THIRD-STREET JOBBING HOUSES

1859. FALL TRADE. 1859.

BUNN, RAIGUEL, & CO, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

FANCY DRY GOODS, 137 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Are prepared to exhibit at their sales rooms the most complete stock of goods ever offered by them, presenting unusual attractions to the trade generally. The stock comprises a complete associated of every variety of SILKS.

RIBBONS,

DRESS GOODS. WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. HOISERY, GLOVES, AND TRIMMINGS, Also, a full and general assortment of Pall and Winte

SHAWLS, To all of which they invite the attention of CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS y. c. bubii. w. w. kurtz,

il R. BAIOUPL, H. F. BUNN. VARD, GILMORE, & CO. NOS. 40 AND 49 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BILKS, RIBBONS, BRESS GOODS.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &

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DRY GOODS. MO. AT NOTE THIRD STREET; PHILADELPHIA OUR L'ALLE MO, and pend, and pend, for MO, and MARKET BUREPAR STORE TO THE PEND OF THE PEN OUR FALL STOCK

STORY DROKERS. WITHERS & PETERSON, STOCK BROKERS.

NO. 89 SOUTH THIRD STREET PHILADELPHIA.

STOCK-AND BONDS

OF ALL THE LEADING PASSENGER RAILWAYS IN PHILADELPHIA, to which they invite the attention of capitalists.

Btocks, Bends, and Corporation Leans bought an sold on commission at the Board of Brokers. sel-2m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. F. W. SUUTT---inte of the firm of Win objector & Scott---CENTLENENS: FURNISH RTUNE and HHIRT MANUFACTORY, 81 SHENTAUF Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House

Philadelphia.

J.W. S. would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new store, and is prepured to fill orders for SHIRT'S at short notice. J. 
porfect fit guarantied. Wholessle Trade supplied will 
fine Shirts and Collars. LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, &c. CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF LAMPS, CHANDELIERS. GAS FIXTURES, &c. STORE, 710 CHESTNUT STREET. MANUFACTORIES 821 CHERRY ST., AND PIFTH AND COLUMBIA

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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., 529 MARKET STREET. 529 BELOW BIXTH, NORTH SIDE, PHILADELPHIA.

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GUN WAREHOUSE,

NO. 497 MARKET, AND 416 COMMERCE ETS.,

PHILADELPHIA. MEDICINAL. MRS. WINSLOW, NURSE AND PEMALE Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her SUOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which treatly facilitates the process of teething, by sening the game, reducing all inflammation will all the game, reducing all inflammation will all the game to reducing all inflammation and the sum of the game to reduce 

VOL. 3.—NO. 62.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

COTTON, MARSEILLES, and LINEN SHIRT RONTS, a large and cheap variety.

"MOUVIN'S SYSTEME." BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES. A splendid assortment of colors and sizes. WOOL COMFORTS, HOODS, JACKETS, NUBIAS, &c

Togother with a large assortment of CLARY'S sup-perior six-cort. Bilk-Finished." and "Enamelled." SPOOL COTTON. Also, their Sewins Machine Cotton, putup on spools of 3,400 yards each, to which the atten-tion of Shirt Makers and Manufacturers is particularly

CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS are invited to examine our Stock, which is one of the largest and most attractive ever offered to the trade.

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

SNODGRASS & STEELMAN

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c

NO. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ABOVE CHESTNUT,

FALL GOODS.

Comprised in part of
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,
BFAVERS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
SILK, VELVET, AND CASHMERE VESTINGS, &c.

N.B.—A variety of Cloths and Beavers suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

CLOTH STORE, NOS. 4 AND 8 NORTH SECOND STREET

FRENCH PANCY CASSIMERES.

VELVETS, CASHMERES, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

W. S. STEWART & CO.

JOBBERS OF AUCTION GOODS, 305 MARKET STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS, SILK MANTILLA VELVETS,

rhich we invite the attention of CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTH BUYERS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Porrign and domestic dry good

816 MARKET STREET.

J. W. GIBBS & SONS.

MEN'S WEAR

R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

NO. 333 MARKET STREET.

NO. 325 MARKET ST.

SHAPLEIGH, RUE, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

NO. 329 MARKET STREET.

Our Stock, selected in the best European market by ourselves, is large and complete. au5-3m

M. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN DRY GOODS,

NO. 425 MARKET STREET,

(And 414 Commerce street,)
ENTWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, NORTH SIDE,

Our stock, especially adapted to Southern and Wes

ern trade, is now large and complete in every particular.

DALE, ROSS & WITHERS.

591 MARKET, AND 518 COMMERCE STREETS. PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

SILK

FANCY GOODS.

Have now a complete stock, to which they invite the at

FANCY DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

SCHAFFER & ROBERTS

429 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CERMAN and FRENCH FANCY GOODS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. 8u5-3m

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES, COMBS.

MARTINS, PEDDLE,

A. W. LITTLE & CO., SILK GOODS.

(Up Stairs.) PHILADELPHIA.

In which will be found a full assortment of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, TRIMMING

WOULINTOCK, GRANT, & CO.,

I all grades, and all the new fabrics in Dress Go high we invite the attention of

SITER, PRICE, & CO.

THENRY D. NELL,

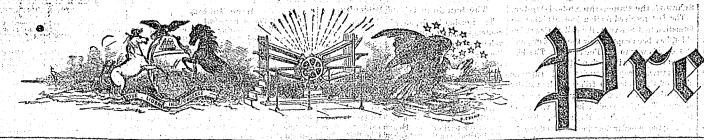
And Mixtures suitable for suits.

lave now in Store a full line of

receiving additions to their already

Consisting in part of

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys Lambs-wool, Merino,



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

1859 FALL IMPORTATION: 1859 JOEL J. BAILY & CO., o. 219 Market Street, and 208 Church

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859. Have received by recent arrivals, and will continue to eccive during the season a full and complete assort-

THE BRODERICK TRAGEDY. FUNERAL ORATION.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, AND GAUNTLETS.

Tho steamer North Star arrived at New York about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, with BILK AND COTTON SHIRTS AND PANTS later intelligence from California, and with files of San Francisco papers, which contain full particu-Black and Panoy Silk Scarfs, Ties, and Cravals.
Linon, Cambrie, and Silk Hdkfs.
SHETLAND WOOL ZEFHYRS, &c.
Also, a handsome stock of WHITE, LACE, and
MILLINERY GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES. lars of the fatal duel in which Mr. Broderick was HOSTILE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TERRY AN

BRODERICK-" TERMS" OF THE DUEL-THE PIRST MERTING.
The Sacramento Standard of September 16th contains the following correspondence on the Broderick-Terry duel :

derick-Terry duel:

To THE PUBLIC.

As the recent hostile meeting between Messra. Broderick and Terry has attracted much public attention, and has been the subject already of many misstatements in the newspapers, it is decimed necessary to publish the correspondence between those gentlemen, and the terms on which they met. The papers are given in their chronological order.

CALHOUN BENHAM.

THOMAS HAVES THOMAS HAYES

Thomas Hakes.

Oakland, Sopt. 8, 1859.

How. D. C. Broderick—Sir: Some two months since, at the public table of the International Hotel, in San Francisco, you saw fit to indulge in certain remarks concerning me, which were offensive in their nature. Before I had heard of the circumstance, your note of the 20th June, and dressed to D. W. Perley, in which you declared that you would not respond to any call of a persoonal character, during the political canvass just concluded, had been published.

I have, therefore, not been permitted to take any notice of those remarks until the expiration of the limit fixed by yourself. I now take the earliest opportunity to require of you a retraction of those remarks. This note will be handed to you by my friend, Calhoun Benham, Eq., who is acquainted with its contents, and will receive your reply.

D. S. Terray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8, 1859.

Hon. D. G. Broderick—Sir: Should you have occasion to communicate with me seconer than the time agreed upon between us, I will be found at the Metropolitan Hotel. I omitted to leave my address the morning. Very represented by address this morning. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, CALHOUN BENHAM.

How. D. S. Terry—Sir: Your note of September 8th reached me through the hands of Calhoun Benham, Esq. The remarks used by me in the conversation referred to may be the subject of future misrepresentation; and, for obvious reasons, I have to desire you to state what the remarks were that you designate in your note as offensive, and of which you require from me a retraction. I remain, &c.,

D. C. BRODERICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sopt. 0, 1859.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK—SIT: In reply to your process of this date, I have te say that the offensive remarks to which I elluded in my communication of yesterday are as follows: "I have heretofore considered and spoken of him (myself) as the only honest man on the Supreme Court Bonch; but I now take it all back; "thus, by implication, reflecting on my personal and official integrity. This is the substance of your remarks, as reported to me; the precise terms, however, in which such an implication was conveyed are not important to the question. You yourself can best remember the terms in which you spoke of me on the occasion referred to. What I require is, the retraction of any words which were used calculated to reflect on my character as an officer or a gentleman.

I remain your obedient servant,

D. S. Ternay.

B. U. BROBERICK.

How. D. C. Broderick—Sir: Some months are you used language, concerning me, offensive in its nature. I waited the lapse of a period of time fixed by yourself before I asked reparation therefor at your hauds. You replied, asking specifications of the language used which I regarded as offensive. In another letter I gave you the specifications and referrated my domand for a retraction. To this last letter you reply, acknowledging the use of the offensive language imputed to you, and not making the retraction required. This course on your part leaves me no other alternative but to domand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen, which I accordingly do.

Mr. Benham will make the necessary arrangoments. Your obedient servant, D. S. Terry. DRY GOODS AND ULUTHING.
NO. 309 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fall and Winter Stock now complete and ready fo
au5-3m

LINENS WHITE GOODS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES.

1859 FALL IMPORTATIONS. 1859

Sth.—Choice of the two weapons to be determined by chance, as in article 7th,
9th.—Choles of the respective weapons of parties to be determined on the ground, by throwing up a coin, as usual—that is to say, each party bringing his pistols, and the pair to be used to be determined by chance, as in article 7th. DISAGREEMENT AS TO THE "TERMS."

DISAGREBHENT AS TO THE "TRANS."
On the part of Judge Terry, it is protested against the word being stopped short of the word "three"—as unusual and unwarrantable. Also, that no passible advantage can accrue to their principal by fixing the place at a remote and isolated spot, where they will not be obtruded upon. TERMS, SATURDAY, 107H, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. H.]
Article numbered five, among the articles setting forth the terms upon which the parties are to have their meeting, is objected to, because the word fiter, it to follow "two," is not to be called as the word after which neither party is to fite upon his adversary, and it is propounded to the seconds of Mr. Broderick, on behalf of Judge Terry, whether or not said article (numbered 5) is insisted upon as a sare qua non to their meeting. A categorical answer in writing is requested.

Article numbered 5 among the articles setting forth the terms upon which the parties are to have their meeting being objected to, because the word "three" to follow "two" is not to be called as the word after which neither party is to fire upon his adversary, and it being propounded to the seconds of Mr. Broderick on behalf of Judge Terry, whether or not said article (unubered 5) is insisted upon as a sine qua non to their meeting, and a antegorical answer in writing is requested on behalf of Mr. Broderick, it is responded by his seconds, that, having in the terms asked nothing but what their principal is sanitided to, and the terms not subjecting their adversary to any disadvantage, the request is deemed improper, it being always reserved to them, the friends of Judge Terry, to accept or decline the proposed terms [TERMS, SATURDAY, 16TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M ]

from Judge Terry, the attempted duel, the interruption by the police, the examination before Police Judge Coon, and the discharge of the parties on the ground that no effence had yet been committed. We now propose to detail the subsequent circumstances. The parties went out of town immediately after the decision, and passed the night in separate localities, each proparing for the first that had been greatly excited all through Monday evening, and at an early hour yesterday morning, hundreds were on the qui vice, anxious to witness the rencontre; for a duel between a United States Senator and a State Supreme Judge was no ordinary occurrence, and independent of this fact, the large number of personal and-party friends and adherents of each made it a matter of unusual importance. Since the days of the Vigilance Committee, nothing equalling this in its effect upon all minds has transpired in San Francisco. before.

HOW MR. BRODERICK LOST HIS SHOT.

The circumstance of Mr. Broderick's losing his shot is accounted for in the fact that the choice of weapons fell to Judge Torry, who selected his own ducling pictols. These have the hair-trigger so sensitively set that a studen jerk of the weapon structure of the sensitive set and the student jerk of the weapon structure of the sensitive set that a studen jerk of the weapon structured to cause its discharge. Mr. Broderick had never used or seen these weapons, and by the slightest touch of his finger produced the discharge. A similar cause produced the accident which courred to Henry Clay in his famous duel with John Randolph. DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK-FEEL-ING IN THE CITY.

accounted this fact, the large number of porsonal and-party friends and adherents of each made it a matter of unusual importance. Since the days of the Vigilance Committee, nothing equalling this in its effect upon all minds has transpired in San Francisco.

Vehicles of all kinds wore chartered to bear the curious to the ground. That ground, it seems, was not yet generally known; so many changes had been made that few, if any, were aware of its location. The instinct, however, which draws the vultures to the feast, led each and all to the place. This was in a small valley, some two hundred yards; in extent. To reach this place it was necessary to provide the feet of the lake, whence a circuitous by path led to the ground. A small wooden frame building was passed on the right, then a boundary fence, then another fence and a gate, beyond which for the lake whence a circuitous by low hunnwocks or hills; the soil, sandy as is the case with all that region, and producing a low serub brush. It was sheltered from the winds, and as secluded as could be desired. Hither the burgies gathered one after another until some tryonty wore there—containing, by actual count, sixty-seven persons in all. The sun rose clear in a bright, blue sky, and illumirated the secone with his choerful rays as if in mookery of the bloody work he was to witness. Little birds hopped merrily about in the stunted herbago, and, warmed into life by the mentile of the mentile, and happily their matin songs. All Nature, calm and peaceful, accound to give the little and happily their matin songs. All Nature, calm and peaceful, a consend to give the little and happily their matin songs. All Nature, calm and peaceful, accound to give the little and happily their matin songs. All Nature, calm and peaceful, accound to give the little and happily their matin songs. All Nature, calm and peaceful, accound to give the little and happily their matin songs. All Nature, calm and peaceful, and the reliable with a first peaceful and the calmility, to the exclusion o

ARRIVAL OF THE BURLISTS. Auritation of the numbers. Auritation of the numbers of colock Messes. Broderick and Terry arrived on the ground, in their respective earriages, and attended by their seconds and physicians. These were the sum on at the previous meeting, viz.: Hon, J. C. McKibbin and Mr. Coulter, (formorly sheriff of Siskiyou county,) as seconds for Mr. Broderick, and Calhoun Benhamand Thomas Hayes, Feqs., of this city, seconds for Judgo Terry. Drs. Haminord and Aylett vero, in attendance as surgeous for Judgo Terry, and Dr. attendance as surgeons for Judge Terry, and Dr Lochr for Mr. Broderick.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DUEL, On descending from their curriages the parties seemed to be in the best of spirits, neither appearing at all shadows in networds as to the result. The armorer, Mr. Bernard Lagearde, of 205 Washington street, proceeded to load the weapons, (which were eight-inch Belgium pistols,) under the inspection of the respective seconds. Pending these proliminary operations the spectators were directed to withdraw from the immediate scene of the duck which they did, posting themselves upon two hillocks about four hundred yards distant, where they anxiously awaited the issue. It was a momentum of the California, about to stake their lives against seech other in deadly combat. One or the other is

occasion. Here were two of the most prominent men the California, about to stake their lives against each other in deadly combat. One or the other, if not both, it was well known, must full. How many hopes, fears, and inward elaculations areas from those anxious groups! Upon the tate of one, at least, perhaps, hung the political aspect of the State for yours to come, and with it the power and influence, and gift of offices, and to the force, strikes of party, the hates, loves, friendships, and emitties of thousands. On the other hand was a man occupying the first judicial position in the State, a nam before whose flat must full or stand the legal decisions of all other courts in California, and from whose dictum there could be no appeal. The issue would raise or destroy the hopes, wishes, and aspirations of great political denioninations. We venture to say that he more mismontous issue has ever pended in California. During these preliminaries the respective principals stood apart, each occupied with his own thoughts. Before taking their places each had some conversation with his second of a private nature—arranging for the future, doubtless, in case of accident.

About half an hour was occupied in these arrangements. Ten proces were marked off and tested by the seconds, that being the distance agreed upon), and the principlate placed in their relative positions. Their seconds had already diversed them of their outside costs, while collars, and other articles which in high present provident targets upon which to take aim. The choice of ground now belonged to Mr. Broterioft, in purspace, of the arrangements of Mouley's meeting. The two principles wind thereto of their weekes and the limit in their backets. The limit weekes and the start of the second part of the start of the second part of the Raiday Evening. Sept. 9, 1859.

About half an hour was occupied, in these arrangements of concerning me, made in the Convention at Sacramento, reported in the Union of June 25th. Upon the topic alluded to in your note of this date my language, so far as my recollection serves he, was as follows: "During Judge Terry's incarceration by the Vigilatose Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have also sated heretofree 15th Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have also sated heretofree 15th Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have also sated heretofree 15th Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have a september 15th Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have also sated heretofree 15th Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have also sated heretofree 15th Committee I. paid \$200 a week to support a nowspaper in his (your) defence. I have a support a nowspaper in his (your) defence in his factor of the control of the factor of the fact

inining whother either had underneath his clothing any article calculated to allored protection from a hullet. This is usually rather a matter of form than ethorwise. Mr. Benhan, who examined Mr. Broderick, felt his breagt, abduten, and stoos with sofumilous earn. Mr. McKibbin, an the contrary, but formally toughed this vest of Judge Terry with his hidded, howed and withdrow.

One of the seconds then read about the code. Mealth from a written manuscript, which occupied but a short time. Mr. Coulter them addressed the

tions of the language used which I regarded as offensive. In annother letter I gave you the specification and reiterated my domand for a retraction. To this last letter you reply, animaviledging the use of the last letter you reply, animaviledging the use of making the retraction soquitod. This course on your part leaves me no other alternative but to demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen, which I accordingly do.

Mr. Benham will make the necessary arrangements. Your obselfent servant, D. S. Terry—Sir: Your note of the above date has been received at 1 o'clock A. M., Septembro 10. In response to the same, I will refor you to my friend, Hon. J. C. Biolibra, who will make the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, Ac., D. C. Biolibra, who will make the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, Ac., D. C. Biolibra, who will make the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, Ac., D. C. Biolibra, who will make the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, Ac., D. C. Biolibra, who will make the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, Ac., D. C. Biolibra, W. C. Biolibra, and the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, Ac., D. C. Biolibra, who will refer you to my friend, Hon. J. C. Biolibra, who will have been satisfactory arrangement demanded in your lotter. I remain, ac., D. C. Biolibra, W. C. Biolibra, W. C. Biolibra, W. C. Biolibra, and a surgeon each; also, by a person to load the weapons. This grade as a surgeon each; also, by a person to load the division of the vehicles. If other parties obtrude, the division of the weapons while the parties of the property, about a mile before your reach the Lake Louses. There you have been presented to prefer a more cardest and a surgeon each; also, by a person to load the surgeous and the parties of the property, about a mile before your reach the Lake Louses. There you have been presented to the vehicles. If other parties of the vehicles. If other part

was uttered by Mr. Broderick immediately after, "Fire!—One! two!" pronounced in moderately quick time.

Mr. Broderick raised his pistol (both weapons were set with hair trizgers), and had scarcely brought it to an angle of forty-five degrees froutist downward position, and in a bee line towards his opponent, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair trizger, it was discharged, the ball entering the ground about four pace in advance of him. Judge Terry fired a few instants later, taking deliberated in. There was a perceptible jinerval in the two reports. At that instant Mr. Broderick was observed to clap his left hand to the right side of his breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He recled slowly to the left, and before his seconds could reach him he fell (not heavily) to the ground, with his right leg doubled under him, and still grasping his weapon. Judge Terry unon discharging his pistol, immediately folded his arms, holding the pistol still smaking in his hand, but did not move from his position. The seconds of Mr. Broderick instantly ran to his aid, and Dr. Loche commenced to staunch the wound with lift. The bullet had entered just forward of the right nipple and had lodged, as it was supposed, under the left arm. Mr. Benham went over to the other side and tendered the services of Dr. Hammond, which were gladly accepted by Mr. McKibbin. The spectators were not allowed to gather around the fallen gentleman, who was soon after borne into town in his carriage.

MARTINS, PEDDLE,

The control of the

oloses him forever, judgo between him and his relief, applications administered for his relief, applications and the presented for his relief, applications and the presentation of the part of his categories of the general licens of non-country it was an road fore-that his most sortificing from the government of the govern licens of non-country it was a road fore-that his most sortificing from the government of Parlician of in desail, perhaps not one ofter another, but when he presented his breast to the plate of Terry, it would seem be braved the whole concentrated hat to those who had been seen that of those who had greated that it those who had greated that its two whole chart of those who had greated that its up had greated have been left unincipated by others. Each appear to have been left unincipated by others. Each appear to have been left unincipated by others. Each appear to have been less you will ge consistent and although he was conscious of the feelings of his odversaries, he seems to have succeived bed under the belief at last, that in his own person, of the by Terry, or some one clee, he was to be made a sacrifice of.

Mr. Ryderick's remains are yet at Mr. Haskell's, on Black Point.—He lies in the kel recupied by him since his arrival at the house, and pending a post-mortem examination, the usual services of the undertaker have been suspended. His countenance is natural, but his whole appearance, particularly the bloodlers character of his countext, indicates how fearfully he strangeled with life, and the very set of the features of the dead illustrates the iron resolution which had characterized his life.

Subsequent analysis are

SUBSEQUENT ARRANGEMENTS.

We presume that after the county coroner shall have performed his duties, the remains of the decoused will be taken in charge of again by his friends, preparatory to the funeral obscuices. Up to the present moment, we are not aware of there having been any time fixed as yet for his burlal, but presume that due notice will be given, and that the coromonics will be befitting the occasion. His friends are consulting upon the subject, and we understand that it is designed to have the funeral take plue from St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday or Monday next.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

The funeral of Senator Broderick took place on Sunday, the 18th instant, and was one of the most imposing spectacles over witnessed in California. The heav fixed for the solemn rites was half past I o'clock P. M., when the funeral oration of Col. E. D. Blacer was to be delivered on the Pinza; but long before that time the square, all the streets about It, the windows, balconies, and roofs, and the roofs of distant houses, wherever a view could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, many of them ladies. The numbers were variously estimated from five to ten thousand; such a mass as has seldom ever previously gathered in San Francisco. Francisco.

At the upper portion of the square, about the pot of the lag-staff, was erected a stand for the speaker. It was covered with black, with festoons and mourning wreaths. There were seats behind the speakers place for the pall-boarers and nearest friends; not, in front of the speaker, a low bier first the remarks. friends, and, in time of the appearant, a ton offer the reminas over which the oration was to be pronounced. In view of these preparations and the molanuloly occasion which gave rise to them, a

profound silvee reigned over all that vast assem-blage; not aword was heard, not a noise disturbed the solemnit of the scene; nothing but the low and muffled road of the multitude as they moved up fowards he stand.

1.4At precisely half past one o'clock, a way was cleared, fromthe front of the Union Hotel, where the body had reposed in state, to the stand on the Pleza. The coffin was then berne forth, and all eyes were directed to its progress up the rolemn aisle which was made among the crowds of citizens. The coffin was made once, It was ornamented with wreaths

like a thunder cloud of swelling and indignant grief.

In such a presence, fellow-citizens, let us linger for a moment at the portals of the tomb, whose haddwy arches vibrate to the public heart, to peak a few brief words of the man, of his life, and f his death.

his life. He was always filled with pride, and chergy, and antibition—his pride was in the maniliness and force of his character, and no man had more reason. His chergy was intentiest in the most resolute struggles with poverty and obscutity, and his ambition impelled him to seek a foremost place in the great race for honorable power.

Up to the time of his arrival in California, his life had been passed and a wonte incidents to such a obscurator. For least, soft reliant, open in his onimities, warm in his friendship, wedded to his winhous and manifest elective to his amprose opinions, and marching directly to his purpose through and over all opposition, his career was chequered with success and defeat. But even in chequered, with success and defeat. But even in defeat his opergies were effected from and his character developed. When he reached these shores his keen observation taught; him, at once, that he trod a broad field, and that a higher enreer was before him. He had no false pride; forting from a people and of a race whose vocation was labor, he tolled with his own hands, and sprang at a bound from the work-shop, to the legislative hall; From that how there congregated around him.

own the insuch the public mind was deeply moved, and the calcularly, to the exclusion of everything class, was the soled thing thought of, and the sole thing spoken of, the proof has the sole thing shought of, and the sole thing spoken of, the proof has a surviving was quite one course in the proof has surviving was quite one course in the proof has surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was quite one course in the proof of his surviving was t

judged. He wels judglient. What wad his memory demands a public judglient. What wad his public crime? The answer is in his swin world? "They have the textension of the leximands a public judglient. What was opposed to the Extension of selectives, they are remarkable words, uttered at a very remarkable moment; they involve the history of his Senatorial career, and of its and sid bloody termination.

When Mr. Brodelichk snieded the Conste. he had been closted at the beginning of a Presidential term as a frioad of the President elect. hating indoubtedly been one of his most influential supporters. There were unquestionably some things in the exercise of the appointing power which be could have wished otherwise; but he had every reason to remain with the Administration which could be supposed to well with a man in his position. He had heartly maintained the doctrine of popular sovereignty as set forth in the Olimelmant Platform, and he never wavered in its support till the day of his death. But when, in his judgment, the President betrayed his obligations to the party and the country—when, in the whole series of acts in robation to Kansas, he proved recream to his pledges and his instructions—when the whole power of the Administration whis reight to bear upon the legislative branch of the Government, in other to force slavery upon an unwilling people, then, in the high performance of his daty as a Senator, he rebuked the Administration by his voice and his vote, and stood by his principles. It is true, he adopted no half-way measures. He throw the whole weight of his chracter into the ranks of the opposition; he ondeavored to rouse the people to an indignant his character into the ranks of the opposition; he ondeavored to rouse the people to an indignant sense of the iniquitous tyraphy of Federal power, and kindling with the contest, became its fiercest

Directly upon the news heing spread of the death the flags of the various public buildings and some private once were displayed at half-mast. Mr. Brophications was at one time a member of the San Francisco fire department, and, indeed, founded the flat engine company, Empire No. 1, of which has was foreman. In constant of the content was foreman. In constant of which has a second or the content of the san the flat engine company, Empire No. 1, of which has a second or the content of the san who lies husbed in death before you. You read in the flat engine company, Empire No. 1, of which has a second or the great content of the san that the same of the san the flat engine company. Empire No. 1, of which has a second or the same of the flags of the various public buildings and some private once were displayed at half-utast. Mr. Broderick was at one time a member of the San Francisco fire department, and, indeed, founded the flats engine company, Empire No. 1. of which he was foreman. In company Empire No. 1. of which he was foreman. In company Empire No. 1. of which he was foreman. In company Empire No. 1. of which he was foreman. In company Empire No. 1. of which he be said and the flag of the municipality were holded half way, the latter on the City Hall. In some parts of the city are to be seen private houses in mourning, and almost every flag-staff wears a dropping banner.

The clipting in the bay likewise exhibits the trapping of dieaster; streamers and colors all wave low. So that it may be said land and sea join in the garb of serrow.

Among the other lowered flags is that of the custom house, those of the hotels and newspaper depot, and here and there a bearner droops over the street. We are not informed of any stores or shops being shut up, but, on account of the general agitation business is almost suspended for the day. The name of the deceased for the time supersed severything else.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

From the Sar Francisco Builetin.

The funerat of Senator Broderick took place of Sunday, the 18th instant, and was one of the most imposing spectacles over witnessed in California. The hour fixed for the seleum rites was helf past it was predicted. Here, in his own State, among those who witnessed the late converse, and the cantending leaders, among those who know the antisgories that the contending leaders, among those who know the natisgories of distant houses, wherever a view could be obstined, were, crowded with spectators, many the obstinct, were, crowded with spectators, many surveillance and leaders who have dieders who have dieders who have deposed in destrotion fine nearly of the power in other lands, and in our power in the leaders who have deposed in the sources of power in other lands, and in our power le

custom of any civilized land, there was no cause for blood. Let no repeat the story—it is as brief as it is futal: A Judgo of the Supreme Court descends into a political convention—it is just, however, to say that the occasion was to return thanks to his friends for an unsuccessful support—in a speech bittor and personal he stigmantized Senator Broderick and all his friends in words of contemptuous insult. When Mr. Broderick saw that speech he retorted, saying, in substance, that he had herefore a spoken of Judgo Torry as an honest man, but that he now took it back. When inquired of he admitted that he had so said, and connected his words with Judge Torry's speech as prompting

them. So far as Judge Torry personally was concerned, this was the cause of mortal combat; there
was no other.

In the contest which has just terminated in the
State. Mr. Broderick had taken a leading part; he
had been engaged in controversies very personal in
their nature, because the subject of public discussion had involved the character and conduct of
many public and distinguished men. But Judge
Terry was not one of these. He was no contestant;
his conduct was not in issue; he lind been mentioned but once incidentally—in reply to his own nttack—and, except as it might be found in his peculiar traits or peculiar fitness, there was no reason
to suppose that he could seek aby man's blood.
When William of Nassau, the deliverer of Holland;
died in the presence of his wife and, children, the
hand that struck the blow was not nerved by private vengeance. When the fourth Henry passed
unharmed amid the dangers of the field of Ivry, to
perish in the streets of his capital by the hand of
a fanatic, he did not seek to avenge a private grief.
An exaggerated some of personal honor—a weak
wind with scholaric angelors intonse seek in thouse seek to
work the seek of the seek o

corroborated by any facts in our possession it seems feat. Near him are the gravest and nohiest of the probable, from the fact that the Sacramonto Bea State, possessed by a gricf at once earnest and sinding and the state of the people that his resignation to Governor Weller several days he loved, and for whom his life was given, gather he loved, and for whom his life was given, gather he loved, and for whom his life was given, gather in your words and in mine—it is written in indeli-

TWO CENTS.

The side and the estate war.

alone he began his career without family or fortune, in the face of difficulties; no inherited polycrty and obscurity; he died, a Sonator in Congress, having written his name in the history of
the great struggle for the rights of the people
against the despotism of organization and the
corruption of power. He leaves in the hearts of
his friends the tenderest and the proudest recollections. He was houset; faithful, earnest, sincorr, generous, and brave. He felt in all the
great crises of his life, that he was a ledder in
the ranks and for the rights of masses; of moband he could not faith. When he returned from
that fatal field while the dark wing of the Archangel of death was casting its shadowaynon his
brow, his greatest anxiety was as if the performaonnee of his duty. He felt that all his strongth and
all his 186 belonged to the cause to which he had hood that tears buinded me us no sum it. On me that hours I have no heart to speck. He was the last of his race; there was no kindred hand to smooth his couch or who the dath damps from his from; but atom that dying bod strong men, the friends of early manhood, the devoted adherents of later life, bowed in irrepressible grief, "and lifted in their voice and went."

ot uttered by private friendship alone—the blow hat struck his manly breast has touched the heart of a people, and as the sad dillings sproad, a conord gloom prevails. Who now shall speak for California? Who be the interpreter of the wants California? Who be the interpreter of the want of the Pacific coast? Who can appeal to the communities of the Atlantic who love free labor? Who can speak for thases of men with a passionate love for the classes from whome be sprung? Who can dety the blandshments of power, the insolence of office, the corruptions of similatrations? What hopes are buried with him in the

grava!

Ah! who that gallant spirit shall resume.
Loop from Eurotas' bank, and call us from the famb?

But the last word mark be spoken, and the imperious spandate of death mist be fulfilled. Thus,
O brava heart! we hear thos to thy rest. Thus,
surrounded by fens of thousands, we leave thee to
the equal grave. As in life no other voice among
us so rung its trumpet blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its choose will reverberate amid
our motintains and our valleys; until truth and
valor coise to uppeal to the human heart.

The earth may the from whore to shore

The earth may ting from shore to shore With echoes of a glorious name. But he whose losk our tears displace Has loft behind him more than fame. For when the death-frost came to lie Upoithid warm and mighty heart, And quenched his bold and friendly eye, His spirit did not all depart; Fis love of truth—too warm, too strong, for Hope or Fear to chain or chill— His late of tranny and wrong.

After the oration, the coffin was borne to Kearn After the oration, the comm was borne to Kearny, street and placed in the hearsy, which stood ready to receive it. At the same time the City Hall belt, which was mailed, commenced tolling, and the note of modifying was taken up by the belts of the engine housers of the city. The procession then commenced forming, a law modified policement clearing the way. A carriage contailing the officialing ministers, two Catholic fathers, followed: clearing the way. A carriage contailing the offi-ciating, ministers, two. Catholic fathers, followed:
and next it the hearse, drawn by four black horses,
and currounded by the pall-bearers. Naxteam,
the Plouser Society, followed by the most intimate
personal and political friends of the deceased.
The first department came four in full numberEmpire Engine Company, No. 1, with black hadge,
first, and the rest following in order, all in citizens,
dress and marching four apresss. The Odd Fel-

REPORTED FLIGHT OF TERRY-SALE OF HIS PROPERTY.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF TERRY—SALE OF HIS FROPERTY.

1From the San Francisco Evéning Bulletin.1

Sachanento, September 17—9 A. M.—It is said hiere that Terry has sold all his proporty in this city, and that he started yesterday to intercept the overland stage, intending to fly to Texas—having stranged to be followed by his family on the steamer. It is now reported that the Governor has his resignation if his hands.

TERRY'S FLIGHT CONFIRMED.

2:30 P. M.—The last statement is finst Terry did not self, but yesterday leased his residence here. There is no doubt he has field—though messages, professedly from him, were sent to several places last night, undoubtedly as a ruse to prevent pursuit. Bonham was here last evening.

1: Henham was here last evening.

2:40 P. M.—It is now stated here, on the authority of the intimute friends of Terry, that the latter has gone to his ranch, near Stockton, to await an arrest, and to prepare bonds for trial; but I think the safest course is to take it for granted that he is, seeking to fly, and exert every nerve to defeat such at the latter to and inverse him generals.

nas gone to his ranch, near Stocktof, to await an arrest, and to prepare bonds for trial; but I think, the safest course is to take it for granted that he is scoking to fly, and exert every nerve to defeat such an attempt, and pursue him successfully.

BRODERICK.

IFrom the San Francisco Daily Times, Sept. 11.1

In the year 1849 there came, among the crowd of adventurers to California, from the city of New York, a young man by the name of David C. Broderick. In that city he had achieved some reputition as a local political leader, but beyond that, he was totally unknown. He had come up from the lower walks of life, and was possessed of none of the graces of manners, none of the winning and popular qualities that secure to their possessor. The support and approbation of the masses. But he had far-reaching sagacity and in intuitive perception and knowledge of med. He saw that here was the field to make money, and that money was power. His ambition was of the loftiest kind. He bent his whole energies to nequire a name and fame. With no relation on earth to whom he was attached, no tasts for the amusements that charm the multifude, he lived from first to last an accetic, bent only on doing his identy, by that he should leave an honorable and honored name on the page of history. With this idea as the governing principle of his life, he entered the lists in the struggle for pre-eminence in California. How well he succeeded is now known to us all.

Of the early efforts that were made to give a percular shade to the politics of California it is not row the time to speak at length. It is well known that Mr. Broderick at the start encountered the most persecuting opposition from the pro-slavery politicians, who from the first seemed to look on California has their peculiar heritige. Mr. Broderick was the first obstacle they had to encounter in opposition to their makes an individual so belied slandered, and abased. But be firmly held to his post, and fought them at every position.

It is well known that in the times of t

history of man was an individual so belied slandored, and abused. But be firmly held to his post, and fought them at every position.

It is well known that in the times of the old Whig party it was in California hut nother name for a Southern party. Its candidates were uniformly Southern pro-slavery men, and a strong of fort was made to render the Democratic party equally servile to Southern leaders. And so it would have become but for Mr. Braderick. He stood up for the people of the North, and the party was accordingly divided into the Northern and Southern factions.

When the Know Nothing party was established here it was as intensely chirulry as ever had been the Whig party, and until the year 1856 there was no other purty or faction of a party claiming to have any regard for the rights of Northern people in this State, or being anything above the servile

he retorted, saying, in substance, that he had heretofore spoken of Judge Terry as an honest manbut that he now took it book. When inquired of
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died in the presence of his wife and children,
then did in the presence of the wife and children,
then that truck the blow was not nerved by private vengeance. When the fourth Henry passed
unharmed amid the dangers of the field of tray, to
perish in the streets of his capital by the hand of When he made a motion, every man of his party followed his lead, and while the opposition was confused by a dozen leaders, he was seconded by all his friends as unhesitatingly as ever was National Wellington.

poleon or Wellington.
For ten years Mr. Broderick has been the Mor deent in the gate, the lion in the path, the beam ir the eye of the Southern politicians. He has stood up fearlessly in opposition to them, and, to their shame be it spoken, has been but poorly supported by the men of the North. But of that not now. Ite had a giant's will, and though unsupported by those who should have been his friends, he stood those who should have been his friends, he stood manfully to his post and there was ready to die.

The editor of this paper for a long time was on the most intimate personal relations with Mr. Broderick. Perhaps there were none more so in the country. He sustained him when he was contending for the rights of the North against fearful edds, and he has justified his course while United States Senator, though by so doing be has received the condemnation of party friends for bestowing the meed of praise that, they could not deny, was well deserred. During a long personal intimacy he enn recollect no act unworthy of a .man—nothing that either party would object to having the whole world informed of. He has walked the streets for hours with him when the world was

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS Will be sent to Enbergibers

xtra copy to the getter up of the Club.

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Issued Semi-Monthly in time for the California

expression to a low or ignoble thought. He was is friend, and that he was his friend, knowing im so well, he will cherish with pride his memory if the last. till the last.

Of those attributes which Mr. Broderick possessed that most commanded the respect of the multitude, has been his own personal bravery. He was literally without fear, and the quality of commencial respected of all men. Another quality He was always true to his convictions, and without fear expressed his sentiments. It was principle, guided by a high ambition, that has been his ruling motive. He felt that he had a sacred duty to perform, and has long hear aware that he would probably be murdered if he persisted in his course of duty. That they have not yet succeeded is now the hope of his friends, and the friends of the right. From the San Francisco Hearld Satt 11.1.

ner declined to serve as a juror, on the ground that he was a strong personal friend to Mr. Broderick. The vacancy was filled, and the jurymen; then taken to the Union Hotel, and, swym in over the to examine the wound, and, while doing so, the services of Dr. Howmond were tendered and ac-

o'clock A. M.; D. S. Terry challenged Mr. Bro-derick; the pistols used I presumed to belong to Dr. Aylett; they were lighter than the ordinary Ateling pistols; I examined the trigger of the one used by Mr. Broderick, and I am not positive I old not ex-nuine both; I discovered no perceptible difference; I looked at them, tried the springs, and found them, alike, as nearly, as I could judge; there was a party althe, as nearly, as a could judge; there was a party on the ground more conversant with weapons than myyelf; I asked him to examine them; he did so, and pronounced them correct; the pistois were loaded althe o; Mr. Broderick was born in the District of Columbia, on the 4th of February, 1819; the duel occurred about two miles from the county line; I do not know on whose property; we were not aware of any difference in the pistois, while on the crewing and I know of any difference between hem at present; we had a person on the ground or the express purpose of loading the pistels. After several other witnesses were examined the jury brought in the following

We, the undersigned jarors, convened to inquire into the cause of the death of David C. Broderick, and died in the city of San Francisco, on the 16th & September, 1858, do find that the deceased was of September, 1899, to find that the deceased was born in the District of Columbia, aged 40 years, and that he came to his death from a wound inflicted by a pistol ball fired from a pistol intentionally, by David S. Perry, on the morning of September 13, 1859. Wm A Keith, O. Dickinson, O. A. Fisher, Charles Main, Thomas Gordon, J. W. Gillinger, Charles Main, Thomas Gordon, J. W. Gillinger, Charles Main, Thomas Gordon, J. W. Gillinger, Charles Main, Thomas Gordon, J. W. RESULT OF ACCIDENT .- Many of the most

has the discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. Two little boys of a spectacle-maker in Holland, while their fither was at dinner, changed to look at a distant steeple through two overglasses, die placed before the other. They found the stoeple the teachers at his place the house the stoeple the sevenths and overglasses. ple brought much nearer the shop windows. which ended in the telescope. Some ship-wrecked sailors once collected some sea weeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers and cook their scanty meal. When the fire went out, they found that the alkali of the sea weed had combined with the sand and formed glass—the basis of all our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely neces-

sury to our enjoyment.

In the days when every astrologer and every chemist was seeking after the philosopher's stone, some monks, carelessly making up their materials, by accident invented gunpowder. Every body knows that Sir Isaac Newton's inost important discoveries concerning light and gravitation were the result of accident; and it was hastly scratching on a stone a me-morandum of some articles brought him by a washerwoman that the idea of lithography presented itself to the mind of Senefelder. THE GREAT MUSICIAN .- Of all the feathered

songsters, no one ever approaches in variety and compass of voice to the matchless powers of the American mocking bird. "He listens with attention," to use the highly graphic language of Nuttall, "to each passing sound, treasures up lessons from everything vocal, and is capable of initiating with exactness, both and is capable of inflating with exercises, over in measure and accent, the notes of all the cathered creation. And, however wild and discordant the tones and calls may be, he contrives, with an Orphean talent peculiarly his own, to infuse into them that sweetness of ex-pression and harmonious modulation which characterizes this inimitable and wonderful characterizes this inimitable and wonderful composer. With the dawn of the morning our mblime songster, in his native wilds, mounted on the topmost branch of a tall bush or tree, pours out his admirable song, which, amidst the multitude of notes from all the warbling host, still rises pre-eminent, so that his sole is heard alone, and all the rest of the musical choir appear employed in mero accompani-ments to this grand actor in the sublinae opera of mature."

RETALIATION .- There are many ways of re-RETALIATION.—There are many ways of resenting an injury—such as spitting in a man's face; chopping off his dog's tail; upsetting his crib; hoisting his horse into your garret; or pulling up his watermelon vines. But an old lady in a not remote town has displayed a more sublime and enlarged taste in the science of revenge. A woman had reported something about her which might be true or night port. Instead of assailing her with the tongue thing about her which might be frue or might not. Instead of assailing her with the tongue and broomstick, as is usual in such cases, the injured lady immediately ordered a large two-story out-house which stood in her yard to be moved up directly against her quarrelsome neighbor's windows—said windows overlooking the yard. The old lady assisted in moving the building, and by her inspiring cries contributed greatly to accelerate the work. In a few hours all the windows on one side of the gossip's house were completely darkoned, and the surprised inhabitants were obliged to light a candle at noon-day.

Poon—sur Plenty to Ear.—When the

a candle at noon-day.

POOR—BUT PLENTY TO EAT.—When the Ojibbewa Indians paid a visit to Queen Victoria, the principal chief, inter the ceremony of presentation, made a speech, of which the following significant paragraph is an extract:

"Mother: We have seen many strange things since we came to this country. We see that your wigwams are large, and the light that comes in is bright; our wigwams are small, and our light is not strong. We are not rich, but we have plenty to cat."

What bitter sarcasm is conveyed in these few simple words of the Chief, on the men who tax a people's food and restrict their industry tax a people's food and restrict their industry—who, not satisfied with the vast wealth bountifully bestowed on them, must soize a part of the poor man's loaf to swell their already bursting coffers!

MARRIAGE .- 1 never, says Mrs. Childs, saw a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unhicky game. I believe men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have a free choice. I am afraid to content to the content of more a positive of women. they have a free choice. I aim mate to conjecture how large a portion of women marry only because they think they will never have a better chance, and dread becoming dependent. Such marriages do sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a greater number would have been fir happier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters, mar-rying for a home is a most tiresome way of etting a living.

Homeopathic Sour.—We are homeopathists ourselves, but, nevertheless, like a good joke, even when it tells against our own favorite theory. Many fair hits have been made at the consider his have been grade at the expense of the science, but we do not recollect one better than the following recipe for making Homeopathic Soup:

"Take two starved pigeons, hang them by a string in the kitchen window, so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeons into an iron pot already on the fire, and which will hold ten gallons of water; bell the shalows

whole world informed of. He has walked the streets for hours with him when the world was warpt in slumber, and conversed on every con-