THE OTTAWA FREE TRADER.

DEMOCRACY IS THE LAW OF NATURE PERVADING THE LAW OF THE LAND.

BY WM. & M. OSMAN. OTTAWA, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850. VOL. XI.—NO. 12.

THE FREE TRADER.

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OTTAWA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.

John H. Murphy, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Ottawa, Illinois. aug 10, 1850. Office in the court house.

J. H. McGregor, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Ottawa.* Office one door from corner of La Salle and Canal-sts., directly in front of the court house. Particular attention paid to agencies and collections. ap 20-6m*

Champlin & Wallace, (J. C. Champlin—W. H. L. Wallace,) *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.* Office up stairs in the next building north of the Post office. nov 23, '49.

E. S. Leland, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Has removed his office from Reddick's block, to the room formerly occupied by the *sheriff*, in the court house, now occupied in part by Lorenzo Leland. may 4'49

Morris & Fisher, (Geo. H. Norris—Geo. S. Fisher,) *Attorneys at Law and Land Agents, Ottawa, Ill.* Will pay particular attention to the payment of taxes in any part of Illinois, purchasing and selling real estate, investigating titles, collecting demands, buying and selling military land warrants, and locating them on the *best lands* for soldiers or others, securing pensions and all claims against the government. Office in the court house. April 18, 1849.

M. E. Hollister, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery—Ottawa, Ill.* Office over the rear of G. Burr's store, opposite the Mansion house. Jan. 1'49

Glover & Cook, (J. O. Glover—B. C. Cook) *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Ottawa.* Office in Reddick's Block, east side of the public square. jun '48-tf

Henry G. Cotton, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery—Ottawa, Ills.* Office in Reddick's block, east side of the public square. jun 7'47

S. W. Randall, *Attorney at Law—Oswego, Kendall Co., Ills.* Aug 10, 1848-tf

G. A. Ingalls, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Opposite the Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILLS. Particular attention paid to Agencies and collecting. mch 23, '49

Physicians & Surgeons.

Drs. Gooding & Hard, (M. A. Gooding, M. D., C. Hard, M. D.,) having formed a partnership in the practice of medicine and surgery, will attend promptly to any business with which they may be favored, in the line of their profession. Office near the corner of La Salle and Madison streets, and one door north of Swift's Law Office, Ottawa, Illinois. aug 30, 1850-tf

Wm. W. Cavarly, *Physician & Surgeon—Reading, Livingston County, Illinois,* offers his professional services to the citizens of Livingston co., and hopes by attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. -9-50.

H. W. Hopkins, *Physician and Surgeon—Ottawa, Ill.,* offers his professional services to the citizens of Ottawa, and vicinity. Office over the store of H. W. Cheever, next to Walker & Hickling's, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional buiness. aug 6'48

Dr. J Pearson, *Physician, Surgeon, and Dentist—Ottawa, Ill.,* offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Ottawa and vicinity. Office at his residence on Columbus street.

P. S.—Dr P. still continues to perform operations in all the various branches of *Dentistry*. Charges to *correspond with the times!* mar 12, '47

D. D. Thompson, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Ottawa and vicinity. Office, next door to the Free Trader office, up stairs, in Reddick's block. ap 20 49

Druggists.

Walker & Hickling, *Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Glass, &c.,* Ottawa, Ill.

White & Hunter, *Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, &c.* second store north of the Manston house, Ottawa, Ill.

G. L. Thompson. *Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, &c.* Between City Hotel and Reddick's block.

S. J. Smith. *Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.,* Newark, Kendall county, Illinois.

Storage & Forwarding.

P. E. Charruaud, *Storage & Commission Merchant*—Warehouse east side of the bridge, Main canal, Ottawa, Ill. nov 29

L. Hills, *Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchat, dealer in all kinds of produce,* True's Warehouse, No. 2, Side-cut, Ottawa, Illinois

Hotels.

Fox River House, by L. DELANO, on the canal, near the aqueduct. Canal packets stop regularly at this house.

American House, near the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers, and near the bridge.

Mansion House, Ottawa, Ill., by R THORN. Passengers carried free to and from the canal packets. Stages arrive and depart daily.

Miscellaneous.

P. A. Lantz & Co., *General Dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Cedar Posts, &c. &c.*

N. B. A liberal discount made in filling large bills. Yard on Main Canal, formerly occupied by Walker and Hickling. jne 22-47-tf

D. W. C. Gooding, *Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker, and Carriage Trimmer,* at the sign of "*City Harness Shop,*" on Columbus st., 3 doors north of Canal st., Ottawa, Ills.

Thankful for past patronage, no pains shall be spared in the execution of work, and promptness in filling orders to merit the confidence of the public. Please call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere. jne 1-6m*

G. Burr, *Agent for Protection Insurance Company, Hartford*—opposite the Mansion House.

George Smith, *Fashionable Tailor,* opposite Cushman's store, regularly receives the fashions from the East, and will be happy to make up clothing for all who may favor him with their patronage. A fit warranted in every case. Particular attention paid to *Cutting*. Ottawa, may 10, 1849.

Seth C. Earl, *Carriage, house, and sign Painter: Paperer and Glazier,* Ottawa, Ill. Shop on Columbus street, over Palmer and Gay's wagon and carriage maker shop.

Jacob G. Stone, *Saddle, Harness, and Trunk manufacturer, and Carriage Trimmer,* corner of Canal and Columbus streets, Ottawa. mar 2

Jos. H. Wagner, *Justice of the Peace,* office in the north-east corner of the court house up stairs, *Ottawa.* dec 7'49

Cabinet Work and Chairs.

UPHOLSTERING & UNDERTAKING.

THE subscriber begs to return thanks for the liberal support given him thus far, and he will try and merit its continuance.

He would respectfully remind his friends and the public that his stock is full of such articles as he finds in demand here, of his own manufacture and imported. *All warranted as represented.*

Walnut Lumber taken in pay for furniture.

He has on hand and makes to order matrasses, cushions, &c., as good and as cheep as they can be bought in St. Louis or Chicago; he also keeps constantly on hand ready made coffins of all sizes. He keeps a *Hearse*, and attends funerals, and his charges will be found *LOW*. PETER RUSSEL.

La Salle st., Ottawa, Aug. 10, 1850.

Select School.

MISS MARY S. LEE designs opening a select school for lads and misses, on Monday, Aug. 26, in the school room back of the Methodist church, formerly occupied by Miss Cody.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.

380 BOXES glass, assorted sizes, from 7x9 to 12x20, also Glassware, plain and fluted, and sham bottomed Tumblers, just rec'd from the manufactures and for sale by *Wel ker & Hickling.*

Business Cards.

J. B. HAMALLE,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in all kinds of **Confectionary,** Toys Candy, Fruit, &c., Canal-street, a few doors west of La Salle-st., Ottawa.

Wedding and other parties supplied with ornamental confectionary, cakes, ice cream, &c. &c., at short notice. ap 20-6m.

Carriage & Wagon Manufactory.

WM. PALMER returns thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and having associated himself with J. G. GAY, he would state that they are prepared to carry on the **Carriage and Wagon Making Business,** in all its various branches. Our stock of lumber is well seasoned, and we are determined to make the best work that is made in the country. Two-horse wagons kept constantly on hand. All who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Columbus and Jefferson streets. Lumber taken in exchange for work. WM PALMER,

Ottawa, feb 11, '48 J. G. GAY.

Boat Building and Repairing

DIXON & CHURCHILL

WOULD inform the boating community on the Illinois and Michigan Canal that they have opened a BOAT YARD, on the Fox River Feeder, 200 yards from the main canal, at OTTAWA, Ill., where they are prepared to do anything in the line of hauling out and repairing boats, at the shortest notice and in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms. May 3, 1850.-6m.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithng!

Z. BARNARD,

TAKES this method to return his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage which they have extended to him thus far, and as he has just completed several important improvements in his already extensive establishment, he hopes to gain a still more liberal and extensive patronage from his friends and the community at large. In making

Wagons and Buggies

He flatters himself that he can just beat any establishment in the country, for neat and substantial workmanship. He employs none but the very best mechanics, and warrants the woodwork, ironing, and painting, of his wagons and buggies to be unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the state. All kinds of **Blacksmithing** Done in a superior manner and with despatch.

HORSE SHOEING,

which he had abandoned for a while, has been recommenced. Having employed an excellent shoer he invites those of his friends who have horses to shoe, to bring them along; for he knows he can give satisfaction to the hardest to please.

His Material is of the best quality. He uses no wood in his wagons but such as is thoroughly seasoned, and none but the best iron.

In all his work his prices will correspond with the times; and with his present facilities he feels confident that he can do his work handsomer, better, and stronger, and at prices as low as can be done any where in the west. Give him a call and try him for yourselves.

☞ *CASH* paid for seasoned wood for spokes and axles. Ottawa, April 27, 1850.-39-tf.

Horse Shoeing and Farriery.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened an establishment in Columbus street, near the Catholic Church, where the business of horse shoeing and farriery will be conducted on the most scientific principles. It is generally admitted that too many of those who practice shoeing are totally ignorant of its principles, thereby producing the numerous cases of contractions and diseases of the feet daily witnessed. It really becomes the duty of every one who values a good horse, so essential to his profit as well as his pleasure, to secure the services of a good farrier for so useful an animal.

Fifteen years practical experience, it is hoped, will enable the subscriber to follow a correct system, calculated to prevent diseases consequent on unskilful shoeing; and when necessary, to remedy the errors of the past. P. FANNING.

Ottawa, Nov. 0, 848. 16

Chain Pumps.

WE would call the attention of the public generally and to farmers and stock growers in particular, to the utility and durability of the above named article. For ordinary purposes, they are superior to all other pumps as they cannot freeze or injure the water, and on account of a remarkable simplicity in construction, are not liable to get out of order or to be deranged. A child of 8 or 10 years of age can draw water from ordinary wells with ease and safety.

All orders left at John Hosenck's office, Ottawa, will be promptly attended to. F. W. ROWE.

Ottawa, Sept. 14

Millinery.

MRS. S. GREGG having opened a shop on the corner of *Madison and La Salle streets*, is now prepared to do work in the above business in the latest and most fashionable styles, as she has received the latest fashions direct from New York, by Nattinger & Co. may 13-37-6m.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having commenced the above business in the shop formerly occupied by Richard Pembroke, will pay particular attention to shoeing horses, and having had much experience in this branch of the business, and from his success in shoeing, not only for service, but to prevent interfering, and to relieve the various diseases of the hoof, &c., he hopes to secure a share of public patronage.

May 11th, JOHN RONY.

BACK AGAIN.

Brunker's Rifle Manufactory.

THE subscriber having returned from the east after visiting the principal manufactories, he is now prepared to manufacture the celebrated Increase or Gaining Twist Rifle, which he warrants to be equal to any made in this state or elsewhere. He will also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of double and single barrelled Fowling pieces, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Percussion Caps, and a superior article of Sporting Powder.

All kinds of jobbing in the gunsmith line done with neatness and despatch.

Shop on the east side of Columbus st., one door south of the Union House. june 22-tf

CABINET Ware House.

AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

JOHN TATHAM respectfully announces to the citizens of Ottawa that he has taken the cabinet Establishment lately occupied by W. MOORE and that he has now on hand and is manufacturing, all kinds of Furniture and Chairs at his shop on La Salle st, such as card, centre, and dining Tables; bureaus; bedsteads of all kinds; cane, flag, and wood seat chairs. He also keeps on hand looking glasses, picture frames, &c.

All work sold by him is warranted well made, and cheap as can be bought any where in this country.

N. B.—Coffins kept on hand and made to order on short notice, and funerals attended with a hearse. Interment privileges in the Cemetery at $1 each.

Ottawa, July 27, 1850

Superfine Flour.

THE subscriber has on hand superfine Flour, from Leonard & Eaton's mills, put up expressly for family use. Warranted good—subject to be returned. Ottawa, mar 1. G. L. THOMPSON.

Boots and Shoes.

SPLENDID stock of boys calf, kip, seal, and coarse boots and shoes. Ladies and misses bootees, kid slips, silk and prunella gaiters, and excelsiors; some new styles just received by

May 3, 1850. L. P. SANGER & Co.

Paints, Oils, &c.

WHITE Lead, linseed and lard oils, whiting, glass, sash, door trimmings, &c., just received at [may 3] CUSHMAN'S.

Wheat or Cash

MUST pay some accounts and notes at J. G. Nattinger's *very soon.* Aug. 24.

WANTED!

ANY quantity of wheat, oats, barley, and most kinds of produce in exchange for debts, goods, or cash. july 20 L. P. SANGER & Co.

20 Plows.

J. G. NATTINGER has a new supply of the Grand Detour plows on hand. The present stock will be found superior to the plows heretofore sold in this place. The manufacturer has added several important improvemnuts. Persons wanting breaking plows can be supplied. Ottawa, mar 2.

Township Organization Law.

We take the following dicision of the Supreme Court from the 11th Ill. Rep., page 654.

THE TOWN OF OTTAWA, *plaintiff in error,* vs. THE COUNTY OF LA SALLE, *defendent in error.*—Error to La Salle.

The annual meeting of the board of supervisors, under the law authorizing township organization, is in November. And the board may elect a temporary chairman, whether there is a regular chairman in existance or not. Any meeting of the board of supervisors, at which a quorum is present, must be regarded as valid. That portion of the law which confers jurisdiction over the county affairs upon the board of supervisors, went into operation on the 1st Tuesday in April, 1850. The county corporation was not abolished by this law. Its name was changed, but suits instituted in the old name, do not therefore abate.

The question presented for the consideration of the court by the parties was as to the abatement of the suit. The points raised and discussed are fully presented by the opinion of the court.

A. Hoes and H. G. Cotton, for plaintiff in error.

E. S. Leland and W. H. L. Wallace, for defendant in error.

Opinion by CATON, Justice.

This suit was brought by the County against the Town, previous to the adoption of the Township organization law, in November last, and the cause was tried and judgment rendered in favor of the county, since the first Tuesday in April last. It is now objected, for the plaintiff in error, that the old political corporation of the county of La Salle was abolished by the adoption of the township law, and a new political body was created, by the name of the board of supervisors of the Co. of LaSalle, and that hence the suit abated, upon the adoption of that law. We agree with the counsel for the defendant in error, that the annual meeting of the board of supervisors does not take place till November. The time of that meeting is made to depend upon the time of the general election. The first section of the sixteenth article of the law provides, that the board of supervisors "shall meet annually in their respective counties, for the despatch of business;" and the next section declares, that "the annual meetings of the board of supervisors shall be held on the first Monday after the general election," &c. By determining the time of the general election, we fix the time of the annual meeting of the board. The ninth section of the sixth article of the constitution says "the general elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, biennially, until otherwise provided by law." The Legislature has not attempted to change the times of the elections, but, by an irresistible implication, they have changed the general elections from biennial to annual, so that all of the regular November elections are considered general elections. Requiring annual meetings of the board, which are to be held immediately succeeding the general elections, implies that there shall be annual general elections. Unless the general elections occur annually, the law could not have been adopted so as to go into operation at the time prescribed by the Legislature. The first section of the law provides, that the qualified voters of each county may vote for or against organization under the law, at the next general election after its passage; and the fourth section declares, that it shall go into operation on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, in the counties in which it shall be adopted. The first general election held under the new constitution, was in November, 1848, and the law was passed in February, 1849. Between that time and April, 1850, the law was authorized to be voted for, at a general election, while, according to the provisions of the constitution, no general election would occur till November, 1850. Now, unless it shall be held that the Legislature has provided for the occurrence of general elections oftener than is prescribed by the constitution, then we must say that the time has not yet arrived at which the voters could express an opinion for or against the law, for that could only be done at a general election. Requiring the people to vote at a general election, between February 1849, and April, 1850, is, in effect, providing that a general election shall occur during that period; and as the only election which was provided for, during that time, was to take place in November, 1849, that, of course, was the general election contemplated by the law. Indeed, the second section of the election law, which was approved on the same day with the law under consideration, may be fairly construed to provide for annual general elections, for that declares, in substance, that all state and county officers shall be elected at general elections, on the Tuesdays next after the first Mondays in November, whether they are elected quadrennially, biennally, or annually. We hold, then, that the Legislature has, in the exercise of the authority conferred by the constitution, provided for annual general elections; and that, as the law now stands, at least, for all the purposes of this act, the annual November elections are general elections, and, hence, that the annual meetings of the board of supervisors must be held on the Mondays succeeding those elections. It was suggested that it might have been the intention of the Legislature that the annual meeting of the board of supervisors should be held on the Mondays succeeding the April elections provided for by the act, instead of the November elections.—This, however, cannot be, for, by the first and fourth sections of article nineteen, the assessments are to be made between May and August; and by the first, sixth and seventh sections of the twentieth article, the assessment rolls are to be examined and corrected by the board of supervisors, at their annual meeting, and a warrant issued for the collection of the taxes by the fifteenth of December.

Admitting that the annual meeting of the board of supervisors cannot take place till after the November election, it was argued that, as a board, they cannot act till that time, because there is no provision of law authorizing them to organize until their annual meeting. As we have before seen, that the first section of the sixteenth article requires the board to hold annual meetings, and that it further provides, that, "as a board of supervisors, they may also hold special meetings, at such times and places as they may find convenient, and shall have power to adjourn from time to time, as they may deem necessary." The third section says, "the board of supervisors of each county in this state shall have power, at their annual meetings, or at any special meetings," to to exercise the jurisdiction in that section conferred, and "to perform all other duties which may be enjoined on them by any law of this state," &c. The sixth section declares, that "they shall, at each annual meeting, choose one of their number as chairman, who shall preside at such meeting, and in all other meetings held during the year. In case of his absence, at any meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number as a temporary chairman." From this it is argued, that the board cannot hold and organize a special meeting until it is organized at an annual meeting, and that its jurisdiction cannot attach until it can organize and exercise it. That the board can only organize by the election of a chairman, may be conceded, but the argument which is drawn from the peculiar language of this section, that the board can only choose a temporary chairman after a regular chairman has been chosen, proves too much. The extent of that argument is, that as the board can only choose a temporary chairman in the absence of the regular chairman, there must be a regular chairman in existence, who may be absent, and whose place may be temporarily supplied, or else the supervisors cannot select one of their number to preside over them temporarily. Under that construction of the law, if the chairman elected at the annual meeting should die immediately after the adjournment, then no other meeting could be held during the year, for there would be no regular chairman in existence, who could be absent. An absent regular chairman being necessary to authorize them to chose a temporary one, no such choice could be made, for the want of that contingency. Indeed, by giving the law this construction, we should hold that the board will always be in a state of disorganization, and incapable of organizing or acting, between April and November, in every year, for the chairman who is elected in November goes out of office in April, and there is no more authority for electing a temporary chairman between April and November, 1851, or any subsequent year than there is during the same period in 1850. So long as the Legislature has given the board power to "hold special meetings, at such times and places as they may find convenient," we do not think that it was intended that they should be incapable of doing so for seven months in each year. The mode of calling a special meeting is not specified in the act, and hence there is no means of testing the legality of the call, and any meeting of the board, at which a quorum is present, must be regarded as valid.—Special meetings cannot be regarded as those which are held by adjournment from the annual meetings of the board, for adjourned and special meetings are both spoken of and recognized in the sixth section of the ninth article.

One of the most important provisions of this law is, that which confides the management of the county affairs to the board of supervisors, instead of the County Court. And the fourth section of the first article provides, that the county voting in favor of the adoption of the law, "shall be governed by and subject to the provisions of this act, on and after the first Tuesday in April, 1850." This strong expression manifests an intention on the part of the Legislature, that the entire act, so far as it relates to the government of the county, should go into complete operation at that time. It is true, that an express provision, in another part of the act, postponing the operation of any portion of the law, would have the effect to defer it, but a mere failure to provide specifically for the immediate organization of the board ought not to have that effect. We are very clearly of opinion, that that portion of the act which confers jurisdiction over the county affairs upon the board of supervisors went into operation at the time specified in the fourth section of the first article; and, even if express authority had not been given to the board to hold special meetings, that authority would have been implied, if special meetings should be found necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of the law.

But did the suite necessarily abate, upon the adoption of this new law? We think not. The old political corporation, known as the county of La Salle, was not abolished by the law. The same artificial existence continued after as before. Sufficient of the provisions of the law has already been referred to to show this. The name by which suits should be brought to enforce the rights of or liabilities against the county, was changed, it is true, but it is only that designation that is changed, and not the corporation itself—Formerly suits by or against a county were required to be brought in the name of the county commissioners of the county. That was changed by a law which required such suits to be brought simply in the name of the county; and now we have another change, which requires them to be brought in the name of the board of supervisors of the county. But during all these changes, the county has remained the same, even in name.—There are no words in the act manifesting a design to abolish the old corporation, or to create a new one. Let us look at the consequences of the construction contended for, and consequences may be considered, when seeking to arrive at the intention of the Legislature. If the corporation was abolished, as there is no provision of law conferring its rights and imposing its liabilities upon the new corporation supposed to have been created, those rights are gone, and those liabilities extinguished; and all its real estate would revert to the grantors, because, as the party in whom the title was vested is annihilated, and has no successor, in whom the title can vest, that must necessarily go back through the same channel by which it came, to find a resting place. Hooker *ex.* Utica and Hudson Turnpike Company, 12 Wend. 371; Haywood *et al. ex.* The Mayor, &c., L. N. Y. Legal Observer, 244.

The Legislature certainly never intended to produce such a result, and we ought not to hold that they have done so, where the language of the act will reasonly bear a different construction. Here even the name of the county is not changed, but merely a change of the title in which suits shall be brought, without any change of existence or change of right in the plaintiff in the suit.—But if the name of the county had been changed, the suit might still continue. The change of the name of the plaintiff in a suit would not, of itself, abate the suit. Suppose an act were passed changing the name of a natural person, who has a suit pending, would the suite thereby abate?—While the party remains the same, the suit may continue. It would be proper, no doubt, to suggest the change upon the record, and to make the title of the cause conform to it; but if this is not done, and the defendant chooses still to go on and answer to the cause, under its former title, he ought not to be allowed to raise the objection in this Court, when his liability has been established. We are of opinion that the suite did not abate.

As, by the agreement of the parties, the other questions arising upon the record were to be continued for argument until the next term of the Court, the question of costs will be reserved till that time.

Grief.

'Grief hath been known to turn the young head grey;' so says the poet; and this silver livery of wo might have appeased even the philosophical Hamlet. The gentler sex have some notions of 'the proprieties of grief' we scarcely wot of. For instance: 'Here are three pretty ladies of my acquaintance,' (writes a friend of ours) 'at a milliner's, purchasing caps. Pretty little 'what-nots' the said caps are; one is *'a la republique,'* another *'rococo'* But before the the ladies buy, they make a bargain with the milliner. Their mother is lying dangerously ill; she may die; possibly within a day or so; and if so, all these tasteful little lilac and blue bows and fly away ribbons must be ceanged to black, without extra charge. That is the agreement. So the three pretty sisters pulled out their three pretty purses and paid for the three pretty caps with their lilac and blue bows.—Tey were evidently thinking of their dying mother, or they would never have driven the hard bargain with the milliner concerning the black ribbons. 'Ladies,' said I, 'you remind me of what happened to me once.—An aunt of mine was very ill; and my Sunday waistcoat was of yellow kerseymere. I could not afford to buy a new one in case she died, and my only way was to dye my waistcoat. But the dyer said it woul take a week to do it. Here was a strait! If I got my waistcoat dyed in advance, my aunt might live; if I went undyed, my aunt might die; for two or three days I went about melancholy enough, and people said 'Poor fellow! he takes it hard about his aunt!' During that week I watched my aunt with more than filial care; on some days, she was better, on others worse. That was a black and yellow week for me. At last, much to my disappointment, on the very day my black waistcoat came home, the doctors pronounced her out of danger!' When I had finished, I was surprised to see that the three pretty sisters were shocked with my levity; in fact the eldest told me, I 'ought not to tak of serious matters in so trifling way;' then turning round and giving some further directions to the milliner about the lilac and blue bows, with a hint souching the bargain concerning the black ribcons, the three pretty sisters left the miliner and me to our reflections.' —*Krokuk Dispatch.*

To succeed in this world, all that's necessary is a sweet heart and ambition. We care not how lazy a man may be, get him in love, and he'll work like a beaver fed on new beer.

Instructions for Obtaining Warrants.

The following are the instructions and forms to be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for Bounty Land, under the Act of September 28, 1850, entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms, as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be before some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who may certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath, must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper, is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The 3d section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus the right to *locate* not being given to *an assignee*, the Department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognized.

The 4th section declares all sales, &c. going to affect the title to any *land*, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares, that the *land located* shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim, "incurred prior to the issue of the patent." It thus appears clear, that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs, should continue free from every incumbrance until after the *issue of the patent*, and thus relieve the Department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alledged assignments.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving officer or soldier.

State of ——, County of ——, ss.—On this —— day of —— A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ——, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, (or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes,) within and for the county and state aforesaid, —— aged —— years, resident of —— in the State of —— who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —— deceased, who was a ——— in the company commanded by Captain ——— in the —— Regiment of ——— commanded by ——— in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, (or other war as the case may be:) That her said husband enlisted (or volunteered or was drafted) at ——— on or about the ——— day of ——— A. D. ——— for the term of ——— and continued in actual service in said war, for the term of ——— and was honorably discharged at ——— on the ——— day of ——— A. D. ——— *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented* ‡

She further states that she was married to the said ——— in ——— on the ———day of ——— A. D. ——— by one ——— a ——— and that her name before her said marriage was ———; that her said husband died at ——— on the ——— day of ——— A. D. ——— and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act, passed Sept. 28th, 1850."

(Chairman's signature.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. (Officer's signature.)

Application by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority, at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names, and exact age or ages of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him, of the ages of the minor children of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any family record showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a correct copy of it.

All claims under the aforesaid act should be addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions.

*If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

‡If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italics* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration, so as to set forth the facts of the case.

‡The notes to the preceeding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases it will, perhaps, be unbossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be *indispensable* for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in the battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage, and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record shall be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

☞ In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses, that the claimant *is the widow* of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the *facts* and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriage.

The Bounty Land Bill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, October 3, 1850.

The Congress of the United States, at its last session, having in a spirit of justice and liberality, passed an act, "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the President has esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to adopt all the means in this beneficient measure.

I deem it proper, therefore, to announce to those entitled to the benefit of the law, that, with his sanction, I have caused all the necessary forms and instructions to guide claimants in applying for and obtaining their rights to be prepared, and that they are now in the hands of the printer.—At the earliest practicable moment copies of these papers will be forwarded to each member of Congress, and to the clerk of the court of every county in the United States.

It will be his purpose to administer the law in such a manner as to make it what Congress designed it to be, a bounty to the soldier and not to agents and speculators.

The forms and the mode of proof having been made as simple as possible, and every facility will be offered to applicants to establish their just demands. Clerks are now engaged in preparing, from the rolls on file, certificates of service, in order that those who have not received discharges, or have accidentally lost them, may not be disappointed in obtaining their just reward.

The policy of this law in all its provisions is to discourage speculation in the claims of soldiers.—The act provides "that all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant heretofore provided for, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such certificate or warrants, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by or charged with or subject to the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent."

In his judgment the issue contemplated in the body of the above recited clause of the law in the issue of the patent, Consequently all sales, transfers, assignments, and incumbrances of soldiers' land claim, made before the emanation of the patent, are void and will be disregarded by the government. Speculators are therefore admonished that they can acquire no right by purchase which will be recognized by this Department.

I feel it to be my duty also to warn the frank and confident soldier against the acts and devices of agents who will seek to exaggerate the difficulties of obtaining the land in order to enhance their own charges. The evidence of service exist among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten, the only proof required will be of the identity of the applicant, or of marriage and widdowhood or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and, therefore, the difficulties will, in most cases, be merely nominal. And, to remove even the slightest obstacles, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the government, I beg leave, respectfully, to recommend to the proper authorities of each county and township to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparations of the application, and proofs of claimants. The ignorant and unwary would thus be protected from imposition, and the poor soldier from burdens they are not able to bear, and the government from many embarrassments which may result from the awkwardness of incompetent agents.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that great care will be used to guard against undue preferences of one class of applicants over others. With this view at the proper time, a sufficient number of clerks will be employed to issue the certificates with the least possible delay, so that all may have an equal chance of making advantageous locations.

ALEX. H. H. STUART.
Secretary of the Interior.

HAYNAU, after leaving England, did not dare to carry out his original intention of visiting Paris, but turned aside towards Cologne, in Germany. On reaching that city he was at once recognized, and could not for love or money, procure any public conveyance to take him or his baggage to a hotel. The police had finally to interfere, and provide him with the means of getting to a lodging. Haynau is fast reaping the reward of his infamy, though it does not always come in just the shape we could wish.

A CASE IN HAND.—Jenny Lind lately spent an evening with the Mayor of New York, and was urged to sing. She declined, on the ground that she had made a contract with Mr. Barnum not to sing, except for charity, and she must toe the mark as a woman of business in America! The New York Herald recals the anecdote of Mrs Wood, who, when in this country some years ago, was asked to sing under similar circumstances, and at first declined, but afterwards on being informed by the lady of the house that it was for this reason she was invited, cheerfully sang all the evening. Next morning, Mr. Wood sent in a bill for $1000, which was paid. Barnum's bill would have been much larger, had Jenny sung for the Mayor.

REMAINS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—We learn from R. M. Magraw, Esq., the efficient President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, that the remains of General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, will leave Washington city, in a car furnished by the Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the morning of the 25th of Oct., at 6 o'clock, and will reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock, where Col. Taylor and Col W. S. Bliss will take possession of the corpse. They will then proceed over the Susquehanna Road, by the express train, stopping at York a few minutes, and will go thence to Wrightville, where they will cross the Columbia Bridge, and proceed by the new river railroad on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, to Middletown, and thence to Harrisburg, and so over the Central Railroad to Pittsburgh, where they will take the steamer to Louisville.

'Old Whitey' precedes the remains of his illustrious master, and will take the railroad from Washington, via Baltimore, to York and Columbia, where he will go by Leech's Canal Line to Pittsburgh, and so on to Kentucky.—*Balt. Sun.*

GATHERING SEEDS.—The largest seed vessels should be selected, and the seeds gathered as soon as possible after they are ripe, and always on a fair day.

Being fond of good things, and thinking probably there may be others similarly afflicted, we insert and recommend the following receipt for making rice fritters:

"Slice the rind of a lemon, and boil it in milk, with sugar enough to sweeten it, and a cup of rice. When the rice is quite soft, take it out; beat up the rice with a glass of brandy, shape it into fritters, brush them with yolks or eggs, cover them with bread crumbs, fry them in butter, and serve them up with lemonjuice squeezed over them."

Married ladies should pay particular attention to the culinary department. Nothing appeases so suodenl a soured temper, as a smoking hot breakfast, or the fatigues of the morning, as a sumptuous dinner. It is a fact well worth recolleeting, that these who live most happily, live *most well.*

HO! FOR OREGON.—The bill to grant the public lands of Oregon to actual settlers, has passed the Senate. It provides for the *donation* of