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THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.
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Miscellaneous.

The Great Salt Lake.

The Utica Herald glean the following facts from Stansbury's report, recently published:

Experiments upon the properties of the water of the Lake for preserving meat, were made by Mr. Stansbury and his associates. A large piece of fresh beef was suspended from a cord and immersed in the lake for over twelve hours, when it was found to be tolerably well cured. After this, Mr. S. states that all the meat they wished to preserve was packed in barrels without any salt whatever, and the vessels were then filled with the Lake water. No further care or preparation was necessary and the meat remained perfectly sweet, although constantly exposed to the atmosphere and sun. They were obliged to mix fresh water with the lime to prevent the meat becoming too salt for present use.

An analysis of the water of the Lake shows that it contains rather more than twenty per cent of the pure Chloride of sodium, and not more than 2 per cent of other salts, forming one of the purest and most concentrated brines in the world. Its specific gravity is about 1.17, but this slightly varies with the seasons, being probably affected by the immense floods of fresh water which come rushing down into it from the mountains in the spring, caused by the melting of the snow in the gorges.

The western shore of the Lake, for a considerable distance is lined with a substance somewhat resembling in appearance the brown dry weed of the ocean. Under the magnifying glass, however, it was found to consist of the larvæ, or dried skins of a dipterous insect. They comprise a stratum some six inches in thickness, and has evidently been driven upon the shore at different periods; some appearing fresher and of a different texture from others, the insects being of larger size. Where these larvae originated may furnish a theme for curious speculation. Nothing living has ever been detected on the Lake, and only a few large insects in the brackish springs, which do not at all resemble these remains either in shape or size. That they have existed in almost incredible numbers is evident, as the shores are fringed with their skins, and the bottom in many places, for a long distance from the shore, is covered with them. In some places they lie on the bottom of the Lake a foot thick, mixed up with the oozy mud.

On the flats near the west shore of the Lake Mr. Stansbury and his party discovered a large field of solid salt, which was beautifully crystallized upon the sand about an inch thick. The Crystals were from one to two inches in diameter, and "glittered in the bright sun-shine like a bed of diamonds." The evaporation of the shoal water between the island and the main shore has left this beautiful deposit of salt.

There are some large islands in the Lake, the principle ones being Gunnison, Antelope and Stansbury Islands. The latter is twenty miles long and fifty seven in circumference. It is a high rocky ridge, and attains a maximum deviation of nearly three thousand feet.

The buoyant properties of the waters of the Lake are very remarkable. Mr. S. says that a man may float stretched at full length upon his back having his head, neck, both his legs to the knee, and both arms to the elbow out of the water. If a sitting position is assumed, with the arms extended to preserve the equilibrium, the shoulders will remain above the surface. The breeze is so strong that the least particle getting into the eyes causes the most acute pain. Upon one occasion one of the party fell overboard, and although a good swimmer, the sudden immersion caused him to swallow some mouthful of water before rising to the surface. The effect was a most violent paroxysm of strangling and vomiting and the man was unfit for duty for some time afterwards. It is almost impossible to find water fit for the ordinary purposes of life along the western shore of the Lake, and yet such is the delightfulness of the climate, that one may sleep in the open air with perfect impunity.

On or near the eastern shores of the lake are a number of hot and cold springs. They issue at the foot of a flanking tower of hills, and have excavated for themselves a circular hole fifteen feet deep, with sloping sides, and a deep channel leading into the meadow. There are currents issuing between different strata of conglomerate and limestone, within a few feet of each other, of which one is a hot sulphur, a second warm and salt, and the third cold, drinkable water.

At numerous places fine salt is brought up, and jets of gas emitted, the salt forms an incrustation around the hole, and is fine enough for table use. Three miles from the Salt Lake City is a hot spring. From the hot spring to the city are numerous warm fountains, that deposit gypsum and other sulphates. These waters give delightful baths, and destroy the fertility of the soil.

The soil on the banks of the several rivers on the eastern shore of the Lake is very productive. Lieut. Gunnison states that a continuous field can be made from the Temperagoo bottoms to the Wa-ke-te-ke Creek, and the Utah Valley made to sustain a population of more than a hundred thousand inhabitants. At different points along the shore are magnificent water powers.

The shore line of the Lake, exclusive of off-sets, extends 281 miles. We have seen no statements as to the depth of the Great Salt Lake.

DEATH THROUGH THE BITE OF A CAT.—On Friday the North Dunham coroner held an inquest in the village of Harton, upon the body of a little boy, named Robert Wilson, Hunter-son of an exciseman, who died in fearful agony on Tuesday night of hydrophobia, through the bite of a cat. It appeared that in November last the poor little boy was standing in his father's garden, when a cat came running down a passage in great agitation. Thinking the animal was chased by dogs, the poor little fellow caught him in his arms. But no sooner had the poor child done so, than the infuriated animal caught him by the hand, and held it tenaciously until the father of the child came and choked it off. The poor little boy's hand was fearfully torn, the muscle being very much lacerated. The child was immediately conveyed to a surgeon's and the wound carefully dressed. After about three weeks the wound appeared to heal, and the boy to enjoy his ordinary health, until Monday (week) when he was taken ill. Very alarming symptoms soon supervened, and a surgeon being sent for, he pronounced it a decided case of hydrophobia. On Tuesday, Dr. Bram, of Sunderland, was called in, but after spending a distressing day, the poor little fellow was relieved from his sufferings by death about midnight on that day.—The cat, which belonged to a grocer in the village, had been destroyed the day it bit the boy. The jury returned a verdict that the child died of hydrophobia caused by the bite of a cat. *London Daily News.*

A SWINDLE.—A gentleman from the country, who is in town for the purpose of purchasing goods, was sadly taken in a few mornings since. Walking through Hayne-street to East Bay, about breakfast-time, and before the fumes and flurry of the day had commenced, he came up to a very honest-looking countryman, who was walking in the same direction. They had scarcely passed the compliments of the morning, before a boy met and passed them, and as he did so, stooped to pick up something. This arrested the attention of the man who had been casually met. He enquired of the boy about it, and the boy, with some reluctance, confessed it was a pocket book; the casual acquaintance claimed it; the boy demanded two hundred dollars, as a reward for finding it; the casual acquaintance declared it was too much; he offered one hundred; they agreed at last to split the difference, when the chance gentleman discovered he had nothing less than a five hundred dollar bill. Our countryman was appealed to in this dilemma, who happened to have with him a few dollars of the amount, handed it over upon the promise that it should be refunded at the Hotel, to which he and his chance acquaintance together started. The accidental gentleman had gone but a short distance in the direction of the Hotel, however, before it occurred to him that there was something wrong about that boy and begged our countryman to wait a moment till he could go and see, but unluckily, as he approached the boy, the boy started—he was compelled, of course, to run after him, and this is the last our friend has seen of either of them. The boy was overtaken perhaps, or perhaps he was not over-taken,—there is no knowing; but our friend is powerfully conscious that to whatever result this case has led them, it has carried off his cash his one hundred and forty two dollars.—*Charleston Standard.*

Awful Tornado.

The following we copy from the Shelbyville Tennessee Expositor:

It is our painful duty to chronicle the passage, on Friday morning last, of one of the most fatal Tornadoes with which this section of country has ever been visited. In the section through which it immediately passed, the like, we are informed, has never been witnessed by even the oldest inhabitants. It came from the southwest and pursued a course to the north-east, laying waste literally everything in its way—trees of the largest growth, monarchs of the forest, which, it may be, had stood in their pride of strength the storms and winds of centuries, houses, barns, presenting, according to the statement of one who has seen the track of its destruction, the appearance of an awful waste. It crossed, in its devastating route, through the middle of a fine county, through Normandy, making awful havoc there among the houses of the place, killed two women, Mrs. and Miss Stone, thence pursuing its furious career crossed about four miles from Normandy, the barren fork of Duck River, there killed some half dozen horses, &c. It is related to us that at the point of its passage of the River, there lived a man who had a sick wife. In its career, the tornado took his house, the family just having sufficient time to make their escape. As it was, the wind was so powerful that it blew into the fire one of his children, which he with difficulty drew out. The tornado passed also through Manchester and did great damage there. The chimneys of the Court House were blown off, as were also the windows of the Academy. The roof of the dwelling house of D. A. Davidson, Esq., was blown some half a mile distant, his out-houses also destroyed, and fiddler scattered to the four winds of Heaven. His neighbors also suffered severely, Messrs. Hodge, Barton and others. Several curious and wonderful escapes are related to us. Two negroes of Wm. A. Hickerson, were caught out during its fury. One of them was riding one of a yoke of steers, which were drawing a wagon, on which was the other negro. One steer was instantly killed by the falling of a tree, and the wagon was literally smashed to pieces. Both the negroes fortunately escaped without injury. We are informed that the track of the tornado varied in width from half a mile to two miles. There can be no more travel to Manchester by the usual route, as we understand that the road is literally blocked up for three or four miles with fallen timber. We congratulate the good people of Shelbyville on their escape this time, whilst to those who have suffered, we tender our condoance and sincere regret at their misfortunes.

Progressive Revolution in England.

The English papers inform us that among the innovations introduced by the present British Ministry, is that of throwing open to general competition offices of a certain class which have been hitherto the objects of a close monopoly—the prizes of the Aristocracy. This is an extension of the principle which the English Government had introduced in the late renewal of the charter of the East India Company. The cadetships, formerly the privilege of the few, were open to all who could give proof of respectability and qualifications. It is an abandonment, in part of a system of official patronage, that is, through Parliamentary influence, peculiar to the mixed monarchical and aristocratic government of Great Britain, and a concession to the Democratic principle. With the recent step in the reform of the representation, it is a significant sign that points to other and important changes. Monopolies are surrendering their privileges, in that country, as regards both classes and orders, reaching the sources as well of industrial interests, as of royal and aristocratic prerogative and ministerial patronage. The commercial and manufacturing towns have already made their influence felt against the landed aristocracy which had long engrossed not only parliamentary power, but official station, at least in its lower grades. Occasionally, a plebeian, like Mr. Canning and Sir Robert Peel, wielding the irresistible power of genius, would reach the highest point of ministerial elevation, but the younger members of the aristocratic families, would engross the offices in the Church, in the army, the navy and the colonies. These offices formed the consideration for parliamentary votes. Throwing open the field of official employment for sixteen hundred offices, as has been stated, to those classes, which have been heretofore excluded, will operate a greater change in the relative position of the English Democracy and Aristocracy, than appears on the surface, combined, as it will be, with the increasing antagonism between the commercial and manufacturing classes, as represented in the parliament and the territorial aristocracy.

A silent revolution is thus going on in the character of the British Government, which appears to be voluntary and spontaneous, but is the effect of pressure from the increasing preponderance in wealth and political consideration of the towns and boroughs over the counties, the two former the seats of commercial and manufacturing opulence, and the latter of landed influence and ascendancy. These recent changes, therefore, enlarging the democratic element in the House of Commons, and giving a wider sphere for civic ambition, are symptoms that indicate the augmenting influence of the popular principle. Like almost all other changes in British political institutions, they are quiet and gradual, but not the less potential. The English people are averse to radicalism in all its forms. The very name of Revolution is hateful to them. Their genius inclines towards cautious progression. The symbols of party will be displayed showing hostile attitudes, on the theatre of Parliamentary struggles, involving, it would seem, principles of a directly opposite tendency, but if the respective speeches and votes of the leaders and followers of whiggism and Toryism, are analyzed they will show, not only an aversion in both to fundamental change, but repugnance to the alterations in the subordinate machinery of government, unless by successive steps. In making these concessions, however, to popular principles—in widening the field of official representation, and enlarging the field of official employment to the middle classes—the English Ministry, while abridging the influence of the Aristocracy, are contracting the sources of patronage and parting with its attendant advantages.

The open purchase of votes forms no part of parliamentary management, as in the days of Sir Robert Walpole; but it is impossible, under monarchical rule, where promptitude and decision are required in all the public counsels, to carry on a war in ordinary conjunctures, without the aid of ministerial majorities in Parliament. These means are supplied by the interchange of votes for appointments. The appliances of patronage in this sense, form a part of Parliamentary machinery. We have said ordinary conjunctures, for a popular war like the present against Russia, silences faction, and arms the government with all requisite power. The general conclusion from this view is that the concessions to popular principle, which have been lately obtained in England, are to be classed with those progressive steps, in the career of silent revolution, that mark the evolution of Democratic ideas. That they are not spontaneous, in the ready sacrifice of aristocratic convictions, in either division of the parties which substantially share political power in Great Britain, must be evident. The oligarchic element is still preponderant whenever the great aristocratic families, be they Whig or Tory, are made its depositaries. But the latter are too unbending, and the former plainly conceive that without concessions to the middle orders, the government cannot be conducted through a Parliamentary majority. The engine of reform—may we not say innovator—received its original impetus from the first reform bill of Earl Grey. It has been following the direction given it by the primary impulse, though slowly, as is characteristic of all British innovation. No power in the State can now arrest it. The attempt, when made by party changes, must always terminate in recoil and in bringing back to power that party which will follow the popular convictions, or if resistance is made by physical force to those convictions, the government will be shattered into fragments.—*Evening News.*

HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES AT AMOY.

The imperial forces of China, since their capture of Amoy, have been committing unsurpassed cruelties upon the insurgents. A letter from that city to the New York Journal of Commerce thus depicts the brutal scenes: "Many were put on board the Government junks, of which some sixty were anchored in the stream, and after being bound hand and foot, were thrown into the sea, and there pierced with pikes as often as they rose to the surface of the water. Hundreds were taken to the jet-

ties and beheaded by clumsy executioners; and their knives growing dull under so much butchery, they were often obliged to strike three or more before the head could be severed from its body. More horrible still were other scenes in this awful tragedy. Some were put to death by the slower process of dismemberment.—First, a single leg was hewn off, then the other; after that the arms were taken in the same way; then came the tearing off of great strips of flesh from the body, and cropping of the nose and ears, disemboweling, and last, decapitation. During all this torture it is said that no word of complaint, no look or expression of the agony they were suffering, escaped from any of these poor wretches; a trait of character which strikingly assimilates these Mongols with the American Indians."

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13.

There was a powerful influence brought to bear upon the President to-day, to induce him not to recommend a suspension of the Neutrality laws in relation to Spain. The probability, however, is that a message to that effect will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The majority of the cabinet is decidedly in favor of it; but the President fears taking the responsibility, and is less decided than on Saturday.

Further despatches relative to Black Warrior were brought this afternoon from Havana, by Dallam. They do not however, differ from previous statements of facts. The Gadsden Treaty was reported on Friday afternoon with immaterial amendments. It was made the special order for Wednesday next, and will probably be ratified during this week. An ineffectual effort will be made to incorporate the Conkling Treaty.

High words passed between Representatives, Messrs. Bocock and Skelton, to-day. The latter, just before adjournment, objected to something proposed by Mr. Bocock, who immediately after adjournment, stepped up to him, and shaking his fist under his nose, exclaimed, "You are a scoundrel, sir!—a damned scoundrel; now make the most of it." Mr. Skelton replied, "Don't you ever speak to me again."

Cabinet stands, Marcy, Cushing, Davis, and Campbell, for decisive measures against Spain, Guthrie and McLeLand doubting.

A Free Soil State.

We have just received from Washington, the report of Lieut. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. It gives a most melancholy account of the condition of the Indians of that State. They appear to have been made the victims of every fraud and outrage, and are fast perishing under the persecutions to which they are subjected. Among these wrongs stands conspicuous, the kidnapping and selling them as slaves, and their treatment in this condition with such cruelty as to cause the death of most of them, in the course of a few months. We extract the following passage from Lieut. Beale's report:

I now turn to the condition of the Indians in California, and the necessity of doing something for their relief and protection. Their condition is truly deplorable; driven from their hunting and fishing grounds, in danger of starving, many of them made to work entirely without compensation, and continual massacres going on. To give an account of all these is impossible, and I shall have recourse to official reports heretofore made as a sample of what is done, and to show the necessity of relieving them. And, first, I give an instance of this new mode of oppression to the Indians, of catching them like cattle and making them work, and turning them out to starve and die when the work-season was over. It relates to a scene of which there are many instances, and the knowledge of which coming to me from report, I sent out a reliable person to attend to the case. It must be added that these oppressed Indians, while actually starving to death, were only fifteen miles from San Francisco, surrounded by settlers and their stock, and took nothing. The indictment spoken of I consider as ending in nothing.

Copy of a letter from J. H. Jenkins to Superintendent Beale, dated San Francisco, Jan. 13, 53:

"I have the honor of informing you that, in obedience to your letter of instructions of date December 8, 1852, I went over to the San Pablo rancho, in Contra Costa county, to investigate the matter of alleged cruel treatment of Indians there. I found seventy-eight on this rancho, and twelve back of Martinez, and they were there most of them sick. Up to the time of my coming, eighteen had died of starvation at one camp; how many at the other I could not learn. These Indians were brought into this country from some place near Clear lake by Californians, named Ramon Briones, Ramon Mesa, Jose M. Quiera, Jose Francisco, and Juan Beryessa, who have for some time made it a business of catching, and in various ways disposing of them, and I have been informed that many Indians have been murdered in these expeditions. These present Indians are the survivors of a band who were worked all last summer and fall, and as the winter set in, when broke down by hunger and labor, without food or clothes, they were turned adrift to shift for themselves the best they could. Your timely interference in behalf of these unfortunate people has saved the lives of most of them, for Indians could not have lived through such weather as we have had without any food, clothing or shelter.

"I distributed all the well among families around who are to feed, clothe, and protect them till your further orders. I have made provisions for the sick to be fed. I am happy to inform you, to show the good character of these Indians, that even when starving, and surrounded with horses and cattle, yet I heard no complaint of their stealing. These people could easily be made to support themselves, and their condition changed for the better. The grand jury of the country has found bills against these men and I presume their trial will come on next term.

"These Indians were offered by their captors to the farmers in the neighborhood for hire at a dollar a day; but that price was considered too high for beings so low in flesh, and rather than lower the price they were allowed to starve as reported. It is a common practice, and I know it to be so, to catch Indian children

when they are out gathering acorns and take them and hold them as slaves. Not two months ago I was implored to restore some which had been taken from the Yo-Kei tribe in this way. I know there are a great many Indians held as slaves in this way, or taken captive in some of the forays I have described.

By the last mail from California, I have received the following letters on the same subject. I here submit them. They need no comment: MARTINEZ.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th ultimo, in which you desire such information as I may have concerning treatment of Indians in this country. I most cheerfully respond to your wishes. In the discharge of my duties as district attorney, I obtained the following information, which is substantiated by reliable evidence.

Ramon Briones, Mesa, Quiera, and Beryessa, of Napa county, are in the habit of kidnapping Indians in the mountains near Clear lake, and in their capture several have been murdered in cold blood. There have been Indians to the number of one hundred and thirty-six thus captured and brought into this county, and held here in servitude adverse to their will. These Indians are said to be in the possession of Briones, Mesa, and Buryessa, and sundry other persons who have purchased them in this county. It is also a notorious fact that these Indians are treated inhumanly, being neither fed nor clothed; and from such treatment many have already died, and disease is now threatening the destruction of the remainder. All the Indians I allude to were brought here forcibly and against their will. From my observation, that class of population who have these Indians treat them more like brutes than human beings.

There is also a regular organized company of persons who capture and sell these Indians, and several have lately been so disposed of to William and Ramon Castro.

There is now pending a suit against the persons above named for kidnapping these Indians, but the statutes of this State afford no adequate protection against cruel treatment of Indians. Respectfully, R. N. WOODS. J. H. JENKINS, Esq.

ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

It is stated that some important developments have lately occurred, showing the full significance of Lord Clarendon's declarations in Parliament relative to their American policy, referring to which, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:

"It is now fully established that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed against the United States for the protection of Spanish interests in Cuba. The great naval armaments of the three powers are to be used as well against us as Russia. The next object of the Anti American alliance is the protection of Mexico. Santa Anna has received assurance that if he finds it expedient, at this time, to sell, for a very large sum of money, an entirely worthless strip of territory on the northern frontier, he shall be compensated by the addition of British Honduras on the South, a far more valuable and important province to Mexico. For this sacrifice Great Britain will receive indemnity in the shape of an arrangement for the ultimate payment of the debt due to her subjects by Mexico; and perhaps will even receive a portion of the money payable by the United States under the Gadsden treaty."

ABBEVILLE COURT.

This court adjourned on Saturday last, after quite a busy week. His Honor Judge O'Neill dispatched business with his usual rapidity, but still we learn that many cases had to be continued for the want of time. Our Solicitor displayed more than his usual zeal in the prosecution of criminals, and though in many instances they were defended by the combined talent of the bar, but few went unwhipped of justice. In the case of the State vs. J. W. Posey, great interest was manifested. The evidence, however, was plain, and the Jury were but a short time finding him guilty of "receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen." An appeal was taken we suppose, entirely for the purpose of putting off the evil day as far as possible. *Anderson Gazette.*

THE CHRISTIANS IN THE EAST.

The London Times of the 18th has an important letter, stating that the accounts it continues to receive from several parts of Turkey in Europe—from the Greek islands—and from the Kingdom of Greece, confirms the opinion it has more than once expressed, that the present agitated condition of the East will ere long give rise to a very general manifestation of the grievances and power of the Christian population. The Times retains the conviction that the present condition and future movements of the Christian population of Turkey are the most serious parts of the question in which we are engaged, and is satisfied that a wide-spread combination is in existence for the purpose of asserting the national and spiritual rights of the various Christian races who still live under Mahomedan laws.

A SINGULAR CASE UNDER THE "MAINE LAW."

A few days ago, the Sheriff of Norfolk county, Mass., in the discharge of his official duty, seized and sold under a writ of execution, a quantity of goods and merchandise, including two barrels of brandy; and on Wednesday last he was surprised by finding himself arraigned for violating the prohibitory liquor law. He pleaded not guilty, and alleged that he had discharged his sworn duty. The court however, held, that he had violated the prohibitory law, and he was fined \$10 and costs, and ordered to give bonds in \$1,000 not to violate the law for one year, and to stand committed until these orders were complied with. He repeated that he had acted in this case only in the discharge of his duty as Sheriff of the county of Norfolk; that he was under 20,000 bonds, and under oath to discharge all the obligations of his office; and should therefore, respectfully decline to pay the fine and costs, or to give the bonds, as required; whereupon he was ordered to be committed.

Archbishop Hughes, who was recently on a visit to Cuba, has declared himself in favor of its annexation to the United States, and that he will use all his influence for the promotion of this object. He says the condition of things there cannot exist; that as the meagerness of the Government to administer the island increases impositions and restrictions are imposed, and that nothing but the degradation and imbecility of the Creole population prevent them from shaking off their yoke. The Bishop said that he thought that they were harmless, satisfied race, repudiating all interference with their condition. But his visit, he says, has awakened him from his delusion.

From the Knoxville Recorder.

Whilst glancing leisurely over Laurence Sterne's masterpiece of satire, 'Tristram Shandy,' our eye was attracted by the following graphic description of a poor type:

"THE POOR PRINTER.—'I pity the printer,' said my uncle Toby.

"He's a poor creature," rejoined Trim. "How so?" said my uncle.

"Because, in the first place," continued the corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavor to please every body. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a small paragraph is inserted, and he is ruined."

"Too much the case, Trim," said my uncle, with a deep sigh.

"And please your honor," continued Trim, "this is not the whole."

"Go on, Trim," said my uncle feelingly. "The printer sometimes," pursued the corporal, "hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily; he thinks it cannot go down with his subscribers. But, alas! sir, who can calculate the human mind? He inserts it, and all is over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive the printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty miss exclaims, 'why don't you give us more poetry, marriages, and bon mots—away with these stale pieces.'"

The politician clasps his specks over his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds not one, takes his specks off and folds them, sticks them into his pocket, and declares the paper is good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaining, would you believe it, sir," said the corporal, clasping his hands beseechingly, "would you believe, sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the poor printer out of his pay! our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that."

THE PRINCETON.—The U. S. Steamer Princeton.

Com. Henry Engle, has received sailing orders, it is presumed Cadiz, to take out the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet in the case of the Black Warrior. She is expected to sail on the 28th inst.

SAWING LOGS.

We have frequent inquiries about a circular saw-mill for cutting boards from logs. The following information furnished by a correspondent, of one of the best machines we know of, will doubtless be acceptable to many of our readers. "It is a circular saw board machine, with two head blocks, twenty-four feet carriage and forty eight inch diameter saw, will weigh about two tons, and costs from \$450 to \$550, according to its mode of construction. It requires steam or water to drive it, of about twelve or fifteen horse-power. This machine has a number of new and valuable improvements, and it is giving entire satisfaction for cutting lumber as there is but little waste. Logs can be sawn from 5 to 21 inches diameter. With small logs they cut from six to eight thousand between sun and sun. One machine with a good head of water, and a choice selection of pine logs, (just for an experiment to see what could be done in driving the machine to its utmost capacity) saved 1200 feet in one hour by the water, but this is not a fair average of what it will ordinarily do. Very small logs of course would require more time in getting them on and off than larger ones containing an equal quantity of lumber.—*Scientific American.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Whigs and Free Soilers have elected 150 members of the House of Representatives, so far, which will give them a majority on joint ballot. Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of from 1500 to 3000 votes.