



Wednesday Morning, Jan. 31, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, Adams Co., East Barre.

GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Cromwell township, HENRY HUNTER, Clay township.

DAVID ETSIE, Cromwell township.

DR. J. P. ASHCROFT, Penn township.

J. WARREN MATTERS, Franklin township.

SAMUEL STEFFY, Jackson township.

ROBERT M'DONNELL, " "

COL. J. O. WATSON, Brady township.

MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township.

WM. HITCHCOCK, Esq., Warriorsburg tp., James McDonald, Brady township.

GEORGE W. WHITMAN, Petersburg.

HENRY NEEF, West Barre.

JOHN BALSACH, Waterstreet.

MAJ. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township.

A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tod township.

DAVID CLARK, Birmingham.

NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek.

MAJ. W. MOORE, Alexandria.

B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.

SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.

DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.

SMYTHE WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.

DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsburg.

DAVID ABRANDT, Esq., Todd township.

A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

No attention paid to Letters unless post-paid, nor to Communications unaccompanied with the author's name.

Poetry by "Iscoo" will appear next week, we will be pleased to have him grace our columns as often as he may feel disposed.

Graham's Magazine.

The February number of Graham is before us, it is a superb work. The engravings are, a steel engraving "See Saw," a wood engraving "Washington at the death of young Custis," and the young Sportsman, the fashion plate, &c. Its pages are filled with a variety of matter, suited to please every diversity of taste. Subscription price \$3 in advance, or we will give the "Huntingdon Journal" and "Graham's Magazine" for one year, for \$3 50.

A Medicine for Everybody.

The celebrated Dr. Weeks, has compounded an almost never failing remedy for toothache, headache, pains in the stomach and limbs, burns, scalds, &c., which has lately been introduced into this state, and the Lewistown, Millintown, Lock Haven and York papers speak of it as a most valuable remedy. It sold "like hot cakes" in those counties, and families who have used it, speak of its cures in the highest terms. Nearly everybody is more or less afflicted with the above ailments, and therefore everybody ought to have a bottle or two always within reach. The agent, who is now in Millintown, will be in this county shortly, when our citizens will have an opportunity to obtain it.

The Doesticks Letters.

Through the kindness of one of our subscribers, we have been put in possession of a complete collection of the letters of Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B., that illustrious and amusing writer. The attention which these productions have attracted among the lovers of humor, and the frequent demand for copies of them, induces us to lay them before the public. The opinions of critics may vary as to the degree of literary merit which they possess, but the great mass of readers seem to be unanimous in laughing at their wit and originality.

We will commence next week to publish them, and all who wish to avail the opportunity of reading Mr. Doesticks humorous letters, had better send in their names immediately.

Lard Lamps.

A variety of lard lamps are in use, but decidedly the best with which we are acquainted, is Stonesifer & Smith's improvement.

The superiority of these lamps consist in the adjustable packing, which supercedes the old plan of heating the lard before using it.

We have been using one of those lamps for some time and we find it to be far superior to any other lamps now in use. It gives a brilliant clear light without the difficulties attendant on other kinds of lamps.

Mr. George W. Cornelius has bought the Patent Right for this county, and is prepared to sell township rights or to supply the public with the best lamps now in use. His address is Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa. All letters addressed to him (post-paid) will be promptly attended to.

Problem No 5.

A roof, 24 feet 8 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, is to be covered with lead, at 8 pounds to the foot; what will it come to at \$6 per cwt? Answer next week.

Answer to question of last week 12.52 inches deep.

The Rate of Interest and Penalty for Usury.

As the subject of a repeal of the Usury Laws is attracting a good deal of attention throughout the country, the following summary, from the *Banker's Magazine*, will be found to be of interest. It may be considered as reliable, and differs from the statements heretofore published, and now in circulation:—

Loyal rate of Interest, per cent.	Penalty for Violation of Usury Law.
Maine, 6.	Excess not recoverable.
N. Hampshire, 6.	Forfeit 3 times the interest.
Vermont, 6.	Excess may be recovered back.
Massachusetts, 6.	Forfeit 3 times the whole interest.
R. Island, 6.	Excess may be recovered by payers.
Connecticut, 6.	Forfeiture of all the interest.
New York, 6.	Forfeiture of contract.
New Jersey, 6.	Do. do.
Pennsylvania, 6.	Do. do.
Delaware, 6.	Do. do.
Maryland, 6.	Excess recoverable by payers.
Virginia, 6.	Contracts void.
N. Carolina, 7.	Forfeit of all the interest.
S. Carolina, 7.	Do. do.
Georgia, 8.	Do. do.
Alabama, 8.	Do. do.
Arkansas, 6.	Contracts void.
Florida, 6.	Forfeit all the interest.
Illinois, 6.	Defendant recovers his cost.
Indiana, 6.	Fine of 5 times the whole interest.
Iowa, 6.	Forfeit of excess of interest.
Kentucky, 6.	Contract for interest void.
Louisiana, 7.	Forfeit of all the interest.
Michigan, 7.	No penalty.
Mississippi, 6.	Forfeit excess of interest.
Missouri, 6.	Do. do.
Ohio, 6.	Do. do.
Tennessee, 6.	Liable to indictment for misdemeanor.
Texas, 8.	Forfeit of all the interest.
Wisconsin, 7.	Special contracts.—12.
California, 10.	No penalty.

There are various States that permit a higher rate of interest on special contracts, viz: In Vermont, seven per cent. may be charged upon railroad bonds. In New Jersey, seven per cent. may be charged in Jersey City and in the township of Hoboken. In Maryland, the penalty is a matter of some doubt, in consequence of a late decision of Judge Taney, which does not, however, meet the assent of the Bar of Baltimore. In Arkansas, ten per cent. may be charged on special contracts.—In Illinois, the banks may charge seven per cent., and ten per cent. may be charged between individuals, on special contracts. In Iowa, ten per cent. is allowed on special contracts. In Louisiana, eight per cent. may be so charged. In Michigan, contracts in writing are legal to charge ten per cent. The same in Mississippi and in Ohio. In Texas, twelve per cent. may be charged on special contracts.

Petrified Bodies—Singular Discoveries.

The Dayton Empire of Saturday evening gives the particulars of several bodies having been found in a state of petrification, in an old graveyard on the farm of Geo. P. Loy, three miles from Germantown.

The Empire says the body of Mrs. Loy was to be removed, and her grave was opened for that purpose. She had been buried twenty-four years. The coffin was perfect, but so heavy that it required six men to lift it out.—The shroud, and indeed all the covering which was upon the body at the time of interment, twenty-four years ago, had disappeared; not a vestige of them remained. The body was perfect, except the right leg from the knee to the anklejoint, where the flesh seemed to have wasted away as it lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. With this exception of decay, the body and limbs exhibited the same perfectness of exterior they did when life and animation were in the body. It was *stone*, of a drab color with the smile on her face which it was when she gave up mortality.

A grand child was also exhumed, and found also to be stone, but not quite so perfect.—The hair on the head was like it was in life.—One or two other bodies were taken up, partly petrified, but mostly decayed.

The Japanese Presents.

Sundry packages of presents sent to the President by the Emperor of Japan, in return for those forwarded from hence by the hands of Commodore Perry, have reached Washington, with them being sundry packages for officers of the expedition, which, under the law, must be deposited, at least temporarily, in the State Department. That is, until Congress may give them leave to accept them. The Star says:

"The contents of the package are said to be silks, swords, writing tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, vases, bowls of glass and other materials, umbrellas, mats, bells, jars, cabinets, flower boxes, lances, Japan matting, stones from Japan, stone from Lo Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shine (marked from Sunda) hermetically sealed, samples of sugar cane, seven dogs, two birds, seed wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. We hear that the dogs are of a breed which none but the aristocracy of the Empire keep, as they are very costly. In the time of Charles II. a similar imperial present of dogs was sent to Rome by the Emperor of Japan, for which the celebrated European breed of King Charles' spaniels sprang. Those sent to the President by Com. Perry are much like the King Charles' breed of the present day, though considerably larger."

Agricultural College.

The location of an agricultural college is just now a subject of competition among various interior towns. A liberal citizen of Erie has offered a donation of 200 acres of land in Girard township, Erie county, as a site for it, provided the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will erect their college thereon. The Harrisburg Telegraph hopes that the friends of agriculture will not allow the institution to be diverted from Harrisburg, and a score or more of papers in other places have similar hopes in reference to their own particular towns.—With Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg, Erie, Easton, York, Norristown, Washington, Huntingdon, and we know not how many more ambitious and clamorous places to choose among, we think the State Society will have rather a difficult time to select a single site. We regret that there is not a college for each, for we do not doubt that they would all accomplish much good and be well attended; but as only one is to be established, and that one is to answer for the whole State, we suggest that it should be placed at Huntingdon, to be convenient of access from all parts of the commonwealth.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

Legislative News.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Monday, January 22nd, the Senate passed several unimportant bills, and a resolution requesting information as to the amount of fees in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Bank of Pennsylvania.

In the House, joint resolutions from the Senate were adopted, urging upon Congress the sending of an expedition in search of Com. Kane.

Congress.—Monday, January 22nd, the Senate received a communication from the Postmaster General explaining why the law requiring a daily mail between Louisville and New Orleans, and intermediate points, had not been carried out. Upon this communication various Western members commented in severe terms. The Military Committee reported in favor of placing at the control of the Executive, an adequate volunteer force to suppress Indian hostilities. In the House, the Pacific Railroad Bill was finally passed, then reconsidered, an referred to a select committee.

Congress.—Tuesday, January 23rd, the Senate spent the day in discussing the Bounty Land bill. In the House, the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote referring the Pacific Railroad bill to a select committee, was agreed to. The rest of the day was occupied with the French Spoliation bill.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Tuesday, January 23rd, the Senate passed a bill to define and punish bribery, and to compel witnesses to testify, and one relating to Texas on collateral inheritances. In the House, a number of important bills were passed, and one reported upon from Committee, to repeal the registration laws of Philadelphia.

Congress.—Wednesday, January 24th, the Senate considered and amended the military appropriation bill. In the House the French Spoliation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and the Board of Claims bill taken up and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Wednesday, January 24th, the Senate received communications from the State Treasurer and Auditor General, showing the amount of temporary loans outstanding, the State moneys deposited in banks at various periods, the allowances made to banks for certain services, &c. Bills were passed to close finally the trust account of the United States Bank, prohibiting bank, cashiers from engaging in any other business, &c. Charters were reported from the Corporation committee for the Point Breeze Park Association, and the Girard Life Insurance Company. In the House, the committee on the Northampton contested seat was granted authority to take testimony in that county. The bills to confer the rights of citizenship on colored persons, and to repeal the \$300 exemption law, were reported negatively from the Judiciary. The Corporation committee reported favorably on the charter for the American Loan Company Philadelphia.

Congress.—Thursday, January 25th, the Senate and House both received a message from the President, containing information relative to sites for Post Offices, &c. in New York, Philadelphia, &c. In the Senate this was referred to the Post Office Committee.—In the House, it was referred to a Select Committee. In the Senate, Mr. Chase introduced a bill for the improvement of the Ohio River. Mr. Cooper made a speech in favor of his resolutions, with reference to the importation of foreign paupers and convicts. A sharp political debate followed, and then the Army Appropriation bill was considered at length. In the House, the debate on the French Spoliation bill was ended.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Thursday, January 25th, the Senate passed a resolution authorizing the printing of a daily legislative record. In the House, the Northampton contested election case was up again, and the resolution for taking testimony in Northampton was reconsidered and rejected.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—January 26th, The Senate passed finally the bill to increase the capital stock of the Short Mountain Coal Company, and also passed in committee of the whole the supplementary act relative to elections. In the House, the bill to repeal the registration act passed committee of the whole. A bill relative to the purchase of certain books for the use of the members passed finally, and a bill from the Senate to revive and continue in force until September, 1857, the law graduating the price of lands in which the purchase money is due and unpaid. A further supplement to the charter of the Western House of Refuge also passed finally.

Congress.—Friday, January 26th, various private bills were passed. Among them was one to pay the owners of the privateer General Armstrong, for her destruction by the British, in a Portuguese harbor, during the war of 1812, which caused considerable discussion, but finally passed. In the House, a resolution was reported and adopted, to give requisite notice for terminating reciprocity treaties of commerce and navigation, in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such powers as manifest illiberality towards our commerce. A private bill for the relief of Samuel A. Belden & Co. was rejected. The French Spoliation bill was then debated.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York, Thursday 25th from Aspinwall, with advices to the last inst., and \$1,221,000 in gold, of which \$98,000 is for Drexel & Co., and \$50,000 for Thos. Watson & Sons. A robbery of \$27,000 was committed on board the steamer Sonora, on her way down to Panama.—The carpenter and boatswain were arrested, and 13,000 recovered. A storm occurred at San Francisco, on the 1st, which was more severe than any since 1852, and did much damage. The Supreme Court has declared Sacramento the capital of the State. Nineteen convicts escaped from the State Prison on the 27th ult.

The new Governor of Massachusetts was inaugurated on Tuesday 16th, and in his inaugural address dwelt length on foreign pauperism. In the bible in the public schools, the right of the native born citizen to govern, the disbanding of the exclusively foreign military corps, &c. &c.

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Communications.

Our New York Correspondence.

New York, January 27, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—During this winter, there has been, and still is very much real suffering, not only among the habitually poorer class, but among respectable mechanics—men who were a year ago comfortable, and their families well provided for. We see able bodied men, who in good times would earn their two and a half, or three dollars a day, now going around the streets peddling apples and nuts. Though wonderful to say, scarcely an American is really suffering for want of work.

We do think, however that our city, as a whole, deserves some credit for liberality. Donations, public and private, are continually coming in; for concerts, plays, balls, &c., are given for the benefit of the poor, and many citizens have opened public Soup Houses. One young man we knew of worked hard last Christmas Day, and gave his earnings to the poor.—His name did not appear in the newspapers, however, and it is not likely to. We only wish that some would follow his example.

The Balls seem to be the most profitable means of raising money. It unites the excitement of dancing with the satisfaction of having performed a work of charity.

A very brilliant affair came off at the Opera House last week. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen during the evening exceeded nine or ten thousand persons. The immense area of the Academy of Music was entirely inadequate to accommodate the throngs of beauty and grace which assembled there.

The company began to gather as early as eight o'clock. By midnight crowds of carriages had blocked up Fourteenth street, Irving place, and the adjacent avenues radiating from the Hall in long lines. The interior arrangements were very good. The decorations of the room were few and simple, though displaying good taste. The stage was handsomely draped, and festoons of flowers ornamented the boxes. The barquette was floored over and raised to a level with the stage, affording room for one or two hundred couples—though the average number of those who participated in the dance at one time, was seventy to eighty couple. The house was exceedingly brilliantly lighted, and presented a scene of splendor not frequently witnessed.

The festival was decidedly successful. The benefit it insures to the Poor Relief Funds, will be about eight thousand dollars.

A calico party has also been given. Every lady was expected to appear in a calico dress, and the next morning to send her host, for the benefit of the Five Points Mission. The proceeds amounted to between three and four hundred sets of clothing, worth about \$1,500.

One of our papers has an article against this mode of helping the poor. We think that as long as the results are so beneficial, we ought to be obliged to those who help produce them. "If," as one of our prominent men recently remarked at a lecture, "If the Devil is cast out, we do not care much if Beelzebub did so."

The ruins of the old court buildings on the Park, which so long have been an eye sore to every one passing down Broadway, are at length being removed. Forty or fifty men are employed at it, and are surrounded by a crowd of men who are out of work themselves, and seem to be opposed to having any one more fortunate than they are.

A WAY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

For some time past, many merchants in the country have been swindled in a very unique manner. It appears that a circular letter has been sent to various merchants, somewhat as follows:

LAW, GRINELL & MINOT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South Street, New York.

New York, Jan., 1855.

SIR:—We have received, per steamer George Law, a chest of goods, which has arrived in good condition.

The freight from San Francisco, Cal., amounts to \$7, on the receipt of which, it will be forwarded to direction or order punctually.

Address, (post-paid),
W. H. MINOT & CO.,
Brooklyn Post Office, New York.

P. S.—We do not but bankable funds will be returned in payment, and such money sent at our risk.

Several merchants in Ohio, have lately received one of these letters and supposing it to have been written in good faith sent on the money. Not receiving the box, they began to mistrust they had been sold. They immediately informed the Chief of Police in New York of the supposed fraud. The Police searched in vain for any firm of that name in this city.—A few days since, however, a Police Officer went into the Brooklyn Post Office, where he saw a young man enquire for letters for W. R. Minot & Co. Five were given him, and he left, followed by the officer. He was arrested and after some resistance, locked up for examination. He gives his name as James D. Williams. The letters taken from the Post Office were found upon him. He keeps profound silence as to his business and whereabouts.

Yours truly, V. S.

For the Journal.

SHIRLEYBURG, January 29, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Journal of the 17th inst. I saw a report of the Grand Inquest of the county, concerning the poor-house affairs; had they been satisfied in reporting to the county, this communication would not have made its appearance; but it seems they were unwilling that so much wisdom should be buried among the archives of the court, it must be published, and in so doing they thereby (indirectly) hit the directors across the knuckles, in reference to the plan of the poor-house. Had they a right to express their opinion and publish it too, but, gentlemen pardon us, if we differ from you on some things. Well, here was a grand inquest, Tom, Dick, and Harry, came on a flying visit, and perhaps, three-fourths of them were never inside of a poor-house, got into caucus and decided the plan. On the other hand, the directors who have made it their business to visit it and get all the information as to plans, in the neighboring counties, and in Philadelphia. Now which of these parties would be most competent to judge in the matter. The plan was taken from the Hollidaysburg poor-house,

with some modifications, to save considerable expense; it being the most recently built. It is admitted that the kitchen might be better in the basement; especially in summer, which can easily be done at a trifling expense, by taking down one or two partitions. It was the intention of the directors, if the paupers should increase, to build a back building for dining room and kitchen larger if thought necessary, or when we thought it expedient; but the present number of paupers would not justify it, and the expense for the present, is saved.—Then again, the Inquest have seen a petition asking the Legislature for authority to sell a part of the farm of which they disapprove; here again the Inquest and the directors are at points. Before the Inquest came down there appeared a general disposition to dispose of a part of the farm, but when the Inquest was here, there appeared a strong prejudice to arise against the sale among them, (and even in our own vicinity,) and it was whispered about that the writer of this had some personal interest in the sale; he herby disclaims any personal interest, other than that he is a tax payer, and would rather diminish than increase the taxes. I believe we are now paying interest annually on the most of the purchase money of said farm. All that the writer has done in the premises, was what he thought to be for the county's interest. Now I suppose the project of selling is defeated, and we must go to a heavy expense in buying horses, cattle, wagons, &c., and then set about bringing the farm which has depreciated in quality and repairs into good condition. Then again, look at the farmers in the shape of Merchants, Doctors, Tanners, and Shoemakers, going in and out yearly. Should not a farmer look ahead for several years? About the time any of us get acquainted with the farm, we have to give place to a new hand, notwithstanding all that is said against making the county a farmer, it is able to carry it on, but will it pay? I believe store-keeping would be a better business for the county to follow than farming, although I would not advise to follow either of them. Bread and meat can be bought at cost of raising it, and often below cost in bad seasons. In a store they would get a great many necessities at cost, besides buying their bread and meat at cost, and pay them with goods at a profit.—The farm, it is said, contain 160 acres. The project was to sell 120 acres including the hill part, and retain 40 acres around the buildings, then divide the 40 acres into four fields; there would then be 10 acres for clover hay, 10 acres for cow pasture, 10 acres to have farmed on the shares in order to rotate the crops, and 10 acres for a kitchen garden, then make and keep the 40 acres good, get all the work we can out of the paupers, on said garden and 40 acres. The work of the paupers does not amount to much; it takes one-half of them to take care of the other half, and hire help besides. It is all moonshine to say that paupers can go out and moonshine to say that wood, reep or mow, plow or sow; all that kind of work has to be hired at the county's expense.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The California State Prison Outbreak—Full Particulars.

The following is Gen. Estill's statement of the origin of the outbreak: About 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the State prisoners, quarrying stone at Mare Island, were proceeding to their work in a body, some sixty of them made a rush for a small schooner lying at the wharf and succeeded in taking possession of her. In the struggle between the prisoners and the guards about twenty-one managed to get on board and shove off. They pulled her exactly behind another vessel sailing the harbor and by keeping her in that position prevented the launch from coming forward, firing, as the people on the other vessel, attracted by curiosity, came on deck in such a way that the guard would be compelled to risk killing them if they fired. After drifting and pulling about four hundred yards, the tide placed them in range, when the first cannon was fired, missing the vessel some two feet.

The cannon was then loaded with grape, and at the second discharge several shots passed through the ranks of the prisoners doing some execution. It is said some were thrown overboard, supposed, of course, to be killed. The third shot missed, and the guards placed the other prisoners in their cells, and prepared to follow the fugitives with a whale boat kept for that purpose. Eleven started in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting the fugitives off from Point San Pablo, just above Red Rock, and forced them to land on the first point above, on the Contra Costa side. The guards landed some ten minutes after, when a running fight ensued for several miles. A few of the prisoners were killed and several badly wounded.—The guard continued to follow them all night, and were still hotly in pursuit yesterday.

Capt. Estes, of the guard, states that the prisoners, in attempting to escape, seized on Capt. Pullam, 1st Assistant Captain of the Guard, and took him into the vessel with them, in order to prevent the guard from firing. This did not, however, have the desired effect, for the guard, composed of some of the best marksmen in the State, selected their men and made terrible havoc. Capt. Pullam was shot through the hand and arm before he would ask the guard to cease their fire, when his request was complied with. He was taken to Contra Costa with them and left, where he still remains severely wounded.

After the convicts landed at Contra Costa, they were vigorously attacked by the guard, who continued to fire upon them without mercy. To avoid the united fire of the guard, they separated, and a portion of them proceeded northwards to Point Pinole, about twelve miles from Martinez, while another portion fled southwards towards Oakland. The Sheriff of Contra Costa has started with a large posse of armed citizens in pursuit of the desperadoes near Martinez. The Sheriff and citizens of Alameda are also actively engaged in the search for those who came down that coast. The wretches deserve no quarters and should receive none.

Before daylight yesterday morning, twelve of the convicts, all well armed, all well armed with knives, galloped down to the beach about four miles north of Oakland, and hastily dismounting, proceeded to take possession of a small trading schooner lying at a temporary landing place near by. No one was on board the schooner except the master, who was suddenly awakened, and before he could comprehend the meaning of the disturbance, hurried on shore. The whole gang then went to work and threw aboard the freight of the schooner consisting of about four tons of wheat, belonging to Dr. Chamblin. Having accomplished which, they let go their fastenings, and stood up the Bay in the direction of San Jose. Several of the fugitives, the captain says, appeared to be severely wounded.

A Chilean, who reached Oakland about day-break, states that he encountered the convicts a few miles from the beach, and that they compelled him, under pain of death, to conduct them to the spot where they took the schooner. Many of the fugitives have obtained arms by planning the ranchos in their flight, and will probably make a desperate resistance

with some modifications, to save considerable expense; it being the most recently built. It is admitted that the kitchen might be better in the basement; especially in summer, which can easily be done at a trifling expense, by taking down one or two partitions. It was the intention of the directors, if the paupers should increase, to build a back building for dining room and kitchen larger if thought necessary, or when we thought it expedient; but the present number of paupers would not justify it, and the expense for the present, is saved.—Then again, the Inquest have seen a petition asking the Legislature for authority to sell a part of the farm of which they disapprove; here again the Inquest and the directors are at points. Before the Inquest came down there appeared a general disposition to dispose of a part of the farm, but when the Inquest was here, there appeared a strong prejudice to arise against the sale among them, (and even in our own vicinity,) and it was whispered about that the writer of this had some personal interest in the sale; he herby disclaims any personal interest, other than that he is a tax payer, and would rather diminish than increase the taxes. I believe we are now paying interest annually on the most of the purchase money of said farm. All that the writer has done in the premises, was what he thought to be for the county's interest. Now I suppose the project of selling is defeated, and we must go to a heavy expense in buying horses, cattle, wagons, &c., and then set about bringing the farm which has depreciated in quality and repairs into good condition. Then again, look at the farmers in the shape of Merchants, Doctors, Tanners, and Shoemakers, going in and out yearly. Should not a farmer look ahead for several years? About the time any of us get acquainted with the farm, we have to give place to a new hand, notwithstanding all that is said against making the county a farmer, it is able to carry it on, but will it pay? I believe store-keeping would be a better business for the county to follow than farming, although I would not advise to follow either of them. Bread and meat can be bought at cost of raising it, and often below cost in bad seasons. In a store they would get a great many necessities at cost, besides buying their bread and meat at cost, and pay them with goods at a profit.—The farm, it is said, contain 160 acres. The project was to sell 120 acres including the hill part, and retain 40 acres around the buildings, then divide the 40 acres into four fields; there would then be 10 acres for clover hay, 10 acres for cow pasture, 10 acres to have farmed on the shares in order to rotate the crops, and 10 acres for a kitchen garden, then make and keep the 40 acres good, get all the work we can out of the paupers, on said garden and 40 acres. The work of the paupers does not amount to much; it takes one-half of them to take care of the other half, and hire help besides. It is all moonshine to say that paupers can go out and moonshine to say that wood, reep or mow, plow or sow; all that kind of work has to be hired at the county's expense.

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The following is Gen. Estill's statement of the origin of the outbreak: About 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the State prisoners, quarrying stone at Mare Island, were proceeding to their work in a body, some sixty of them made a rush for a small schooner lying at the wharf and succeeded in taking possession of her. In the struggle between the prisoners and the guards about twenty-one managed to get on board and shove off. They pulled her exactly behind another vessel sailing the harbor and by keeping her in that position prevented the launch from coming forward, firing, as the people on the other vessel, attracted by curiosity, came on deck in such a way that the guard would be compelled to risk killing them if they fired. After drifting and pulling about four hundred yards, the tide placed them in range, when the first cannon was fired, missing the vessel some two feet.

The cannon was then loaded with grape, and at the second discharge several shots passed through the ranks of the prisoners doing some execution. It is said some were thrown overboard, supposed, of course, to be killed. The third shot missed, and the guards placed the other prisoners in their cells, and prepared to follow the fugitives with a whale boat kept for that purpose. Eleven started in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting the fugitives off from Point San Pablo, just above Red Rock, and forced them to land on the first point above, on the Contra Costa side. The guards landed some ten minutes after, when a running fight ensued for several miles. A few of the prisoners were killed and several badly wounded.—The guard continued to follow them all night, and were still hotly in pursuit yesterday.

Capt. Estes, of the guard, states that the prisoners, in attempting to escape, seized on Capt. Pullam, 1st Assistant Captain of the Guard, and took him into the vessel with them, in order to prevent the guard from firing. This did not, however, have the desired effect, for the guard, composed of some of the best marksmen in the State, selected their men and made terrible havoc. Capt. Pullam was shot through the hand and arm before he would ask the guard to cease their fire, when his request was complied with. He was taken to Contra Costa with them and left, where he still remains severely wounded.

After the convicts landed at Contra Costa, they were vigorously attacked by the guard, who continued to fire upon them without mercy. To avoid the united fire of the guard, they separated, and a portion of them proceeded northwards to Point Pinole, about twelve miles from Martinez, while another portion fled southwards towards Oakland. The Sheriff of Contra Costa has started with a large posse of armed citizens in pursuit of the desperadoes near Martinez. The Sheriff and citizens of Alameda are also actively engaged in the search for those who came down that coast. The wretches deserve no quarters and should receive none.

Before daylight yesterday morning, twelve of the convicts, all well armed, all well armed with knives, galloped down to the beach about four miles north of Oakland, and hastily dismounting, proceeded to take possession of a small trading schooner lying at a temporary landing place near by. No one was on board the schooner except the master, who was suddenly awakened, and before he could comprehend the meaning of the disturbance, hurried on shore. The whole gang then went to work and threw aboard the freight of the schooner consisting of about four tons of wheat, belonging to Dr. Chamblin. Having accomplished which, they let go their fast