TWELVE SHIPWRECKED JAPANESE AT SAN-FRANCISCO.—THEIR ADVENTURES.

[From the Alta California, June 21.]

The Alta of Tuesday made a brief mention of the rescue of twelve Japanese from a rudderless junk by Captain Winchester, of the ship Caribbean, on her voyage from China to this port. Yesterday, accompanied by Thoro, the Japanese porter of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. Van Reed and Captain Silvey, of Sweeny & Baugh's, we paid a visit to Captain W., who is an old trader between our port and China, his last being his ninth round voyage.

The Caribbean laid out an anchorage off Clark's point, and taking boat at Meiggs' wharf, we were soon alongside, and welcomed on deck by Capt. W. himself, who had but just returned from the city with the captain of the Japanese junk—his first visit to an American and we may say civilized city—which will ever be memorized from the fact that he had a daguerreotype likeness taken, which he exhibited to us with great pride, although evidently astonished and bewildered as to the means of its accomplishment.

The Japanese were called upon deck, and received Thoro by bowing, at the same time folding their hands across the abdomen. They are a fine-looking body of men, differing in features, costume and habit from the Chinese. The majority are possessed of regular features, and several are really fine looking, conspicuous among which class are the captain and second mate. The first mate partakes of the Chinese type, whilst but one of the crew has the almond-shaped eye. They were dressed peculiarly, wearing blue cotton trowsers, *a la Chinois*, white cloth socks, to which sandals of straw are attached by a thong passing between the third and fourth toes, and around the ankle; a loose wrapper style of an outer dress, with two or three under-garments seemingly of similar shape, folded across the breast, the whole held together by a girdle, which at the same time permits the garments to become the repositories of the various articles and essential portables, answering for pockets.

They wear no cues, but the top of the head is cleanly shaven, allowing an outer edge of hair to grow long, which is carefully gathered up over the head in a knot, permitting only the centre of the frontal portion, a continuation of the forehead, to be exposed. The hair is finer in texture than that of the Chinese, and all their visages were innocent of a beard or moustache. Capt. W. informed us that they were of very cleanly habits, bathing every morning, and that during the voyage they refused to associate with the Chinese passengers, and in using the culinary utensils after them were very particular to scour them thoroughly. On the ship they endeavored to render themselves useful, and always exhibited great alacrity in aiding in the ship's sailing, by pulling at ropes, &c. Although unable to use any English words, from the intelligent expression of their countenances during the propounding of questions it was evident to us they at least comprehended the meaning of many.

Previous to giving any account of these strangers, as taken from their own lips, the following extract from Captain W.'s log will best explain their condition:

"May 19, at 4, a. m., fine and clear, saw an object to windward, which looked like a ship dismasted; tacked and stood towards her, and made her out to be a junk with an old torn sail set, standing towards us. When about half a mile to leeward of the junk, she lowered her sail and put out a canoe, and came alongside with twelve men and their luggage. They all uncovered their heads and fell on their knees, and by signs asked to take them on board, which we did, although we could not understand their language. One, apparently the captain, wrote on a piece of paper, in similar characters to those of the Chinese, but none of the Chinese passengers could understand it, save the word Japan. He then produced a board, with the likeness of what we knew to be his junk, ingeniously built, representing her as she appeared after a heavy typhoon, with her rudder broke, masts carried away, &c., and a little jury mast rigged. Sent the mate on board and found her as illustrated by her crew; rudder broke, masts carried away, and everything in a disorderly state; her bottom covered with barnacles, said to be two feet long, as she had been tossing about for five or six months. We saw it was impossible for her crew to take her to land. She was laden with wine, oil and barley. Took seven tubs of the former and ten bags of the latter as provisions for the crew, as they had doubtless lived on the same for months."

In addition to the above particulars, Capt. W. stated that when they were relieved, the majority were covered with boils, and were nearly half blind from their exposure.

With their effects, they brought quantity of Japanese tobacco, (which unfortunately they had consumed prior to their arrival here,) a compass, a violin, some little china-ware, the junk's papers, and a cat. The compass is in a small pear-wood box, about the size of an ordinary inkstand, the needle being in a sunken cavity in the centre, which is lined with silver foil, and divided into four equal divisions by two black lines, with the pole marked by a character. The needle is of iron, shaped somewhat similar to the hour-hand of an old-fashioned bull's eye watch, a steel pinion, with a rough brass head, the whole covered with a glass set in a brass rim. The exterior edge of the box is divided into twelve compartments, each marked with the Japanese planets, and a smaller circle subdivides these divisions. The violin is also of pear wood, with a square end covered like a banjo, with parchment made of cat skin—so Thoro stated. It has three strings of corded silk, which are tightened by long fluted keys turned in the palm of the hand. The handle is jointed for convenience. This is said to be a woman's instrument. The chinaware was of ordinary character, with a design neither chaste nor elegant, although some might deem it natural. The junk's papers were contained in a cedar cabinet, rather of rough workmanship, and on the interpreter's inspecting them, they were pronounced to be receipts, invoices of cargo, commercial letters, and clearance papers, the latter extraordinary documents, formidable with gigantic characters and plentitude of paper. These documents the captain of the junk placed in Captain W.'s hands, with a request to take especial care thereof. The cat was also brought forward for inspection. It proved to be a tabby of respectable size, a mottled white and tortoise shell, but tailless, if the slight stump it has can be dignified as a caudal extremity. This animal, as Thoro states, enjoys the name of Mickinechop in Japanese. In the pronunciation of Japanese terms, we give them as they are pronounced, and, not being in possession of a vocabulary, the reader will please accept them as correct, as far as sound is concerned.

Aided by Thoro, we were duly presented to the rescued mariners, who, in reply to a request to narrate their adventures, through their captain, furnished us the following, which, although elicited by direct and frequent questioning, we have placed in the shape of a narrative.

Captain Ichizabo stated that the junk A-armeer, manned by twelve men, residents of Oali, the province of Handar, Japan, left the port of Isai, bound to Jeddo, on the 13th of August last, laden with rice, barley, wine, hats and lumber. At 2 o'clock the ensuing morning they encountered a heavy typhoon, and so desperate were their prospects of riding it out—as in its fury the rudder had become broken, and the vessel almost unmanageable—they commenced to throw over the cargo, at which they labored for five hours, until all were exhausted. Five hours after they cut away the masts, which eased the junk, and they bore away at the mercy of the storm and flood. For twenty-four days they were tossed about in a succession of storms, when they hove overboard a portion of their lumber, and endeavored to rig jury masts and a new rudder, but another typhoon swept over them, and as the junk rolled so heavy as to threaten a complete revolution, two anchors, attached to two hundred (the interpreter said two thousand) fathoms of hemp cable, were got out to keep the junk's head to the sea.

From that time, for over five months, they tossed about at the mercy of the waves, and, having erected jury masts and made sail, attempted to reach land; but they saw nothing but the wide expanse of waters, until the Caribbean hove in sight. Where they were they have no knowledge. They were kindly rescued by Capt. Winchester; have been kindly and considerately treated, but desire to reach Japan as soon as possible. In reply to a statement that they would have to take a ship for China, or await a government vessel, the captain, with considerable emphasis, stated that they did not wish to visit China, but would patiently await direct conveyance home.

The constant succession of rain storms provided them with water, which they gathered even when not necessary, to store for future wants, whilst what portion of their cargo which was retained furnished them sufficient food. The glare of the sun and the reflection of the sea were their only ills, and one or two of the crew have not yet recovered from the hardships experienced.

The model of the wreck spoken of in Capt. W.'s log, which has since been sent, in company with a model of the broken rudder, to the Merchant's Exchange, is a *bas-so relievo*, executed on a piece of cedar timber, and neatly framed. It presents the junk in a raging sea, the latter apparently made by a host of shavings, in which miniature wooden fishes, turtles, and other sea monsters, are given as swimming. The architecture of the junk is followed with that minuteness noticeable in Chinese art; everything being given with great fidelity, to the ornaments on the exterior, the stumps of the masts, the jurymasts and broken rudder. It is a curiosity, whose value and merit are considerably enhanced when it is remembered that it was executed whilst tossing on an unknown sea, and with the evident intent of being used to explain their condition should it become necessary to abandon their craft. The model of the rudder is of a like practical character.

They had but little money when rescued, and that in copper, and they disclaim having any gold or silver. The copper coins exhibited were of three sizes, all having holes in the centre, and somewhat of the character of the Chinese cash. The largest piece was oval, made of bronze or brass, with two characters on each side. This, Thoro, the interpreter, stated, was equivalent to 6¼ cents, and two of them constituted the pay of a day's labor in Japan.

The material of their clothing consists of cotton, mostly of a dark blue color, although the Japanese captain wore an inner garment of a small blue check, and light blue pantaloons.

Capt. Winchester reports them as being quiet, orderly, submissive, cleanly and contented; amazed at everything they see and hear, yet at the same time exhibiting great aptitude to learn. This we noticed ourselves in their behavior, watching us taking down notes. Their countenances at times would relax into a smile, and they seemed absorbed in listening to all the questions propounded by their captain, never venturing to reply unless directly asked.

Whilst on board ship, they had busied themselves in making up little articles, models of what they used on board of the junk. Among them are some minature sails. Their sails, by these patterns, consist of a double fold of cotton cloth, quilted together by heavy cotton cord. They have also made some minatur ecordage from the hemp which was fastened to their trunks. The hemp is of fine fabric, and possessed of considerable strength.

The Caribbean will be alongside the dock to-day or to-morrow, but the Japanese will not leave the ship until some proper place for their comfort is provided. Their interest will be looked after by their countryman, Thoro (pronounced Toro,) at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. Thoro came to California with Joseph Heco, now in Washington, and it is to be trusted that some government vessel will be despatched to convey those rescued men homewards. Should they go, Thoro will accompany them, and as he understands our language and customs, he will be, in conjunction with the twelve men rescued, of considerable importance in reconciling the Japanese and American interests.

YOUNG AMERICA.

[From the London Times, July 7.]

We have Young England, and Young France, and Young Italy, and other youths of note and pretension in the Old World. They are, however, but the bright hallucinations of old or middle age. Young England is nothing more than the old buck who, with a wig and false teeth, with white trousers, light coat and white hat, dreams of perpetual youth, and, so dreaming, is knocked over by a sudden return of his old gout or rheumatism. There is only one really new nationality in the world, like Young Greece, or the sturdy and mutinous rabble that Romulus gathered round the Palatine. It is Young America. It is the lion's cub—strong, clumsy, playful, and harmless till provoked, when savage nature shows itself rudely and unpleasantly. Young America is the young gentleman just come to his property, with an abundance of animal spirits, with health, with much money and credit, with all the elements for a good start. His future, even on this side the grave, is infinite and inexhaustible. Do what he will, he can never get through his money, his time, his friends, his vigor, everything. He may for the present do what he pleases. A few years' riotous indulgence, a few madcap adventures, any number of questionable friends of all sorts, any rate of expenditure, will leave a remainder ample for all the purposes of ordinary life. It will be time to be wise ten years hence, or twenty years hence. What, too, if he has to pay for it at forty or fifty? That is very remote. So, let the future take care of itself. This is the calculation on which many a young lord commences that brilliant career which forms so frequent and so prominent a feature in British social life. How he blazes and flares for ten years! What a jolly life he leads! How he rises from scrape to scrape, still unscathed, exciting the hopes of his friends, and baffling the auguries of the cynical! He is a cat of nine lives. Nothing harms him. With what stamina he meets illness, loss, hostility, and even disgrace! But meanwhile he is steadily and surely drawing upon his capital. He is draining his stock of money, health, strength, credit, time, and friends. This is his opportunity, and this his way of using it. In ten or fifteen years at latest he awakes from his dream to the saddest of certainties. He has wasted the spring of his life, and there remain a barren summer, an unprofitable autumn, and a dreary winter. For fifty long years, if he happily live so long, he will have to brood on the bitter recollections of a wasted youth. This is the too common career of Young England in its personal and individual sense. What if it should be the career of that Young England denominated from its estate Young America?

We owe, indeed, an apology for this warning. We are told that England and America are no longer mother and daughter, but sisters. Well, we are at least the elder sister, and, as we cannot give ourselves all the airs of youth, we may as well claim the benefit of seniority. So, listen to us, Mr. Dallas. Be advised, Young America. We admit that your position and your prospects are splendid. We admit that for a considerable time you are likely to have it all your own way, and that you may do a great deal without being called to account for it. You have now, it appears, got finally rid of that remnant of your tutelage—the right of visit, as well as the right of search. This is a great emancipation. Young Hopeful will now have a latch-key; his letters will not be opened, or his boxes overhauled. He will not be asked about his friends, his bills, his amusements, his occupation. Young America will now take or lend his flag all over the world. From zone to zone, and pole to pole, the Stripes and Stars will proclaim perfect freedom to every trade and profession that may choose to assume them. Slavers, pirates, or any worse trade, if it can be discovered, may now carry "the grand principles of American independence, conquering and to conquer, all over the world." Wherever we go, across the vast breadth of the Atlantic, that glorious banner will proclaim a sacred immunity. As for the ulterior designs avowed by those who followed Mr. Dallas at Monday's festivity, they do not rest on the candor of this or that convivial orator. We know well enough what Young America wants, and we know also that where there is a will there is a way. The present object of our admiration is the newly-achieved triumph of American independence, and the inexhaust ble opportunities and resources of this unequalled child of fortune.

With the greatest respect for Mr. Dallas, however, with the most brotherly affection for Young America, and the most cordial wish for her real improvement and legitimate progress, we regret some omissions in this important declaration, as it seems to be considered. The description of Young America's position and prospects is confined to her territorial, material, and political improvement, and the probability of her political principles extending over the world. Not a word of her duties and obligations. Not a word of her readiness to do nobly for herself that which has been hitherto intended by the clumsy and annoying interference of Old England. Is Young America wholly indifferent to the moral character of her flag, and to the nature of the principles on which the whole world is to be reformed? In the silence of the speakers on Monday upon this important point, we are left to fear that the stripes and stars will henceforth be not so much the American flag as the flag of universal dishonor and crime. If this is what Young America deliberately contemplates, we must withdraw our congratulations. She has splendid resources and opportunities, but they are to be used, not abused; and this vast earth itself too small, time itself too short, for the waste of this golden inheritance. Nobody ever yet made an ill use of youth, liberty, health, wealth, and strength, without bitterly rueing it afterwards, and perhaps reproaching those who assisted or connived. Now is the time to mould the manhood of this great nation. The sapling is still tender, the wax is still pliant, the first heat of the metal is still on it. If America will now choose to exercise upon herself that discipline which England has, perhaps presumptuously, been attempting to usurp over her, then we see the beginning of that moral element, that self-respect, which shall strengthen and ennoble her exuberance of animal vigor and material wealth. It is time this great heir should become his own tutor and guardian. He can do that which others cannot do for him, and which they cannot make him do. Will America secure its own flag from the most horrible desecration, or will it act like the vulgar upstart who buys armorial bearings at the Herald's College, and rejects the code of honor? Mr. Dallas pleaded illness on Monday; perhaps he forgot this part of his address, and others did not feel it their business to say what belonged to him alone. Let him take an early opportunity to inform the world what are the principles which are now to go forth, conquering and to conquer, all over the world, and whether they include universal immunity for whatever crimes may be perpetrated under the stripes and stars.

The whole loss by the flood at Cairo, it is said, will be inside of $60,000. The Illinois Central Railroad can make all repairs for $7,000. The loss to the citizens in furniture, buildings, and stocks, will not exceed $50,000. The water rose above low water mark forty-seven feet, which is two feet higher than ever before known by those who have lived in the vicinity.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION.

Bishop Amat, we learn from the southern California papers, is about to establish a Collegiate Institute at Los Angeles. The project meets with much favor from the inhabitants, and is cheerfully welcomed by the press. From the energy of the Bishop's character we may safely predict the speedy completion of this excellent design.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

Ordinations.—Week before last, the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey conferred minor orders, in the Cathedral of Albany, on Mr. James Hogan and Mr. Patrick McGlynn, lately from the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore. On Sunday and Monday they received the orders of Sub-Deacon and Deacon, and on Wednesday, July 14th, they were ordained Priests.

The Prodigal Son.—A lady was reasoning with her husband about his bad habits, when he said, "I am like the prodigal son; I will reform by and by." She then said, "I will be like the prodigal son, too; I will arise and go to my father;" which she accordingly did.

A Fight that will be a Fight.—On the 7th of September next, Rev. W. G. Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, and Rev. Aram Pryne, editor of the "Central Reformer," an abolitionist paper, published at McGrawsville, Courtland county, New York, are to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and discuss the question, "Ought American Slavery to be Abolished." This is the text, but they have agreed the discussion shall take a wide range, embracing any and every thing on the general subject. We have no knowledge of Mr. Pryne, but if he be a man of tact and ability, there will be a rich time at the discussion. Brownlow always knows what he is about, and is a man hard to be managed. Mr. Pryne will have his hands full. The discussion is to be continued until the parties are satisfied, and Mr. Brownlow gives notice he will continue until *he* is satisfied, whether his opponent continue with him or not.

[*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

God, Our Portion.—The eagle spurns the gilded cage, as a poor equivalent for his free-born soarings. The soul's immortal aspirations can be satisfied with nothing short of the possession of God's favor and love in Jesus.

The First Religious Newspaper.—The origin of the religious press is again before the public. A recent writer attributes the first religious newspaper to the late Rev. Dr. Alexander—but another claims that the man who is entitled to the credit of that matter is the late Rev. Elias Smith. On the first day of September, 1808, he published a religious newspaper called The Herald of Gospel Liberty, in the town of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. That paper is still published. The whole series, from the time of the first issue, is in a state of preservation, and can be seen by any one curious in these matters.

The Two Services.—"I know, with Newton, what the world can do, and what it cannot do," said Hedley Vicars, a pious English officer, who perished in the war of the Crimea. "It cannot give or take away the peace of God in the soul. It cannot soothe the wounded conscience, or enable us to meet death with comfort. I have tried both services. For twenty-four years I lived under the yoke of sin. The retrospect of my past life is now miserable to me; yet, before I was taught by the spirit of God, I thought and called it a life of pleasure. The very name, when applied to sin, now makes my heart sicken. Even then I could never enjoy reviewing the occupations of a single day; and think you my conscience was quiet! No, no. Bitter experience has taught me that there is 'no peace to the wicked.' Blessed be God, now I am pardoned and reconciled through the death of His son. How happy is the Christian's life when he has this assurance."

An Inquiry.—By what rule of biblical interpretation can the following passages be reconciled?

"Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him."

"Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

If language has any meaning at all, it would seem that the above "quotations" flatly contradict each other. Will some one have the kindness to send relief to an anxious, inquiring mind? Yours, for truth, WILLIE.

Answer.—These verses have been supposed to be contradictory, but are only enigmatical. To "answer a fool according to his folly," is, in the first instance, to give a foolish answer, and make ourselves like him; but in the second case proposed, to answer a fool according to his folly, is to give such an answer as his question deserves, in order to convict him of folly, and prevent his being "wise in his own conceit." The time, circumstances, and the nature of the question, must decide the nature of the answer. A uniform rule in such cases would be the height of folly. The course pointed out by the wise man is the course generally pursued, and every one is conscious of it.—*Jour. and Mess.*

Saw thy Seed.—About the year 1840 an Egyptian mummy was brought to Philadelphia, and submitted to the inspection of some scientific men in that city. On removing the envelope they found the mummy in a good state of preservation, and in the hand was enclosed a quantity of Egyptian wheat, indicating the person to have been an agriculturist. This mummy was about 2,500 years old, and hence we might reasonably suppose the wheat had lost its vitality. A part of it, however, was sent to a person in New York, who planted it, and had the satisfaction of seeing it spring up and produce fine, vigorous plants, each of which contained at least one hundred grains of wheat.

Had this seed been planted, instead of being shut up in the hand of a mummy, in 2,500 seasons, by multiplying in geometric progression, it would have covered the earth with wheat. Just so with the seed of Divine truth, if faithfully scattered about, instead of being secluded and shut up, or held in unrighteousness, or, as Dr. M'Knight renders it, held in unrighteous bondage, it would soon cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.—*Am. Missionary.*

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—Monday last was the festival of St. Vincent de Paul, and one of the special celebrations of the St. Vincent's Society. All the regular conferences in this city met in the morning at the Cathedral, when Mass was celebrated, and several hundred men went to communion.

In the evening there was a general conference in the Cathedral, very largely attended. Dr. Anderson, president of the general conference, made some remarks in opening, and invited the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes to address the meeting, which the Archbishop did at some length, dwelling on the character of St. Vincent de Paul, on the kind of works to which he was devoted during his life, and on the nature and works of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which he commended very highly and encouraged in their labors of charity in New York.

There are now seven conferences of this society in the city of New York, aggregated under the general conference.—*Freeman's (N. Y.) Journal.*

Prof. J. H. Ingraham, who years ago made such a noise with his yellow covered sensation novels, and afterwards became an Episcopal clergyman, has been called to the charge of Christ's Church, Holly Springs, Miss.

HOW THE SUN CAUGHT A THIEF.

Five or six days ago, says a late Paris paper, M. X—— a photographer, allured by the brightness of the sun and the softness of the air, provided himself with necessary baggage and hastened to Fontainebleau, to take views in the forest. He installed in a very picturesque quarter, erected his apparatus, prepared his plates, opened his object glass, and, enveloping at once his case and his head in a large dark and flaturant veil, set himself to the task of seizing the objects in view. He had just taken out his proof from the dark chamber, and was subjecting it to chemical reactions, when a strong hand was placed on his shoulder. He turned round hastily and found himself in the presence of a species of giant meanly attired, who by gesture and voice demanded his purse. M. X—— is not a Hercules, and from the first glance cast toward his adversary he concluded that all resistance was useless. He, therefore, politely offered his purse, which was accepted with thankfulness. The robber bowed, and, leaving him to his resignation, went into the depths of the forest. Poor X——, meditating on his sad lot, remained sometime motionless; his looks were mechanically set on his photographic proof; he mused upon it with a diverted and unconcerned eye: suddenly, "What is this?" exclaimed he, "what is the human form in this coppice, under the shade of this oak? Heavens! should I believe my eyes? It is him; it is my robber, perfectly delineated, and very easy to be recognised. Oh Providence! Oh! divine sun, my colaborer, how well you do things!" On his return he repaired to the police commissioner's at Fontainebleau, related his adventure, exhibited the proof plate and the malefactor's likeness. Next day, with the aid of this singular description, the robber was arrested!

The New York Herald notices the fact that within the last twenty years upwards of fifty colleges have been founded. There are now in the United States a hundred and twenty-four colleges and universities, with an aggregate number of students of fourteen thousand; and these are located in every State, from Wisconsin to Louisiana, and from Maine to Missouri.

[No. 615.]

Notice for the Restoration of certain lands to Market in the State of Florida.

THE grant of land made by act of Congress, approved May 17, 1856, to the State of Florida, to aid in the construction of certain railroads therein mentioned, having been so far adjusted as to authorize the release from withdrawal of the lands hereinafter described, *notice is hereby given* that all the vacant *offered* lands heretofore withdrawn from sale or entry which lie outside of *six miles* on each side of the "Alabama and Florida," the "Pensacola and Georgia," the "Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central," and the "Florida" railroads, situated in the undermentioned townships, which have not been selected in virtue of said grant, or any other grant made by Congress, or legally claimed by pre-emption, and which were *subject to private entry at the date of withdrawal*, will be restored to private entry on the days and at the places hereinafter specified, at the ordinary minimum of $1 25 per acre, or at the prices to which they may have graduated at the date of withdrawal.

At the land office at TALLAHASSEE on Monday, the sixth day of September next, viz:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Township 2, of ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Townships 1 and 2, of ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.
Township 1, of range 16.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 1.
Townships 1, 2, and 3, of ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Townships 1 and 2, of range 9.
Townships 1, 2, and 3, of range 10.
Townships 2 and 3, of range 11.
Township 1, of ranges 13 and 14.
Townships 1 and 2, of ranges 15 and 16.
Township 1, of range 17.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 1.
Township 3, of ranges 2, 3, and 4.
Townships 4, 5, and 6, of range 7.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, of ranges 8 and 9.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, of ranges 10 and 11.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, of ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.
Townships 1, 3, 5, and 6, of range 17.
Townships 1, 2, 4, and 5, of ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.
Townships 1, 4, and 5, of range 24.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 26 and 27.
Townships 1, 3, 4, and 5, of range 28.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of range 29.
Townships 3 and 4, of range 30.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of range 32.
Townships 4 and 5, of range 33.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township 1, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.
Township 1 and 2, of ranges 26 and 27.

At the land office at NEWNANSVILLE on Monday, the sixth day of September next, viz:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 11.
Townships 2, 3, 4, 13, and 14, of range 12.
Townships 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, and 14, of range 13.
Townships, 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of range 14.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12, of range 15.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of range 16.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of range 17.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of range 18.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, of range 19.
Townships 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of range 20.
Townships 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, of range 21.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 1st day of July, 1858.

JOS. S. WILSON,
July 4—law6w Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

[No. 602.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at BROWNSVILLE, commencing on Monday, the *sixth day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian.

That part of township *one* outside of the Sac and Fox, and Half Breed, Nemaha reservation, of range 17.

The parts of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 outside of the Sac and Fox, and Half Breed, Nemaha reservation, and fractional townships 5 and 6, of range 16.

That part of township *one* outside of the Sac and Fox reservation; township 2, the parts of townships 3, 4, and 5 outside of the Half Breed, Nemaha reservation; and fractional township 6, of range 15.

That part of township *one* outside of the Sac and Fox reservation; townships 2, 3, and 4; that part of township 5 outside of the Half Breed, Nemaha reservation, and township 6, of range 14.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 13.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 12.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 11.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 10.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 9.

At the land office at NEBRASKA CITY, commencing on Monday, the *sixth day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian.

Fractional townships 7 and 8, of range 15.
Township 7, and fractional townships 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, of range 14.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and fractional township 13, of range 13.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional townships 12 and 13, of range 12.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional township 12, of range 11.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional townships 12, 13, and 14, of range 10.
Townships 7, 8, and 13, and fractional townships 14, 15, and 16, of range 9.

At the land office at OMAHA CITY, commencing on Monday, the *sixth day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian.

Fractional townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, of range 14.
Fractional townships 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 13.
Fractional townships 12 and 13, townships 14, 15, and 16, and fractional township 17, 18, 19 and 20, of range 12.
Fractional township 12, townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, and fractional townships 19 and 20, of range 11.
Fractional township 12, 13, and 14, and townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 10.
Fractional townships 14, 15, and 16, and townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 9.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, *and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Ap 3—law6ds Commissioner of the General Land Office.
[Intel. and Star.]

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.—The EUTAW HOUSE having been thoroughly renewed, altered, and elegantly refurnished, possessing all the modern improvements of steam, gas, baths, billiard saloon, etc., is now ready to accommodate the public in a style unsurpassed by any first-class hotel in the country.

The especial attention of gentlemen travelling with ladies and families is called to the superior arrangements of this house. Its spacious and lofty apartments, arranged in full and convenient suits of parlors, chambers, etc., present most attractive and desirable accommodations.

The sumptuousness and excellence of its table, the superiority of its wines and liquors and general appointments shall continue of the highest grade.

It is centrally situated, for either business or pleasure travellers, in a most elevated and healthful location, at the corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, a few squares from the Baltimore and Ohio and Washington railroad stations.

Coaches and porters attend upon all the trains and steamers for the conveyance of guests and their baggage.

No pains will be spared to make the EUTAW the elegant and comfortable home of its guests.

THOMAS.

Gentlemen's ordinary.....$2 00 per day.
Ladies' do.....2 50 "
May 28—law4w JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

STATE OF GEORGIA, ELBERT COUNTY.

In the superior court of said county, March term, 1858.

Present his Honor James Thomas, judge of said court.

Whereas sundry bills have been filed in this court by legatees under the will of Wm. S. Burch, deceased, against John C. Burch, executor of said will, for payment of their respective legacies, and claiming that the legacy in said will Sarah Kesoe should be paid to the parties entitled thereto in the event of her death, leaving no child or children.

It is ordered that said Sarah Kesoe, or her children, or her or their legal representatives, appear in this court at or before the March term, 1859, to claim said legacy, as, in default of said appearance, said legacy will then be directed to be paid to the parties now before the court.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a month for nine months, the publication to be before the month of March, 1859, in the following newspapers, to wit: The Constitutionalist, published in Augusta, Georgia; The Union, published in Washington, in the District of Columbia; The Louisville Journal, published in Louisville, Kentucky; and some newspaper published in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A true extract from the minutes of the superior court of Elbert county, Georgia, at March term, A. D. 1858, the 17th April, 1858.

April 27—1am9m MOSES E. MILLS, Clerk.

[No. 608.]

Notice of the postponement of public sales in Kansas, ordered to be held by proclamation No. 601.

NOTICE is hereby given that the public sales of the vacant public lands within the Territory of Kansas, ordered by proclamation No. 601, dated March 19, 1858, to be held at the land offices at Lecompton and Kickapoo, in the Territory of Kansas, on the 5th and 19th of July next, have been postponed, by order of the President, to the 1st and 15th of November next, prior to which dates the sales will again be advertised according to law.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
May 29—law4w [Intel & Star.]

[No. 614.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of California, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at HUMBOLDT, commencing on Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the Humboldt meridian.

Sections 1 to 30 inclusive; the N ½, and the fractions of the S ½, south of Eel river of section 31; the N ½ of 32; the N ½ of 33; the NW ¼ of 34, and the NE ¼ of 35, of *township one*. The N ½ of section 1; sections 2 and 3; the E ½ of the NE ¼, the NW ¼ of NE ¼, the E ½ of SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of SE ¼ of section 4; the E ½; the NE ¼ of NW ¼, and the E ½ of SW ¼ of section 9; section 10; the NW ¼ of 11; the S ½ of 13; the S ½ of 14; section 15; the SE ¼, the SE ¼ of NE ¼, and the SE ¼ of SW ¼ of 17; the E ½ of NE ¼, the E ½ of NW ¼, and the E ½ of SE ¼ of section 20; sections 21 to 28 inclusive; the E ½ of NE ¼, the NW ¼ of NE ¼, the E ½ of SE ¼, and the S ½ of SW ¼ of 29; the SE ¼ of SE ¼, the W ½ of SE ¼, the E ½ of SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of SW ¼, of 30, and sections 31 to 35 inclusive, of *township five*. Sections 1 to 30 inclusive; the NE ¼, and the N ½ of NW ¼ of section 32; the E ½, the NW ¼, and the NE ¼ of SW ¼ of 33, and sections 34 and 35, of *township six*, of *range one*.

Sections 1 and 2; the NE ¼ of 3; the W ½ of 4; section 5; the N ½ of 6; the SW ¼ of 7; the E ½ of 8; section 9; the S ½ of 10; section 11 to 19 inclusive; the NW ¼ of 20; the NE ¼ of 21; sections 22 to 27 inclusive; sections 30; the NE ¼ of 31; the SW ¼ of 32; the SE ¼ of 33; and sections 34 and 35, of *township two*. Sections 1, 2, and 3; the NE ¼ of 4; the SW ¼ of 10; sections 11, 12, and 13; the NE ¼ of 14; the E ½ of 17; the N ½ of 18; the N ½ of 19; and the NW ¼ of 20; the NE ¼ of 21; sections 22 and 23 inclusive; sections 30; the NE ¼ of 31; the SW ¼ of 32; the SE ¼ of 33; and sections 34 and 35, of *township three*. Sections 1, 2, and 3; the N ½ of 10; sections 11, 12, and 13; the NE ¼ of 14; sections 15, 16, 17 to 22, inclusive; the SW ¼ of 23; sections 24, 25, 26, and 27; the S ½ of 28; and sections 29 to 35 inclusive, of *township three, of range three*.

North of the base line and west of the Humboldt meridian.

Sections 1 and 2; lots 1, 2, and 3, of section 3; sections 8 and 9; the W ½, and lot 1, of section 10; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; the NE ¼ of 17; sections 21 to 28 inclusive; the NE ¼, the NE ¼ of NW ¼; and lots 1, 2, and 4 of section 35, of *township two*. The NW ¼ of section 3; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; the SW ¼ of 15; sections 17 to 22, inclusive; the SW ¼ of 23; and sections 25 to 35, inclusive, of *township three*. Fractional *township four, five, six, sixteen, and seventeen*. Fractional sections 5 and 8; the SW ¼ of 15; fractional section 17; the N ½ of 21; section 22; the SE ¼ of 23; sections 26 and 27; fractional section 32; and sections 33, 34, and 35, of *township eighteen, of range one*.

The E ½, the NW ¼, the E ½ of SW ¼, and the NW ¼ of SW ¼, of section 1; the NE ¼ of NE ¼ of 2; the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of SE ¼ of 12; the S ½ of NE ¼, the SE ¼, the E ½ of SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of SW ¼ of section 13; the S ½ of NW ¼, the SW ¼, the W ½ of SE ¼, and the SE ¼ of SE ¼, of section 14; fractional sections 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, and sections 34 and 35, of *township three*; and fractional *townships four* and *sixteen, of range two*.

North of the base line and west of the Mount Diablo meridian.

The SW ¼ of section 3; section 4; the E ½ of 5; the NE