

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN.

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Agriculture, Home, &c.

THOMAS TYTTE.
The following portrait of "Thomas Tytte" will not be recognized as the production of the author of "Thames Valley."—E. T. Gunn.

Factoring nervously, here and there,
Round his lady's head—odd little curls—
Now on an iron-rod, now in the air,
Thomas Tytte is describing himself.

I am not, in my own eyes,
Live as I live, as ever you see,
Feed, die, die, die.

7. Tytte, see, in dress to blue,
Like every other high born lad,
With a pale red coat and checkered tie;
You'll hear him cry, if you listen a bit.

Examine his coat and vest of blue,
I'm rather a book in the town line,
Feed, die, die, die.

The wife of Thomas, neat and brown,
A simple creature, absent of boys,
Sits all day in a high-necked gown,
Laying eggs without any noise;

Tom, Tom, Tom,
Lay on, my dear, in the old gown,
I'm keeping watch in the old gown.

A very retiring female she,
Abiding at home, as females do,
Always blowing and bragging to be,
A real man-hater as ever I know.

I'm not the bird in the bush, but a fat—
You'll hear him cry, if you listen a bit,
Feed, die, die, die.

High ho! look here! two, four, six, eight,
Round and white—comparable eggs,
Now, Thomas is laughing and kicking his leg,
Tom, Tom, Tom, Tom.

Convenient with this Mr. T.
For a free and easy fellow like me,
Feed, die, die, die.

The eggs are clipped, and eight small bits
(The number of eggs) creep cautiously through;
Thomas, driven half out of the nest,
Scarcely his head is above the nest to do,

Tom, Tom, Tom, Tom,
Trying things that singular fate!
Unusual number, ever I know,
Feed, die, die, die.

7. Tytte, boy, in a little while,
Gets so careful about his clothes,
He is quite depressed, with a sickly smile,
And sighs and moans through his nose;

Tom, Tom, Tom, Tom,
Exactly where the young ones be,
Nobody knows 'cept Tom and me,
Feed, die, die, die.

Autumn comes—the little is grown;
Thomas Tytte is a bloated, dazed;
To foreign parts he is going to go,
Tom, Tom, Tom, Tom.

If your voice comes back and you're not shot,
You come back with Tom—otherwise not,
Feed, die, die, die.

PRactical Agriculture.

Give us special directions—more special directions; give us regular rules for the production of the various crops, so that we can raise our annual products by them, as a carpenter builds his house by his plan. Such, we suppose, is what many people expect of a "first class" agricultural paper, and just so far as any file of weeklies, or monthlies comes short of this, just so far short it comes of its obligations. Are we right in thus describing at least, the secret hopes of many readers of those useful journals, if not their actual expectations.

If so, we are perfectly willing, for one, at once and for all, directly and explicitly, to extinguish these hopes and annihilate these expectations, so far as the expression of our views and opinions, or expectations, may produce such a result; for we have no sort of confidence in any such plan of operations, and the louder any co-laborer should proclaim this as his definite object and expectation, just so far our own conviction of his unfitness for his place, would be increased, and we should look upon him in the same degree as a charlatan. We are well aware that some of our ablest journals have now and then been so unwise as to give countenance to this notion. They have permitted themselves to go quite to far in holding up the idea that scientific farming might be reduced to such plain and practical rules, that an ignorant might refer to them to learn what to do next, just as he would to the calendar pages of his almanac to know the day of the month. One who talks on quite a high key about this noble science, has more than once intimated, that when we have advanced a little further with our model farms, we should know just how much corn it takes to make a pound of pork, and others may have offered (and offered among the rest) in not being sufficiently guarded on this vital point.

But why can we not reduce practical agriculture to a few simple rules, by which all farmers can be guided, and thereby become rich? One good and sufficient reason is, that the circumstances of the case, the condition of the land, the elements of which it is composed, or which may be wanting. The comparative value of the same crop at different places, or of different crops, and the manner, operating differently on different soils, or in different seasons; and the indefinite cost of fitting the soil for one or another kind of growth—all these and other particulars are so various, so changing, and so wholly unknown to the conductor of a journal, that specific instructions, requiring no skill to actence in their application, are nothing less than an absolute impossibility. Indeed, it requires but little less skill, to apply than to construct the laws of agriculture, though the kind of knowledge required for the different positions of teachers and of learners may be somewhat diverse. For example: The teacher may contrive sundry important experiments, in reference to a given crop, and to do this wisely requires a previous fitness in the experimenter. But when all this is completed, it requires a knowledge of soils in the farmer who would successfully apply the principles taught by those experiments.

Another, may carefully test the fastening qualities of certain kinds of feed, in relation to his own animals. But it is not certain that other animals, long accustomed to a different diet, or those of a different organization, would uniformly exhibit exactly the same phenomena under the same treatment. Again, when land commands a high price, certain kinds of cultivation will be profitable, when they would be ruinous if applied on any low priced lands. Where land can almost be had for clearing it, "high farming" is not the most productive, nor would the rules of scientific management, as generally understood, be properly applicable. Experience can generally form exceptions.

Having thus shown our meaning, we have only to answer affirmatively the question, what is the

teacher of agricultural science to do? And we answer, he is chiefly to do with general principles, and general rules of practice, in the application of which, there is an absolute necessity of practical skill on the part of the learner. No book, and no collection of books can be a substitute for his practical skill. They will furnish valuable aid; they will direct the attention into the right direction, and show where to look for the cause of given failures, but they cannot become oracles, and he who makes them such will find himself, not unfrequently, as far astray as if he had followed an *ignis fatuus*. The book may be right, the application of it may be wrong.

Hence it is that we deal so much in principles, and so little in practical details, in regard to specific modes and processes. If we can give to our readers a proper conviction of their own wants, and of the principles by which they must be governed in their practical operations; if we can induce them to be earnest in becoming good farmers, we shall do a great work. To do anything else, with many, is utterly useless. If there is one, who exhibits a practical contempt for the fundamental principles of the science of manures, for example, how foolish it is to discuss, for his sake, the comparative advantage of drills and sowing broadcast; of guano and poudrette, etc. He will heed none of your advice; but call you a fool, and a mere book farmer, if you advise anything contrary to his own fast practices.

There are those who will be benefited by any solitary fact in the experience of a farmer. Being systematic in their views and their thoughts they know at once what to do with every statement of fact, properly authenticated, which is brought to their attention, and they work it into their system just as orderly and skillfully as a seamstress uses up the parts of a garment, or the thread with which she unites those parts. These details are all useful to them, and chiefly to them alone.

Probably an opinion the reverse of this would be given, at first thought, by many. They would say the mere statement is within the comprehension of the ignorant, while the scientific man alone can comprehend principles and theories. But after reflection, we are sure that all will agree with us. Who appreciates the fact that a given medicine produced certain symptoms in a given case, but he who understands both the medicine and the disease? To receive the fact as true, merely, without reference to the lesson it teaches, is useful to no one. Such a reception of truth is unworthy the name of knowledge.

But any child can understand a plain description of the various chemical attractions and combinations, and, in the light of such instruction, can see as at a glance, the bearing of any given fact; and they can take an interest in such teachings, and will grow wiser under such instructions.—*California Farmer.*

VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS.

No one whose rambling has led him through our woods and forests, by field and hedge-row, where our natural vegetation finds an opportunity to develop itself—before the axe or plow of the innovator has had the opportunity to destroy it—could ever fail to observe the great variety which our wild vines and climbing plants give to every scene, and invest with picturesque variety every path and shady lane; scrambling over walls and fences, over bushes and shrubs, and often hanging in graceful festoons from tree to tree. Nothing has afforded us more gratification in our search after wild plants—nothing oftener charmed us or riveted our attention, than the common clematis, with its snowy wreath of flowers twined over every shrub within its reach, or the pretty glycine, clothing its slender stem around some bush, and clinging with its bunches of pea-blossomed flowers. We love the whole tribe of climbing plants, and, as we wish all our readers to admire them, too, if they do not already, we devote our present article to a notice of some of the more conspicuous and most worthy of cultivation.

Nothing adds more to the interest of a beautiful garden than a profusion of vines and climbing plants; now decorating the handsome arbor at its main entrance—now trained in more systematic order upon a neat trellis, too precise and formal generally, to suit us; now festooning the bare trunk of some tall and branchy tree, or again scrambling in wildest luxuriance over some fanciful garden seat or rustic arbor, as the style of the garden or its connection with the house and its surroundings, may admit of in their construction. In either or all of these places, they always form the most attractive objects. What richness of bloom does the Wistaria display in the abundance of its long racemes of lilac flowers, hanging from every twig in countless numbers! And how delightful the perfume of the blossoms of the clematis or honeysuckle which wreath their branches! And as if these flowers bestowed in such profusion, sometimes the whole season through, with its yellow, scarlet and deep-hued tints. How rich the clusters of the wax yellow berries which depend from the clematis; as it grants the branches of some neglected tree; and yet more interesting than all, from the associations which surround it, is the "Ivy green" with its thick, broad and glossy foliage, verdant at all seasons, when other climbers present naught but leafless stems and branches! Even the grape vine becomes an object of beauty when allowed to run, unaided by the gardener's hand, in graceful luxuriance over some rustic arbor, or planted

to wind the stem, as it is wont, about his torso. Her marriageable arms, and with her long, slender fingers, she droops, the elegant clusters, to adorn the happy feast.

But we are unnecessarily lauding the varied beauties which belong to this whole class of plants, whose character is already appreciated, and whose flowers and foliage render many a cottage so charmingly picturesque. Scarcely a garden is so bare that it does not possess a honeysuckle, a rose, or a grape vine. These are but a few, however, of the many beautiful things which may now be obtained.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

VALUABLE RECIPES.

NEW YORK CAKE.—1 cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 2 cups of flour, 6 eggs, 1 tea-spoonful of cream tartar, one-half of soda; 1 cup of raisins, and 1 of currants, can be added if you wish fruit cake by leaving out the soda and cream tartar.

BOSTON CAKE.—1 lb. 2 oz. flour, 14 oz. sugar, 12 oz. butter, 1 lb. raisins, 4 or 6 eggs, 1 gill of brandy, 1 gill of milk.

COMPOSITION CAKE.—1 1/2 lbs. of flour, 1 1/2 lbs. of sugar, 3/4 lb. butter, 4 eggs, 1 pint of sour milk, a tea-spoonful of saleratus, spice and fruit to your taste.

PUFF Pudding.—1 quart of milk, 4 eggs, 9 table-spoonfuls of flour, 1 salt-spoonful of salt. Bake as long as you can puffing.

WINE JELLY.—1 1/2 oz. of isinglass, 1 1/2 lbs. of sugar, 2 lemons, 1 quart of wine. Make a syrup of the sugar, and clear it by putting in the liquid in slices. When you put on to boil, the isinglass must be dissolved into the syrup. When nearly cold, add the wine.

SALISBY OF VEGETABLE OYSTER.—We could never perceive much resemblance in the taste of this vegetable to the real oyster; but we know a person who cooks it in such a manner that every one that tastes it, pronounces it delicious. The mode is as follows: Salify is scraped and washed; then cut into thin pieces across the roots, boiled in just sufficient water to cover them, till they are very tender. When they should be dressed with vinegar, pepper and salt, and a little butter; or instead, a dressing of eggs and flour beaten together and poured over them.

TO MAKE SHARP MUSTARD.—It is a curious fact that mustard seed whole does not contain any volatile oil. This is only developed (and very gradually) if the powdered seed is moistened with cold or luke-warm water. The peculiar constituent of mustard, *myrosin acid*, is changed under the influence of the albuminous matter of the moistened mustard. Hence, if pungent mustard is desired, it should always be moistened with water some time before it is used. Hot water, since it coagulates the fermenting albuminous matter, should not be used.

TO MAKE COIN BREAD.—Three pints meal, 1 pint flour or shorts, 1 1/2 pints buttermilk, 1 1/2 do sweet, 3/4 of a tea-cup of molasses, 1 table-spoonful of saleratus. Bake as usual. Water will do in place of sweet milk.

CROSTADT AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

The following extract from a letter dated St. Petersburg, June 6th, and published in the *Sydney Journal* of the 17th of July, gives an interesting account of Croststadt and its present strength:

"A few days since, I went, in company with some three hundred excursionists, to Peterhoff and Croststadt. We had the best steamer on the Neva, a band of music from the Imperial Guards, and half of all, half a dozen Americans. Passing down the river we had a fine chance to see the vast preparations made for defending the city itself since the declaration of the state of siege. Batteries have been thrown up on all the islands and coast. Every grass which has yielded this capital must ever grow upon the Vassilie Ostroff. That venerable island, which has been smiling and stumbling ever since the days of Peter, is now a girl in full armor, and numberless satellites, in the shape of snappish little gun-boats, are in continual attendance.

"An hour's voyage brought us in full sight of the forts of Croststadt, and shortly after the fleet of the Allies were looming up five or six miles beyond. To every one of us whose mind had been bent toward a calculation of the character of the war, every foot of the way became interesting; stretching away to the right of the town of Croststadt across the gulf shore of Finland was the submarine wall of stones and piling, at which an army has been occupied during the past winter. Its object is to shut the north channel, which, though generally too shallow for frigates, would admit gun-boats. You must not picture to yourself this wall as a grand piece of regular masonry in finished granite like Peter's quay. On the contrary, its presence is only denoted by specks and spots here and there and by a long rank of dismantled frigates, anchored so as to command every part of it. Coming nearer we passed two fleets of gun-boats. These are perhaps sixty feet long, some propelled by steam, some by oars—the former carrying three great guns, the latter two. The Russians claim to have as great a number of these as the Allies. It is also said that the Russian boats are much better adapted to these waters. While on board one some weeks since at a trial of her machinery, there were shown me several parts of this superiority in detail.

"Soon we came into a goodly company of steam frigates, and among them, most trim of all, was the *Kauteschka*, built some years since at New York. Then we made our way through all the Russian fleet, the bands on every side playing the national anthem, chorused by burrahs loud and long.

Then we ran close under the forts and batteries of the celebrated narrow passage—the Western Gate of the Empire. It would greatly tax the boldest imagination, not spurred on by the view itself, to fancy even so immense a combination of defenses. At our right toward Port Menschikoff, of horse-shoe shape, four tiers high and of granite. On the left was Kron Castle, a fortress of still greater size. Stretching out from these were long ranges of batteries, covered with enormous guns. Further advanced on the left was Risband. Like Kron Castle, it is circular in plan, and built of granite hewn in great square blocks. Still further in front was Fort Alexander, and a number of other forts, from which branched long lines of heavy cannon in battery. The channel itself is so narrow that not more than two or three vessels could be arranged abreast in it, and it could be swept at any moment by the concentrated fire of nearly all these forts and batteries, by a fire coming from five different directions. Add then to this that two first class ships of the line stand protected by the forts, but sweeping with their broad sides the whole channel lengthwise—that no place could be better fitted for defence by submarine

batteries—that according to all accounts Jacobi, the master-spirit in all such devices, has been constantly at work—think of all these, and you will then be in a way to estimate the probable emancipation of any foe who proclaims his intention of passing that way to his dinner at St. Petersburg.

"A long way out was the hostile fleet, then numbering twenty-six, and all steamers except one. They were arranged in long lines across the Gulf, and their magnificent appearance no doubt gladdened the hearts of the Englishmen of our party. It was a splendid sight. By the aid of a glass every part of their hulls was seen distinctly. They have already shown much boldness. A few days since a steamer, the *Bulldog*, came so close to the faces of the crew were clearly seen. Though within easy range, not a shot was fired on either side. There is a Russian story that the Emperor has given orders to let his enemies fire the first shot.

"The Allies seem to have employed the time since their last visit to some profit, for now, thanks to improved charts, they run freely about in waters which last year they dared not approach. A perfect chart of the Gulf of Finland and the Neva is not a thing easily to be attained, as you may imagine when you know that taking soundings in time of peace is punished as a crime. There are evidently other dangers to the fleet besides those arising from sands or stones. The mystification here often lough in a quiet way over one of Jacobi's persuasion batteries, which broke from its anchor and was struck by a Finnish fishing smack. The story runs that, accounts, vessel and crew were voyaging at a most uncomfortable distance cloudward, and in a very loose condition generally.

"Immense additions have been made to the defenses of Croststadt during the past winter. Hardly a day has passed when we have not seen long trains of heavily loaded sledges on their way over the ice, seaward. The trundling of the cannon and ammunition through the streets is the most common occurrence. I met to-day several wrought-iron gun carriages, of a size perfectly gigantic, going toward these great defenses.

"The saddest sight of all was that of the groups of Finnish peasants forced from their homes on the coast, and making their way to another part of the country; rude carts followed with the household stuff. It was pitiful—that leaving a country they love so much, and for a country they hate so much; and they were going into White Russia, a country which seems to me of all on earth the most utterly crushed by man and forsaken by God. "Arrived at Peterhoff, we were started at hearing the roar of cannons of the fleet. Several explanations were given, but to-day I have learned that it was a salute given in honor of the arrival of another part of the French contingent. The number of ships is now thirty."

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The *Sydney Empire*, one of the leading journals of Australia, publishes a lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Lang, at Scots' church, Sydney, on the 6th of May, 1855. The 26th verse of the 27th chapter of Ezekiel is the text of the discourse:

"They rovers have brought thee into great waters; the east wind hath broken thee in the midst of the sea."

While the aspect of scripture prophecy in regard to the war is especially dwelt upon, the able divine embraces within the scope of his argument other considerations which have seldom been set forth with so much directness and independence. Dr. Lang confesses no sympathy with those who maintain that all war is unlawful and unjust, and admits fully the sentiments of the eminent American moralist and divine, Dr. Channing:

"War, as it is commonly waged, is indeed a tremendous evil; but national subjugation is a greater evil than a war of defence, and a community seems to me to possess an indispensible right to resort to such a war, when all other means have failed for the security of its existence or freedom. It is universally admitted, that a community may employ force to repress the violence of its own citizens, to disarm and restrain its internal foe, and on what ground can we deny to the right of repelling the inroads and aggressions of a foreign power?"

We are restricted to a few brief abstracts from the lecture of Dr. Lang:

"It is alleged that the present war is a war of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against despotism. The Russian Czar has availed himself with consummate ability of all those arts of civilization that are available for the defence of a country against foreign aggression; and with such allies as we have in the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the Grand Turk on the other, it is outrageous upon the common sense of mankind to pretend that we are at present engaged in a war for the freedom of the world. It is only three years since the former of these wretched won his way to the imperial throne of France by perfidy and murder—basely sacrificing the rights and liberties of his country in the process—while the first triumph of his arms was gained in the extinction of the liberties of the hopeful republic of Rome. And the latter, the Grand Turk, has been the oppressor of our common Christianity for the last 400 years; subjecting his own Christian subjects to unheard of oppression, visiting their every aspiration for freedom with wholesale spoliation and murder, and degrading them, throughout his vast and miserably governed empire, to a condition of ignominious bondage. To allege that the battle of freedom for the nations can be fought with such associates as these, is, I repeat it, a gross outrage upon the common sense of mankind. During the whole course of the present struggle, the names of the three oppressed nationalities of Europe, whose cause is unquestionably and deeply involved in the issues of the present war, have never yet been mentioned by the more prominent actors in the scene. The cause of freedom in Europe is prominently the cause of Poland, of Hungary, and of Italy; but these names have all, as if by common consent, been proscribed by the associated belligerents! And as it happened when the great Roman world was under the joint rule of the great Triumvir on the death of Julius Cæsar, each of these

triumvirs gave in a list of his own personal enemies to whose proscription and execution the others were bound to consent, as they had each the same favor to ask for himself. Great Britain has tacitly (shall I not add dishonorably?) consented to proscribe the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Italians, to gratify her worthy associates, either executed, or actual, in this unjust and unnecessary war.

"Divine Providence has in the most unmistakable manner pronounced a sentence of condemnation on the whole procedure of Great Britain in this matter. Every attempt she has made since the commencement of the present war has failed in the most signal manner. The mighty expedition to the Baltic, notwithstanding all the vanities that characterized its outset, has excited only the ridicule and the scorn of Europe. And although we have gained glorious victories in the Crimea, they have hitherto been unattended with the slightest result, while disease and death have followed in the train of these victories to an extent that could scarcely have been surmised, even although we had sustained the blackest defeats. Even the attempt upon the remote fortress in Kamtschatka has proved a failure, and has served with every thing else, in this great national tragedy, to demonstrate that God himself has been fighting against Britain, and testifying, in the most significant manner, his Divine displeasure against her for this unjust and unnecessary war. In one word, to use the language of the prophet in the text, *the rovers of the gallant state vessel of Britain, have brought her into great waters; the east wind hath broken her in the midst of the great sea.*"

An editorial article in the *Empire*, entitled "England Receding from her Pride of Place," contains expressions which may properly find a place in this connection:

"It is all too plain, in her councils and in her armies, that England has no master-mind to direct the energies of her brave people, and redeem the errors of her incapable rulers. So strong is Great Britain—in her almost inexhaustible resources of physical means, in high moral discipline, and in heroic courage, that no conceivable combination of disaster, however terrible, could of itself shake her pre-eminence in the world, if the nineteenth century could produce another Cromwell to make her wisdom and her power felt among the nations. Look through the pages of the universal British press, and how unsatisfying is every attempt to account for our reverses, to point out the course or the leader that shall conduct us to a higher state of honor and success! And that journal, which best understands the heart and will of the country—morning after morning, its powerful voice is raised, if not with the eloquence of despair, with a language breathing a bitter sense and a noble impatience of humbled pride and tarnished glory, that cannot fail to call forth the genius, if the genius lives under our 'mator flag,' to rescue the country from impending degradation."

THE NAUVOO OF TO-DAY.

The editor of the *Kookuk Gate City*, has been visiting Nauvoo, Ill., the former city of the Mormons, and "prints" his "impressions" of the place and of the wife of the prophet and founder of Mormonism as follows:

Putting up at Nauvoo Mansion, the former residence of Jo Smith, and the rendezvous of his clan we found it a cool contrived hotel, surrounded by shrubbery, everything neatly kept and cared for, and imparting a fresh, wholesome air. The hostess was the former wife of Jo, who, with her present husband, and children by her former spouse, still remains on the premises she entered with the prophet, when the Saints first founded the city. She informed us that she had resided in the mansion for sixteen years. During that period she had witnessed the origin, growth and decay of the city; the inception of a new religion, the most strange conglomeration of truth, fanaticism, superstition and arrant cheating that was ever inaugurated in a civilized community; has witnessed its development, been familiar with its spirit and character, and cognizant of the motives which hurried its leaders; seen the first and last of all the strange things enacted there; passed through all the social changes incidental to that community; observed all the important facts of its singular and interesting history; and at last finds herself the quiet housewife of a pleasant country tavern, which was but recently the head-quarters of a band of men of peculiar character and pretensions, and of her husband, who was the chief. Nauvoo, and particularly the Mansion, must possess a strange and remarkable interest for her. A daughter (now a widow) and several sons, children of Smith, compose her family. The property held by Smith, and falling to the family, has left them very wealthy, but there are no signs of ostentatious life or inclination among them. Ascending the hill to examine the temple and its surroundings, we came upon the community of Mons. Cabot, who were gathered for dinner in a large house in the rear, which seemed to be the common eating room of the learners. The meal, economically provided, and with entire uniformity in its character, was followed by 30 performers, in their own way, as the intent on celebrating, in their own way, the great anniversary (4th of July) as any holy day. An address was pronounced by Mons. Cabot in the forenoon, in French, and other addresses were made in German and English. The Temple is a pile of ruins, as most people know, except still front. That, with the exception of the tower, remains. There is enough in that to afford some idea of its almost weird-like, incongruous heathenism, but fresh and vigorous architecture. It is deeply to be deplored that vandal hands should not have permitted it to remain as a monument to the strange worship to which it was dedicated, and the strange worship to which it was dedicated. The entrance to an underground avenue is still discernible among the rubbish now scattered on the south side of it. This avenue, and others, which the husband of Mrs. Smith informed us existed beneath the surface of the ground, led by connection with them to several points, where the leaders, for various purposes assembled to conduct the affairs of the community, concoct their schemes, and execute their plans.

STATES' NEWS.

It is intimated by Washington correspondents, that Mr. John H. Wheeler, our minister to Central America, was in the confidence of the Nicaragua filibusters, Messrs. Kinney and Fabens, and that the fact has come to the knowledge of Mr. Marcollet, the Nicaraguan minister, who may probably soon demand the recall of Mr. Wheeler. It has been already stated that two of the Walker expeditionists killed in the attack on Rivas, were formerly attaches of the American Legation in Central America.

The recent attempt to sell the public works of Pennsylvania was a failure. The legislature had fixed the minimum price at seven millions and a half, but there was no bid, and the sale was postponed *sine die*. The total cost of these works, was something like twenty millions of dollars.

The Connecticut legislature have passed a law to "prevent vexatious libel suits," providing that in every action for an alleged libel, the defendant may give proof of intention; and unless the plaintiff shall prove malice in fact, he shall recover nothing but his actual damage, proved and specially alleged in the declaration.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Fort Leavenworth under date of 29th of June, draws the following glowing picture of the state of affairs among the Saints:

"The news from Salt Lake is interesting. The news of Judge Kinney's appointment to the Governorship of Utah, had not been received among the Saints when this party left, yet a few friends were satisfied, from a letter written by President Pierce to Col. Stotes, that in the event of the Col declining the appointment, Judge Kinney would be appointed. He will doubtless accept the appointment. Every thing gives evidence there of a greater scarcity of provisions than ever before. The crops are far less than ever before, and emigration somewhat larger. A sad state of affairs exists there. Great numbers are exceedingly anxious to return, yet have not, nor cannot get the wherewith to leave—to such an extent, that men, women and children, by thousands, would sacrifice any thing almost, to leave the valley. Hundreds upon hundreds of females would lay down life to escape the horrors of Mormonism, as exemplified in the valley. The Mormon army, now numbering about three thousand soldiers, drill often, and Utah is in an excellent condition to stand a long and hard fight, if need be. The American flag is not recognized as their flag—it is independent in device and style. One of the party who has been merchandising in Salt Lake for some time, informs us that the people of the States cannot imagine half of the evil, misery, etc., which exists among the Mormons."

Last year, 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar were consumed in the United States, being at the rate of 26 pounds per head, reckoning men women and children. An editor calculates that if it had all been tied up in five pound packages, it would have consumed string enough to go three times around the world, or as often as Captain Cook and Madam Puffer.

Gen. Echiquio, ex-President of Peru, has arrived at Washington.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced on Tuesday morning—too early for any of the attaches of the *Golden Era* to be conversant with the height, breadth, depth, or strength of it, as they might be counted a creditable representation of the Seven Sleepers—we have thought of advertising the entire lot as perfectly sound sleepers to build any bridge on. Those who were coming home about the small hours, while fumbling for their night keys, and groping for key-holes, say that the shock was severe; but we can scarcely credit the evidence of gentlemen out at that unreasonable hour. There was, however, some rattling out in scanty wardrobe in the regions of Pacific street, where dwell the dark-eyed daughters of sunny second-hand Spain, embracing the whole coast below us. Some "Avo Maria's" were hurriedly spoken; but their alarm was short-lived, and they retired to their domicils somewhat the cooler for a moonlight night. The only "collateral evidence," as the fellow said, that we have, is that the gossiping editor of the gossip column of the *Era* commenced shaking the next morning, and has been having a private and personal earthquake on private account ever since, and considers himself an unlucky dog, and no longer denies that he belongs to the quinine (canine) species. Any one that says that chills and fever are not the most diabolical invention of the age, cannot expect to be considered any great shakes themselves.—*Golden Era.*

CALCULATING MACHINE.—*Chambers' Journal*, says the calculating machine turns out to be a more complete and important instrument than was at first believed. The inventor, Mr. Scheutz, of Stockholm, has in connection with his son, brought it to perfection after twenty years' continuous labor, the younger of the two, having first conceived the idea from reading an article on Mr. Babbage's invention, in the *Edinburgh Review*. The Swedish machine will calculate the powers of bi-quadratic equations, the logarithms for falling bodies from different heights, for projectile forces, tables of arcs, etc., and all by the slow motion of a wheel turned by hand. And what is more, it stereotypes the columns of figures after having calculated them. In all previous machines, the carryings have proved a hitch; but in this of Mr. Scheutz, the movements experience no check, so beautifully are the several parts combined. It occupies rather more room than a cabinet piano-forte, and can be made for \$1,000. Mr. Babbage's cost the public about \$85,000, and was never finished. Admirably ingenious as this calculating machine is, we do not see that its manufacture for sale is likely to be profitable, for who will buy it? One or two in each of our largest cities would suffice to calculate all the tables that actuaries, public companies or astronomers are ever likely to want. But in saying this, let us not be supposed to depreciate the invention, which is certainly a most remarkable piece of mechanism, and highly honorable to the constructors.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STELLACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.

For weeks past, as is very well known to many of our readers, many painful rumors have been afloat in this community, of a general combination of the different tribes of Indians beyond the mountains, for the destruction of the whites living on the Sound.

There are many people amongst us, who believe that some of the tribes in our own immediate neighborhood, have joined the league and that there is great reason to apprehend danger from them, and consequently we find many families, particularly in King county, whose claims are comparatively isolated, leaving them, for the time being, or until their real or imaginary danger has passed by, and taking up their residence in the villages, where they can combine their strength for mutual defense.

By gentlemen just arrived from Seattle, we are informed that fears of an irruption of the savages prevails to such an extent in our neighboring county, that nearly if not quite all, the families residing upon the Dewamish and White river, have left their farms, and fled to that place for safety and mutual protection.

As yet, there is a greater degree of safety felt by the citizens of Pierce county than by those of King, not only having become sufficiently alarmed as to leave their homes and neglect the, to them, almost absolutely necessary business of their farms.

The packers who have been selected, are Wm. Tidd, O. Cushman, Mr. Bucie, F. Mathias and others whose names we have not been able to learn. The above named gentlemen are well acquainted with their business, and from our personal knowledge of them, we dare assert if they ever get a chance at the blood-thirsty red skins, that they will leave their mark upon them, in ineffaceable and unmistakable characters.

Mr. Merrill, one of those who escaped, reports that the party left Seattle with pack animals and provisions, to prospect the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, the party consisting of five persons crossed through the Snoqualmie pass, and prospected to the Yakima valley, when within twenty miles of the Catholic mission they concluded to start for Colville.

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Our devil was taken ill last week, and got out of the office in order to "lodge a complaint" with the justice. The justice being in readiness to receive it, the devil got near the door and wickedly informed him that he was troubled with a "liver complaint."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Upon the receipt of positive intelligence that several of the tribes of Indians, east of the mountains were not only in open hostility to the whites, but had actually murdered several of our citizens, who were civilly passing through their country, acting Gov. Mason immediately made a requisition upon the several garrisons in the territory, for a sufficient number of troops to march into the Indian country for the purpose of chastising the hostile tribes for their insolence and treachery; and to capture and bring to a just punishment, the individual members who are guilty of the assassinations.

Lieut. W. A. Slaughter, was detailed for the command, which is almost a sure guarantee of the success of the expedition. Lieut. Slaughter has been some two years and a half in this territory, and from a constant intercourse with the Indians, and the fact that he once before, conducted an expedition against the Indians with marked ability, it is but fair to presume that he is not only acquainted with the nature of the Indians, and their mode of warfare, but also that he will speedily accomplish the business for which he is sent, and return crowned with success.

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UNITED STATES MILITARY ROAD.—We understand that Mr. George Gibbs reached Fort Steilacoom on Wednesday evening with a small party, engaged in the preliminary examination of the road from Fort Vancouver to this place. This reconnaissance embraces both the present trail, by way of the Columbia bottoms and the Cowlitz river, and the country in the neighborhood of the meridian line. On the completion of this examination, Lieut. Derby will make the formal survey and finally locate the road.

Thanks to Mr. John Walker for a "string" of fish caught in lake Weesechee, near Mr. Sherwood Donny's ranch. He says there is no end to the fish of lake Weesechee, but we put an end to those we got and could serve some more in the same style.

HORRIBLE!—The relation that the Kanakas bear to the "life of Bill Poole." Vide the last number of the Pioneer.

JULIAN'S REPLY.

In the columns of the Courier of the 14th inst. I notice an article with the following title, "Give us Justice," purporting to be an answer to certain remarks made by me on the impropriety of allowing the use of, and the immorality of using intoxicating beverages; in which he considers me as being anti-democratic, and of overleaping the bounds of equity. He also quotes some instances of the use of liquors, from the Bible, giving them as reasons why we should drink those horrid stuffs, known at the present day, by the names of pure Monongahala, first quality wines, best Cognac brandy, and a host of other high flown names, intended to beguile the unwary. He calls it a time-honored usage, stating that it has been supported by the most distinguished of the present, and preceding generations; he further goes on to state that it would be useless to enact a prohibitory law, as the present situation and state of our society precludes the possibility of enforcing all its provisions.

To reply to all of these statements in a manner to set forth this question in its true light, and proper position, would require more time, and occupy more space than at present I have at my command; therefore for the time being, I shall give them but a cursory notice.

I for my part, cannot see wherein I have said anything which might be construed into opposition of democracy; for I have on all occasions, proposed a submission to the people of any enactment that might be made for the purpose of forbidding the sale of these maddening beverages.

All persons have a right to the enjoyment of life and personal safety. Every person has a right to the free and unconditional exercise of his bodily and mental powers, and the use and benefit arising from such exercise, so long and so far as such exercise or such use does not interfere with the like rights in another. Such are the true rights of man; but, if any person oversteps these bounds, and uses his powers in such a manner as to prove injurious to the life or personal safety, and detrimental to the interests of another, he is guilty of a moral wrong, and any law which may be made to prevent him from so doing, cannot be unjust.

All readers of the Bible, know that a great many parts of it, are historical sketches giving a view of the vices, as well as the virtues of the patriarchs, and others who lived in those days, not that we should be guilty of the same excesses and crimes, but that we should take warning thereby. As it relates to the manufacture of wine, for an offering it is easily seen by a careful reading of the text, that it is the new unfermented juice of the grape that was required; and as to Christ having turned water into wine at the feast in Canaan of Galilee, no rational person would for a moment hold forth the opinion, that he would make an article, the natural effects of which, would prove injurious to the progress of the mission for which he came down on earth. To give this part of the question justice it would require a dissertation on the manners and customs of the East, and on their different methods of making wine, which at the present time I have not leisure to do.

False principles and manners have so long existed in the world, that custom has supplanted nature, and made the use of alcoholic beverages, suppose that they are necessary, not only for their happiness, but also to their existence.

Each generation receiving these customs, because their fathers cherished them, even though they see misery accruing to thousands and tens of thousands of their fellow beings, by the use of this pernicious draught. Thus coming truth to yield to indulgence, for want of taking the trouble to exercise their reason, as to the propriety of this custom, but follow because it has existed in the days of "old lang syne." What would we think of a man who would support the practice of burning widows with the dead bodies of their husbands as was the practice of the Hindoos, or to kill slaves at the death of their chief to attend on them in a future state, as has been the custom of the Indians residing on these waters, because it has been handed down to them from time immemorial.

Such a person has equally as good ground for those customs, as we have for the use of ardent spirits, knowing as we do, their evil influences. Have the men of former days been infallible, that we should follow in their footsteps? If not, why bring forward such simple and worthless arguments in support of the dram drinking system? But I suppose that our friend could not find any better ammunition, and perforce had to use that.

It is my sincere belief that a prohibitory law would be both feasible and beneficial, I know that the first year it will be a laborious duty, and require a great amount of circumspection to enforce some of the provisions of a Maine law, but we will have to do it some time, and the sooner, the better it will be for community. Minnesota, has already passed a stringent prohibitory law and she is as much or more exposed to the liquor traffic of the surrounding districts as our territory, and from all accounts as yet received from there, the law works well.

We will now come to his last objection, which is; that it would throw the traffic into the hands of evil men, without protecting us from the evils which arise from it.

If the sale of ardent spirits is proper and beneficial, there can be no harm in allowing any person however evil disposed he may be, in engaging in it, as while so occupied he would be conferring a benefit on mankind, and would be at the same time prevented from being engaged in an occupation which would prove detrimental to the interests of his fellow beings. But it appears that the evils arising from this traffic are so palpable, that even he is ashamed to take such a stand, but says, if I understand him rightly, that the revenue, now arising from such sale would be lost without our deriving any benefit as a compensation for such loss.

In this I cannot agree with him, for if the sale of intoxicating liquors was only engaged in by the low and vicious, all the respectable and virtuous of society would shun them, and their haunts would be frequented by none but the most degraded of mankind, and there would thus be such an abhorrent cast on the use of this most abominable beverage, that the thousands of our most intelligent young men and best citizens, who are now led away by this syren, would be spared as an honor to their country, and a blessing to their friends, and the rising generation would be prevented from having to run the risk of becoming drunkards.

This person calls on you, ye men of Washington territory, for justice, and I pray heaven that he may receive it. Meet out to him his deserts according to his works. If his deeds are good, return him good, and if they are evil, reward him accordingly.

I would be much obliged to our friend C. J. M. if he would be so kind as to inform us how an end could be put to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. By so doing, he would confer a great favor on the community.

JULIAN.

THE COLVILLE GOLD MINES.

Mr. E. T. Gunn:—Having returned from the Colville gold mines and believing there is a general desire to know more about them, I thought I would give you, and to the readers of your paper, my experience and observations in and about the mines for fifteen days.

As to the existence of gold in the country in and about Colville, there can be no doubt. It is to be found in small particles and limited quantities in all the streams, both large and small, from the Spokane river to the forty-ninth parallel, and I have no doubt it extends far north of that latitude. It is also to be found on the side hills and elevated lands, but no where, at the time I left, (4th September,) in quantities to pay for the labor employed in its collection. The reasons to mind are obvious. The country has its peculiarities. In the first place, there are no summer rains to wash the side hills and with their washing to enter their contents into the gulches and water. In winter, instead of rain there is snow, and the snow passes off so gradually in spring and early summer that its water is swallowed up by the interminable bodies of sand, that are to be found in that region on the mountain summits and sides, the flats, and deep ravines and gulches. If there was a clay substratum of adequate density to hold the water near the surface, it would of course collect in b-dies sufficiently large to produce floats of surface lands into the gulches and streams of water; but, unfortunately, there is an entire absence of clay lands, and as a consequence there has never been a run of water, in gulches of the most desirable angle, to make run free enough to float a pine leaf. The gold found in the streams is of the lightest quality, and such only as has been washed from the banks of the streams during high water. The side hills abound in gold, where it was formed or deposited by volcanic influence, and where it must remain, as in my judgment it will be impracticable to wash them. It is possible, and even probable, that dry diggings may be found, where heavy gold may be collected in paying quantities; such gold had not been looked after, nor can it be said that the country has been thoroughly prospected for gold of any description. Time, patience and energy may, and I hope will, find it in some shape sufficiently abundant and available to pay for the labor and expense employed in gathering it, yet another requires me that I should say I have doubt.

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FROM THE COLVILLE MINES. Below will be seen a letter from Mr. Hurdell to Mr. P. J. Moorey of this place. We believe that Mr. Hurdell's statements may be relied upon.

Friend Moorey:—I write you a few lines to let you know how we are and what we are doing. We are all well at present. As for the mines, they are none of the best, though we intend to stay a while. The miners are nearly all going back; we work along and make our four and five dollars each per day, and can do it all summer. These new miners take *cumtuz*. I would not advise any one to come here; we are here now, and can live as cheap here as any where, and of course we will stay a while, I think likely all winter. We have been here eight days and have bought seventy-five dollars worth of provisions, so you can see that we have made some money, for we only had eight dollars when we came. We have bought flour for fifteen cents and down as low as six cents per pound, bacon at ten cents, coffee and sugar at twenty cents.

There has no one got here yet from Stellacoom; some from Olympia came to-day. We had a good trip and good luck out. Found a stray horse on White river, on the 19th of July.

Yours respectfully, HMAS HURDELL. Mouth of Flathead river, Aug. 14, 1855.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS have resulted in C. S. Morehead, (K. N.) being chosen Governor by 5,000 or more majority. The (K. N.) state ticket was also successful. The congressional delegation is 6 (K. N.) and 4 (D.)

In North Carolina, 5 (D.) and 3 (K. N.) are elected to congress. James Winston, (D.) is elected Governor of Alabama. The legislature largely democratic, and 6 (D.) and 2 (K. N.) elected to congress.

Andrew Johnson, (D.) has 1,800 majority for Governor in Tennessee, and 6 (K. N.) and 8 (D.) congressmen are elected. Gov. Pease has been re-elected in Texas, and ex-Gov. Bell is elected to congress.

The South Carolina know-nothings have renounced all connection with those of the free state. Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, has accepted the Governorship of Kansas, vice Dawson of Pennsylvania, declined.

An abolitionist named Kelly, from Ohio, had been whipped in Atchinson, and a public meeting in that place resolved to clear the territory of all abolitionists. A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature, declaring the crime of causing a rebellion of slaves or free negroes, punishable with death.

Fearful riots occurred at Louisville, on the day of election. Americans and foreigners both were engaged. Charges are made against the Know-nothings and their opponents, for instituting the difficulties, and the papers teem with imprecations. At least twenty, and probably twice that number, were killed. A block of fifteen brick buildings occupied by German and Irish tenants, and a German brewery were burnt by the mob, and a man of those who escaped death from the flames were murdered, or horribly wounded in their flight.

The Washington Star, say that the President has offered the general land commissioners to the Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and that it is expected he will accept.

The yellow fever has continued its ravages in Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., without mitigation. At New Orleans the deaths from yellow fever had decreased to less than forty in the last week reported.

Deplorable mortality from cholera has been visited upon the army officers and soldiers at Fort Riley. Major Ogden, a most efficient officer, is among the victims, also several others in command, and members of their families. Every one was panic stricken, and forty deaths are reported in one day. Many of the dead lay unburied, and the post was virtually abandoned.

Hon. Abott Lawrence, died at Boston, on the 18th of August, aged 63 years. Richard P. Robinson, alias Parly of Texas, died recently at Louisville, Ky.

The wife, and youngest daughter of T. Buchanan Reed, American poet and artist, died of cholera, at Florence, Italy.

The state elections have just come off, resulting in the defeat of Bigler, democrat, by Johnson, know-nothing, for governor, by a large majority. The entire American state ticket is elected, with a large majority in both branches of the legislature.

The steamer Uncle Sam arrived on the 14th from San Juan, having been recently visited by the cholera on her trip up, some two or three hundred steerage passengers having died. The mortality of the epidemic exceeded any thing ever before witnessed, and disappeared a day or two before reaching San Francisco. No record of the deaths had been published.

From Sevastopol the advices reach August 3d. A crisis in the affairs of the allies had almost arrived, when the second assault was made, or the siege raised. Their works were close upon the Russian works, and the bombardment was commenced. Rumors were current in London, that the siege would be raised, but another and more desperate assault is relied upon.

The Russians have lost Gen. Todleben, the young engineer who planned the defenses of Sevastopol, and about the only great man the war has produced. His death has not diminished the energy of the Russians, who are even better prepared than ever, for the issue.

The allied fleet has caused vast destruction of Russian vessels and magazines in the Sea of Azoff, and another grand expedition is planned for a secret object, possibly some one of the great rivers in Russia.

In the Baltic nothing has yet been effected. Queen Victoria has asked for the issue of seven millions pounds, exchange bills, in addition to the amount of the war debt already contracted. The French loan of 600,000,000 francs, had been promptly taken, and six times the amount subscribed.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has been exerting her influence upon the Austrian Emperor, through the Austrian Arch-Duchess, Sophia, in favor of peace. The latter wrote an autograph letter to Louis Napoleon, to which he replied. The substance of the correspondence is profoundly secret.

It has been announced in the British parliament that an end is put to the enlistment of forces in Italy, and the London Times speaks strongly in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

It is reported from Acapulco, that Santa Anna left the Capital on the 13th of August, leaving Carrara, late minister of war, President ad interim. It is said he embarked at Vera Cruz on the steamer *Invincible*. The same night the people rose and pronounced in favor of the plan of Ayula, with views for Gen. Alvarez still in command. They destroyed the members in the minister's houses, and the printing office of the *Signo*. Gen. Alvarez had started for the Mexican Capital. Colma and Zapopan had surrendered to Comonfort, and he would next attack Guadalupe. Either Comonfort, Almonte, or Yanez is likely to be the choice for President.

The Aspinwall Courier, learns that Col. Kinney has purchased for \$200,000, the lands granted to Shepherd and others by the Missouri King, in 1839, embracing thirty millions of acres. This is in addition to his grant of mining and agricultural lands on the N. E. side of Lake Nicaragua.

The Central American, is the name of a paper shortly to be issued at Greyton, under Col. Kinney's auspices.

Col. Kinney appeared to be in bad favor with the Transit Company. He is reported to have offered his services to the Legitimists, to fight against Walker, which were indignantly refused.

Through the efforts of Col. Walker. Gen. Munoz was enabled to march with 1000 men against Guadalupe, and encountered him at the pueblo of Souci, at the head of 900 Legitimist soldiers. The Legitimists were overthrown, and annihilated. Guadalupe fled in terror. Gen. Munoz fell in the battle, and it is said his papers proved that he had instructed the native troops engaged with Walker in the battle of Rivas, to desert him, fearing his popularity with the people. Walker has possession of San Juan del Sur, and has some 70 Americans and 250 Hondurans troops with him. Several hundred democratic refugees, in the vicinity, would soon join him.

By way of Callao and Panama, one month later Melbourne dates are on hand. Sir Wm. Denison, the new Governor, made a very favorable impression by his opening speech to the Council. Serious collisions had taken place in the Ballarat diggings. The "Tigs" or Irish, had arrayed themselves against the English, Scotch, and American miners. A monster meeting, of 4000 uncles valued at £4,800 had been held at Maryborough. The American ship *Whitler*, and the brig *Mayps*, had been wrecked on King's Island Rocks, near Melbourne.

REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR REEDER. The N. Y. Tribune discourses on this "deed" in the following characteristic style: Gov. Reeder has at length been removed. President Pierce has committed several very foolish acts, but in this he has almost surpassed himself. Gov. Reeder is turned out because he has simply attempted to perform his duty. Deeming it but fair that those who have made Kansas their home should make the laws and regulations under which they have to live, he has insisted that the Territory ought not to be governed by a band of ruffians who have never made it their residence, and have no right to be there. He has simply attempted to faithfully carry out the idea of squatter sovereignty enunciated by Gen. Cass and the other magnets of the democratic party. He innocently supposed that so long as he adhered to the principles promulgated by that party, he would be sustained by the individual who was placed at the head of the nation by their votes. But he was mistaken in President Pierce. That functionary is the tool of Atchison and Stringfellow, and has been from the first. He sides with the Missouri ruffians, and is opposed to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, at least as far as it may be made available in making Kansas a free state. When a candidate for his present office he told us he knew "no north," and there are few at this day who are not satisfied of the fact. He knows no section of country except the south—no interest save the slave interest. It was doubtless well understood between Pierce and Atchison that Kansas should be made a slave state when the bill erecting the territory was passed. Gov. Reeder was selected to aid in the infamous purpose; but failing to carry out the ideas of the appointing power, he is beleaguered. He has been removed, not because he had engaged in speculations—not because he was unfaithful to his principles—not because he was in favor of making Kansas a free state, for there is no evidence that he occupied that position—nor yet because he did not faithfully discharge the duties of his office—but simply and solely because he could not be used by the negro Oligarchy in carrying out their designs on Kansas. He has been removed because he was faithful to the principles of his party, as avowed on the floor of Congress while the Nebraska-Kansas measure was under discussion in that body. It was pretended that he was to be removed because he had engaged in certain purchases of land. Of course it was said, would also be removed; but there is nothing heard about them. They will be allowed to keep their places—at least so long as they are faithful to slavery. Let them remain on good terms with Stringfellow and his associates, and they are safe. But a better time is coming. Even Franklin Pierce may yet live to know "there is a north." The slave drivers cannot always rule this country. Kansas will come into the union a free state or it will never come in at all.

THE MONSTER STEAMER PERLIA.—The following are the dimensions of this monster steamer just launched on the Clyde, near Glasgow. She is larger even than the Great Britain—her tonnage being about 4,600 tons. She is to be placed in the New York and Liverpool line of Cunard steam ships. She is needed, as the Allies have withdrawn some of the best of their steamers.

The Perlia has seven water-tight compartments.—The goods are to be stored in two of these divisions.—These goods' stores, or rather tanks, are placed in the centre line of the ship, with the coal collars or bunkers on each side of them. At the same time, the vessel is so constructed as to have in reality a double bottom under these goods chambers, so that if the outer were broken in or injured, the inner would, in all likelihood, protect them dry and intact. The chambers are perfectly water-tight; and in the event of accident to the hull, these tanks would themselves float the ship.

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I sometimes feel as if I could blot All traces of mankind from earth— As if I were wrong to blot them out, They do degrade, so stain their birth.

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