## THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

TERMS.

THE DAILY REPUBLIC WIll be fur riers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER WEEK.

To mail subscribers, per annum..... \$5 00 Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. MINTH STREET,

MBAR PENNSTLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By the President of the United States. By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE,
President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the
sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing
the sed numbers, which remain to the United
States, within six miles on each side of the line of
the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States
of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the
minimum price of the public lands, as provided by
the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the
following land offices, in the States of Alabama
and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alaba ma, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal mer

Townships one and two, of range one. Townships one, two, three, and four, of range

Townships one two, three, four and five, o

range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six and seven, of range five. South of the base line and west of the principal meri-

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of rang

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of Townships one, two, and three, of range three. Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal mere

Townships three and four, of range one.
At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same
State, commencing on Monday, the tweffth day of
September next, for the disposal of such sections and
perts of sections, being the odd numbers above refured to, as are situated in the undermentioned
townships, to with

North of the base line and west of the principal me Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of

range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal me ridian in the southern surveying district.

pi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day o September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit: Township twenty one, of range four.
At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississi

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

Townships eight. sixteen, seventeen, eighteen nineteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.
Townships eight. nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen

fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen. Townshipe eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thir-teen, fourteen, fileen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,

teen, jourteen, illeen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixth

of Pearl river.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, frange five.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range Townships, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight.

Townships, sight, nine, and len, of range eight.
The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "aix sections in width on each side of said road," and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1560, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plate.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
John Wilson,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the raitroad grant.

Under act of Congress, appreved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the raifroad herein-before mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. There

before mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1863, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pro-emptor. Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the Pre sident, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and recrees.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 26-w13w

## The Daily Republic

VOL. V.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1853.

No. 40.

At the land office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit: North of the base line and east of the fourth princi-pal meridian.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range twelve.
Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf river, and townships twenty lour, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen.
Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range fourteen.
Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range filteen.
Fractional townships twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.
At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:
North of the base line and west of the fourth principal

North of the base line and west of the fourth principa

Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twen-y, and twenty one, of range two.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range twelve.
Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range thirteen.

North of the base line and east of the fourth prin-cipal meridian. Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty lour, of range one.
Township twenty one, of range two.
At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, com-

nencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of letober next, for the disposal of the public lands ituated in the following townships and parts of

North of the base line and east of the fourth prin-

teen, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, ninc, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.

Townships eight, ninc, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same state, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw metalian.

Township four, of range thirteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships sone, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of the fourth principal cipal meridian.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of the fourteen, twenty six, of range fourteen, the twenty six, of range fourteen, twenty five, in township twenty six; and thirty one, in township twenty five, thirty five, and thirty one, in township twenty six; sections five to cight, seventeen to twenty six; sources there to twenty eight, twenty five, thirty, and thirty one, in township twenty five, thirty five, and thirty one, in township twenty six; sources the twenty six; in township twenty six; in township twenty five, and thirty one, in township twenty six; in township twenty five, thirty five and thirty six, in township twenty six; sources there to twenty six; sources there to twenty six; sources there to ten, fiteen to twenty six; to thirty five, thirty five, thirty five, thirty five, thirty five, thirty five, thirty of range six.

Sections one two cight, entry five, and thirty one, in township twenty six; township twenty five, thirty five, and thirty one, in township twenty six; township twenty six; in township twenty six; in to

nine.
Township twenty six, of range eleven.
At the land office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the second day of January next, for the disposal of the following, being residuary tracts of the reserved lead mineral lands, which were not included in the proclamations of the 20th November, 1846, and 28th April, 1851, to be sold under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," approved July 11, 1846, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth pren-

The west half and northeast quarter of the south The west half and northeast quarter of the south-west quarter, the northeast quarter of the north-west quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section one; the east half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter of twelve; and the northeast quarter, and north half of south-west quarter of twenty nine, in township one; the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two; the west half of the northwest quarter of section eleven, in township three; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five, and the east half of the southwest quarter of thirty six, in township five, of range one.

the east half of the southwest quarter of thirty six, in township five, of range one.

The west half and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section two, in township two, of range two.

The east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section four, in township two, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section five, in township three, of range three.

quarter of the northwest quarter of section five, in township three, of range three.

The east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, in township four; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty five, in township five, of

range four.
North of the base line and west of the fourth prin-

The west half of the northwest quarter of sec-The west half of the northwest quarter of section three, in township two; the east half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of four; the west half of the southeast quarter of six; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty seven, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty four, in township three, of range one.

The northwest quarter of section ten, and the west half of the southeast quarter of thirty, in township three, of range two.

west nail of the southeast quarter of thirty, in township three, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections, and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal

Section one, the east half and southwest quarter, the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of ten, northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of ten, in township nine; and the cast half of the south west quarter of section twenty six; the west half of twenty-seven; the east half of twenty eight,

By the President of the United States. | and the north half of thirty five, in township ten

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, L President of the United States of America, do bereby declars and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal maridian.

Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range six.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range segen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range segen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range segen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sexen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range segen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sexen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sexen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sexen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty two, thirty two, thirty two, thirty two, thirty two, t

wo weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washing

ton, this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty three. FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President:

per of the General Land Office

JOHN WILSON, Commissione

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emp-tion to any of the lands within the townships and tion 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.

JOHN WILSON. Commissioner of the General Land Office June 23-law13w

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals
having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited
as follows:

as follows:
Proposals will be received until the 20th day of
next September for the removal of obstructions to

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly.) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as a sureties as have mentioned and also the certific

persons whom he ofters as sureties, and a declara-tion signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certifi-cate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that be considers them worth \$10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact the Department will pay such a proporis the fact, the Department will pay such a propor-tion of the said sum of \$50,000 as the portion re-moved shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-

\$50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own responsible bidder.

judgment of the most favorable bid and the most responsible bidder.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincinati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas.

J. J. ABERT, Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

July 14—d20t&tawt20Sep

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evi-

upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by S. PARKER, Penn. avenue, And A. LAMMOND, 7th street, June 4—d&triw6m\* Washington.

HOME PICTURES, by Mrs. C. W. Denison.
The Boybood of Great Men, with illustra Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, by J. W THE REPUBLIC.

We published a few days since some verse copied from an exchange paper, entitled "Would You?" and have received the following in reply hereto:

Could You?

Answer to "Would You?" BY A BACHELOR. If you loved a lady truly, And wooed her with a tender care; If she told you "no"-as duly, Would you think of waiting there? Tell me, could you? If you got the "mitten," could you? If you had no wife to kiss you, And to fondle on your neck;

Could you give your cash to "spec?" Would you, could you? If you had no "woman," could you?" No sweetheart there, no wife to say, You're like our darling little babe; None to throw your funds away,

And no one at home to miss you.

Could you help it, prince or knave? Would you, could you? If you couldn't, would you, could you? With labor hard, and keenest strife, And dullest care, and dreary cot; O would you live a "married" life? If, too, by all the girls forgot? Tell me, could you?

If they called you "sugar," could you? Health and comfort in a garret. No wife or prattlers at the door; With peace and pleasure, none to mar it, A bach'lor-could you ask for more?

Should you, could you? With cigars and champagne-could you? Washington, August, 1853.

"THE INFIDEL MOTHER."-Can it be?look back into the depths of those clear, blue eyes that seek yours in such confiding, innocent trust; can you deck those dimples so "learfully and wonderfully made?" Can you watch with him the first faint streak of light that ushers in another happy day? Can you point out to him the gold and pur ple sunset glory? Can you look upward with him

to the shining host; or place in his eager hands the field flowers that bend their dewy eyes with grateful thanks, and never name "Our Father?"

When at dead of night you watch beside his sick couch; when you hush your very breath to listen to his painful means; when every gust of wind wakes your cheek grow hale; when you turn wind makes your cheek grow pale; when you turn with trembling hand the healing drops; when every click of the clock seems beating against your heart; when the pallid face looks beseechingly into yours for the "help" you cannot give; oh! where can turn the suppliant eye, if you see not the "Great Physician".

When health slowly returns; when the eye brightens and the red colors lip and cheek; when the vacant chair is filled; when the feet are again busy; when loving arms in playful glee twine ousy; when loving arms in playful glee your neck; comes there from that woman' eart of thine no burst of grateful thanks to Him

heart of thine no burst of grateful thanks to Him who notes even the sparrow's fall?

Suppose death comes! You fold away the useless robes; you turn with a tearful eye from the toys and books and paths those little feet have trod; you feel ever the shadowy clasp of a little hand in yours; you turn heartsick from the happy mothers who number no missing lamb from their flocks; a sunny ringlet, a rosy cheek, or a piping voice, gives your heart a death-pang. You walk the busy street and turn your head involuntarily when a little strange voice calls "mother!" Oh, where can you look for comfort if you believe not that the "Great Shepherd" folds your lamb to His loving breast?

His loving breast? There is perfidy at our household hearth; there partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth part of the whole work. The remaining S50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years the moral deformity. Whence shall strength afterwards correspond for the strength of the strength of the government of Taroslaff. Being a roofer by trade, he for many years lived in St. Petersburgh, pursuing his vocation; but during which the contractor shall bind himself. come to your slender shoulders to bear this heavy gathered up, if not in Heaven?

Oh! you have cross? How silence the ready tempter's voice Where shall all those warm affections now be

Oh! you pass! your little barque is adrift, at the mercy of every pitiless gale; the sky is dark and fearful; the billows mountain high; the sky black with darkness, if you turn from the Great Pilot!

[Fanny Fern. A Paris correspondent of the New York Time ives the following extract from a Parisian Cate sm on Marriage, which is cried and sold on the Boulevard, at one sou a copy. The "instruc-tions" are curious enough to furnish an extract,

Question. What is the most necessary thing for rown-up girls?
Answer. Marriage.

Q. At what age ought girls to be married?

A. That depends upon whether they are hand ome or not.

Q. When should handsome girls be married?

A. From sixteen to eighteen.
Q. Why at that age?
A. For fear that if they wait some damage may appen to their honor.
Q. And when should plain girls be married?

lose the chance. Q. When a girl is asked in marriage what must A. She must appear surprised, and reply that he did not think a fellow so deserving would have

During the marriage festivities what must A. She must take care and not laugh if any one says any thing with a double sense, as people are very apt to do on occasions of the sort.

Then follows an "orison" to be repeated from time to time by girls who are tired of maidenhood:

"Lord, who formed Adam of earth, and gave him Eve for a companion, send me, if you please, a good husband to live with, that I may honor ou and have children who will bless you."

After this comes a litany, to be said every day ill the effect is produced—as the physicians say

of their prescriptions, "one teaspoonful every hour

of their prescriptions, "one teaspoonin every non-till the patient goes to sleep."

Then comes the code of manners for the pa-rents of a happy couple. This is as full as any one who had gone through life aided by the coun-sels of the Complete Letter-Writer, could desire.

The father and mother of the bridegroom will say to the father and mother of the lady, after the

A Deed of Noble Daring. The following deed of noble daring is recorde tion by fire of the Imperial Theatre at Moscow:

From the suddenness of this melanelroly oc-currence, and from the number of employes per-manently living with their families in the house, many lives were lost. Three skeletons were found many lives were lost. Three skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen, who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircase, so rapid was the progress of the fiames, jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which, being of iron, soon became so intensely hot that two of the mnfortunate beings, not capable of enduring the heat, threw themselves to the ground, and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over the ground, and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over protruding broad cornices to the front roof, and there remained for some minutes, till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it, and, raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more he would have become a corpse. Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which this poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the grave reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fel-

multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow? Pray to God Almighty, and I'll endeavor to save you!" All eyes were turned to the spot from which those sentences were uttered. A group of three men were observed, common peasants; two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling learly to hearly to hearly the state of the second sec two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling hard to break from the hold of his friends. "Let me go, my lads," said he, "my heart is burning within me; I cannot bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing!" And with a powerful effort he broke loose and darted forward. The dense crowd gave way as he ran to the burning building, pulling from himself, and at the same time throwing away his shool (sheepskin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the foot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, stached a grown round his waist and serious an attached a rope round his waist, and seizing an oven-fork which happened to lie close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost to two-thirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper foot-step, the generous man took hold of the rain-gut-Apparently it was not a very safe means But the man was resolved; he made the sign of the cross, and began to climb up. A cloud of suf-focating smoke whirled around him; the flames

focating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets of roofing iron were falling down from every side; but what to him was all this? His heart was burning within his breast; he could not bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing.

It was a frosty day; the rain-gutter was cold as ice; his warm, sweaty palms and fingers stick and freeze to the iron-tube; he tears theu off, leaving bloody marks at every hold, and ascends higher and higher, till he puts his foot on a projecting cornice. From hence, by means of the ovenfork, he handed the rope to the poor man above him. "Tie it fast to the hook which supports the gutter. That's right. Now descend!" And he gutter. That's right. Now descend!" And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man, still supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the ladder. The man was saved.

During all this time the multitude stood breath During all this time the multitude stood breath-less; but when they saw them both out of danger all hats were taken off, and a sign of the cross at every breast testified a general thanksgiving, and a loud shout approved the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of this scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army, gave him twenty-five roubles silver. The example was followed: noblemen, merchants. The example was followed; noblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses; some gave golden, some silver coin; some threw into his hat a few copper copeeks; all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side.

every side. The nam name of this generous man is Bazil Maralterwards cagaged himself as a boiler-maker at the government foundry of Rolpino. Last year he took leave of absence and visited his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, hewas returning to St. Petersburgh by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the railways. He came to the ancient capital the day before the pot, where he so nobly distinguished himself.
At three o'clock in the afternoon of the sam

day he took his seat in a railway carriage. On the 13th of the same month he reached St. Petersburgh, and again enlisted himself in the number of workmen at Kolpino. In two days after he was summoned to the office of the general policemaster of the capital, where he was told that the Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the relace. His Imparial policemaster of Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the palace. His Imperial majesty received Marrin in his cabinet, and was pleased to say to him when he entered, "I thank you for a good action. Embrace me, and relate how you did it." In simple words Marrin told his story; and, when he finished, the Emperor dismissed him, saying, "Now you may go; but in case of need come to me at any time." Soon afterwards Marcome to me at any time." Soon afterwards Mar-rin was rewarded with a medal and a sum of one hundred and fifty roubles silver.

THE DANGERS OF CAMPRENE - A lamentable THE DANGERS OF CAMPHENE.—A lamentable accident happened at the Madison House on Saturday evening. While the boarders were at supper, a lamp suspended over the supper-table became extinguished, and was taken down and refilled with camphene by a lad about seventee years old, a son of the proprietor of the house, Mr. Prindle. He had filled it, and was in the act of raising it to its place above his head, when it exploded, the burning contents falling all over his person, dreadfully burning his head, face, neck, person, dreadfully burning his head, face, neck, and hands. The flames were immediately extinguished, and medical assistance summoned. All the aid possible was given to the sufferer, and we are glad to learn that, though suffering intensely are glad to learn that, though sunoring intensery from his injuries, he is in a fair way to recover. But one gentleman, besides the boy, was injured, though the table was surrounded with boarders at the time. The escape of many other persons who were in the vicinity is almost miraculous will people use camphene, when such frightful accidents are almost daily before their eyes?

[Cincinnati Sun.

Dr. Hoor, of Whiteville, Ga., describes a The father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say the say to the father and mother of the lady, after the say the say that have come with himself, together with the sympathy which she manifested towards him, the retain the African peculiarities. No diseased condition of the skin or system has been discovered with the say to the same place with himself, together with the sympathy which she manifested towards him, the cream was instantly melted to tears. Since that time he has conversed freely upon to show cause for this change of color, which be as any of Caucasian blood. Her eyes and hair retain the African peculiarities. No diseased condition of the skin or system has been discovered to show cause for the day.

Since that time he has conversed freely upon the enormity of the crime with which his enormity of the crime with which he is charged, the great amount of suffering which his charged, the great amount of suffering which his enormity of the crime with which he is charged, the great amount of suffering which his charged, the great amount of suffering which his charged, the great amount of suffering which his charged, the great amount of suf white negro woman, living near him, thirty-four years of age, the mother of ten ebony children,

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a more compilation from the Dant Revenue, but a well-conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summery of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Skatches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

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GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

The Curl Leaf of the Peach.

What causes the curlod leaf in the peach? The What causes the curlod leaf in the peach? The disease is coming to be a serious one. Out in Western New York some of the culturists complain that they will have to abandon the peach crop entirely, unless a remedy is soon discovered. Where are the peach doctors? Come, gentlemen, turn out. Hasten to look after your patient. The peach is our special favorite among fruits. It must not die yet—it is not down in the books. It must not lose any of its incines. not die yet—it is not down in the books. It must not lose any of its juciness, plumpness, delicacy of flavor or luscious taste. Its vigor must not all run to down. The staple of the wool on its cheek is already long enough. Men must die, but nations, unless we except the Sandwich Islanders, and the Indians generally, have no business to die. We have no objections to having a fine old tree, that has supplied one whole generation with its fruit, die when the fullness of its time has come, henored in its good old age. But to have whole orchards of peach trees, scarcely old enough yet to be in their prime, take on the curled leaf, grow unproductive, and die at last, unregretted; this is a shame, if it can be helped, and a misfortune any way.

any way.

The doctors have put their heads together, their The doctors have put their heads together, their golden-headed canes are up to their noses. We hope the consultation will result in the benefit of the patient and its troops of friends, and redound to their honor. They do not quite agree as to the cause of the curl. They used to say that aphides poisoned the leaves; and we had to believe it, thench us miscresses should reveal sincle assisted.

though no microscope should reveal a single speci-men of the aphidic loafer. Some said that a fun-gus sapped the life of the leaf, and grew shapeless and uncomely at its expense; but if so, the fungus must be in the in'ards; for the skin of the leaf is must be in the in ards; for the skin of the lear is as smooth and fresh and handsome over the curl as elsewhere. The fungus, then, must be in the cellular tissue—a kind of boil, furunculus, or carbuncle. Greatly, then, do we pity poor peach-leaves. When we have boils we groan dismally. When patient Job had them, he growled at his wife—not half as much as she deserved though—this could be controlled. put his friends through, and talked noble poetry.

When Napoleon the Little had them, he thought
over his great uncle's oaths, and stirred another
handful of hoarhound into the decoction he was preparing for crazy France. But these boils the peach trees have borne without a murmur. The peach trees have borne without a murmur. The delicate leaves have twisted and turned and doubled themselves up in silent agony. Nature gave them a great deal of hydrocyanic acid, but they haven't used it to poison us with; subduing it—their temper—their flavor and fragance have drawn their chief charms from its wisely-modified pres-

ence. Some said that the cold weather was the cause of the curl, but unfortunately for this theory, nobody but a theorist can construe into cold weather some of the warm days of May, in which they do

their curling.

Others still say that the cause is diseased sap, which may be true; but which is about as practi-cal an exposition as if a horticulturist should say that the disease was owing to an improbable depravity of the ligneous atoms, and a scarcity of essential virtue in the fluid constituents of the essential virtue in the fluid constituents of the plants. It would be cheaper and less hazardous to explain it as a pompous old medical ignoramus used to explain the inexplicable symptoms of his inquisitive patients: "Well, madam, it will do so sometimes;" which, being gravely said, was accepted as a sufficient explanation of sundry occult symptoms which the young doctors had tried in

rain to solve. vain to solve.

The Genesee Farmer regards the presence of mildew and insects that have been found upon these diseased leaves as the very natural consequences of the disease. The ruptured bark, the stagnant sap, the oozing gum of a feeble and degenerated leaf being reason enough why aphides should visit, and mildew attack it. The cause he conceives to be the sudden change from warm to cold weather, as if he should say the tender leaves took cold, and in their humility, like men who have a had cold in their head, wrap themselves up. ave a bad cold in their head, wrap themselv and of course do not get along as well as if they kept themselves open to sun and air. The Country Gentleman thinks that vigorous growth is the best remedy, having observed the trees which were copiously supplied with manure, and freely shortened-in during the preceding winter, generally send out strong, new shoots, almost generally send out strong, new shoots, almost wholly free from the disease, and that they are

At it again, gentlemen in the country, and practical farmers. Argue and theorize, experiment and observe. If you save the peach trees, fire; and, not having caught the train, was obliged to remain till the next day. As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he took the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the old fortress, and to visit its venerable cathedrals. There, from some passers, he heard of the fire, and hastened to the proving the flavor, thickens the domain of the spot, where he so nobly distinguished himself. proving the flavor, thickens the domain of the pulp, lessens the diameter of the pit, and reduces pulp, lessens the diameter of the pit, and reduces the woolly coat to the minimum required for the peach's well-being, ought to have a medal at the World's Fair, deserves well of his countrymen, and should be buried where no commissioners will disturb his bones when the order to widen the streets is promulgated, or rude ploughshare impiously expose them because another owner has bought the lot.—A. Y. Times.

> Recently it was stated in the House of Commons that British law was actually more lenient to hounds than to women: that is, the law was severer for maltreating the former than it was for abusing the latter. A very recent English report states the case of a wretch of a husband, a filthy man, after weeks absence from home, about 3 a. man, after weeks' absence from home, about 3 a.
>
> m., broke open the door of a room in which his
> wife and two children were sleeping, aimed a
> blow at her hoad with a poker, which she managed to parry, with having only the skin torn
> from her face; gave her a blow on her nose, which
> he had previously broken, and then seized a knife
> and swore that he would rip her open; but she managed to get into the street, where she got protection from a constable. The poor woman, an industrious wife, horrified the court in her details of how the brute had within eight weeks once broken her thumb and twice broken her nose, Now, what was the sentence for so much atrocity? Six months hard labor. Perhaps if he had whipped a hound it might have been six years. If the Duchess of Sutherland will but cast her look about her, she will find work enough to last a

Touching a Tender Chord.-Much has been said and written upon the effect which an allusion to home or a mother's influence has upon the most hardened and deprayed criminal, even when all other considerations fail to reach him. A striking illustration of the truth of the sentiment has occurred in the case of Wilson, now in iail for the murder of his fellow-convict in the State prison. Until Sunday last he maintained a sullen indifference to every thing about him, when, by a remark of Mr. J. C. Clure, on a visit to the