### BOZ IN THE UNITED STATES.

Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

#### THE LATEST EDITION.

What the Great Novellst Thought of Phlladelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Twentyfive Years Ago.

Ste., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

[CONTINUED.] Washington-The Legislature-And the President's House.

We left Philadelphia by steamboat at 6 o'clock one very cold morning, and turned our faces

towards Washington.

In the course of this day's journey, as on subsequent occasions, we encountered some Englishmen (small farmers, perhaps, or country publicans at home), who were settled in America, and were travelling on their own affairs. Of all grades and kinds of men that jostle one in the public content. the public conveyances of the States, these are often the most intolerable and the most insufferable companions. United to every disagreeable characteristic that the worst kind of American travellers possess, these countrymen of ours display an amount of insolent conceit and cool umption of superiority quite monstrous to behold. In the coarse inmiliarity of their approach, and the effrontery of their inquisitiveness (which they are in great haste to assert, as if they panted to revenge themselves upon the decent old restraints of home), they surpass any native specimens that came within range of observation; and I often grew so patriotic when I heard them, that I would cheerfully have submitted to a reasonable ifne if I could have given any other country in the whole world the honor of claiming them for its

children.

As Washington may be called the head-quarters of tobacco tinetured saliva, the time is come when I must confess, without any disguise, that the prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectotwo odious practices of the time to be anything but rating began about this time to be anything but agreeable, and soon became most offensive and sickening. In all the public places of America this filthy custom is recognized. In the courts of law the judge has his spittoon, the crier his, the witness his, and the prisoner his; while the jurymen and spectators are provided for, as so many men who in the course of nature must desire to spit incessantly. In the hospitals the students of medicine are requested, by notices upon the wall, to eject their tobacco juice into the boxes provided for that purpose, and not to discolor the stairs. In public buildings, visitors are implored, through the same agency, to squirt the essence of their quids, or "pings," as I have Leard them called by gentlemen learned in this kind of sweetmeat. into the national toons, and not about the bases of the marble columns. But in some parts this custom is inseparably mixed up with every meal and morning call, and with all the transactions of social life. The stranger who follows in the track I took myselt will find it in its full bloom and glory, luxuriant in all its alarming reckless-ness, at Washington. And let him not persuade himself (as I once did, to my shame), that previous tourists have exaggerated its extent. thing itself is an exaggeration of nastiness which cannot be outdone.
On board this steamboat there were two

young gentlemen, with shirt-collars reversed as usual, and armed with very big walking-sticks, who planted two seats in the middle of the deck, at a distance of some four paces apart, took out their tobacco boxes, and sat down opposite each other to chew. In less than a quarter of an bour's time, these hopeful youths had shed about them on the clean boards a coplous shower of yellow rain; clear-ing, by that means, a kind of magic circle, within whose limits no intruders dare to come, and which they never failed to refresh and rerefresh before a spot was dry. This, being before breakfast, rather disposed me, I confess, to nausen; but looking attentively at one of the expectorators, I plainly saw that he was young in chewing, and falt inwardly uneasy in him-self. A glow of delight came over me at this discovery; and as I marked his face turn paler and paler, and saw the ball of tebacco in his left cheek quiver with his suppressed agony, while yet he spat and chewed and spat again, in emulation of his older friend, I could have fallen on his neck, and implored him to go on

We all sat down to a comfortable breakfast in the sabin below, where there was no more hurry or confusion than at such a meal in Engand where there was certainly greater politeness exhibited than at most of our stagecoach banquets. At about nine o'clock we arrived at the railroad station, and went on by the cars. At noon we turned out again to cross a wide river in another steamboat; landed at a continuation of the rallroad on the opposite shore, and went on by other cars; in which, in the course of the next hour or so, we crossed by wooden bridges, each a mile in length, two creeks called respectively Great and Little Gun-powder. The water in both was blackened with flights of canvas backed ducks, which are most delicious eating, and abound hereabouts at that season of the year.

These bridges are of wood, have no parapet, and are only just wide enough for the passage of the trains, which, in the event of the smallest accident, would inevitably be plunged into the river. They are startling contrivances, and are most agreeable when passed.

We stopped to dine at Baltimore, and, being now in Maryland, were waited on for the first time by slaves. The sensation of exacting any from human creatures who are bough and sold, and being, for the time, a party as it were to their condition, is not an enviable one. The institution exists, perhaps, in its least re-pulsive and most mitigated form in such a town as this; but it is slavery; and though I was, with respect to it, an innocent man, its presence filled me with a sense of shame and self-reproach After dinner we went down to the railroad

again, and took our seats in the cars for Washington. Being rather early, those men and boys who happened to have nothing particular to do, and were curious in foreigners, came (according to custom) around the carriage in which I sat: let down all the windows; thrust in their heads and shoulders; hooked themselves on conveni-ently by their elbows; and fell to comparing notes on the subject of my personal appear-ance, with as much indifference as if I were a stuffed figure. I never gained so much uncompromising information with reference to my own nose and eyes, the various impressions wrought by my mouth and chin on different minds, and low my head looks when it is viewed from oehind, as on these occasions. Some gentlemen were only satisfied by exercising their sense of touch; and the boys (who are surprisingly precoclous in America), were seldom satisfied even by that, but would return to the charge over and over Many a budding President has walked into my room, with his cap on his head and his his pockets, and stared at me for two whole hours: occasionally retreshing himself with a tweak at his nose, or a draught from the water-jug; or by walking to the windows and inviting other boys in the street below to come up and do likewise; crying, "Here he is!"
"Come on!" "Bring all your brothers!" with

other hospitable entreaties of that nature.

We reached Washington at about half pust six that evening, and had upon the way a beautiful view of the Capitol, which is a fine building of the Corinthian order, placed upon a noble and commanding eminence. Arrived at the hotel, I saw no more of the place that night, being very tired, and gind

Breakfast over rext morning, I walk about the 1 treets for an hour or two, and, coming home. Here is Washington, fresh in my

mind and under my eye.

Take the worst parts of the City road and Pentonville, or the straggling outskirts of Paris, where the houses are smallest, preserving all their oddities, but especially the small shops and dwellings, occupied in Pentonville (but not in Washington) by furniture below. in Washington) by furniture-brokers, keepers of poor eating houses, and fanciers of birds. Burn the whole down: build it up again in wood and plaster; widen it a little; throw in part of St. John's Wood; put green blitds outside all the private houses, with a red curtain and a white one in every window; plouch and lithe roads. up all the roads; plant a great deal of turf in every place where it ought not to be; crect three handsome buildings in stone and marble anywhere, but the more entirely out of everybody's way the better; call one the Post Office, one the Patent Office, and one the Trea-sury; make it seorching but in the morning, and freezing cold in the atternoon, with an occasional tornado of wind and dust; leave a brickfield without the bricks, in all central places where a street may naturally be expected; and

The hotel in which we live is a long row of small bouses fronting on the street, and opening at the back upon a common yard, in which hangs a great triangle. When-ever a servant is wanted, somebody beats on this triangle from one stroke up to seven, according to the number of the house in which his presence is required; and as all the servants are always being wanted, and none of them ever come, this enlivening engine is in full perform ance the whole day through. Clothes are dry-ing in this same yard; female slaves, with cot-ton handkerchiefs twisted round their heads, are running to and fro on the hotel business; black waiters cross and recross with dishes in beir hands; two great dogs are playing upon mound of loose bricks in the centre of the little square; a pig is turning up his stomach to the sun, and grunting, "That's comfortable!" and neither the men nor the women nor the dogs nor the pig nor any created creature takes the smallest notice of the triangle, which is tingling

madly all the time.

I walk to the front window, and look across the road upon a long, straggling row of houses, one story high, terminating nearly opposite, but a little to the left, in a melaucholy piece waste ground with frowzy grass, which looks like a small piece of country that has taken to drinking, and has quite lost itself. Standing anyhow and all wrong, upon this open space, like something meteoric that has fallen down from the moon, is an odd, lop-sided, one-eved kind of wooden building that looks like a church, with a flagstaff as long as itself, sticking out of a steeple something larger than a tea-chest. Under the window is a small stand of coaches, whose slave-drivers are sunning themselves on the steps of our door, and talking tely together. The three most obtrusive houses near at hand are the three meanest. On one—a shop, which never has anything in the window, and never has the door over its painted in large than the has the door open-is painted, in large characters, "The City Lunch." At another, which looks like the back way to somewhere else, but is an independent building in itself, oysters are procurable in every style. At the third, which is a very, very little tailor's shop, pants are fixed to order; or, in other words, pantaloons are made to measure. And that is our street in Washington.

It is sometimes called the City of Magnificent Distances, but it might with greater propriety be termed the City of Magnificent Intentions: for it is only on taking a bird's-eye view of it from the top of the Capitol that one can at all omprehend the vast designs of its projector, an aspiring Frenchman, Spacious avenues, that be gin in nothing, and lead nowhere; streets, mile long, that only want houses, roads, and inhabitants; public buildings that need but a public to be complete; and ornaments of great thoroughtares, which only lack great thoroughfares to ornament, are its leading features. One might fancy the season over, and most of the houses gone out of town forever with their mas-ters. To the admirers of cities it is a Barmecide Fea-t; a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in; a monument raised to a deceased project, with not even a legible inscription to record its departed greatness.

Such as it is it is likely to remain. It was originally chosen for the seat of government as a means of averting the conflicting jealousies and interests of the different States; and being remote too, as beli probably, too, mobs-a be slighted, even in America. It has no trade or commerce of its own, having little or no population beyond the President and his establishment, the members of the legisla-ture who reside there during the session, the government clerks and officers employed in the various departments, the keepers of the hotels and boarding houses, and the tradesmen who supply their tables. It is very unhealthy. Few people would live in Washington, I take it, who are not obliged to reside there; and the tides of emigration and speculation, those rapid and re-

gardless currents, are little likely to flow at any

time towards such dull and stuggish water. The principal features of the Capitol are, of course, the two Houses of Assembly, But there is, besides, in the centre of the building a tine rotunda, ninety-six feet diameter, and ninety-six high, whose circular wall is divided into compartments, orna-mented by historical pictures. Four of these have for their subjects prominent events in the Revolutionary struggle. They were painted by Colonel Trumbull himselt, a member of Wash ington's staff at the time of their occurrence from which circumstaace they derive a peculiar interest of their own. In this same hall Mr. Greenough's large statue of Washington has been lately placed. It has great merits, of course, but it struck us as being rather strained and violent for its subject. I could wish, however, to have seen it in a better light than it

can ever be viewed in where it stands. There is a very pleasant and commodious library in the Capitol; and from a balcony in front the bird's-eye view of which I have just spoken may be bad, together with a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country. In one of the ornamental portions of the building there is a figure of Justice, whereunto the guide-book "The artist at first contemplated giving more of nudity, but he was warned that the public sentiment in this country would not admit of it, and in his caution he has gone, perhaps, into the opposite extreme." Poor Justice! she has been made to wear much stranger garments in America than those she pines in in the Capitol. Let us hope that she has banged her dressmaker since they were fashioned, and that the public sentiment of country did not cut out the clothes she hides

her lovely figure in just now. The House of Representatives is a beautiful and spacious ball of semicircular shape, ported by handsome pullars. One part the galleries, is appropriated to the ladies, and there they sit in front rows, and come in and go out, as at a play or concert. The chair canopied, and raised considerably above the floor of the house; and every member has an easy-chair and a writing-desk to himself; which denounced by some people out of doors as a nost unfortunate and injudicious arrangement, ending to long sittings and prosaic speeches It is an elegant chamber to look at, but a singu-arly bad one for all purposes of hearing. The Senate, which is smaller, is free from this objec-tion, and is exceedingly well adapted to the uses for which it is designed. The sittings, I need hardly add, take place in the day; and the oarl amentary forms are modelled on those of he old country.

I was sometimes asked, in my progress been very much impressed by the heads of the lawmakers at Washington; meaning not their chiefs and leaders, but literally their in-dividual and personal heads, whereon their hair grew, and whereby the phrenological character as often struck my questioner dumb with in-dignant consternation by answering, "No, that I didn't remember being at all overcome," As I must, at whatever hazard, repeat the avowal here, I will follow it up by relating my impressions on this subject in the forces. of each legislator was expressed; and I almost impressions on this subject in as few words as

In the first place-it may be from some | say the least, to see so many honorable members

imperient development of my organ of vene ration -1 do not remember having ever of joyful pride, at sight of any legisia tive body. I have borne the House of Commons like a man, and have yielded to no weakness but slumber in the House of Lords. I have seen elections for borough and county, and have never been impelled (no matter which party won) to damage my bat by throwing it up into the air in triumph, or to crack my voice by shouting forth any reference to our glorious Constitution, to the noble purity of our inde-pendent voters, or the unimpeachable integrity of our independent members. Having withstood such strong attacks upon my fortitude, it is possible that I may be of a cold and insensible temperament, amounting to iciness, in such matters; and therefore my impressions of the live pillars of the Capitol at Washington must be received with such grains of allowance as this free confession may seem to demand. Did I see in this public body an assemblage

of men bound together in the sacred names of Liberty and Freedom, and so asserting the chaste dignity of these twin goddesses, in all their discussions, as to exalt at once the eternal principles to which their names are given, and their own character, and the character of their countrymen, in the admiring eyes of the whole world?

the whole world? It was but a week since an aged, grey-haired man, a lasting honor to the land that gave him birth, who has done good service to his country, as his forefathers did, and who will be remembered scores upon scores of years after the worms bred in its corruption are but so many crains of dust—it was but a week since this old man had stood for days upon his trial before this very body, charged with having dared to assert the infamy of that traffic which has for its accursed merchandise men and women and their unborn children. Yes. And publicly exhibited in the same city all the while, gided, tramed, and glazed, bung up for general admiration, shown to strangers not with shame, but pride, its face not turned towards the wall, itself not taken down and burned, is the Unanimous Declaration of the Thirtsen United States of America, which solemnly declares that Ali Men are created Equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the Inalicnable Rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness ! Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness!

It was not a month since this same body bad sat calmly by, and heard a man, one of themselves, with oaths which beggars in their drink reject, threaten to cut another's throat from ear to ear. There he sat among them; not crushed by the general feeling of the assembly, but as good a man as any.

There was but a week to come, and another of that body, for doing his duty to those who sent him there; for claiming in a republic the liberty and freedom of expressing their senti-

liberty and freedom of expressing their sentiments, and making known their prayer; would be tried, found guilty, and have strange censure passed upon him by the rest. His was a grave offense indeed; for years before, he had risen up and said, "A gaug of male and female slaves for sale, warranted to breed like cattle, linked to each other by iron fetters, are passing now along the open street beneath the windows of your Temple of Equality! Look!" But there are many kinds of hunters engaged in the pursuit of happiness, and they go variously armed. It is the inalienable right of some among them to take the field after their happiness, equipped with cat and cart-whip, stocks and iron collar, and to shout their view hallon! (always in pra se of liberty) to the music of clanking chains and

bloody stripes.
Where sat the many legislators of coarse threats, of words and blows such as coal-heavers deal upon each other when they forget their breeding? On every side. Every session had its anecdotes of that kind, and the actors were

Did I recognize in this assembly a body of men who, applying themselves in a new world to correct some of the falseboods and vices of the old, purified the avenues to public life, paved the dirty ways to place and power, debated and made laws for the common good, and had no party but their country I saw in them the wheels that move the mean-

est perversion of virtuous political machinery that the worst tools ever wrought. Despicable trickery at elections; underhanded tamperings with public officers; cowardly attacks upon opponents, with scurritous newspapers for shields, and hired pens for daggers; shameful trucklings to mercenary knaves, whose claim to be considered is, that every day and week they sow new crops of ruin with their venal types, which are the dragon's teeth of yore, in everything but sharpness; aldings and abettings of every bad inclination in the popular mind, and artiul suppressions of all its good influences such things as these, and, in a word, Dishonest Faction in its most deprayed and most unblushing form, stared out from every corner of the

Did I see among them the intelligence and refinement, the true, honest, patriotic heart of America? Here and there were drops of its blood and life, but they scarcely colored the stream of desperate adventurers which sets that way for profit and for pay. It is the game or there men, and of their profligate organs, to make the strite of politics so fierce and brutal, and so destructive of all self-respect in worthy men, that sensitive and delicate-minded persons shall be kept aloof, and they, and such as they, be left to battle out their selfish views unchecked. And thus this lowest of all scrambling fights goes on, and they who in other countries would, from their intel igence and station, most aspire to make the laws, do here recoil the furthest from that degradation.

That there are among the representatives of the people in both Houses, and among parties, some men of high character great abilities, I need not say. The foremost among those politicians who are known in Europe have been already described, and I see ne reason to depart from the rule I have taid down for my guidance, of abstaining from all mention of individuals. It will be sufficient to add, that to the most favorable ac-counts that have been written of them I more than fully and most heartily subscribe; and that personal intercourse and free communication have bred within me, not the result predicted in the very doubtful proverb, but increased admiration and respect. They are striking men to look at, hard to deceive, prompt to act, lions in energy, Crightons in varied accomplishments, Indians in fire of eye and gesture, Americans in strong and generous impulse; and they as well represent the honor and wisdom of their country at home as the distinguished gentleman who is now its minister at the British Court sustains its highest character abroad.

I visited both Houses nearly every day during my stay in Washington. On my initiatory visit to the House of Representatives, they divided against a decision of the chair; but the chair won. The second time I went the member who was speaking, being interrupted by a laugh, mimicked it, as one child would in quarrelling with another, and added, "that he would make honorable gentlemen opposite sing out a little more on the other side of their mouths presently." But interruptions are rare; the speaker being usually heard in silence. There are more quarrels than with us, and more threatening than gentlemen are customed to exchange in any civilized society of which we have recorn; but farm-yard imita tions have not as yet been imported from the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The feature in oratory which appears to be the most practised and most relished is the constant repetition of the same idea or shadow of au ides in fresh words; and the inquiry out of doors is not, "What did he say?" but, "How ong did he speak?" These, however, are but nlargements of a principle which prevails else-

where. The Senate is a dignified and decorous body, and its proceedings are conducted with much gravity and order. Both Houses are hand-somely carpeted; but the state to which these carpets are reduced by the universal disregard of the spittoon with which every honorable member is accommodated, and the extraordinary improvements on the pattern which are quirted and daubled upon it in every direction, do not admst of being described. I will merely observe, that I strongly recommend all strangers not to look at the floor; and if they happen to drop anything, though it be their purse, not to pick it up with an angloved band on any

It is somewhat remarkable, too, at first, to

with swelled faces; and it is scarcely less re-markable to discover that this appearance is caused by the quantity of tobacco they contrive o stow away within the hollow of the t is strange enough, too, to see an bonorable gen the man leaning back in his tilted chair, with his legs on the dask before him, shaping a convenient "plug" with his penkuife, and when i is quite ready for use shooting the old one from his mouth as from a popgun, and clapping the new one in its place.

I was surprised to find that even steady old

chewers of great experience are not always good marksmen, which has rather inclined me to doubt that general professency with the rife of which we have heard so much in England. Sove ral gen lemen called upon me who, in the course of conversation, frequently missed the spittoon at five paces, and one (but he was certainly short-sighted) mistook the closed sash for th open window, at three. On another occasion, when I dined out, and was sitting with two ladies and some gentlemen round a fire before dinner, one of the company fell short of the fire-place six distinct times. I am disposed to think, however, that this was occasioned by his not siming at that object, as there was a white mar-ble hearth before the fender, which was more convenient, and may have suited his purpose

The Patent Office at Washington furnishes an extraordinary example of American enterprise and ingeneity, for the immense number of models it contains are the accumulated inventions of only five years, the whole of the previous collection having been destroyed by fire. The elegant structure in which they are arranged is one of design rather than execution, for there is but one side erected out of four, though the works are stopped. The Post Office is a very compact and very beautiful building. In one of the departments, among a collection of rare and curious articles, are depo-sited the presents which have been made from time to time to the American ambassadors at foreign courts by the various potentates to whom they were the accredited agents of the republic—gifts which, by the law, they are not permitted to retain. I confess that I looked upon this as a very painful exhibition, and one by means flattering to the national standard of horesty and honor. That can scarcely be a bigh state of moral feeling which imagines a gentleman of repute and station likely to be co.rupted, in the discharge of his duty, by the present of a snuff-box, or a richly mounted sword, or an Eastern shawl; and surely the nation who reposes confidence in her appointed servants is likely to be better served than she who makes them the subject of such very mean

At Georgetown, in the suburbs, there is a Jesuit College delightfully situated, and so far as I had an opportunity of seeing, well managed. Many persons who are not members of the Romish Church avail themselves, I believe, of these institutions, and of the advantageous opportunities they afford for the education of their children. The heights in this neighborhood, above the Potomac river, are very picturesque, and are free, I should conceive, from some of the insatubrities of Washington. The pir at that elevation was quite cool and air, at that elevation, was quite cool and re freshing, when in the city it was burning hot.

The President's mansion is more like an Eng lish club-house, both within and without, than any other kind of establishment with which I can compare it. The ornamental ground about it bas been laid out in garden walks. They are preity, and agreeable to the eye, though they have that uncomfortable air of having been made yesterday which is far from favorable to the display of such beauties.

My first visit to this house was on the morning after my arrival, when I was carried thither by an official gentleman, who was so kind as to harge himself with my presentation to the

We entered a large hall, and, having twice or thrice rung a bell which nobody answered, walked without further ceremony through the rooms on the ground floor, as divers other gentlemen (mostly with their hats on, and their hands in their pockets) were doing very leisurely. Some of these had ladies with them, to whom they were showing the premises; others were lounging on the chairs and solas; others in a perfect state of exhaustion from listlessuess, were yawning drearlly. The greater portion of this assemblage were rather asserting their supremacy than doing rather asserting their supremacy than doing anything else, as they had no particular busitess there that anybody knew of. A few were closely eyeing the movables, as if to make quite ure that the President (who was far from popu lar) had not made away with any of the furniture, or sold the fixtures for his own private benefit. After glancing at these loungers, who were

scattered over a pretty drawing-room, opening upon a terrace which commanded a beautiful rospect of the river and the adjacent country and who were sauntering, too, about a larger state-room called the Eastern Drawing-room. we went up stairs into another chamber, where were certain visitors waiting for audiences. sight of my conductor, a black, in plain clothes and vellow slippers, who was gliding noiselessly about, and whispering messages in the ear of the more impatient, made a sign of recognition, and glided off to announce him.

We had previously looked into another chamber fitted all round with a great bare wooden desk or counter, whereon lay files of newspapers, to which sundry gentlemen were referring. But there were means of beguiling the time in this apart-ment, which was as unpromising and tiresome as any waiting room in one of our public esta-blishments, or any physician's dining-room dur-ing his hours of consultation at home. There were some fifteen or twenty persons in

the room. One, a tall, wiry, muscular old man from the West, sunburnt and swarthy, with a brown-white hat on his knees, and a giant um-brella resting between his legs, who sat bolt upright in his chair, frowning steadily at the carpet, and twitching the hard lines about his carpet, and twitching the nived lines about his mouth, as if he had made up his mind "to fix" the President on what he had to say, and wouldn't bate him a grain. Another, a Kentucky farmer, six feet six in height, with his hat on, and his hands under his coat-tails, who leaved against the wall and his had the leaned against the wall and kicked the with his heel, as though he had Time's head under his shoe, and were literally "killing" him. A third, an oval-faced, bilious-looking man, with sleek black bair cropped close, and whis kers and beard shaved down to blue dots, who sucked the head of a thick stick, and from time to time took it out of his mouth to see how it was getting on. A fourth did nothing but whis tle. A firth did nothing but spit. And indeed all these gentlemen were so very persovering and energetic in this latter particular, and beand energetic in this latter paractar, as stowed their favors so abundantly upon the carpet, that I take it for granted the Presiden-tial housemaids have high wages, or, to speak more genteelly, an ample amount of "compenmore genteelly, an ample amount of "compen-sation," which is the American word for salary,

in the case of all public servants,

We had not waited in this room many
minutes before the black messenger returned, and conducted us into another of smaller dimensions, where, at a business-like table covered with papers, sat the President himself. He looked somewhat worn and anxious—and well he might, being at war with everybody-out the expression of his face was mild an pleasant, and his manner was remarkably unaffected, gentlemanly, and agreeable. I thought that in his whole character and demeanor he

became his station remarkably well. Being advised that the sensible etiquette of the republican court admitted of a traveller like myself declining, without any impropriety, an invitation to dinner which did not reach me until I had concluded my arrangements for leaving Washington some days before that to which it referred, I only returned to this house once. It was on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which are held on certain nights between the hours of nine and twelve

clock, and are called, rather oddly, levees I went with my wife at about ten. There was a pretty dense crowd of carriages and people in he court-yard, and, so far as I could make out, there were no very clear regulations for taking up or setting down of company. The were certainly no policemen to soothe startled horses, either by sawing at their bridles or flourishing truncheons in their eyes; and I am ready to make oath that no modernsive persons were knocked violently on the head, or poked acutely in their backs or stomachs, or brought to a stand-still by any such gentle means, and

then taken into custedy for not moving on, But here was no confusion or deorder. Our carriage reached the porch in its turn, without any blustering, swearing, abouting, backing, or other disturbance, and we dismounted with as much ease and comfort at though we had been escorted by the whole Metropolitan Force from A to Z inclusive.

The suite of rooms on the ground floor were lighted up, and a military band was playing in the hall. In the smaller drawing room, the centre of a circle of company, were the President and his daughter-in-iaw, who acted as the lady of the mansion; and a very interesting, graceful, and accomplished lady, too. One gentleman who stood among this group appeared to take upon himself the functions of a master of the ceremonies. I saw no other officers or attendants, and none were needed.

The great drawing room, which I have already mentioned, and the other chambers on the ground-floor, were crowded to excess. The company was not, in our sense of the term, select, for it comprehended persons of very many grades and classes; nor was there any great display of costly attire; indeed, some of the costumes may have been, for aught I know, grotesque enough. But the decorum and propriety of benavior which prevailed were unbroken by any rude or disagreeable incident; and every man, even among the miscellaneous crowd in the ball who were admitted, witaout any orders or tickets, to look on, appeared to feel that he was a part of the institution, and was responsible for its preserving a becoming character, and appearing to the best advan-

That these visitors, too, whatever their station, were not without some refinement of taste and appreciation of intellectual gifts, and gratitude to those men who by the peaceful exercise of great abilities shed new charms and associations upon the homes of their countrymen, and elevate their character in other lands, was most earnestly testified by their recep ion of Washington Irving. my dear friend, who had recently been ap-pointed Minister at the Court of Spain, and who was among them that night in his new charac ter for the first and last time before going abroad. I sincerely believe that, in all the mad ness of American politics, sew public men would have been so carnestly, devotedly, and affec-tionately caressed as this most charming writer; and I have seldom respected a public assembly more than I did this cager throng, when I saw them turning with one mind from noisy orators and officers of state, and flocking with a generous and honest impulse round the man of quiet pursuits; proud in his promotion, as reflecting back upon their country, and grateful to him with their whole hearts for the store of graceful fancies he had poured out among them. Long may be dispense such treasures with unsparing

The term we had assigned for the duration of our stay in Washington was now at an end, and we were to begin to travel; for the railroad dis tauces we had traversed yet, in journeying among these older towns, are on that great con-

tinent looked upon as nothing.

I had at first intended going South—to Charleston. But when I came to consider the length of time which this journey would occupy and the premature heat of the season, which even at Washington has been often very trying and weighed, morever, in my own mind the pain of living in the constant contemplation of slavery, against the more than doubtful chances of my ever seeing it, in the time I had to spare, stripped of the disguises in which it would cerainly be dressed, and so adding any item to the host of acts already heaped together on the subject, I began to listen to old whisperings which had often been present to me at home in England. When I little thought of ever being here, and to dream again of cities growing up, like palaces in fatry tales, among the wilds and

The advice I received in most quarters, when I began to yield to my desire of travelling towards that point of the compass, was, according to custom, sufficiently cheerless; my companion being threatened with more perils, dangers, and discomforts than I can remember or would catalogue if I could; but of which it will be sufficient to remark that blowings-up in steamboats and breakings-down in coaches were among the least. But having a in coaches were among the least. But having a Western route sketched out for me by the best and kindest authority to which I could have resorted, and putting no great faith in these dis-couragements, I soon determined on my plan of

This was to travel South only to Richmond in Virginia; and then to turn, and shape our course for the far West, whither I beseech the reader's company in a new chapter.
[To be continued.]

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

### FUR HOUSE. (Established in 1318.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc., IN RUSSIAN BABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE

MINK SABLE ROYAL EBMINE, CHINCHILLA, PITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR PINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most bean CARRIAGE ROSES, SLEIGH ROSES, and POOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, NO. 417 ARCH STREET. 8# Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

# EANCY FURS

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH. JAMES REISKY.

# STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED
would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast from. It is very aimple in its construction, and is perfectly atright; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The bygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparator would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

OHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1122 and 113 4MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves. Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. H. Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER;
OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIPHot-Air Furnaces, Portable Hesters, Lowdown Grates,
Fireboard Stoves, Bath Bollers, Siewhole Plates,
Bollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by
the manufacturers,
HARPE & THOMSON,
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DRIVY WELLS-OWNERS OF PROPERTY-The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and fininfected at very low prices.

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(-BCC688078 to Philip Ford & Co.).

AUGUIONEERS, No. 500 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, RTC.
On Monday Morning,
Dic. 2, commercing as 16 o'clock we will sell, by
catalogue, for each, 17st cases Men's, Boys', and Youths'
Focts, Shoes. Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To
which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 28 28

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHORS, BROGANS,
ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,
December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell,
by catalogue, for cash, 1820 cases men's, boys', and
youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also,
women's, minses', and children's wear, to which the
early attention of the trade is called.

[1179 44] JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
December 2, at 16 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 500 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods.

LARGE PERFMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES,
BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Droember 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit
2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [M 27 48

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH,
GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credis,
On Thursday Morning,
December 5, at 19 o'clock, embracing about 1296
packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, [11295 LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC. On Friday morning,
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at out 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage,
and rag carpetings. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

Hold Regular Sales of Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately, 1005 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial ills of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h M. S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE STOCKS, ETC., comber 1, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, include— Willing the River Schuylkill and S. W. corner Lombaid and Chippewa streets—Large and valuable Wharf property and large Lot.

EPRUCE, No. 23—Genteel Dwelling.

ABERDEEN, Nos. 334 and 306—Two Brick Dwellings.

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RICHMOND—Three Iwellings and Large Lot, 292
cet front. 300 feet deep.
WILCOX, Nos. 1906, 1908, 1910—Three Brick Dwell-FIFTEENTH AND PINE, N. W. Corner-Two Stores and Dwellings, SECOND, No. 714 (North)—Store and Dwelling, FOURTH, No. 224 (South)—Elegant Residence, PINE, No. 925—Handsome modern Residence, TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD—Hotel, known as the

'Abbey."

NINTH, No. 242 (South)—Store and Dwelling,
MARYLAND, HARTFORD COUNTY—94 acres
Quarry and Slate Lancs.
BUTTONWOOD, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.
SECOND, No. 704 (South)—Store and Dwelling.
CARPENTER, west of Eighteenth—Twe-story
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CARPENTER, West of Eighteenth - Twe-story
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WALNUT, No. 4039—Handsome Residence, lot 58
by 120 feet; has the modern conveniences,
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GRUND-RENTS, 536, 525, 53, 525 a year.
BANK, AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.;
Executors' Saie.
40 shares Live Oak Copper Mining Company.
10 shares Tuckahoe and Meunt Pleasant Plank
Road Company.
200 shares Duquesne Oil Company,
160 shares Huge oil Company,
160 shares Hibberd Oil Company,
175 shares Pitston Coal Company,
1 share Cocan Steam Navigation Company,
1 share Steamship Dock Company,
1 share Steamship Dock Company,
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company
of the United Staves,
1 share Philadelphia Library Company,
1 share Mercantile Library Company,
1 share Mercantile Library Company,
1 share Steamship Fock Company,
1 share Helladelphia Library Company,
1 share Steamship Sock Company,
1 share Steamship Stave Company,
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Catalogues now ready. STOCK OF VERY FINE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CHRISTMAS ARTICLES, FINE STEEL SKATES, ETC. On Monday.

December 2, at the Auction Store, by order of the Administrator, the stock of a House surnishing Esta blishment, [11 25 45

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No. 240 MARKET Street, Polindelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs, Panconst & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

VERY LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Dec. 2d, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit we will sell, in lots to sait the city jobbing and retail trade, 550 lots fancy goods for boilday sales. This sale will consist of full lines of entirely new goods, just landed, and will be found to comprise the choicest assortment of rich goods ever offered at auction in this city.

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On Wednesday Morning,

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FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL. NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SE-VENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Horp-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices. rate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examin, our goods, Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address.

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Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
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Merino Hose for Ladles.
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Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Youths.
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All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
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Live above, of superior qualities for All the above, of superior qualities for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIEF' STORE, No. 9 North AGHTH Street.

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MEN'S PURN'SHING GOODS FOUR DOORS RELOW THE "CONTINENTAL.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM BRIBT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S PULLHERING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS cade from measurement at very short notice.
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