

they might gaze wonderingly within the coffin. Then the bearers drew near, and with uncovered heads they carefully lifted their precious burdens, and bore them gently down the aisle. Again the bell tolled solemnly—and the sad procession proceeded on its way, winding along the village street, and through more than one green lane, until they reached the grave-yard.

They laid them in one grave—the father and daughter—beside the wife and the mother who had been so deeply mourned; and more than one heart in that large assembly turned sadly away from the scene before them, to give a thought to the lonely mound, far toward the setting sun, where Kate's young husband had been "buried out of her sight."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New Bounty Land Bill.

The following is a copy of the bill passed at the late session of Congress giving bounty lands to old soldiers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country was engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called in militia service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said warrant, if it shall appear by the muster rolls, or his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Provided further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in the case of the death of any person who, if living would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of such widow, if she be a widow at the time of making the application; *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantee, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the battle of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to militia-men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—in fifteen.

EDUCATION.—There is a tendency in modern education to cover the fingers with rings and at the same time to cut the sinews at the wrist.

The worst education which teaches self-denial, is better than the best which teaches every thing else and not that.

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Mar. 29, 1855.

This week's issue makes rather a hazy appearance in the way of original matter, owing to other engagements in preparing to remove the office.

Foreign News.—We have rather impatiently waited the arrival of the next steamer, knowing the public anxiety for further particulars in relation to the Emperor's death, and who is to succeed him. The Atlantic has been due at New York for several days past, but dispatches received from Halifax as late as the 26th at 9 1/2 P. M., state that nothing had been heard from her.

The Riot in Australia.—The Detroit Daily Free Press of the 24th inst. says, the riot among the miners at Ballarat arose from dissatisfaction with the license system. They held a meeting at which every miner burnt his license, which caused a row. The government officials arrested some of the men and set them to work upon the road. The disaffected then proceeded in a body to demand the deliverance of their companions, which was peremptorily refused by the Governor. The troops, to the number of 400, were ordered out, and sixty persons were killed. The soldiers were deserting, and the sympathy of a large portion of the citizens was with the rioters. The Government officials were in imminent peril. The miners consisted mostly of gentlemen, who would undoubtedly persist in enforcing their demands. The excitement was intense. Trade was suspended, the post office closed, the transportation of supplies to the miners prohibited, and, altogether, affairs were assuming a very threatening aspect.

Hon. JOHN PERRY, late U. S. Senator from this State, has been appointed, and is now discharging the duties of President Judge of the Lafayette Judicial Circuit.

Dr. EDW. our late member of Congress, from this district, has been appointed U. S. Attorney for Minnesota.

Late from Texas.—Arrival of the George Law.

The Steamship George Law arrived at New York on the 24th, bringing dates from California of the 1st inst. Col. Fremont was among the passengers.

In relation to the late failures at San Francisco, we see that Wells, Fargo, & Co., resumed payment on the 27th ult., and all demands had been promptly paid. Adams & Co. had filed a petition of insolvency. Their schedule of assets and liabilities show a balance on the right side of about \$100,000.—Mr. Woods had given all his private property, estimated at \$250,000, which went to make up the total of the assets.

The failure of Robinson & Co. is a bad one. The arrangements for the resumption of Pege, Bacon & Co. had not been fully completed, but it was expected they would be in a condition to resume in a few days.

Reed & Co., of Sacramento, had applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. A. S. Wright, of the Miners' Savings Bank was in expectation of speedily resuming.

Of general news, there is literally nothing of the least interest. Copious rains had fallen, much to the gratification of the miners.

The bill introduced into the Legislature for a prohibitory liquor law, submits the matter to a vote of the people at the general election of 1855.

The Black Warrior Case.—The Washington Union of Monday announces that Spain has acceded to the demands of our government respecting the Black Warrior outrage, according to a just indemnity; and that the whole matter will be brought to a close as soon as the necessary proofs can be taken of the amount of damages.

"Mr. Marcy's argument," says the Union, "of the 23d June, 1854, has had the effect of securing this adjustment." There are yet several other differences with Spain remaining unsettled.

Free Bank Paper.—We notice by the Toledo Blade, and other Ohio papers, that Indiana Free Bank money is gaining in the confidence of the people of the State. The Blade says that the notes of the Lagrange Bank, Lima, and Goschen Bank, Goschen, are taken at par by the bankers of that city. Other Free bank notes of this State are received at par in other places in Ohio.

The following States have enacted laws prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage: Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Illinois.

In Virginia, the wheat crop is represented as looking remarkably well, having sustained no damage by freezing.

KANSAS ITEM.—The official returns show the whole number of the voters of the territory to be 9,336, distributed through 15 election districts.

Arrested.—John Coughlin was arrested in this place on the 27th inst., for passing counterfeit money. He was held to bail in the sum of \$100 for his appearance before the Justice on the next day, (yesterday,) at one o'clock. It is stated that he passed several \$5 bills on the Unadilla bank, N. Y., to some two or three different persons.

The school law as finally passed, reduces the tax to ten cents on the hundred dollars, and distributes the State fund among the several counties and townships according to the number of scholars, without taking the congressional township funds into consideration. A supplemental act was passed authorizing cities, towns and townships to levy a tax for the support of schools.

State Stocks.—Indiana 5 per cent. bonds were selling at New York on the 24th inst. at 84 1/2. On the 21st, 18,000 Michigan 6s sold at 99c. Stocks of all kinds were reported heavy and in little request.

The Weather.—Winter weather still continues its blustering sojourn amongst us as though it knew no march. Since Monday snow has fallen to the depth of six or eight inches.

The New British Cabinet.—The London Times inclines to the belief that the Palmerston Cabinet, as recently reconstituted, will have but a brief existence. It says:

"Upon the whole, we must wait till we are more accurately acquainted with the composition and views of the new administration—for such it virtually is—before we determine the degree of confidence it may appear to us to deserve. If the management of its affairs in Parliament does not show a far higher degree of judgment and ability than Lord Palmerston has yet displayed in the office of chief Minister and leader of the House of Commons, and if the members who may now be introduced into the government are not better qualified than they have yet proved, to meet an emergency of extraordinary difficulty, both at home and abroad, we can prognosticate no long duration for such a cabinet."

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

New Orleans papers of Sunday last received Galveston papers of the 5th inst. state that immense conflagrations have occurred in the forests near Austin, and much property has been destroyed.

The American Central Texas has a rumor that Gen. Houston intends to issue a circular on the 4th of March next, announcing himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

Prospect of War with the Sioux.—The last mail brings to the delegation in Congress from Iowa, tidings that indicate war with the Sioux Indians. The immediate cause of hostilities is near the mouth of the Big Sioux river, in the northwestern portion of the State; but from a letter received from the Governor of Iowa, it appears that about 500 warriors of the Yankton and Sisseton have also camped near Fort Dodge on the Des Moines river, in the central part of the State. The Washington Union says:

"It is represented that the Sioux Indians are claiming that they still own the land lying between the Little and Big Sioux rivers, and that they intend to occupy the same, and plant corn there during the coming season notwithstanding that portion of the State was long since purchased by the U. S., and is now occupied by white settlers. It will be recollected that the Black Hawk war originated under a precisely similar state of affairs, and experience in our intercourse with the Indian tribes of the Northwest teaches the importance of providing means for the immediate suppression of those difficulties."

WHO WILL BE CZAR!

The law of primogeniture in Russia is so indefinite that the succession to the throne may fall upon the eldest son, or upon the first son born after the accession of the parent. ALEXANDER, the oldest son of NICHOLAS, was born a few weeks before the latter became Czar. CONSTANTINE was born two or three years after. The doubtful construction of which the statute admits may, in case the late Czar left no will, give rise to intestine divisions. CONSTANTINE is represented to possess the highest ability for the station, and NICHOLAS is said to have cherished the design of making him his successor.

A gentleman, who has possessed unusual facilities for becoming acquainted with the private history of the Romanoffs, expresses the opinion that the Czar contemplated annexing Turkey to his dominions, and then dividing the whole into two kingdoms, over which each of the two sons should reign—the capital of one to be Constantinople, that of the other St. Petersburg.

INTERVIEWS WITH LOUIS NAPOLEON.—It is announced in a recent Paris letter that immediately on the arrival of ex-President Van Buren in Paris from Italy, he received a pressing invitation from the French Emperor to pay him a visit, with which he complied, and the two had a long interview. The Hon. Robert M. McLane, United States Minister to China, who has also been on a visit to Paris, has had several interviews, it is said, with the Emperor, and also with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.—National Intelligencer.

INMATEY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—It is said in diplomatic circles at Washington, that a private dispatch had reached that city, saying that Victoria was fast going the way of her ancestors, that is, becoming deranged, the symptoms having shown themselves in her recent illness.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Our Gulf Squadron is to be immediately augmented, and many Spanish vessels hereafter overhauls or fires into an American vessel, she will be promptly chastised.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the 5th day of August, 1854, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854," it is provided, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, he is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence;

And whereas, satisfactory information has been received by me that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the said Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island—to wit: grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetable; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unworked state; slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of all kinds; ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts, wool, fish-oil, rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground; hemp or wrought or unwrought; burl or grist-stuffs; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow; unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags—shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force; subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; and that all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 16th day of [] March, in the year of our Lord 1855, and of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

THE TRIAL OF KISSANE.—This important trial was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Our extended report is crowded out, owing to the pressure of foreign and other intelligence. The evidence taken yesterday was important, showing as it did, the expert manner in which the forgery was conducted from the initiation, proceedings to its magnificent consummation. The principal witness examined was Robert H. Falls, a member of the firm of Nathan, Lane & Co., 69 Wall street—the well known printers of Bankers' check books. He testified to Kissane's calling on him in August last, and under the excuse of wanting a check book printed, desiring to look at specimens of checks.

He approved of the patterns of the checks used by John Thompson, of the Bank Note Detector, and Messrs. Very & Gwynne, and requested to be allowed to take away specimens to show his partner. On those specimens checks, thus obtained, the forgery was executed. Another important witness was Mr. Waterhouse, in Chambers street, who introduced Kissane to the Chemical Bank, and made deposits for him. The case is continued to-day; a full report will be published as usual to-morrow.—New York Times, March 15.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.—It is apprehended that considerable trouble will be had with Indians in Nebraska. Several bands of the Sioux are manifesting a very unfriendly spirit to the whites. They have killed a trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, and threaten that no white men shall be allowed to pass through their country.—The Legislature of the Territory, in view of these facts, has voted to raise three hundred mounted rangers, to be ready for immediate and active service.

WILLIAM ARRISSON.

The Governor having peremptorily declined interfering, either by pardon or commutation of sentence, in the case of young Arrisson, now confined in our county jail, and sentenced to be hung on the 11th of May next for the murder of Isaac Allison, the hopes of his escaping the death-penalty are but slender threads, resting in the hands of the Supreme Court, which assembles early in April next.

For several days past Arrisson has been somewhat indisposed, and looks haggard and careworn, which he attributes to his solitary confinement. On Friday last we conversed with him for a short time, and he remarked that, if he could only get a little fresh air, he would regain his former health. While in conversation with him we referred to his case; said he, "I am innocent of the death of Allison." "Are you?" he inquired. He replied, "I think I have never denied or admitted that I had no agency in making the box, but John R. Hively swore falsely throughout. He was the person who made the box, and swore positively as to the identity of Arrisson." The Prosecuting Attorney, Arrisson said, was prompted by malicious motives, and the hope of gaining political notoriety by convicting him.

Arrisson told us that he knew that popular opinion was decidedly against him, which he said was caused by the action of the press of the city, which, both before and since the trial, had denounced him, and prejudiced the people against him, "although," said he, when the ver-

dict or guilty was rendered, there was no demonstration or feeling exhibited, except by one person."

He is visited nearly every day by several of his female acquaintances, and the kind and considerate jailer, Mr. McLean, pays every attention to his wants. We are inclined to the opinion that Arrisson is convinced that the prospects of his escaping the scaffold are very slight, and that he is preparing to meet his end with resignation and calmness.—Cin. Enq.

The applicants for bounty land will hardly be able to procure warrant prior to the first of July, as we learn from Washington it will not be possible for the Commissioner of pensions to make a preparation before that time. This officer and his clerks are said to be pushing their arrangements with all possible speed, but the evidences of the innumerable claimants which will appear, promises a very heavy business, and will require extra employees for a season at least.—Sentinel.

The New Albany and Salem Railroad Company are now receiving the thirty-three associated "specie notes" from banks at par, and also the notes of "Union Bank Road Company," at Michigan City. The other free banks of the State are received at the current discount—10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent. All Illinois, Wisconsin, and District of Columbia banks are refused.—Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The President has no intentions of making any appeals to the home government in the case of the El Dorado outrage, but has demanded of Gen. Concha immediate satisfaction. The dispatch containing these demands is now on its way, by special agent, to our naval commander in the South American seas, and after delivery to that officer he will proceed with it to Cuba, with all the available American vessels of war that can be found on that station. Thus much is known, and the remainder will have to remain a secret for a few days. There is to be no longer tolerated the trifling policy manifested by Spain in its relations with the United States, and this will be clearly shown in the case of the El Dorado.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For Congress the majority of Mr. PIERCE, in the first district, is over 2,000; of Mr. TAPPAN, in the second, 4,500; and of Mr. CRAIG, in the third, nearly 3,000.

As far as heard from, for Governor, Mr. METCALF appears to have a majority of 2,500 over all others. The towns to be received may reduce but cannot overcome this majority.

The Wheat Prospect in the West.

We learn from a gentleman who has traveled pretty extensively through the States of the North-west during the past six weeks, that the prospect of the wheat crop was never better. In Iowa a large quantity has been sown, but so great is the emigration to that State, and so rapidly did it fill up last season that a large portion of the surplus will be required for the new settlers there and in Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout Illinois it is represented that the crop never looked better. The high prices of the last few years, and the almost certainty that there will be but little abatement during the present, have stimulated the farmers to sow to an extent beyond former precedent. And the same may be said of Wisconsin. The prospect there is that the abundant crop of last year will be succeeded by one equally as good as this.

We hear good reports, too, from Indiana on Michigan. On the whole, if no untoward event intervenes between now and harvest, the North-west—which is in fact the granary of the Union—will turn out a surplus which will gladden the hearts of the breadless in our eastern cities.

There will be comparatively few men engaged in the construction of railroads in the west during the present season—all the great lines being nearly completed. This will reduce the consumption of non-producers, and cause a large amount of labor to return to agriculture—thus increasing our surplus by the operation of two causes. So, our eastern friends may look for an active fall business and a full supply of breadstuffs, unless blight or mildew, or some other destroying agent, shall blast the fair prospects of the present.—Chicago Democrat.

A SNAKE BREAKING A MAN'S RIBS.—DANGER OF PLAYING WITH REPTILES.—A most alarming transaction occurred at Madison, Ind., on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles, on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when said snake coiled around his body, and, with his whole strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.

NAVIGATION ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—Our river is still clogged with ice, but the lake is open and navigation has resumed; the first steambark from Chicago arriving here on the 15th inst., thirteen days later than last year. It is not supposed that the Straits of Mackinac will be open till late in April, or that vessels from Buffalo can get round before May. The season will open with high freights, since there is a large accumulation of grain, flour and pork at the different ports on Lake Michigan, ready to go forward, and a limited number of vessels to take it.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The March to the Grave.

What a mighty procession has been marching towards the grave during the past year. At the annual estimate since the 1st of January, 1853, more than 31,500,000 of the world's population have gone down to the earth. Place them in a long array, and they will form a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the globe's circumference. Only think of it! ponder and think upon it. What a spectacle, as they "move on," tramp, tramp—forward upon their supernal dead march!

"Life is short and time is fleeting, And our hearts to stout and brave, Still like muffled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave."

How TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS ON RAILROADS.—A practice obtains upon some of the English railroads, which might well be imitated here. When the passenger buys his ticket, he can also buy a card insuring him against accident. Between London and Liverpool three pence insures his life for £1,500; two pence for £1,000; and a penny for £500, and for proportionate damages in cases of injury. The insurance is effected by the company under act of Parliament; and its effect is to render them more careful in running the road, by increasing the expensiveness of an accident. There is no reason, indeed, why every railroad company should not be compelled to insure the life of every passenger, and to be responsible in heavy damages for whatever injury may be sustained. Carriers of all sorts are held thus responsible for the safety of goods committed to their care; why should the lives and limbs entrusted to their charge be deemed deserving of less protection?—Hunt's Magazine.

A BIRD OF REMARK.—Some years ago, says the St. Louis Intelligencer, a very beautiful young lady who was the ward of a person in Louisiana, who defrauded her of quite a large fortune, came to this city, where she married, but not living on good terms with her husband, finally obtained a divorce from him and retired to a convent. Whilst she was there she received a letter from the son of her former guardian, informing her of his father's death, and that himself had inherited all his vast property, but could not consent to retain that which had been treacherously taken from another, and offering to make restitution. The lady immediately proceeded to Louisiana, had an interview with the heir, and received both principal and interest, all that she had been wronged out of. The strangest part of the story remains behind. No sooner had she got possession of her fortune, than she returned to this city, sought out her former husband, and in a few days was re-married to him. Verily, the love of woman passeth understanding. The parties are now living in St. Louis.

TURKISH KIBLA.—There has arisen a strong opposition in Turkey against the reformatory measures which the Sultan imposes upon the people. An Effendi and twenty devout Mussulmans were banished from Constantinople for addressing a petition to Louis Napoleon, stating that the effect of the reforms would be ultimately to uproot the rules of the Koran.

SERFS IN RUSSIA.—Dr. BAYNE, in a recent lecture in Cincinnati, stated that the serfs of Russia were owned as follows: 20,000,000 by the Emperor, 1,600,000 by the Imperial family, and 25,500,000 by the nobles.

A GREAT RAILROAD CONNECTION.—The first train of cars upon the Burlington (Iowa) and Chicago Railroad, passed between the two places on the 6th inst. Great rejoicing was had in consequence. Thus has the Mississippi been united to the Atlantic seaboard. The Burlington, Telegraph says: "To-day Burlington, the emporium of Iowa, shakes hands with New York, the great emporium of the Union. In passing, she tenderly her compliments to Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and numberless other towns and cities, 'along the shore.' This is glory enough for the present. We are sincerely glad that we have lived to see this grand consummation, and hope to live a little longer; in fact, we just begin to feel like living."

KANSAS.—G. V. Reed has issued his proclamation regarding the election of members of Legislature in that territory. He says: "I must dwell in the territory at the time of fixing his vote." He must have exercised an actual habitation, which he actually intends to continue permanently, and he must have made the territory his dwelling to the exclusion of any other home. In case any elector contested, the parties agreed must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the same between the parties, cost 5 cents. It is to be hoped that these regulations by preventing outsiders from interfering in matters which properly belong to the people of Kansas.

New Albany Ledger.

"You are from the country, are you not?" said a know-nothing clerk in a certain book store, to a plain dressed individual who had given him some trouble.

"Yes."

"Well, here's an essay on the rearing of calves."

"That," said the man, as he slowly turned to leave the store, "you had better present to your mother."

The ship Ocean, recently arrived at Liverpool, reports having, on the 9th of September last, when in latitude thirty-eight degrees south, seen a sea serpent one hundred and eighty-six feet in length!

A passenger from New Orleans, lately arrived at Cincinnati, reports that nineteen or twenty slaves had died of cholera on the plantation of Mr. Bannan, not far from Baton-Rouge.

The San Francisco Mint, during the 6 days preceding the 25th ultimo, coined \$355,000, which is at the rate of nearly \$60,000 a day. The coining for the month of February would reach about \$1,250,000.

Now is "sugaring time" in Vermont, and the Vermonters are full of work and sport. The amount of sugar made annually in that State is 6,000,000 pounds; worth \$650,000.

About 1,800 claims for bounty land under the act of the late President, the Star says, were received at the pension office at Washington on Monday.

The Vincennes Gazette says that the wheat crop in that and adjoining counties is unusually promising.

It is confidently asserted that Kentucky Trust money will soon be worth something near its face. The Cincinnati Commercial thinks so.

Turnips have been as high as two dollars a bushel this year, in Cincinnati.

The receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for February last, were \$61,116. The aggregate earnings since July are \$786,000, averaging fully \$100,000 per month. The estimate for the first twelve months was a million of dollars.

Col. FREMONT has been successful in his suit before the Supreme Court of the United States for the celebrated Mariposa grant of land in California.

It would be better for society if the memory of the giver were transferred to the receiver.

A green academy student being required to write a composition in his regular course of study, commenced it thus: "It is rather difficult and pretty near impossible to communicate to others those ideas wherof we are not ourselves possessed of."

PITHY PROVERBS.—By suffering we may avoid sinning; but by sinning we cannot avoid suffering.

Honor like the shadow, follows those who flee from it, but flies from those who pursue it.

He who will take no advice but be always his own counselor, shall be sure to have a fool for a client.

Correction does much, but encouragement does more.

Encouragement after censure, is as the sun after a shower.

Dr. Childs, a newspaper agent of Eastern publishers, for the State of Indiana, informs us that, by an estimate of some Eastern printers, there are at least \$75,000 due for papers in this State, to publishers outside of the State. As characters begin at home, we move that subscribers pay up for their home paper first, and if they have anything to spare, then pay up their subscriptions for foreign papers. There must be over \$200,000 due the publishers of Indiana.—Ex.

Mr. BROOKS, the President of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, has recently negotiated for them a loan of \$400,000. This sum will be sufficient to give all the requisite equipments and efficiency so much needed upon this important Indiana thoroughfare "from the river to the lakes."

The line of Telegraph along this road has just been completed from Lafayette to Michigan City. The first messages were interchanged along the line on the 23d instant.—Forum.

HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.—Prime Genesee wheat sold this morning in the streets for twenty shillings per bushel. This, we believe, is the highest price wheat has ever attained in Rochester, and seldom has it attained to this price. In 1817, and again in 1837, twenty shillings were occasionally paid, but this price was an exception to the regular rate current for the season. There has been but little wheat offered in the street for a few days past, and immediate want probably induces buyers to pay the extreme price now quoted.

Rochester Union.

WHEAT SALE.—The only lot of Genesee wheat held in this market, amounting to 8,000 bushels, was sold yesterday to the Groton Mills, at \$2.70 per bushel. This is a large price, and it is unusual for the market to be so bare.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Friday.

Obituary.

DIED on Friday evening, 23d inst., after a protracted illness, Miss MATILDA FULLER.

Also on the 27th, of lung fever, ENOCH HAWLEY of this place, aged about 45 years.

His funeral takes place to-day at ten o'clock a. m. at the Presbyterian church.

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