours. "A year ago we had not seen each other—many a season had rolled its course, bringing hope, happiness, and perchance sorrow to each, without the cognizance of the other, and *now we are so intimate.*" Our friend says she looked so lovely he could not help pressing her delicate cheek—he asked her, "if he aught to do with the happiness of her future." "You are in all my dreams of the coming days," replied she. They are to be married next month.—We consider this one of the neatest "popping" especially as it happens in leap year.—Portland Transcript.

A FAITHFUL WIFE.—A young man who was convicted of bigamy at Newburyport last spring, upon serving out his term of punishment, was met at the railroad station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing store, gave him a new rig, then presented to him $300 she had earned since he deserted her, and they departed together for their former home in New Hampshire. Such an act of forgiveness should bring the runaway to his senses.—Cleveland Herald.

If he deserts her again, he desirves to be visited by the devil every night until Beelzebub makes him his own.

WHERE ARE THE HEIRS?—The public administrator of Nevada county, California, has published a statement of the funds belonging to various estates, as follows:

Ebenezer Reeves, $1,845; John Wingate, $36; Thos. Hockland, $102; W. P. Brown, $127; Michael Reynolds, $222; Michael McLaughlin, appraised value of estate, $829; S. Hutchings, $27,60; C. Hanson, $217; W. H. Harrison, $247; A. A. Carle, $92; G. H. Russell, $98; Hugh Grant, $812; John Boyce, $84, and Israel. Joiner, appraised value of estate, $920.

The publication is official, having been made by order of the county judge.

THE CURCULIO.—A reward of $500 was offered by the Kentucky Horticultural Society at its meeting in Louisville, last week, to the discoverers of a certain and effectual remedy against the *curculio.* Said remedy not to be so costly or troublesome as to prevent general application.

THAT'S SO.—The following answer was made to a young lady who had sent her lover a kiss—in a letter:

Thanks to my little absent friend—
A kiss you in your letter send.
But, ah! the thrilling charm is lost
In kisses that arrive by post;
That fruit can only taste well be
When gathered, melting from the tree!

The editor of the Utica Herald says that he once knew a wild widow who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father (of whom he was the only heir,) and actually married him, and had children to the infinite annoyance of the other party. This occurred Onandago county.

A PROVOKING ERROR.—In the second paragraph of the advertisement of Millwood Academy, as published for several weeks past, the following sentence occurred: "Though subject to ague, you could not find a more desirable place." It should have read "Those subject to ague could not find a more desirable place," and we have accordingly corrected it this week. Shade Gap, where the Academy is located, is entirely *free* from ague, and is altogether one of the most healthy valleys in the State.—*True Democrt, Lewistown, Pa.*

News Items.

A letter from Genoa, Italy, says: "the dispatch announcing that Russia accepts the preliminaries of peace, has naturally not produced the same effect in the different Italian states as in the rest of Europe. There had always been a lingering idea that Italy would find some alleviation of its misery in the results of the war: the conclusion of peace takes away all hope. The *state quo* will be maintained, and foreign domination consolidated."

The Sugar crop on the Island of Jamaca this season is 50,000 hhds., greater than ever before. This is attributed to "Yankees" having taken the management of several of the largest sugar estates. In working they employ the negroes at so much per day, paying in cash every week. The cash wakes up the best energies of the sable laborers, and gives a life never before seen or heard of to the sugar-making business.

The passege by Congress of a bill granting large quantities of lands to the State of Iowa for the construction of four railroads has had the effect to create a panic in the market for land warrants. As this measure will almost close the land offices in that State, warrants are expected to fall below one dollar per acre. Purchasers are reluctant to go much beyond that rate at present.

The Sidney (N. S. W.) Mercantile Journal, states that the exports of gold dust from that port during the year 1855, amounted to 1,920,589 ounces, which at 65s. per ounce, is equal to £7,202,211, or $36,000,000. The value of imports during the year was £2,909,122, against £5,981,063 in the previous year. The value of merchandise exported during 1855 was £2,354,530, against $4,040,126.

An official return of the Spanish debt has just been published. The total amount of indebtedness is 13,580,466,110 reals. Among the items is one of "inscription in favor of the United States, 12,000,000 reals." The total sum of redeemable debt, purchased from 1851 to the end of June, 1855, was 934,935,271 reals, and cost the state 67,108,134 reals.

The Philadelphia papers estimate the total loss at the recent terrible fire in that city at $607,200, upon which was an insurance of $380,200.

Among the slain in the engagement at Mohoumdpore, (Oude) says the Calcutta Englishman, was found the body of a woman, dressed in a garment dyed black; she was armed like the rest of her tribe, with a pair of pistols and a sword, and must have been killed by a grape-shot. It is said she was a very religious woman, and was much venerated in consequence of having made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The intelligence is confirmed that the great city of Jeddo, in Japan, has been destroyed by an earthquake, with the loss of thirty thousand lives and a hundred thousand houses. It is by far the greatest calamity of the kind that has occurred in a century, even exceeding, in the magnitude of the disaster, the destruction of Lima in Peru, and Lisbon, in Portugal, by earthquakes, which happened many years ago.

We learn, with deep regret, that the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and more especially the Jews, are suffering severely from the lack of water and the high price of food. The funds sent from Europe by the Jews for the relief of their distressed brethern are equally divided among all living in the four holy cities, so that but little falls to the share of each. The mass of the people have no means of subsistence.

The Anthracite Coal mined in Pennsylvania' last year, equalled in value half the gold taken from California.

The loss by the fall in breadstuffs on the Liverpool stock alone is estimated to be £300,000.

Several of the insurance companies in Rhode Island have resolved not to insure building any parts of which are occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquors or for gambling purposes.

The Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives, have under consideration the propriety of making the office of Postmaster an elective one.

The Lapwing has returned to New Bedford, from her first whaling cruise of thirty months, with a cargo worth $135,000.

The 93d regiment, that distinguished itself so nobly at Ballaklava, was the same that got so awfully whipped at New Orleans.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—The actual cash sales of leaf tobacco in this market during the past week amounted to 939 hogsheads.—Prices ranged from $4 40 to $5 for scraps and inferior lugs, $5 50 to $10 for fair lugs to choice, and $10 90 to $11 25, $11 75 to $18, and $15 50 for extra manufacturing leaf. These were about the largest sales and highest prices ever obtained in this market in one week.—The aggregate cash price paid to farmers by the tobacco buyers of Louisville during the week, at a moderate average, amounted to the sum of $155,100.—Louisville Courier, 19th.

Clear writers, like clear fountains, do not seem so deep as they are; the turbid look the most profound.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—An unusual hail storm occurred at Auburn, Ala., on the 14th inst. A writer in the Montgomery Mail, says:

"The size of the stones varied from as small as a pea to as large as a lemon. The large ones were mostly of the shape of an oblate spheroid. I measured one of ordinary size, and found it eight inches latitudinally, and seven inches longitudinally. The prevailing size was that of a guinea egg, while the shape varied greatly. I found plenty that would weigh four ounces."

BELGIANS AT GREEN BAY.—The Green Bay Advocate notices the arrival of 900 Belgians at that point this Spring, and states that there are from 3000 to 4000 more on the way there. They settle principally on the Peninsula, between Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay, and are described as strong and healthy looking settlers.

AN AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATOR.—Mr. Daniel Cameron, who was selected representative for the digging district of Woolshed, Australia, had the compliment paid to him by his supporters of having the horse he rode on at the time of the contest, shod with shoes of solid gold. He was also presented with a sum of £1,500.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMELS.—By a letter received in this city from Maj. Wayne, we learn that the U. S. storeship Supply, which was dispatched last year by the government to the East for the purpose of procuring a cargo of camels, has arrived at Galveston, Texas. The Supply, left Smyrna on the 15th of February, and during the long journey lost but a single camel. Under the order for their importation, these animals are to be kept one year in Texas after they are landed, for the purpose of acclimation and breeding, after which they are to be placed on the overland route to the Pacific, for the purpose of carrying the mails, and, perhaps, small packages of freight.—Savannah Republican, 6th.

ICE AS AN ALLAYER OF PAIN.—The French discovery of the use of ice as an anæsthetic agent in surgery, has been applied by Dr. Wolcott, of Utica. He has repeatedly made the application of ice, and found it to be better than chloroform or ether, as its effects are local, and the result is attained without injury to the system. By applying snow and salt, he was enabled to remove a large tumor without pain to the patient

174.....MAIN STREET,.....174

W. & A. SENSENDERFER.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Havana and Domestic Cigars & Tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WE have in store, and to arrive, a very large assortment of the very best brands of Havana Cigars. We desire to call the special attention of cash buyers to our large stock, which we are determined to sell very low for cash. They consist, in part, of the following brands:

Prentitude Regalias;		Diana Millars;	
Mi Destino	do	Newton	do
Antiguedad	do	Victoria	do
Bustamanto	do	Iberia	do
Carnelia	do	Espenola	do
Delirante	do	BegAdera	do
Saludora	do	LaMorma	do
Staffanoni	do	Nensagero	do
Meridianas	do	Emulacion	do
Washington	do	La Voz	do
El Sol	do	Fortuno Londres;	
Empero Nichalds	do	Fidelidad	do
Mensagero	do	Granadina	do
Carventos	do	Pocahonta	do
Reinas Sultana	do	La Flora	do
ElSol de laDrimea	do	Doce Meses	do
Figaro Cillindrados		D. B. Castanon	do
Prensado D. D.	do	J. Y. P. Fama	do
V de la Rama	do	Vignera Plantations;	
P. L.	do	Vellegas	do
Mensagero Trabucas;		De la Cruz Principes;	
Victoria	do	Barrios	do
Leght Guarfl Opera,		Star	do
J. L. Panetelas;		Designio Prest.	

May W. & J. SENSENDERFER.

McMechan & Ballentine,

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, No., 34 Levee, St. Louis, Mo., between Olive and Locust sts., have now in store and receiving the, largest and most general stock of Groceries they have ever offered, which they intend to sell at the lowest market rates. Their stock consists in part of:

375 hhds N. O. suar; 400 bbls clarified;
225 bbls loaf, crushed and powdered sugar;
300 do and hf do plantation molasses;
400 pkgs Belcher's cy. molasses; 150 bls NOSH;
150 hf chests Y H teas; 275 do Imp. G P and Black do;
150 casks S. Carb soda; 25 do saleratus;
200 boxes Babbitt's saleratus;
275 do Va and Mo tobacco;
75,000 Spanish cigars; 200,000 Hav and Cuba sixes;
300 bxs star candles; 111 casks currants;
1000 bbls, hf do and kits 1 and 2, makerel;
50 pkgs No. 1 salmon; 3000 bxs ass'd tumblers;
200 qt and pt flasks; 3000 nests tubs, 3 and 8;
500 dozen assorted pails;
1500 sks prime Rio coffee; 300 packets Java;
75 sacks Mocha do;
2500 kgs Wheeling and Boston nails and brads assorted 3d to 40d;
75 bxs Balt Cove oysters; 275 bales batting;
200 sks Eagle cotton yarn assorted;
400 coils Man. and Jute rope;
100 bxs pepper and pimento; 75 bbls almonds;
100 drums figs; 600 bxs hf and qr M R raisins;
5 drums cod fish; 125 bxs do;
15 cases sardines hf and qr;
350 boxes assorted pickles, ketchup;
300 bxs palm and fam. soap; 30 do mould c'd'ls;
500 do asst window glass; 50 bgs carpet chain;
100 doz zinc washboards; 50 gross yeast pow'ds;
60 nests willow baskets;

Together with a general and full stock of foreign and domestic Wines brandies, &c. 1

W. S. GILMAN.

WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 130 Second street, St. Louis, has in store a large and well selected stock, which is offered at the market rates, consisting in part as follows:

370 hhds N. O. sugar; 200 bbls loaf, crushed & powdered do;
1500 bags Rio coffee; 100 do Java do;
150 bbls S. H. syrup molasses; 850 do S. H. molasses;
250 bbls plantation molasses; 100 pkgs mackerel
100 boxes codfish; 100 bbls Wilmington tar;
500 kegs Boston and Pittsburgh nails;
65 kegs fine 3d nails; 75 bags cotton yarn;
50 bales carpet chain; 150 do cotton twine;
100 bales wicking; 450 cls Manilla and Jute cordage;
100 doz plow and clothes lines;
400 boxes window glass, assorted sizes;
2000 lbs W. chalk; 300 do alum; 1500 do s'tpeter;
20000 osnaburg sacks; 10 kegs sup. carb. soda;
200 half chests Imp., Y. H. and G. P. teas;
300 boxes Imp., Y. H. and G. P. teas;
450 boxes Virginia and Missouri tobacco;
100 bx. smoking tobacco; 50 do cut chewing do;
150 bx. star candles; 70 do sperm do;
300 candle moulds;
250 boxes soap; 350 pkgs saleratus;
3 cases Ma. indigo; 6 seroons S. F. do;
80 bgs pepper; 10 do pimento; 200 bxs g'd s'ices;
[illegible] pkgs [illegible] C. & F. paper;
300 doz com. and fancy pails, 100 no 3-hoop do;
800 nests 2 and 8 qt tubs; 250 mats cassia;
25 cases prunes; 40 cks currants; 3 do madder;
5 bbls whiting; 400 rms wrapping paper;
50 bales osnaburgs; brooms, zinc washboards, churns, &c., &c., June 7, '56

GLASGOW & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 50 Levee, have in store and to arrive the following Goods, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices, viz.

1000 hhds fair to prime N. O. Sugar;	500 boxes Yeast powdrs;
1000 bbls clfd sugar;	100 kegs sup Carb Soda;
800 do lf and crush'd do;	100 boxes saleratus;
500 do S. H. molasses;	500 cls Manilla Cordage;
800 do plantation do;	300 do Jute do;
100 tcs prime Rice;	500 doz Manilla & Grass Bed Cords;
1000 pks G. and B. Teas;	500 boxes Raisins;
1000 bags Rio coffee;	25 bbls Almonds;
100 do prime old Government Ja. coffee;	100 boxes Lem. Syrup,
	300 do ass'd Candles;
1000 kegs Nails;	100 Preserved Fruits;
1000 boxes Pm, Oleine & Family Soap;	100 do Meats;
	100 do Pickles;
100 boxes Fancy Soap;	100 do Ketchups;
800 do Star Candles;	100 do Olive Oil;
250 do Mould do;	75 do Brand'd Cher.;
50 do Castile Soap;	50 do do Peaches;
100 do Starch;	30 cases Carraccas Chocolate;
300 do Va. mafd Tobacco;	40 do Wood bx match's;
200 do Mo. do;	50 do Sardines, quarter and half boxes;
800 do Smoking do;	
1100 do Cuba Cigars;	5 cases Citron;
00,000 Reg. Cig. Imp.;	10 bbls Mason's Blk'ing;
100 bags Pepper;	5 cases Nutmegs;
25 do Alspice;	5 do Indigo;
300 bbls & hf do Ma'o'l.;	50 do B. C. Oysters;
500 boxes Glass;	1500 reams Wrop. Letter and Cap Paper;
100 bales Batting;	
200 doz Painted Bu'kts;	300 nests Tubs, 3's-8's;

LIQUORS.

10 half pipes pure old Brandies;	58 bbls Malaga Wine;
	100 bkts Dennis Champ.
100 cases do do do;	100 do Heidsick do;
100 bbls Monon. Whis'y;	50 cases old Md. Wine;
100 do old Rye Whisky, very superior;	200 boxes Claret Wine;

June 7th, 1856. St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Wakefield's Hand Corn-Planter.

THE Western Corn Planter Company, having completed their arrangements for Manufacturing this valuable Labor-Saving Implement, now offer them to the Farmers of the West, in the full confidence that they will at once supply a want long felt by all, for a substitute to the old laborious, slow, and expensive methods of planting with a hoe. The objections heretofore made to Corn Planters, are, in Wakefield's invention, entirely obviated; their simplicity, accuracy, cheapness, and durability, will at once recommend them to all Farmers. It is carried and used as a cane or walking stick, requiring no delay or additional motion or effort—is adapted for planting in rocky and uneven ground, and in all kinds of soil—is easily adjusted to plant at any desired depth, and to drop any required number of seeds in a hill.

The method by which the seed is planted with this Planter is new, and, it is believed, possesses advantages over every other, not only in facility of use, but in hastening germination. The seed is forced, by pressure, obliquely from the surface of the ground to the required depth, thus insuring the immediate absorbtion of moisture, by bringing it into perfect and hard contact with the soil, under and around it, while the earth falling loosely over, cannot obstruct the coming up and growth of the blade.

The economy of using this Planter, that will more than pay for itself if only wanted to plant in a common garden is apparent to all.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase Planters or Rights, may obtain further information by addressing Western Corn Planter's Co. office, No. 84 Main street, between Olive and Locust streets, St. Louis, Missouri. T. SMITH, Agent.

THE NEW FLOURING MILL.

CLARK'S PATENT COMBINED GRINDING and Bolting or Merchant Flouring Mill. This highly ingenious and much needed invention forms an entirely new feature in the manufacture of WHEAT and FLOUR, by the superior manner in which it performs its work—GRINDING and BOLTING the Grain at a single operation into Seven different kinds of flour and feed.

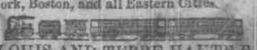
This mill possesses advantages to numerous to be enumerated in any advertisement. The proper way to fully appreciate its great merit is to see it run. It is in operation daily at

No. 313 Broadway, Corner Court st., St. Louis, Mo.
State and Country Rights and Mills For Sale.
W. W. HAMER & CO.,
Broadway and Court, 2d Story.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

Via ST. LOUIS & TERRE HAUTE R. R.

THE Shortest and Quickest all Railroad Route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.



ST. LOUIS AND TERRE HAUTE R. R.

Open to Terre Haute, direct through, without change of cars—22 miles shorter than by any other Railroad Line, and one less change of cars.

Two Through Trains Daily, Sundays Excepted.

1st. MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves St. Louis at 8.30 A. M. and Illinoistown at 9.30 A. M. arriving at Terre Haute at 8.45 P. M.

2d. EVENING EXPRESS—Leaves St. Louis at 5 P. M., and Illinoistown at 6 P. M., and arriving at Terre Haute at 7.15 A. M., one hour and ten minutes quicker than any other route.

One Sunday Train at 6 P. M.

Connecting at Indianapolis with Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, and Indianapolis and Bellefontain Railroad, for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, Boston, New York, Crestline, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling, Lexington Ky.

New York Passengers have a choice of four good routes from Indianapolis; via N. Y. Central, N. Y. & Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads.

☞ Passengers taking the ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD make close and sure connections for all the above-named points.

Passengers for Decatur, Bloomington, Lasalle, Mendota, Rock Island, Burlington, Golena, Dunleith and Chicago, connect at Paris with Illinois Central R. R., direct through, making this the shortest and most reliable route to the Northern points above named.

Also connecting at Matoon with the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central, for all points on that Road.

Passengers are requested to secure their Through Tickets by this most reliable route.

Baggage handled and checked free of charge.

☞ Through tickets can be procured at the Company's Office, No. 32 Fourth street, under the Planters' House, where all information respecting the different routes will be cheerfully furnished.

L. R. SARGENT, Sup't.
WM. G. HUNT, Ass't Sup'd.
B. F. FIFIELD, General Ticket Ag't.

☞ "Omnibus es will call for pessengers in any part of the city, by leaving their address at this office.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OPEN TO JEFFERSON CITY.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th, this road was put in operation for transportation of Passengers and Freight, through without change of cars.

Until further notice, the Passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave St. Louis at 10 A. M. Arrive at Jeff. City, 5 P. M.
" Jefferson at 8.30 A. M. " St. Louis, 3.30 P. M.
" Franklin at 6.00 A. M. " St. Louis, 8.00 A. M.
" St. Louis at 5.50 P. M. " Franklin, 7.00 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave St. Louis at 7 A. M. Arrive at Jeff. at 4.12 P. M.
" Jefferson at 11.20 A. M. " St. Louis at 6.30 P. M.

Passengers can go out by the 10 o'clock, A. M., Train as far as Washington, have 15 minutes there, and return to St. Louis at 3.30, P. M. Persons from Franklin and points East of it, by taking the morning train in, can have two hours at St. Louis, and return home on the train which starts out at 10, A. M., or, those who come in at 3.30, P. M., can go out on the 5, P. M. train, having an hour and a half in the city.

Passengers are requested to procure Tickets before taking seats in the cars.

Extra charge for tickets purchased in the Cars.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

☞ Kimball, Moore & Co's., Daily Line of four-horse Post Coaches will connect at Jefferson City with the trains and run regularly to West to Boonville, Lexington, Independence and St. Joseph, also North to Fulton, Columbia, Glasgow and Brunswick; and South to Versailles and Springfield, Mo., and Van Buren and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

For through tickets, including Railroad fare, apply at the Stage Company's Office, under the Planter's House, corner