East Saginaw Courier.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY. TERMS: $1.50 PER YEAR; INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. GEO. F. LEWIS, PUBLISHER.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

East Saginaw Courier,

GEO. F. LEWIS, Proprietor.

published every Tuesday morning at the City of East Saginaw, Michigan.

TERMS:—$1.50 a year invariably in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (16 lines or less) 1 week,	$1.00
" " each succeeding week,	25
One fourth Column, 1 Year,	$20.00
" " half " "	30.00
" " whole " "	50.00
Business Cards, 5 lines or less,	3.00

Other terms made known on application at the office.

Yearly advertisers will be entitled to a card in the Business Directory gratis.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the *Courier* office is a New and Extensive Job Printing Establishment, wherein Plain and Ornamental Printing of every description will be done in the latest and most fashionable style.

Patronage is solicited. GEO. F. LEWIS

Post Office Notice.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
" " on Sundays from 8 to 9 A. M. and 12½ to 1½ P. M.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Detroit, Eastern, Western and Southern, daily at 12½ and 10½ P. M., except on Monday, no mail at 12½.

Southern Way Mail, at 12½ P. M., Sundays excepted.

Vassar & Tuscola mail semi-weekly, Tuesday and Fridays.

Saginaw City, Midland, St. Charles, &c., daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MAILS CLOSE.

Through Mail for Detroit and places East, West and South of that point, daily, at 1 P. M. and 8 P. M.—on Sundays only at 8 P. M.

Southern Way Mail, daily at 1 P. M.—Sundays excepted.

Vassar & Tuscola, Semi-weekly mail Mondays and Thursdays at 1 P. M.

Saginaw City, Midland, St. Charles, &c., daily, at 8 P. M.

Portsmouth and Bay City, daily, at 8 P. M.

D. W. C. GAGE, P. M.

East Saginaw, Nov. 9, 1861.

Travelers' Directory.

GOING EAST.

Boss & Burrell's Stage leaves daily for Flint and Holly, at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., connecting with D. & M. R. W. to Detroit.

W. L. P. LITTLE & CO.,

Bankers and Exchange Brokers,

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGES,

Bank Notes,

GOLD AND SILVER, &C.

Will give prompt attention to Collections, AND REMIT DRAFTS AT CURRENT RATES.

EAST SAGINAW, - - MICHIGAN.

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

C. B. Mott, Agent for Home, Metropolitan and Old Hartford. Office in Buena Vista Block, 2d

W. L. Webber, Agent for Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company. Office of Webber, Thompson & Gage, Buena Vista Block story, N. W. corner.

Jas. F. Brown, Agent for Irving, at Banking Office of W. L. P. Little & Co.

C. K. Robinson, Agents for New England, of Hartford. Office over Hilliard's Billiard Rooms, Genesee street.

O. P. Burt, Agent for Merchant's Insurance Co., of Hartford. Office opposite Post Office, in U. S. Land Office building.

FRIZELLE BROTHERS,

(Successors to M. B. Hess,) Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, have a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Liquors, Dye Stuffs, etc. Genesee street, opposite Bancroft House, EAST SAGINAW.

WEBBER, THOMPSON & GAGE,

Attorneys, Solicitors and Counsellors.

EAST SAGINAW - - - MICHIGAN.

Wm L. Webber. B. M. Thompson. C. H. Gage.

MOORE & GAYLORD.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. SAGINAW CITY

H. MARKS.

Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs and Skins, Ready Made Clothing, Gloves, &c. Opposite Brick Hotel. EAST SAGINAW.

MERSHON & BROS.

Will attend to the Purchase, Shipment and Inspection of Lumber on Saginaw River. Post Office Address, EAST SAGINAW.

BYRON B. BUCKHOUT.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in English and American Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, &c. Brick Block. EAST SAGINAW.

C. D. W. GIBSON & SON,

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Grains, &c. Young's Block, Genesee street, EAST SAGINAW

H. C. FARRAND,

Physician and Operative Surgeon. Residence on Hoyt Street, second house East of Rev. M. Goodman's. Office over new Post Office, on Washington Street.

East Saginaw, March 20, 1861.

C. K. ROBINSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Will give prompt attention to collections. Taxes paid for non-residents, and all business connected with a Land Agency promptly attended to. EAST SAGINAW.

DILLINGHAM & GLYNN,

Attorneys & Counsellors. EAST SAGINAW.

GEORGE C. BATES,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, Chicago Illinois

Will give diligent attention to all business entrusted to him.

PRATT & ALLEN,

Manufacturers of Sash, Blinds, Doors, Furniture, &c. Steam Sash & Blind Factory, EAST SAGINAW.

FRED. A. KOEHLER,

Blacksmith, and general operator in iron and steel. Tuscola street, EAST SAGINAW.

W. C. BOWYER,

Custom Tailor. Gents' Clothing cleaned and renovated on short notice. Washington Street, 2d door north of Lloyd's Meat Market, EAST SAGINAW.

EAST SAGINAW FOUNDRY,

Water street, 3d Ward, East Saginaw. All kinds of casting in brass and iron, and repairing and fitting of machinery, of all descriptions, done promptly and reliably at the above institution.

GEO. W. MERRILL, Agent.

O. P. BURT,

Land, Tax, and Insurance Agent. Office on Washington street, opposite Post Office, U. S. Land Office Building, EAST SAGINAW.

J. M. K. HILTON & CO.,

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, Produce, Family Supplies, Stone and Wooden Ware, Flour, Feed, etc. Joslin's building, corner of Water and Tuscola streets, EAST SAGINAW

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

HENRY HOBBS, PROPRIETOR.

(Opened September 7, 1859.)

THIS EXCELLENT HOTEL OFFERS INducements to travelers, either for business or pleasure, unsurpassed by any house in the west; spacious and elegant parlors, ample sleeping apartments; baths, warm and cold; gas; steam heating apparatus; and first class accommodations in every respect. The tables are furnished with an abundance of game of all kinds in season.

H. HOBBS, Proprietor.

East Saginaw, August 1, 1860.

BERNACKI & HOBBS,

Druggists and Chemists, have a fine assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc. Washington st., opposite Bancroft House, EAST SAGINAW.

WILLIAM G. DIETZ,

Carpenter and Builder. Water street, between Genesee and German streets, EAST SAGINAW.

TOMS & TUCKER,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Provisions, Salt, etc. Corner Store, Buena Vista Block, EAST SAGINAW.

GEORGE C. SANBORN,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Family Supplies, Country Produce, etc. Corner Store, Hoyt's New Brick Block, EAST SAGINAW.

WM. LLOYD,

Butcher, and dealer in Meats, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Lard, etc. Brick Building, on Washington street, southwest of Bancroft House, EAST SAGINAW.

JOHN WEST & SON,

Butchers and dealers in Meats, Butter, Eggs, Lard, etc. Hess Block, 3 doors south of Post Office, EAST SAGINAW.

GEORGE CRABBE & CO.,

Manufacturers of and dealers in Boots & Shoes of all descriptions. Water street, east side, second door north of Geo. C. Sanborn's, EAST SAGINAW.

LIVERY STABLE.

Boss, Burrell & Co.'s Stables, on Washington street, west side, between Genesee and Tuscola, are fully stocked with Horses, Carriages, and everything required in the line. Terms reasonable.

A. W. GATES, Agent.

H. C. SILSBEE,

Wholesale and retail dealer in and manufacturer of Furniture of all kinds. Sales Rooms Nos. 1 and 10, second and third stories, Hoyt's New Brick Block, EAST SAGINAW.

F. JOSEPH HERB,

Jeweller, and dealer in Clocks, Watches, Toys, Jewelry, &c. Genesee street, 1st door east of Cassiday's Hotel, EAST SAGINAW.

J. H. McFARLIN,

Builder, and general operator in the Carpenter and Joiner business. Shop on Genesee street, south side, in the Bayou, EAST SAGINAW.

SCHUPP & BARIE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Produce, Feed, Family supplies, &c. Genesee street west of City Mills, EAST SAGINAW.

N. W. CLARK & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots & Shoes, etc. Genesee street, first door west of Hess' Drug Store, EAST SAGINAW.

J. K. GOODING,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and wholesale and retail dealer in Flour, Feed, Salt, &c. New Warehouse, F. A. Curtis' dock, Water street, EAST SAGINAW.

MERSHON & DRIGGS,

Manufacturers of pump logs, faucets, &c. Salt Blocks furnished to any extent desired, on fair terms. Office at Old Planing Mill, Water street, EAST SAGINAW.

A. H. MERSHON, H. G. DRIGGS.

C. H. WILKIN & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, and dealers in Cloths, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. 3d store from corner, Hoyt's New Brick Block, EAST SAGINAW.

ANTONY SCHMITZ,

Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass Crockery, Agricultural Implements, &c. Young's New Block, 2d door east, EAST SAGINAW.

L. B. HOVEY,

Saddle & Harness Maker, and general dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, etc. No. 60, Genesee street, EAST SAGINAW.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Saloon and Restaurant. Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Pickled Tongue, Pigs Feet, &c., always on hand. Hess Block, 3 doors from corner, on Washington street, EAST SAGINAW.

M. F. LEROY & CO.,

Wagon and Carriage Makers. Washington street, next door to Livery Stable, EAST SAGINAW.

A. & G. BIRDSALL,

Carry on the business of Blacksmithing and Wagon Making, at their old stand on Genesee street, south side, corner of Genesee and Cass, EAST SAGINAW.

W. L. P. LITTLE & CO.,

Bankers and Exchange Brokers, buy and sell Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, &c. Will give prompt attention to Collections, and remit drafts at current rates. Taxes paid for non-residents, and all matters connected with a Land Agency promptly attended to. EAST SAGINAW.

NEIDERSTADT & SON,

Manufacturers of and dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Findings, &c., &c. Hess Block, 2d door from corner, Genesee street, EAST SAGINAW.

GREENE & BROTHER,

Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Family Supplies, etc. Genesee street, first door north of Post Office, EAST SAGINAW.

J. F. & J. T. FREY,

Book Binders, and dealers in Stationery, Blank Books, School Books, etc. Washington street, 3 doors south of Young's Hotel, EAST SAGINAW.

T. R. FOLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Liquors, Cigars, Groceries, Yankee Notions, etc. Fall's Building, 3d door north of Lloyd's Meat Market, Washington street, EAST SAGINAW.

SUTHERLAND & MILLER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Proctors in Admiralty. SAGINAW CITY.

A CARD.

DR. A. G. BISSELL, having located in East Saginaw, offers his professional services to the public, and will attend promptly to all calls during the day or night. Office in Hoyt's Brick Block. Refers to George A. Lathrop, East Saginaw. East Saginaw, May 14, 1860. n42-

HOUGH & HERSKELL,

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Produce, Flour, Feed, Salt, Family Supplies, Wooden Ware, Confectionaries, Fruits, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, etc. Genesee street, north side, old stand of Sanborn & Tucker. EAST SAGINAW

JUST RECEIVED, a good assortment of Oval, Gilt, and Rose Picture Frames, at SILSBEE'S.

New DRUG STORE.

BERNACKI & HOBBS,

DRUGGISTS

AND CHEMISTS,

Washington Street, opposite Bancroft House,

EAST SAGINAW.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHAKER HERBS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

OUR STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

And Chemicals,

ARE PURE AND FRESH,

HAVING been selected entirely by ourselves, and from the most reliable houses. In this particular we have no fear of criticism or competition.

PERFUMERY.

In this line we offer a choice selection of Extracts, Cologne, Oils, Confections, &c., for various uses, of most delicate flavor, pure and reliable quality

Fancy Goods.

Cosmetics, a rare assortment, Lilly White, Perfumed Chalk, Puff Balls, etc. An excellent variety of articles in this line.

Prescriptions.

English and German prescriptions accurately put up at all hours. This department of the business is under the immediate supervision of C. W. Bernacki, late with M. B. Hess, whose qualifications and reliability are too well known to need endorsement.

East Saginaw, December 24, 1861.

Detroit Tribune,

MORNING and Evening Edition, to be had at the News Table in the Post Office.

D. B. REEVE.

Harness, &c., for the Universe

L. B. HOVEY,

No. 60, Genesee St., East Saginaw, Michigan,

MAKES AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF the Saginaw Valley to subserve their own interests by purchasing of him all articles they may need, in the line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALICES, MATTRASSES, &C., &C., &C.

Harness of all kinds, light and heavy, for team, carriage or fancy; *Saddles*, Spanish, Columbia and American; *Miscellaneous*, Halters, Bridles, Surcingles, Bits, Brushes, *Horse Fixtures*, Eastern made Horse Blankets full trimmed and lined, or not lined, as desired, *Whip lashes*, Buckskin, all lengths, from one to twelve feet. *Collars*, Boston Dray Collars, Scotch and other patterns, all of my own manufacture.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING,

And Repairing of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner and with promptness and dispatch. Cash and the highest price paid for Furs, Hides and Sheep pelts. Lumbermen, Farmers, Business men, everybody, call before you purchase or leave orders elsewhere.

East Saginaw, Nov. 22, 1861.

EXTENSIVE

Livery Establishment

BOSS, BURRELL & CO.,

AT their New and Extensive Stables, on Washington Street,

EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

Have one of the Best Livery Establishments in the West.

Family "turn outs" Horses and Buggies, Saddle Horses, and "rigs" of all styles, single or four to six horses, promptly fitted out.

NEW AND IN STYLE.

Everything about the establishment is in good shape, fitly new and of late style. Horses always in good condition and carriages and Harnesses neat and tidy.

REASONABLE RATES!

only, charged in all instances, and the utmost pains taken to give entire satisfaction to all customers.

A. W. GATES, Agent.

East Saginaw, Aug., 8. 1861.

NEW ARRIVALS.

OF Settees, Extension chairs, Bedsteads, Marble Tops Hall Trees at Silsbie's, by the Huron

MIDLAND CITY HOTEL,

GEO. F. BALL. Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform the public that he has just opened his new and commodious house in Midland City, where he will ever be found ready to suit and satisfy all who will oblige him with their patronage.

Midland City, October 14, 1861 –n12

DESK, Counter and Foot Stools, at SILSBEE'S.

BIRD Cages, At SILSBEE'S

OAK DINING and Office Chairs, at SILSBEE'S.

FEATHER and Curled Hair Pillows made to order, at SILSBEE'S.

WINDOW CORNICE and Curtain Bands, at SILSBEE'S

Smith O'Brien on a War with England.

The Perfidy of Great Britain towards the United States, and the Duty of Irishmen.

[From the Dublin Freeman, Dec. 5.]

In a letter addressed by Mr. William Smith O'Brien to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, we find the following allusions to recent events: "By the recent seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board of a British mail steamer the government of Mr. Lincoln has incurred a fearful responsibility. I take for granted that this act will not be disavowed. I take for granted that it was intended as a deliberate affront to the English nation. I take for granted that it was designed as a bold and defiant *answer to the insolence which has been directed against the American nation by every organ of British opinion ever since the civil war broke out in the United States.* However this may be, it is assuredly an act which is fraught with consequences that may hereafter become most disastrous to both parties who are now contending with each other. Unless England consent to forego all claims to manhood or national honor, she must resent this seizure, and, if the South be disposed to accept her co-operation, the successors of Washington must be predared to encounter hazards more dangerous than ever menaced the Western Republic. United, the States of America might defy the world; but while they are divided, the interposition of a powerful arbiter must rule their destinies. The navy of England, issuing from the ports of Halifax, St. Johns, Bermuda, and of the West Indies, and co-operating with a land force which appears to be little short of half a million of men, will not only raise the blockade of every Southern port, but will sweep the American coast from New Brunswick to the Potomac, burning every town and city which lies within reach of the formidable projectiles of modern artillery, and capturing every commercial vessel that may venture to quit the protection of a Federal fortress. *As for Canada, the modern statesmen of England care little whether it call itself British or American;* but if an attempt be made by the federal States to *force* the Canadians into an incorporation with the Northern section of the Republic, they will simply bring upon themselves an additional foe. They will be attacked on their Northern as well as on their Southern frontier, and, thus overmatched, they will be compelled to yield to the dictates of necessity and submit to an ignominious peace. *This is the course of events which British opinion now anticipates. Scarcely a single Englishman or Irish West Briton is to be found who did not rejoice when the civil war broke out in America, because the English people have been made to feel that the United States were becoming a Power with whose ascendancy they would soon be unable to cope.* For the same reason I am convinced that they would now rejoice to obtain an opportunity of destroying the Northern section of the republic by forming an alliance with the Southern. They would thus acquire, without impediment, the cotton and other raw materials with which the Southern States have been accustomed to furnish them, *whilst they would extinguish the political and commercial greatness of a formidable rival.* In view of these contingencies do I ask you to lower the 'Stars and Stripes,' and to humble yourself to England? By no means; but I earnestly entreat you *to renew relations of amity, if not of affection, with those who are your natural friends, who ought to be your brothers in affection as they are your brothers by the relation of kindred. Answer the British demands in the language of diplomacy.*—Quote authorities and precedents to show that you are justified by the law of nations, and specially by the example of England, in the seizure of these commissioners. Such discussions will *give you time for deliberation and for preparation;* but lose not an hour in liberating the commissioners. Send them to the Confederate headquarters, and tell them to return to Washington as plenipotentiaries duly authorized to treat respecting the terms of an immediate suspension of arms, and respecting an early adjustment of the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern States.

If this be the language of common sense do not despise it because it comes from an island which has for ages been the victim of misgovernment. I believe that the language which I now hold bespeaks the sentiments of a large majority of my fellow countrymen; and there *is not among the nations of the earth a people who entertain towards the United States of America so much affection as is felt by the Irish. They have not forgotten that they were received and fostered by the Americans at a time when they were driven from their homes by English misgovernment, and when their death, proscription and exile were hailed by England with a shout of exultation which was not confined to the prejudiced masses for whom were written the memorable words, "The Celts are gone. Thank God! the Celts are gone—gone with a vengeance."*—They are even still reminded that this exultation was shared, and is shared, by the leading statesmen of England—by ministers and viceroys who are still in the habit of finding in every decrease of the population of Ireland a subject of congratulation. If you make peace with the South there will be no war with England. Some convenient and plausible pretext will be discovered for forbearing to resent the insult which has been offered to the British flag. England would not hesitate to assail you, as she assailed the Chinese, if you were unable to defend yourselves, *but when she shall find that the shores of America are to be protected by a million of armed men, who have profited by the experience of at least one campaign—when she shall find that every harbor and every river from the frontier of Maine to the extremity of Texas is about to send out privateers which will intercept, even in Australia, the gold laden vessels of England—when she recollects that if she places a regiment on the borders of Canada a large portion of that regiment will desert to the United States*—when she reflects that if she goes to war with united America she will be met by two hundred thousand Irish soldiers who pant for an opportunity of avenging the wrongs of their race—when she is conscious that five millions of Irishmen, inhabiting an island which lies by her side, *will sympathise with America rather than with England in such a struggle*—when she forebodes, with gloomy forecast, that the glory of old England will forever pass away, and become matter of history, if ever France and America shall unite in hostility to her—when she knows that the ruler of France is watching, like an eagle, for an opportunity to pounce upon his prey, and that France will be supported by the sympathy of Spain, and the gratitude of Italy, she will be slow to encounter these hazards, even in defence of the flag that "has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

[From the London Times.]

Let any one consider what sort of address William of Orange could have made to the United States of the Netherlands during any of those eventful years in which he directed their struggle against Spain, forced into a narrow nook of land, without allies, without money, and crushed whenever he took the field by one bloody defeat after another. He could hardly, had he written truly, have used any other language than that of despondency and despair; yet he had on his side one thing which far more than counterbalanced all his wants and all his losses. It could not be expressed in figures, and if expressed in words it sounds like mere rhetorical exaggeration, but the one thing which no address could adequately express was the real talisman of victory—the unconquerable spirit of the people. If the South possessed one-tenth part of the dogged resolution to which they lay claim, they need not despair of arriving at a similar result. We cannot, indeed, regard with much confidence the financial prospects of the Southern Confederacy. They resolve themselves simply, so far as we can understand, into an unlimited issue of assignats. It is a financial system which, as we all know, works well within moderate limits. By the issue of paper-money, Government, as Mr. Davis says, borrows without interest. It is, in fact, the pleasantest thing in the world, like a legacy, or the discovery of a hidden treasure. Unhappily, however, the amount issued depends, not on the will, but on the necessities of the government. The moment with such securities that the supply exceeds the demand the process of depreciation commences. From that moment the decline and fall of a paper currency is rapid and inevitable; prices rise, and the government is obliged to receive payment for taxes in its own depreciated notes. The security of an eight per cent. stock will not sustain the currency, because that stock itself pastakes the same depreciation. It is simply ridiculous to talk of such a system as affording hope or commanding confidence. All that can be said of it is that the Southern States have no alternative, and that they may view a return to a state of barter as a less evil than a return to the arms of the United States. It may be true also that, with moderate care and economy, there is no limit assignable to the period for which a people willing to confine themselves to the bare necessaries of life may protract a struggle for existence and independence. We can understand such hopes, but we confess we read with some impatience the hypocritical lamentations of Mr. Davis, the President of a Confederacy which may be said to live, and move, and have its being under the especial patronage of Judge Lynch, over the violation of personal liberty, and the suppression of the freedom of the Press, and the intimidation of the Courts of Justice, consequent in the North upon the civil war. These things, which the South regards with contemptuous astonishment, the war has not brought upon her, because they were all domesticated with her long before the war. Nor can we sympathize with men who have deliberately lit the torch of civil war over the cruelties which it has engendered, the miseries which have fallen upon women and children, and the attempts to raise a servile insurrection. These things were for the consideration of those who lit the torch of civil discord. They knew that civil war is ordinarily as much more dreadful than common war as common war is than peace. They who take the sword must not complain if they fall by the sword; they whose feet are swift to shed blood must not wonder if they should one day stumble in their own. Mr. Davis seems to imply that by ceasing to grow cotton, the Southern States will bring ruin on all the interests of foreign countries dependent on the staple. On this point let him undeceive himself. The failure of the cotton supply of the Southern States is like the loss of a familiar face, at first deeply regretted, then occasionally missed, and then not missed at all. We are learning how well we can do without him, and are not unapt scholars.

There were 70,000 paupers in Paris in 1845, 91,000 in 1856, and 105,000 in 1861.

THE SEA.

Water is as indispensable to all life, whether vegetable or animal, as is the air itself. From the cedar on the mountains to the lichen that clings on the wall; from the mastodon that pastures on the forests to the animalcule that floats in the sunbeam; from the leviathan that heaves the sea into billows, to the microscopic creatures that swarm a million in a single foamdrop; all alike depend for their existence on this single element, and must perish if it be withdrawn. But this element is supplied entirely by the sea. All the waters that are in the rivers, the lakes, the fountains, the vapors, the dew, the rain, the snow, come alike out of the ocean. It is a common impression that it is the flow of the rivers that fills the sea. It is a mistake. It is the flow of the sea that fills the rivers. The streams do not make the ocean, but the ocean makes the streams. We say that the rivers rise in the mountains and run to the sea; but the truer statement is, that the rivers rise in the sea and run to the mountains; and that their passage thence is only their homeward journey to the place from which they started. All the water in the rivers has once been in the clouds; and the clouds are but the condensation of the invisible vapor that floats in the air; and all this vapor has been lifted into the air by the heat of the sun playing upon the ocean.

Most persons have no impression of the *amount* of water which the ocean is continually pouring into the sky, and which the sky itself is sending down in showers to refresh the earth. If they were told that there is a river above the clouds equal in size to the Mississippi or the Amazon; that this river is drawn up out of the sea, more than a mile high; that it is always full of water, and that it is more than twenty-five thousand miles in length, reaching clear around the globe, they would call it a very extravagant assertion. And yet not only is this assertion substantially true, but very much more than this is true. If all the waters in the sky were brought into one channel, they would make a stream more than fifty times as large as the Mississippi or the Amazon. How many rivers are there in the sky? Just as many as there are on the earth. If they were not first in the sky, how could they be on the earth? If it is the sky that keeps them full, then the sky must always have enough to keep them full; that is it must always be pouring down into the sea.

It is computed that the water which falls from the clouds every year, would cover the whole earth to the depth of five feet; that is, if the earth were a level plain, it would spread over it an ocean of water five feet deep reaching around the whole globe. The sky, therefore, has not only a river of water, but a whole ocean of it. And it has all come out of the sea. The sea, therefore, is the great inexhaustible fountain which is continually pouring up into the sky precisely as many streams, and as large, as all the rivers of the world are pouring into it. It is this which keeps the ocean at the same level from year to year. If it were not sending off into the air precisely as much as it receives from the rivers, it would be continually rising on its shores, and would finally overflow all the lands of the earth.

And now, if the sea is the real birthplace of the clouds and the rivers; if out of it come all the rains and dews of heaven, then instead of being a waste and an incumbrance, it is a vast fountain of fruitfulness, and the nurse and mother of all living. Out of its mighty breasts comes the resources that feed and support all the population of the world. All cities, nations, and continents of men, all cattle, and creeping things, and flying fowl, all the insect race that people the air with their million tribes innumerable, all grasses and grains that yield food for man and for beast, all flowers that brighten the earth with beauty, all trees of the field and forest that shade the plains with their lowly drooping, or that lift their banners of glory against the sky as they march over a thousand hills—all these wait upon the sea, that they may receive their meat in due season. That which it gives them they gather. It opens its hands, and they are filled with food. If it hides its face, they are troubled, their breath is taken away, they die and return to their dust.

Omnipresent and everywhere alike is this need and blessing of the sea. It is felt as truly in the center of the continent, where, it may be, the rude inhabitants never heard of the ocean, as it is on the circumference of the wave beaten shore. He is surrounded every moment, by the presence and bounty of the sea. It is the sea that looks out upon him from every violet in his garden bed; from every spire of grass that drops upon his passing feet the beaded dew of the morning, from the rustling ranks of the growing corn; from the bending grain that fills the arms of the reaper; from the juicy globes of gold and crimson that burn among the green orchard foliage; from his bursting presses and his barns that are filled with plenty; from the broad forehead of his cattle, and the rosy faces of his children; from the cool dropping well at his door; from the brook that murmurs by its side, and from the elm and spreading maple that wave their protecting branches beneath the sun, and swing their breezy shadows over his habitation. It is the sea that feeds him. It is the sea that clothes him. It is the sea that cools him with the summer cloud, and that warms him with the blazing fires of winter. He eats the sea, he drinks the sea, he wears the sea, he plows and sows and reaps the sea, he buys and sells the sea, and makes wealth for him self and children out of its rolling waters, though he lives a thousand leagues away from the shore, and has never looked upon its crested beauty or listened to its eternal anthem.

Thus the sea is not a waste and an incumbrance. Though it bears no harvest upon its bosom, it yet sustains all the harvest in the world. Though a desert itself, it makes all the other wildernesses of the earth to bud and blossom as the rose. Though its own waters are salt and wormwood, so that it cannot be tasted, it makes all the clouds of heaven to drop with sweetness, opens springs in the valleys and rivers among the hills, and fountains in all dry places, and gives drink to all the inhabitants of the earth.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

A Strange and Beautiful Fish.—The Museum Aquaria has been further enriched by the accession of a new and rare specimen, taken in a net, from the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. It is called the "Paradise Fish," and may rank among the mysterious inhabitants of the deep, in the same position that his feathered namesake takes in the tropical woods. The "Paradise Fish" seems to delight in exhibiting his beauties, for he constantly moves to and fro, presenting all the prismatic hues, exceeding in their irridescent luster the finest mother of pearl. He is a semi-transparent flat-sided creature, of geometrical proportions most unusual in a fish; being exactly a square in shape, of which one corner moves foremost, and is entirely monopolized by his mouth. To the corners, pointing up and down respectively, a number of gilded and changing plumes one foot long are attached, making as the fish turns about, a constant exhibition of fine flowing lines of beauty. The "Paradise Fish" is so rare a fellow that the curious should not delay obtaining a sight of him, lest he might suddenly take it into his scaly head to "kick the bucket," and cheat the great showman of his latest novelty, and the public of a new sensation.

Sketch of General John Pope.—General John Pope is a man about forty years of age, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of West Point, which academy he entered in the year 1838.—He graduated in 1842, and was appointed to the army from the State of Illinois, entering that service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was engaged in Mexico, and was brevetted a First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, the brevet bearing date September 23, 1846. On the 23d of February, 1847, he was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. On the 1st of July, 1856, he took the actual rank of Captain in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and on the 17th of May, 1861, was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. General Pope is bound to make his mark during this war.

Writers and Speakers.—The difference between the style of one who always writes, but never speaks, and one who always speaks and never writes, is very great. The first is more smooth and polished, the second more concise and forcible. The one lacks power, the other beauty. Speaking generally, the two qualities of grace and strength can only be acquired by practice both in writing and speaking. The two must mutually correct each other; and any system of education which neglects or ignores either of them is faulty.—*Harvard Magazine.*

God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem—upon the rain drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon its deep chambers—upon every pencilled sheet that sleeps in the cavern of the deep, no less than on the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures.

A Word to Boys.—Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of a first rate book, obtain it if you can. After a while get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it.—Take the best care of your books; and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads as well as on your shelves.

The destinies of a nation depend less on the greatness of the few, than the virtue or vices of the many. Eminent individuals cast further the features of her glory or shame; but the realities of her weal, or woe lie deep in the great mass. The curling tops of lofty waves are the crests of the ocean, but from its depths flow the overpowering strength of its tides.—*Colton.*

A Hint in Season.—At a banquet, when solving enigmas was one of the amusements, Alexander said to his courtiers: "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come this year?" A distressed officer answered, "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted, that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his salary.

☞ An interminable Supervisors' report to publish, the absence of the publisher, scarcity of help, and divers and sundry pull-backs uninteresting to the general reader, have interfered with the running of the *Courier* this week to such an extent that we deem an apology proper, and necessary, in fact, to fill out this column.