

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

On the arrival of the Overland Mail yesterday at Gilroy, we published an Extra containing most important news from Italy, which will be found elsewhere, and to which we have referred in another place. The domestic intelligence is not of great importance. The dates from St. Louis are to June 20th.

The brief remarks which Senator Broderick made at Forest Hill on Tuesday evening, while suffering under indisposition, will be found on our first page. They are fully as characteristic as those recently delivered by him at Placerville. The speech of John Conness, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Anti-Leompton ticket, at Georgetown, on Monday, will also be found on the same page.

It is direct and straight forward. Broderick and McKibbin speak at Marysville to-night with A. H. Myers.

J. B. Weller and C. L. Scott hold forth at Colusa, in El Dorado county, to-night.

S. A. Booker will commence his speaking about July 20th, in Mariposa.

The Leompton State Central Committee will meet at San Francisco on Thursday, the 21st of July.

Later intelligence that contained in our Extra of yesterday will be found in our telegraphic columns, forwarded by our St. Louis graphic columns, by telegraph to Tipton, Mo.

The Golden Age has now been out twenty-four days and may soon be expected. If it connects with Tehuantepec, it will bring seven days' later news.

The Supreme Court has delivered another decision. Knowles vs. Joost was set on to enforce a lien on a building for materials furnished the contractor, and used in the construction of the building. The finding of the referee, which, as the evidence is conflicting, is conclusive as to the facts, says the Court, shows that before notice of the lien was filed, or notice given to the owner of the building, he had fully paid to the contractor all that was due him upon the contract. The statute furnishes to material men and sub-contractors cheap, easy and expeditious means of attaching in the hands of the builder any money due from him to the contractor, but does not prevent him from agreeing to pay for the work as soon as it is completed, or from complying with such agreement when made. Whether a different rule was established by the Act of 1858 it is not necessary to inquire, as the construction of that Act was not involved in this case. Judgment affirmed.

EL DORADO.—The Observer, of July 15th, chronicles the following items:

On Sunday last about a dozen fine mule teams, with substantial road wagons, arrived here from Salt Lake City. These teams are the property of Chrisman, of Salt Lake, and came through for the express purpose of obtaining freight at Sacramento. This train made the trip through from the Mormon city in about thirty days. This, with heavy wagons, is very fast time, but the fact does not appear to have been noticed. The train was injured by the trip. The train did not leave the city, but taking the road to the lower crossing of Weber Creek, immediately rolled on towards Sacramento.

Asa Waldron, our County Clerk, has recently returned from a visit to Carson Valley and the new gold mines at the head of Gold Canyon. Waldron has shown us a specimen of the gold quartz which he obtained in the diggings. It is a sort of iron colored formation, and contains a large percentage of the precious mineral. He also confirms the reports which we have received in relation to the richness of the Gold Canyon discovery, and says that the diggings are unquestionably the richest ever known on the continent.

Monday last Mr. Gillmore started out to hunt for some stock, which had strayed from his premises on the Cosumnes. He stopped at a cabin in Long Hollow formerly occupied by an Englishman named Herkiah Coffey, and was surprised by finding the poor man lying dead and alone. Coroner Dougherty was sent for, and, assisted by Dr. Rankin, of this city, he inquired into the case. The result of the jury was that the deceased was a native of England, aged 45 years; that he came to California in 1851, and died from disease of the heart.

Some time since a Mexican, named Jesus Fayame, was arrested and sent to the Coloma jail for drawing a deadly weapon upon a gentleman at Gold Springs, in this county. After his incarceration it became apparent that the man was insane. On Saturday night last he attempted to hang himself in prison, and would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the sagacity of a dog belonging to the jailer. The struggles and groans of the straggling Mexican aroused the dog and set him to barking most furiously.

On the evening that the train to which Sill and Hathaway belong arrived at the sink of the Humboldt, they found the dead body of McDougald, who had just been murdered and stripped of everything except his clothing. The body of Piate Indians were at the sink, and also two white men, named Anderson and Bennett. Upon being interrogated, Anderson very promptly informed them that he had been the victim of a robbery, and gave as a reason that Mac was a notorious old horse thief and robber.

Our informants further state that upon their arrival at Ragtown they learned that Bennett and Anderson had given a new version of the affair at the Sink, by saying that the emigrants had held an inquest over the body of the deceased, and found that he had been killed by the Indians. This is about the same story that the emigrants related to us by the two young men who arrived here on Monday. As McDougald is known to have been in possession of several hundred dollars worth of goods, and the fact that he was deliberately murdered and robbed.

HARD QUESTIONS.—We commend the following to the attention of those who approve of Gen. Cass' late letter on the doctrine of protection:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1859.

EDITORS ALTA: I have read with great interest your issue of today an article entitled "Our National Rights as a Neutral Power," in which you speak about the rights of the United States. Mr. Le Clerc, by which I mean a Frenchman who naturalizes himself in the United States loses his right of American citizenship if he goes back to France.

Now, I wish you would tell me if my case is the same as that. By answering the following questions you would oblige a great many who are in the same position to which I am. I was born in France; came to the United States at the age of 17; at 21 I took out my papers as an American citizen; my intention was, and is, to remain under the United States banner, but as I intend to go to France to pay a last visit to my aged mother, I wish to know if the American papers will protect me, or shall I have to take a French passport?

In the latter case, of what use is it to me to be an American citizen? I am a native of France, and what am I to do with my American papers? Shall I keep them to show to my grand-children, if I am to have any, or of what use would they be to me if I were to die in the United States?

Very respectfully yours,  
P. PUTYON, 157 Kearny street.

A COUNTY CLERK IN SOAK.—Judge Ogier, County Clerk Dry, Baile Peyton and others from San Francisco, recently visited Yon Semite Valley. On their return to Mariposa the following incident took place, as related by the Mariposa Gazette:

Judge Ogier, on arriving, proceeded to take a bath. The Judge turned on the water and found it put in the plug of the tub. However, as the water came in faster than it could get out, the tub gradually filled, in which the honorable gentleman proceeded to soak his corporeity. Unfortunately, he went to sleep, and after a lapse of three hours was discovered—his head just out of the tub full of water, and emitting sounds from his nose like that of the sawing of boards. The fruder of him hallooed, "Are you dead?"

"I gh," was the response.

"When are you coming out of that?"

"None of your d—business," to which was added, "When I'm dead."

As nearly a thousand gallons of water had done something towards cleaning him, he concluded, after getting his eyes open, and mature deliberation, to get up.

## THE LATE WAR NEWS.

The accounts published in our Extra yesterday, and received by the Overland Mail which left St. Louis June 20th, indicate that a great battle was fought at Magenta, near Milan, between the Allied Armies, under the command of Louis Napoleon, and the Austrians, under General Hess, in which over 300,000 men were engaged. Accounts differ as to the actual results, but the better opinion appears to be that the substantial fruits of victory remain with the French, although great losses were sustained by each. It appears by the intelligence recorded, both in the earlier and later dispatches, that the Austrians had evacuated Milan, and that the French were preparing to enter. This would appear indicative of the fact that the Austrians were effectually worsted. The possession of Milan will give the French decided advantages; and in this connection, a slight allusion to this ancient city may not prove uninteresting at this time. It has been the capital of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and is situated on a fertile and pleasant plain on the left bank of the Olona, which empties into the Po. It is one hundred and forty leagues from Vienna, one hundred and ten from Rome, one hundred and sixty from Paris, and has a population which numbers at this time 189,000. It is spoken of in modern works as one of the richest, most splendid and populous cities in Italy; and, in spite of time and wars, has preserved a great part of its early magnificence. Milan is referred to as rich in architectural monuments, among which the celebrated Cathedral is the most remarkable, the foundation of which was laid in 1386, and, after St. Peter's, is the largest church in Italy. It is built entirely of white marble, and its interior and exterior appointments produce an effect which cannot well be described. For many years it remained unfinished, when Napoleon almost completed it at an immense expense. There are about four thousand ornaments and statues, and the interior rests upon fifty-two marble columns. The former Jesuit College of Brera, a magnificent building, remarkable for its Observatory, contains several establishments for the arts and sciences, and among them a picture gallery and library. The former is particularly rich in works of the masters of the Lombard and Bolognese schools. The great hospital of Milan is remarkable for its architecture, size and the care paid to the patients, of whom there are about 4,000. The theater is one of the largest in Italy, and perhaps in Europe, and the French will doubtless take much pleasure in visiting this favorite place of amusement. It was built in 1788. The operas and ballets are put upon the stage in a style not surpassed for brilliancy and completeness in Italy. There are also several other theaters. The palaces and principal buildings are generally elegant, though the streets are neither broad nor straight. On the Corso the fashionable people parade afoot and on horseback, but mostly in costly carriages. Two large canals are connected with the Ticino and the Adda, and the Alps of Switzerland are in full view from Milan. Such is the city of which the French are now in possession, and which they will probably hold it and make it the basis of further operations, or dictate from it conditions of peace.

General Hess, who commanded the Austrians, is the same General Baron Hess whose advice as to the conduct of the war was rejected by the Emperor of Austria in favor of his own and General Gyal's plans. Hess has been spoken of in recent accounts as unquestionably the ablest military man of the Empire, since the death of Radetzky, and it is said his honor was much wounded at the commencement of the difficulties with France, when the Emperor Joseph told him to stand back—that his notions were too antiquated. It was also stated that Gyal made a great mistake in his mode of invasion of Piedmont. The Austrians changed their plan of campaign under Baron Hess, and now, if French accounts are to be believed, he has also failed. If these things are so, it is only a second edition of Napoleon the First's campaigns in Italy, when Austrian Generals were whipped and complained that Bonaparte did not fight according to the regular rules of military science.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

In our columns to-day will be found a communication from "Ranchman," advocating the holding of a People's State Convention for the purpose of agreeing upon a union State ticket, to be composed of men who will act with an eye single to the good of California. The idea is a good one, if it can be carried out. But it will occur to many that there is not sufficient time to make those preliminary arrangements in the way of securing something like a fair and equal representation, without which any project for a State Convention would only be open to weighty objections. Again, it will be contended by some, those of the Opposition especially, that the adoption of a union State ticket, which should embrace names on the Leompton ticket, will only serve to make the election of the latter class of candidates sure. They will reason that the followers of the Administration will be likely to go for their party ticket all the time and will secure many votes from the opposition under the guise of a union ticket, while the candidates of the latter will be lost without the support of the former. We are willing, however, that the views of our correspondent should be made known and have all the weight to which they are entitled. We would throw out the idea, however, that if a union be thought desirable by those who wish a good and unexceptionable ticket elected, that candidates already nominated can be taken, and that other candidates, whom it may not be thought expedient to nominate at this time, may be prevailed upon to withdraw. Such men would sooner or later be remembered by the people.

GENERAL CASS AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Secretary of State, it appears by the intelligence received by the late Overland Mail, has explained his letter on the rights of naturalized citizens who may return to Europe. He now states that this Government will not interfere in cases where individuals voluntarily return to countries to which they owed military service at the period of their departure for the United States. It is pretty evident that this doctrine will apply to every emigrant of ordinary vigor of body who leaves a foreign shore to take up his residence in our country, and who may have occasion to return to it for the purpose of visiting his relations or bringing them with him to his adopted home. If he thus seeks his former home and on such an errand expends fastens upon him, and he is told by the American Government, which has formerly accepted his allegiance and by so doing promised him protection against all potentates, that it can extend to him no succor.

THE ORDER OF NOMINATION.

The order of nomination was then agreed upon, and a large number of citizens were placed in nomination.

POLITICAL.—Barstatter Brown will, on Monday evening next, deliver, at the Sacramento Theater, Douglas' speech and Cass' letter on the rights of naturalized citizens—admission free. As the carrier of allegiance to no political party he doubts with respect to the opinion on the subject involved with freedom, and doubtless with effect.

Text terms of the new loan by the Prussian Government had been published. The loan was to bear five per cent. interest, and be issued by public subscription. The redemption of the loan was to commence in 1863, by payment of one per cent. annually until called in.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

BY THE STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

**San Francisco News—Arrest of Emigrants—Sale of German Journal—Anti-Leompton Nominations—Arrival—Later from the North—Fire in Crescent City—Stout Probably Elected in Ore.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13th.

Two employes in the Appraiser's Store, named M. Dolan and William Rankin, have been arrested for purloining goods from the Appraiser's Office. The matter was first discovered by H. Lucke, importer of French galles. He had lost twenty-five pairs, which had been abstracted from an invoice he lately received. A lady came into his store to have gaiters exchanged. They were those he received investigation was made and a great amount of property found on the premises of Dolan and Rankin, some of which has been identified. The others found in possession of Dolan a large amount of goods. Dolan and Rankin are both in custody, and their bail fixed at \$8,000.

All the right, title and interest of Julius Korn in the San Francisco German Journal was sold this morning by Constable Smith at auction. Richard Watkins was the purchaser, at \$220. The material was entirely new. A large number of persons were prevented from bidding, fearing that a mortgage of \$1,000 was held over the establishment.

R. Baldwin was nominated last night by the Anti-Leomptonites for County Clerk. The Anti-Leomptonites have nominated G. W. Beckh (present incumbent) for County Recorder, and S. C. Bigelow for Assessor.

Arrived—Steamer Forwood, Victoria, to Dickson, DeWolf & Co.

From the North.

It is announced that the name of the Capital of British Columbia is to be changed from Queenborough to New Westminster, by a proclamation dated June 26th. It is provided that so much of a previous proclamation affecting British Columbia as prescribed a due for every passenger on board any vessel conveyed to ports beyond, is repealed.

The steamer Enterprise is to be placed upon the Chickadee river, according to the report of the Parser of the Pacific.

A destructive fire occurred at Crescent City, on the 9th of July, at 2:30 p. m., destroying Wenger's store, Patchin's hotel, Seely's clothing store, and the Herald office. The material of the Herald was principally saved, but in so confused a mass that the paper will not be issued for a few weeks. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

From all the data as to the result of the Congressional election in Oregon the probabilities are that Stout is elected by a very small majority.

Additional by the Overland Mail.

SAN JOSE, July 13th.

Your correspondent forwards the following: St. Louis, June 20th.—On Friday last, George H. Lamb, the wife murderer, was hanged in the jail yard. The execution was privately conducted, and passed off without any unusual incident. In the afternoon his father removed the body to Mendota, Illinois.

Pike's Peak matters are quiet. Recent reports are not credited, and persons are awaiting further confirmation.

New York, June 18th.—The preliminary examination was commenced yesterday in the case of the slave bark Orion, recently brought to this port, and the testimony of Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell was taken. The prisoners under examination were Daniel Kurgan, first mate, and twelve of the crew. The evidence as to the character of the vessel was somewhat mixed, but the Commissioner held that it was insufficient to hold the accused, and they were accordingly discharged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO TIPTON, MO.

[EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SACRAMENTO UNION.]

Further and Important from Europe—King of Sardinia Invited to Enter Milan by the Authorities—Further Fighting.

ST. LOUIS, June 20—3 o'clock p. m.

The King of Sardinia was invited by the authorities of Milan to enter that city, and was going in on the 6th.

An Austrian dispatch of that day says Milan was quiet.

The Allies crossed at Buffalora, and had a desperate fight there. It is said the Austrians precipitately evacuated Milan. The other details were the same.

ANTI-LEOMPTON CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION. IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The following platform was reported and adopted by this body July 13th:

The Anti-Leompton Democratic Convention of the City and County of San Francisco recognize the benefits arising from the present judicious and energetic administration of local affairs, and pledge themselves and their party to its continuance.

They adopt the following positions on questions of local policy, and recommend them not only to the support of the party they represent, but to the consideration of the people at large, whatever may be their opinions upon national issues.

They require on the part of the candidates nominated by this Convention, a full and unequivocal endorsement of each and all of the positions now defined.

Valuing by the experience of the administration of local affairs under the Consolidation Act, they will exert themselves in favor of all possible economy in the expenditure of the public money, and repudiate the slightest departure from the letter or spirit of that Act.

They regard the present system of licensing occupations that do not require the special protection of the city and county authorities for their safety, as unjust and oppressive, and pledge themselves to prevent its continuance.

They advocate the practice of economy in government with a view to a reduction of taxation, believing that further experience in local affairs will suggest reductions of the present expenditures and make a decreased percentage of assessments practicable.

They desire to obtain for public positions the services of honest men as a primary consideration; and while they recognize the doctrine of the salary for ability, they determine to give no salary to any person who is not a citizen, without paying for the privilege. They contend that the only occupations that should pay a license for their pursuit are those that require the supervision of a competent board of engineers, and authorities to enable them to be successfully followed.

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## [For the Union.]

RIGHT OF PROTECTION, OR NOT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As a foreign born and a naturalized citizen of the United States, I come to ask a few questions in which, as such, I feel deeply interested. I have read for the past few days several opinions in the papers which differ entirely and materially on the question, which will have the tendency not only to restrain the naturalization of foreigners, but to check the emigration to this country. It seems rather strange to revive such an important question when we foreigners thought it was settled a long time ago, the Kotzsa affair being a case in point. But now it appears by Lewis Cass' letter that a Frenchman (the letter having reference to Frenchmen), having complied with the naturalization laws of this country, has no right to ask protection from the American flag outside of the limits of the United States. What does this mean? It is inconsistent with the naturalization laws enacted by Congress; inconsistent with the oath that he takes in becoming such citizen, perjury such oath against his will. What is the qualification for such foreigner to become a citizen of the United States, to possess and enjoy the same rights and privileges of a native born American? He must declare on oath to support the Constitution of the United States; he must declare his ready renunciation of allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever; and, particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty which he has previously sworn to support. He must also be a free man, and not a slave, and he can claim the same right as an American born? Is there any proviso or condition to the contrary?

If he has, why not protect him as such, as well abroad as at home?

If he was on a visit to his native place, and, according to the municipal laws of France, should be taken by conscription or otherwise as a soldier, is his appeal to the protection of his person, right and liberty from the American authorities to be heard or rejected?

In case that the jurisdiction of protection (according to Cass' letter) would not be extended abroad to such citizen, forced under the French flag, how would he fight, as an American, or as a Frenchman? Is an American, I suppose, not to be taken up by conscription or otherwise as a soldier, but supposing that France should be involved in difficulties with the United States to-morrow, what would be the position of that citizen?

If he ranks and considers himself an American citizen, he cannot receive either honors or titles whatsoever without special act of Congress. How can Congress act for such citizen when already the laws have refused him protection?

If he leaves a wife and family in this country who depend upon his support, how would he be able to do so if he is allowed to write that hardly had he been the coast of France when he was forcibly taken under the French flag for service for seven years; that his appeal to the American authorities was rejected, and he was confined in such cases; his papers of citizenship of no account outside of the United States; his oath but idle words, without meaning; and his rights, liberty and person were taken away with perfect impunity? I pause for an answer.

I doubt very much that Mr. Cass wrote such a letter. If he has, I would ask a more satisfactory explanation, not like a certain paper giving the following sensible one: "Why do you go to France when you know that the French Government claims a right upon your person as soon as you are in sight? You had better stay here." I wonder how he could come to that.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

MARTINSVILLE, July 12th, 1859.

[For the Union.]

NON-INTERVENTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In a communication over the signature "Republican," in your issue of the 8th inst., the writer entreates the rest of his brother Republicans not to insist on Congressional intervention, as the desired end may be accomplished "as well by other means." He states his own views as follows:

In my opinion the most plain and efficient mode of enforcing the doctrine of non-intervention is by territorial limits made a firm and steady and strict enforcement of the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention. Let the law now be enforced through the medium of the ballot box, in accordance with the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and of the Nebraska Act of 1854, and the present movement of negro slavery beyond its present territorial confines would be a physical impossibility.

Most certainly in that case would its advancement be a physical impossibility. For according to the latest most correct interpretation of the Compromise Measures of 1850, of the Kansas Nebraska Act, as also of the Constitution of the United States, slavery does now, and has ever since its adoption, existed over every square inch of Federal Territory.

This is the received and accredited doctrine of the Democratic Union, and proper, Stephen A. Douglas included. And the cry of non-intervention is made by the self same party, for fear the people will overrule the would-be decision of the Supreme Court and its Democratic backers, and thus the doctrine of non-intervention by force of the Federal Constitution in the Territories, but is the creature of local law of State Constitutions.

What the "Republican" to say of the intervention of the Federal Court and of the Executive (not to establish what already exists) but to enforce the protection of slave property by virtue of Federal law. Of what avail is non-intervention or non-interference by Congress, or of what avail is popular sovereignty either as an absolute inherent right, or as a delegated power, so long as the Federal Government, by the Constitution, prevails so long as the Federal Court, backed by the military power of the Government, may overrule the voice of the people of a Territory, and thus the doctrine of non-intervention by force of the Federal Constitution in the Territories, but is the creature of local law of State Constitutions.

Does a "Republican" deny this? He says of Buchanan and of his Administration, that slavery exists by force of the Federal Constitution in all the Territories. If so, then I grant that there may be no interference with the rights of the people of a Territory, but the Federal Government, by the Constitution, prevails so long as the Federal Court, backed by the military power of the Government, may overrule the voice of the people of a Territory, and thus the doctrine of non-intervention by force of the Federal Constitution in the Territories, but is the creature of local law of State Constitutions.

LANCASHIRE, July 11th.

THE COURTS.

Court of Sessions.—R. ROBINSON, Judge.

D. COOK and JAMES COOKS, Associates.

WEDNESDAY, July 13th.

People vs. John Robinson.—Grand Jurorcy. Sentenced to three years in the State Prison, commencing July 17, 1859.

People vs. Abraham.—Assault and battery. Defendant fined \$750, in default, to be imprisoned in the County Prison at the rate of \$2 per day till paid.

Ordered that a venire issue for five Grand Jurors returnable forthwith.

Grand Jury impaneled. Charles Crocker appointed Foreman, and ordered that the Sheriff provide the jury with a room, and also a witness box.

Adjoined till 2 p. m., to-morrow.

STRENGTH IMPROVEMENT.—An improvement that is fair to be of great utility has just been perfected by two California artists, Samuel G. Sheldon and James R. Johnson. It is a self-acting paddle or bucket for steam boats, and appears to embrace many advantages over the paddle now in use. The bucket is constructed with three wings, giving it a triangular form, and is hung upon a wheel, so as to revolve. It is believed that there will be no perceptible jar to the boat on its entering or leaving the water, and calculations have been made that by the use of the improvement there will be a saving of 20 per cent. of fuel, and that with the same number of revolutions the speed will be accelerated to the extent of one mile an hour.

The bucket is so constructed that as it touches the water two wings will oppose the pressure, while the third acts the part of a rudder, and keeps it in its proper position. On leaving the water the bucket revolves and is left comparatively dry. Buckets made after this plan can be used in any kind of water, and are of little expense. They are constructed of wood and wrought iron—a bar of iron extends from one arm of the wheel to the other, and passes through the journal at each end. To the shaft is secured three wings of plank, by means of wrought iron knees, the whole forming a triangle. The model, which is perfect, is now in operation at the County mill, and is being tested by Johnson, on First street, four doors south of Mission, has been examined by a number of scientific as well as practical men, and spoken of most approvingly. Many applications for patents on improved buckets have been made to the Patent Office at Washington, but none have been granted. It is believed that the boat men and others interested in an improvement of this character can have an opportunity of examining the model.—San Francisco Alta.

## NARROW ESCAPE.—HOW THE YOUNG WIDOW SPREAD HER NET AND ALMOST CATCHED THE BIRD.

SOME six or eight months ago a young and beautiful woman made her appearance in St. Louis, and soon became a "principal part." It was not long before she found that hotel life was not at all congenial to her tastes and habits, and that in order to gratify both taste and habit she must emigrate to the quiet retreat of a private "fashionable boarding house." In such latter place she was speedily ensconced among widows whose husbands had been accidentally killed by railroad catastrophe, and whose means were sufficient to guarantee a comfortable living.

In her new residence there were boarders, both male and female, both married and single. Also were there several, or more, visitors, both male and female, all of whom (of course by mere accident) in due course of time became acquainted with the young widow. Modest and lady-like in her deportment, although so social in her disposition, the young widow succeeded in gaining the esteem of those who were wealthy, and the envy of those who were poor, for it was noticeable that she reserved the charms of her smile and conversation for those who were well to do in the material affairs of this world. It may not be amiss to state here that she represented herself as being from Indiana—born Hoosierism, and that, though the earth had rolled around for an untold number of years, yet she had only been favored with twenty-three of its revolutions.

Among the newly made acquaintances of the "Hoosier" lady was a man of the name of Smith, well known to St. Louis society as a man of prominent standing, and one not at all wanting in vast earthly possessions. Nor is it at all a secret thing that by some chicanery or other he has, in good time, closely allied to the present, held profitable office. The official and this lady were well acquainted, and the latter was well known to St. Louis society as a man of prominent standing, and one not at all wanting in vast earthly possessions. Nor is it at all a secret thing that by some chicanery or other he has, in good time, closely allied to the present, held profitable office.

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