

INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK.

It is an interesting subject of investigation to ascertain the different kinds of industry in which our vast population are engaged. The variety of all occupations, and the preponderance of certain special ones, are illustrative of national character and a standard of civilization. In Paris, for example, which is estimated to have two million inhabitants, about seventy thousand persons are concerned in feeding and one hundred thousand in clothing this enormous population. About eighty-five thousand workmen are engaged in building houses to lodge the forty-five thousand in furnishing the same, and a vast number in supplying luxuries, including twenty thousand who manufacture jewelry alone. Thus, at least three-fifths of the working class are engaged in supplying the necessities of life, while less than two-fifths furnish these luxuries, and this, too, in Paris, the emporium of articles of beauty and vertu.

In New York, and probably in every other city in the world, the same proportion exists, though in this Paris of the New World there is also a great demand for the luxuries and vanities of life. In 1860, there were 7,575 establishments, employing upwards of 40,000 persons in making clothing for our population, which was then 800,000. There were also 7,715 establishments, with about 35,000 hands, employed in supplying food; and 2,500 others, with about 20,000 hands, engaged in building and furnishing houses. Next in importance are the caterers for the public mind, about 8,000 persons being engaged in supplying books, newspapers, and other mental luxuries. The luxuries of life, including lace, silk, cigars, perfumery, confectionery, &c. occupy over 6,000 persons. There were 1,505 establishments, employing about 12,000 persons, in different mechanical trades, exclusive of those already mentioned; 4,300 dealers in or manufacturers of liquors, employing 20,000 persons; 1,805 lawyers; 2,000 agents, bankers or brokers of various kinds; 460 establishments connected with shipping, 481 druggists, 91 nurses, 1,149 physicians, 500 clergymen, and 95 undertakers. There were 404 firms connected with the manufacture of wagons and harness, 322 with leather, 315 with hardware, 253 with coal, and 104 with oil for illumination. These figures do not include the large number employed as cartmen, drivers, laborers, servants, and vendors, comprising many thousand in all.

Each kind of industry has its own locality for doing business. The suppliers of food are to be found about the markets, and Broad, Water and Front streets. Clothing is sold in the great thoroughfares like Broadway and the Bowery, but is mainly manufactured out of the city. The builders have no single locality, and the house furnishers are mostly with the clothiers. Leather is to be found in the Swamps, law about the courts; literature near Clinton House square. The tobacco mart is Water street; iron and steel are sold in John and Gold streets, and silver-ware in Maiden lane. The old idea that competition is injurious is replaced by the modern one that persons in the same trade are benefited by associating together. Hence exchanges for all commodities, grain, flour, provisions, tobacco, petroleum, stocks and gold, are to be found throughout the city, and are imitated by the early markets of the bucketers and the trade sales of the publishers. During the war the number of women engaged in industrial pursuits increased very largely from the lack of men in the market, and they have since quite monopolized some branches of industry. In making female clothing, cloaks, dresses, hoopskirts, corsets, millinery, hats, fringes, and trimmings they especially excel. They cannot compete with men either in making cigars, jewelry, confectionery, or heavy manufactures, like boots and shoes, but in other occupations they hold their own very creditably.

Since 1860 a great change has taken place in our industry. New kinds of business have sprung up, others have fallen away, and with the increase of our population has resulted an increase in the number and variety of occupations. The introduction of the sewing machine, the increase of manufactures during the war, and the impetus given by the return of peace, have stimulated enterprise of all kinds, and that too in spite of our financial and political disorders. With the present spring business appears to be making a fresh start, and the prospect is very promising of a busy and prosperous summer.—New York Weekly Sun.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CREATURE DISCOVERED IN THE FORESTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg Herald of March 1st says: About 25 miles from this city is a small stream, known as Bear Creek, which empties into the Big Black river. For some time past strange stories have been told by the negroes of an extraordinary animal seen near this creek. These stories were laughed at and derided by the citizens, no one believing in any such statements. This extraordinary creature had often suddenly presented himself among the negroes in the early twilight, causing great consternation among them. He is described by the negroes as being about eight feet high, each eye in their language, "as large as a hen's egg," with no nose and no upper lip, his two eye teeth as large as a man's thumb, extending down over his chin about 8 inches; his right foot points directly to the front and the left to the rear, and the measurement of the track is just 23 inches in length; his finger nails are about six inches long; the hair on his head—which is stiff and wiry—sweeps the ground as he walks and is parted in the rear and brought down in front on each side of his singularly formed chest, which is not round or flat, but is angular like that of a fowl. The hair on the body of this singular being is very stiff, and grows to the rear, parting at the angle of the breast-bone, growing back, and uniting with a long, stiff growth on his spine, which extends back about one foot like the spinal fin of a fish, or the bristles on the back of a bear—the hair on his arms is parted, and grows in the same way, making a long, thick brush on the back of the arms, extending from the shoulders to the point of his middle finger. The same peculiarity is observable on his legs.

No white person has ever seen him until recently, when he was discovered by a hunting party. Several gentlemen met on last Thursday week with a view of bear hunting in this swamp. They were accompanied by about fifteen well-trained bear dogs. They prepared for the hunt early in the morning, and when about commencing, their attention was attracted to an unusually large human track in the soft soil; upon examination it was discovered that the track was being constantly reversed. In an instant the stories of the negroes occurred to the party, and at once it was determined to pursue the creature which had made this track. The dogs were instantly called and encouraged to follow the track, which they did promptly. The gentlemen, mounted upon good horses, found but little difficulty in keeping well up with the bounds. In a few minutes an object was presented to their view which sent a chill to the heart of every member of the party. They had unearthed the nondescript, a being—apparently human—suddenly arose from his lair, turned and for a moment stood in silent inspection of his pursuers, and then with a yell truly terrific, wheeled, and with a speed of the fastest horse, rushed away before the dogs.

This wild and continued chase was continued for a distance of nearly ten miles, when at last the terrible monster, foaming with rage, was brought to bay upon the bank of the Big Black; and turning with a fury unparalleled, it seized the foremost dog with both hands, and by the exercise of superhuman muscular strength, buried its long talons in the body of the howling brute, and literally tore the dog asunder. Dropping this, it instantly seized the next and sent its two immense tusks through the skull of the doomed dog. One of the hunters, becoming alarmed for the safety of the party, drew his revolver and fired twice at the monster, but evidently without effect other than to frighten it by the report, when, turning with a hideous yell, it plunged into the river, diving and remaining under water five minutes, when it would suddenly spring high into the air, screaming with the voice of a regiment of soldiers. It finally swam to the opposite side and disappeared in the neighboring forest, since which time it has only been seen twice by white persons. Several attempts have been made to capture it, but up to the present time without success.

What this strange creature is, no one can conjecture. The gentlemen with whom we have conversed represent it as a black man about six feet high, but in other respects resembling to a great degree the description given by the negroes.

It has broken the negroes from attending Loyal Leagues at night in that section of country. [What the story was designed for.]

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One of our Trains from California has arrived, consisting in part of

CABINET MAKER

STANDARD SHEETINGS,

PRINTS, DELAINS,

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TEA,

COFFEE,

NAILS AND GLASS,

All Sizes.

A PRIME LOT OF

California Bacon!

COAL OIL

Mule Shoes, etc., etc.

Which we offer our Customers and the People generally, at

LOWER RATES THAN HERETOFORE!

Two more Trains expected in a few days!

WALKER BRO'S.

4151-421 3w

PATRICK LYNCH,

Clerk of the United States 3d District Court,

WILL attend to drawing up MINING and other DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc. LEGAL PAPERS acknowledged.

All persons are invited to declare their intention to become Citizens of the United States before me.

Office at JAMES HAGUE'S Gunsmith Shop East of the Court House.

FAUST & ROUTE,

Fire Proof Safe and Feed Stables,

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We are prepared to accommodate the Public with Livery and Feed, in all its branches. Stock sales promptly attended to.

H. J. FAUST. d-1-881-Jy J. S. ROUTE

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WILL PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE MERCHANDISE,

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Etc., Etc.,

ON COMMISSION,

AND FREIGHT THE SAME TO THIS CITY

ON THE MOST

REASONABLE TERMS!

FOR ALL WHO WILL FAVOR THEM WITH

THEIR ORDERS.

The long experience they have had

in this business cannot fail to secure

to them a liberal portion of the

public patronage.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,

Where they will be pleased to answer

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GARDEN TOOLS!

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WOODMANSEE & BRO., New Goods.

Keep Constantly for SALE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

All the Varieties of

Staple Merchandise

Suited to this Market, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR

CASH,

PRODUCE, and

STOCK.

Country Dealers

Will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

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TWENTY-EIGHT SIZES

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CHARTER OAK

ARE NOW MADE BY THE

Excelsior Manufacturing Comp'y.,

ST. LOUIS.

THESE WELL-KNOWN AND VERY POPULAR COOKING STOVES have been before the public since 1852. Each succeeding year has added to their popularity, and the name has become familiar in every household in the West and South. The demand for our

New Charter Oak

last year was greater than we could supply with the sizes then made, anticipating a still greater demand during the present year, we have made patterns for several additional sizes, and are prepared to manufacture 120 to 130

CHARTER OAK STOVES

per day, of

TWENTY-EIGHT DIFFERENT SIZES.

We guarantee the operation of every stove we manufacture, and offer as reference any one of the many thousands that have been sold, wherever they may be found. Neither labor or expense has been spared to make our NEW CHARTER OAK a

Perfect Cooking Stove,

and we offer it to the trade as the BEST CONSTRUCTED, MOST DURABLE, and UNIFORM operating COOKING STOVE in the market.

In addition to our EXTENSIVE STOVE BUSINESS we are prepared to offer to Stove Dealers, Tinners and others in the trade, the largest and most complete assortment of Metals and Tinners' stock in the West. Our arrangements with the St. Louis Staining Company enables us to give liberal discounts to large buyers of FURNACE STAMPED TINNED IRONWARE and Tinners' Supplies. Having recently reduced the prices of all articles of our OWN MANUFACTURE, we believe dealers and housekeepers will find it to their interest to send for Catalogue and Price List, and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Address:

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

SOLD by Stove Dealers generally.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BUCK & WRIGHT AHEAD.

As may be seen by the following article, which we copy from the New Orleans Times of 15th inst., Buck & Wright have borne off the highest premium in the stove line at the New Orleans Fair. Six entries were made with Buck's "Brilliant," away ahead of the heap.

The grand stove trial was resumed yesterday at 12 o'clock, before a largely increased crowd of spectators. The utmost good humor seemed to prevail, both among the exhibitors and spectators, all of whom seemed thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the principle of "may the best stove win." Promptly to the time the committee appeared on the judges' stand, Saunders, particularly glowing with excitement, and ready to defend the entries were the same as at the previous trial, and the engineers had not been charged.

At ten minutes past one o'clock, the trial was lighted up. Norton's Furnace, run by Mr. K. Wood, started off in a smoke, amid the cheers of the crowd, and a loud cheer of "Go it, old one." Charter Oak followed and the rest gave vapor immediately after. In four minutes, just as they were (as we might say) rounding the quarter, "Charter Oak" popped the top, and all followed suit as quickly as though life depended on the issue, but Buck's Brilliant had started fire with broad shoulders, and the stove arena. Stoves were rattled, knocked and petted as though they were human beings. All seemed confident of winning, and the crowd enlivened the scene with numerous and encouraging remarks from stage to stage. Mr. Perry's efforts seemed to be the most favored.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, "Charter Oak" threw open its throttle valves and announced that it wanted no more fuel. All the others "shut up" and "keeping due." As the time for the bread to be baked approached, excitement had increased to a boiling point, both within and without the arena. At last Peerless followed suit, in 42 1/2 minutes, Cotton Plant, in 43, then Charter Oak, in 43 1/2, then Good Samaritan, in 44, and finally Buck's Brilliant, in 47. The grand result of the trial was as follows:

Norton's Furnace, E. Wood Perry, bread weighed 7 lbs 3 oz; burned fuel 7 1/2 lbs.

Charter Oak, Rice, Bros. & Co., bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel 6 1/2 lbs.

Peerless, Campman & Co., bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel 6 1/2 lbs.

Good Samaritan, bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel 6 1/2 lbs.

Cotton Plant, Levi & Navra, bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel 6 1/2 lbs.

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At the conclusion of the trial, the bread was taken charge of by the Awarding Committee and looked up for an hour, at the expiration of which it was all eaten by them, in accordance with the terms of the contest. The gold medal awarded for best wood stoves to Buck & Wright, of St. Louis, honorable mention being made of the Peerless, Campman & Co.—New Orleans Times, Jan. 15, 411 & 417-1m & 49-1

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1850. 1868.

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