The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. XLIX. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1848. NO. 10.

Lancaster Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY E. W. HUTTER.

Office in "Union Court," in the rear of the Market House, adjoining Centre Square.

TERMS!

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Philadelphia Advertisements,

V. B. PALMER, AGENT, THIRD AND CHESNUT STS

Miller & Co.'s Express.

In their own Cars and in charge of Messengers. IS now running daily between Philadelphia, Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville, York, Baltimore, South and West, and also from Philadelphia to New York, North and East, for the forwarding by mail trains of valuables, parcels, bundles, light boxes and the transaction of any commissions entrusted to them at *very reasonable rates.*

The Express leaves Philadelphia at midnight, thus enabling persons sending by it to have their orders filled and *received the following morning.*

A messenger always accompanies each car, who will receive and deliver at all the offices on the way.

The proprietors wish to make their line a general public convenience and pledge themselves nothing shall remain undone which the public convenience may require.

All goods must be marked by "Miller & Co's Express."
CHAS. NAUMAN,
Agent for Miller & Co's Express, Railroad Office, Lancaster, 89 Chesnut, corner of Third street, Philadelphia, Columbia, Wrightsville, York, and Museum Building, Baltimore. [nov 9 '47—1l-tf

Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware.

GOLD LEVERS, 18 carat cases, full jewelled, $35 to $50; Gold Lepine, 18 carat cases, jewelled, $25 to $30; Silver Levers, full jewelled, $17 to $30; Silver plain and Lepine, $6 to $14; Gold Pencils, $1,50 to $4.

Together with a large assortment of Breast Pins, Bracelets, Finger Rings, &c., of diamond, opal, turquois, garnet, &c., at the lowest prices, and warranted to be equal to any sold in the city.

Also, a large stock of Silver Ware, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c. Tea Spoons as low as $4.25, the silver warranted to be equal to half dollars.

Britannia and Plated Ware, of the latest pattern and finest quality, sold at a small advance on the importing price.

Cooper, (London,) Tobias and Robinson Watches always on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase any thing in the above line, are requested to call, *after having looked elsewhere.* S. M. HOPPER,
Feb. 1, 1848. No. 66 Chesnut st., Phila.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

COLLINS' Celebrated Daguerreotypes. *Two Silver Medals* awarded at the Fair of the Franklin and American Institutes, for the best and most artistical specimens of Daguerreotype Portraits.

The recent improvement made by the subscribers, and which is *peculiar* to their *establishment alone*, viz: an upper light, has received the highest recommendations from the Press, and also written testimonials from the first artists in the country, as to its great superiority over the usual side light.

The peculiar advantage of this light is that the natural expression of the eye can be obtained now more perfectly than heretofore.

Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited, whether desiring portraits or not, to visit our spacious galleries, probably the largest and most extensive in the United States, and examine for themselves the astonishing improvements made by the subscribers in this wonderful art.

T. P. & D. C. COLLINS,
Proprietors of the City Daguerrian Establishment, No. 100 Chesnut Street, 2 doors above Third, south side. [sept 28 '47—3m-eow

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

AT the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," 94 North Second Street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	33 00
Silver Lever Watches, seven jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled finest quality,	14 00
Superior Quartier Watches,	10 00
Imitation Quartier Watches,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 00

Gold Finger-rings 37½ cents to $8; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent, 18¾; Lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quartiers lower than the above prices.
September 6, 1847. 10-1y

To House Keepers.—10,000 Pounds Feathers.

COMPRISING all qualities, from 12½ cents up. Curled Hair and Moss of lots to suit purchasers. Beather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

Mattresses of all kinds, ready made, or made to order.

Bedsteads, Sacking Bottoms, Cushions, Tickings. Blankets of all sizes, Marseilles Quilts, white and colored.

Counterpanes, Comfortables, Table Covers.

ALSO, Ingrain, Venitian, Rag, List and other kinds of Cheap CARPETINGS.

☞ Canton Matings both white and colored of all widths—Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., all at the lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail, for sale by HARTLEY & KNIGHT,
148 South 2nd street, 5 doors above Spruce.
Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1848. 3-3m

Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Walking cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Steam Factory, the only one in the United States, No. 104 Market street, Philadelphia. Merchants are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Steam Factory, and patentee of the Walking Cane Umbrella, sign of the Lady and Eagle, No. 104 Market street, Philadelphia.

☞ Attention is requested to the celebrated *Walking Cane Umbrella*, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella. [Feb. 8. 6m-2

REMOVAL.

JUNGERICH & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, No. 223 Market street, north side, between 5th and 6th streets, first door below 6th. Having removed from the old stand, No. 12 Decatur street, to the spacious house, No. 223 Market street, they tender their grateful acknowledgements to their kind friends in the city and county of Lancaster, for the very liberal patronage they have enjoyed.

The new location affording them many facilities not previously possessed, enables them to offer to Merchants and dealers additional inducements to give them a call in their new place.

Their stock is heavy and has been selected with great care, they are enabled to sell on the lowest possible terms.

To all country produce entrusted to them, they will devote their attention and make speedy returns.
September 1, 1847. 18-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

H. CLARK, *Cabinet, Sofa-Chair, Sofa, and Bedstead Manufactory*, No. 143, South 2d street, Philadelphia.

The advertiser respectfully invites the attention of the public to his store of CABINET FURNITURE, comprising a variety of patterns of every article known in the business, and of the latest style of finish, which he will sell at the lowest Cash prices.

Every article sold at this establishment warranted of the best materials and workmanship.
Philadelphia, Feb. 22. 4-6m

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish, at short notice, every article used in a Printing Office, and have reduced the Prices of Type upwards of 18 per cent. They now charge for

Pica - - - - -	32 cts.	Minion - - -	54 cts.
Small Pica - -	34 "	Nonpareil - -	66 "
Long Primer	36 "	Agate - - - -	80 "
Bourgeois - -	40 "	Pearl - - - -	1 20
Brevier - -	46 "	Diamond - - -	2 00

Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as complete as possible, they are getting up a modern Specimen of the celebrated *Scotch Fonts*, which are unequalled for beauty and durability, and which they feel assured will meet with general approbation. Several sizes are now ready.

Having recently visited Europe for the purpose of procuring every improvement in their line of business, they now offer a greater variety of Fancy Type, Borders, Ornaments, &c., &c., than any other establishment in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink, Chases, Cases, Brass Rule, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type which has been used only in stereotyping, generally on hand.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Medicine Directions, Labels, Checks, Drafts, &c. correctly and elegantly stereotyped as heretofore.

N. B. Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & Co.
Jan 11 '48—50-6m] No. 6 Little George street.

Oliver Evans' Salamander, Fire & Thief Proof Iron Chests.

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by *Fire or Burglars*, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

Letter Copying Presses and Books.
Trucks for Stores, Factories, &c.
Druggists' Presses.
Eagle Glass Paper.
Portable Shower Baths, &c.
Packing Levers.
Hoisting Machines.
Refrigerators and Water Filters.

OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Phila.

REFRIGERATORS for cooling and preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.—Oliver Evans' Celebrated Water Filters, for purifying water that is blackish or muddy whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warerooms, No. 61, South Second street, two doors below Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Sept. 28, 1847. 35-1y

Spring Fashion of Hats.

AT the good central cheap *HAT & CAP STORE*, No. 281 Market street, South side, above Eighth street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber takes this method to return his thanks to the people of the county of Lancaster for the very liberal share of patronage which they have extended towards him for the last few months, and would call their attention to the fact that he has now introduced his Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats, which for beauty, neatness and durability, cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. The stock comprises the Beaver, Nutria, Beech, Russia, Silk, and Mole Skin Hats of all styles and qualities, together with a very large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Fur and Glazed Caps. Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which they will find it to their advantage to do, before purchasing, as it is his determination, having adopted the system of selling for ready only, to sell at the lowest prices. JOHN FARRERA, Jr.

281 Market street, South side, above Eighth.
Phila. March 11, 1848-7

Importers of Watches and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

GOLD Levers, full jewelled, (13 jewels), $30;
Silver Patent Levers, " 20;
Gold Guard Chains, " $12;
Gold Pencils, " 3;
Silver Tea Spoons, per doz. 7;
Silver Table Spoons, " $12;
Silver Desert Spoons, " 8;
Gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains of every style, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Miniature Cases, Diamond Pointed Pens in Gold and Silver Cases, Diamond Finger Rings, Pins, Bracelets, &c., Silver Cups, Tea Sets, Butter Knives, Ladles, Purse Clasps, Britannia Ware, Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, &c., Time Pieces, Work Boxes, Fans, China Figures, Cologne Bottles, Riding Whips, with a great variety of Fancy Goods at the *lowest prices.*

The highest price paid for Gold and Silver.

J. & W. L. WARD,
106 Chesnut street, above 3d, Philadelphia.
March 14, 1848. 2x-7

Hardware and Cutlery.

BOWLEY & BRENNER,
No. 69, MARKET STREET, PHILA.

The subscribers offer for sale for cash or approved credit, one of the largest and most extensive assortments of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Tools, to which they particularly invite the attention of the Merchants of Lancaster county.

Purchasing their goods in very large quantities, direct from manufacturers, (thereby saving the commission,) which are selected from the choicest patterns of the various makers, and constantly receiving fresh additions, they feel confident that the inducements they offer in a very superior assortment, comprising all the new improvements, with the lowness of price, will make it an object to purchasers to visit their establishment.
Feb. 29, 1848. 5-1y

Cheapest in the World!

STEAM REFINED SUGAR CANDIES, 12½ cents per pound, wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the very low price of $12.50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market street, Philadelphia. J. J. RICHARDSON
Phila. Feb. 29, 1848 3m-5

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Store.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

No. 35 South Third, above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The subscriber has established, and continues to do an exclusive cash business, and suffering no losses, he is enabled and determined to sell *BOOTS AND SHOES* by the package or dozen, at lower prices than any other regular Shoe house in this city.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, of Eastern and city manufactures.

Small dealers supplied at the same prices as large ones.

Purchasers will please examine the market thoroughly, and they will find there is no deception in this advertisement. THOMAS L. EVANS,
No. 35 South Third, above Chesnut street.
Philadelphia, March 14, 1848-7.

Cheap Watches, Silver Ware and Jewelry.

FULL Jewelled Gold Patent Levers, $40;
Gold Lepines, $30; Silver Levers, $20.
Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, Finger Rings, and Thimbles, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Fancy Card Cases, Fans, &c. Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Tea Setts, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Cups, &c. Fine Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks. Britannia Ware, Waiters, DIACON'S PATENT LAMPS, &c. Also, Gold Patent Lever Watches, from $40 to $150. Watches and Clocks repaired. Superior Diamond Point Gold Pens at $1 50. J. & W. L. WARD,
106, Chesnut st., above 2d st., Philada.
Feb. 8, 1848. 2-1y

Venetian Blinds.

H. CLARK, Venetian Blind Manufacturer, No. 143, South 2d street, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand a large assortment of

VENETIAN BLINDS,

manufactured of the best materials, and by competent workmen, which he will sell, *wholesale or retail*, at the lowest cash prices.

Purchasers, desirous of a good article, are invited to call and examine. Orders punctually attended to. [Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1848—6m-1

Agency of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., Phila.

CHARTER UNLIMITED. This Institution is now doing business on the Mutual Insurance principle, combined with a Joint Stock Capital.

Fire risks on merchandise, buildings and other property, for a limited term or permanently, on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

By the Act of incorporation the stock is pledged for the payment of any losses which the Company may sustain, and as an additional security to the assured, the act requires that the profits of the business shall be funded and remain with the company, thus as a guarantee and protection to the assured against loss.

The assured are protected on loss without any individual liability or responsibility for the loss of the corporation.

DIRECTORS: Joseph H. Seal, Ed. A. Souder, John C. Davis, Robert Burton, John R. Penrose, Samuel Edwards, Henry Lawrence, Edward Darlington, Isaac R. Davis, William Folwell, John S. Newlin, Dr. R. M. Huston, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooks, John Garret, Hugh Craig, George Serrill, Davis B. Stacy, Chas. Kelley, J. G. Johnson, Wm. Hay, Dr. S. Thomas, John Sellers, jr., Spencer McIlvain.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Pres't.
RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Sec'y.
J. ZIMMERMAN, Agent,
North Queen street, near the Railroad.
May 11, 1847. 15-1y

Candelabras and Girandoles.

Gas Fixtures. Dyott's Patent Pine Oil Lamps, Solar Lard Lamps.

MANUFACTURED by M. B. Dyott & Kent, No. 61 South Second street, Philadelphia—who would invite the attention of those interested, to examine Dyott's Patent Improved Pine Oil Lamps. Their construction is superior, their arrangement more simple, and embrace improvements possessed by no other Lamps. The cost of burning will not exceed one half the expense of any other light, whilst they produce a more brilliant and steady light than gas. Their construction is such that the wick is supplied with Oil by a feeder, when it is short; so that they can be burnt dry, and thus keep the Oil always pure and the lamp clean. Their management is so easy that a child can take care of them. They are perfectly safe, and free from any unpleasant odor. The above Lamps, together with Dyott's Newly Improved *Solar Lard and Oil Lamps*, are made in every desirable form, and suitable for Churches, Stores, Halls, Factories, Lodge Rooms, Hotels, and Midland Saloons, and Lamps with shades, designed for reading, and for every purpose where light is required. A handsome and varied assortment of Candelabras and Grandoles, together with Gas Fixtures of every pattern, style, and finish, that are made by any other manufacturers. Having every facility for manufacturing, we are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, as cheap as other dealers, and the articles are warranted equal in appearance, and superior in construction, to those that can be procured elsewhere. Orders from those who doubt the truth of the above articles are respectfully solicited to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1, 1848—6m

Presents made easy for the People.

100 Pictorial Trifles to make their Lives in this World Happy, by the author of "Hope on, Hope ever, As it is, Ought to be, and Might be." Fifteenth Edition, with Additions: An elementary and interesting treatise on Physiology. Containing short and entertaining essays on

Head	Heart	Glands	Strength
Lungs	Stomach	Nerves	Recreations
Passions	Liver	Brains	Old Age
Blood	Lungs	Mind	Man
Secretions	Arteries	Sense	Woman
Dead	Veins	Health	Disease

&c., &c., &c.

Together with the Great Secret—Success in Life how attained—How to do good—Causes and Effects of Error—Habits—Passions—Woman described—Man described—Man's Errors—Household Poetry—Marriage and Vice—Youthful Errors—Woman how made delicate—Woman's Virtues, Ambition, &c., &c.

The work designed for the noble purpose of improving and enlarging edmcation amongst the people, imparting valuable knowledge on the Physiology of the human frame, and the laws which govern it, and self-health, &c., &c.

☞ Any person sending 25 cents enclosed in a letter, shall receive one copy by mail, or five copies for $1. Address, pasage paid,

G. R. ZIEBER & CO., Philadelphia.
May 25, 1847. 17-1y

A Card to Hat Readers.

TO those who intend visiting Philadelphia to make purchases, it is important to know where it can be done to the best advantage. Such as are about to buy HATS for their own heads, or by the Case, to sell again, are respectfully informed that there is an Establishment at No. 1 STRAWBERRY STREET, (in the second door, conducted by E. DA AL, on the Cash System entirely, where HATS of the *best* materials, and of the *latest fashion*, can positively be obtained at from one to two dollars less than at the showy and extravagant Stores in the fashionable streets of the city, where rents are from *one to three thousand dollars* per annum!

At this Establishment, on account of locating himself in a by-street, and up stairs, the proprietor procures his Store at the low rent of one hundred dollars. The vast difference in the profits which there must be between the two descriptions of stores, every one can answer!

A visit is earnestly solicited, as it is certain no one will ever regret doing so.

☞ Strawberry Street is the first above Second, running from Market to Chesnut Street.
Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1848. 3-6m

Life Insurance.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 91 Walnut Street. This company is now ready to make Insurances on Lives, on the mutual system, without liability beyond the amount of the premium.

All the profits of the Company divided annually among the insured.

The premium may be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually, or one half of the premium may be paid in a note at 12 months.

Dividends insured in this Company, become member of the corporation, and vote for Trustees.

The Rates of Premium, with a full participation in the profits, are as low as any other Institution in the State or Country, and lower than any of the English Companies, with only a portion of the profits.

Blank applications for Insurance, with full par ticulars can be had at the office.

DANIEL MILLER, President.
WILLIAM M. CLARK, Vice Prest.
JOHN W. HORNER, Secretary.
J. ZIMMERMAN, Agent
Lancaster, Pa.
Jan. 4, 1848 6m-49

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of Iron and Steel, to the new assortment of Swede, Sweeping, Reshed, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia, and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from ⅛ inch and upwards. Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods. Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers, before replenishing their stocks.

Also, Pig and Bloom Iron received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants.
117 North Water st., and 56. North Del. Avenue
Philadelphia, July 27, 1847. 26-1y

To Housekeepers.

THE subscribers invite purchasers of all or any kinds of DRY GOODS required in housekeeping, to call and examine their stock which is confined exclusively to those articles, comprising in part all kinds of Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towelings, Tickings, Tablecloths and Piano Covers, Furniture, Dimities and Chintzes, embroidered and low priced Curtain Muslins, Worsted Damask and Moreens, Domestic Muslins, &c., &c., together with a large stock of all kinds of Flannels, and the best styles of Irish Linen, which they import direct from the most celebrated bleachers. By excluding Dry Goods from their business, they are relieved from the necessity of asking high prices at the commencement of the season to compensate for losses consequent upon changes of fashion as the season advances, and will sell at the lowest possible grade of profits as the surest means of extending their business. JOHN V. COWELL & SON,
Corner Chesnut and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia.
nov 9 '47 6m

Select Poetry.

Marseilles Hymn.

The "Marseillaise" has been once more revived by the exciting news from France, and is played and sung wherever the intelligence has gone. We give an old but admirable translation of this splendid national lyric.

Ye sons of France awake to glory,
Hark, hark what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful Tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and Liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms ye brave!
The Avenging Sword unsheath!
March on, march on—all hearts resolved,
On Liberty or Death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous Kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war let loose are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride
Spread desolation far and wide,
With crime and blood his hands embruing?

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare—
Their thirst of gold and power unbounded—
To meet and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like tyrants bid their slaves adore:
But man is man, and who is more?
Nor shall they longer lash and goad us.

O, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame;
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But Freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

Miscellaneous.

Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The following splendid imaginary sketch of the wonders to be achieved by the Magnetic Telegraph is from an article in a recent number of the Christian Citizen, entitled "The Elements and Agencies of Universal Brotherhood," by Elihu Burrit.

Then there is the Magnetic Telegraph. What imagination can contemplate that mysterious agency of man's invention without being awed into reverence before Him who made man so wonderfully and so fearfully, in endowing him with a capacity to work out such wonderful and fearful things? As much as any one we have familiarized our imagination with the prospective possibility of the human mind. As sanguine as any one have we believed in great things to be achieved away ahead in the geometrical series of human nature. But the Magnetic Telegraph rises like an extra numbered column, to testify and terminate the farthest reach of infinite mind. Our imagination dares not look beyond this monument of human genius for new conquests; we cannot, in our imagination, even reach this, without a feeling of awe as if treading within the fearful jurisdiction of Omnipotence. Still we cannot believe it profane in man to suborn this agency into his service. Was it not left in his way by Him who created it, and man too, who is little lower than the angels? It is awful to think of, and we think of it most reverently, in speaking of angels in these inspired terms of comparison, suggested, almost an advance on the part of man in connection with this wonderful mechanism, for the transmission of thought. In the night visions of the mind, this apparition has crossed the disc of our imagination. It might be similar—we fear it was, but we must make a clean bosom of it.

We conceive that man had belted the earth by a net work of magnetic wires; so that in the twinkling of an eye, he could touch its entire surface, and all that dwell thereon, with an unshapered thought of his heart. And we fancied that while he was sundering the grand junction battery of all these lightning-lines, the Archangel who had taken down the trumpet, to proclaim through the world, that time should be no more, before he put it to his lips, touched man and touching his diadem as he in deep awe, thus addressed him:—Human brother, the Great Father of spirits hath made thee but a little lower than the angels. In one respect he has given thee ascendency over Gabriel himself, and in that respect the angels of the trumpet bows to face. I am sent to announce the end of time to all that dwell on earth. With this trumpet I can blow a blast that shall fill the circumference of eternity with the voice of the summons. But I may not alter the laws which the Planter of the Ear and the Creator of the Air hath prescribed to sound. Days would elapse before the trumpet's voice would make the circuit of the Globe. Our Omnipotent Father hath endowed thee with a quicker speech than the Roll, Thunder, or the slow travelling thunder. Charged thy battery and thy nerved wires with my awful message! So mankind, that the eyes of the living may read its summons in the same instant of time. To this, or God has made thee a fellow-servant with me to do his will."

Has our imagination ventured too far in this conception? We fear it. Perhaps we mistook the angel that stood by man at the grand junction-battery of those lightning lines. Yes, we were wrong; it was not Gabriel; it was the angel of the other trumpet—the one John saw flying through the midst of heaven with the everlasting gospel of Peace! Peace on earth and good will to men! Yes, it was the angel of the rainbow diadem, descending amid the choral alleluias to proclaim that God hath made of one blood and for one brotherhood all nations of men. That was the angel and this the message which shall simultaneously the net-work of those magnetic wires, in which copper-eyed Mammon is pursuing the earth to fill its greasy purse with lucre of the guinea's stamp. They are stretching these lightning-lines over continents already. They are trailing them over the coral-beds of the seas; down among the black skeletons of Phœnician Argosies, shipwrecked on a Columbus voyage to Britain, and all others that for three thousand years, have gone down unrecorded in the English Channel and the straits of Dover. Paris and London will soon be brought within the same whispering gallery, and the CENTRAL UNIVERSITY between the two nations, be lost forever in the unbroken current of friendly converse in the local identity, which these message wires shall work out for them. On, on, they are stretching the lightning train of thought onward to the extremest Inde, over seas and deserts, that have swallowed navies and armies; knitting the ends of the earth together, consentaneous sympathies.—bringing the distant and explored continents of humanity, with all their tribes and tongues, and colors, and conditions within the converse of an hour.

Think of that moment! Compressing the solid earth, or twenty-four thousand miles in circumference, in a social circle of a dozen furlongs in girth. If Christianity keeps pace with commerce, will there not be a glorious brotherhood, a nice family circle of mankind, by the time these literary lightnings shall be organized and running to and fro over the whole earth!

And what are doing all this? Why who else but that wonderful Anglo-Saxon race that is diffusing itself over the world? that wonderful race, that thrives better abroad than at home; conforms to any climate or condition; whose language is fast absorbing and displacing all the spiritless tongues and dialects in the heathen world; in which millions of young pageants in the far off ocean rises, "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand," and thence to the yellow Sea, North and South American Indians, Polynesians, Australians, Hottentots, Caffras, Egyptians, Hindoos, Sikhs, and Japanese, are now learning their first lesson in civilization and christianity. If British and American Christians do their duty, the boy who is at school will see half the human family speaking the English language, and half the habitable surface of the Globe covered with the Anglo-Saxon race and blessed with civilization. The railway engines that shall thunder through the heart of Asia, Africa, and the American continent, will speak and teach the English language, and so will the mounted lightning on all the highways and wire bridges or thought that shall be erected for the converse of the world's extreme.

The Instructions of the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Secretary of State, to the Hon. John Slidell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1845.

SIR: I transmit herewith copies of a despatch addressed by me under date the 17th of September, 1845, to John Black, Esq. Consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, of a note written by the Consul to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated October 13, 1845, and of the answer of that Minister, under date October 15, 1845.

From these papers, you will perceive that the Mexican government have accepted the overture of the President, for settling all the questions in dispute between the two republics, by negotiation, and that consequently the contingency has occurred, in which your acceptance of the trust tendered you by the President is to take effect. You will, therefore, repair without delay to your post, and present yourself to the Mexican government, as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

In the present crisis of the relations between the two countries, the office for which you have been selected is one of great importance. To counteract the influence of foreign powers exerted against the interests of the United States in Mexico, and to restore those ancient relations of peace and good will which formerly existed between the governments and people of the sister republics, will be the principal objects of your mission. The wretched condition of the internal affairs of Mexico, and the misunderstanding that exists between her government and the Ministers of France and England, seem to render the present a propitious moment for the accomplishment of these objects. From your perfect knowledge of the language of the country, your well known firmness and ability, and your taste and talent for society, the President hopes that you will accomplish much in your intercourse with the Mexican authorities and people. The ready and decided stand which the people of the United States and their government took and maintained, in favor of the independence of the Spanish American republic on this continent, secured their gratitude and good will. Unfortunate events have since estranged from us the sympathies of the Mexican people. They ought to feel assured that their prosperity is our prosperity, and that we cannot but have the strongest desire to see them elevated, under a free, stable, and republican government, to a high rank among the nations of the earth.

The nations on the continent of America have interests peculiar to themselves. Their free forms of government are altogether different from the monarchical institutions of Europe. The interests and independence of these sister nations require that they should establish and maintain an American system of policy, for their own protection and security, entirely distinct from that which has so long prevailed in Europe. To tolerate any interference on the part of European sovereigns, with controversies in America: to permit them to apply the worn out dogma of the balance of power to the free States on this continent; and above all, to suffer them to establish new colonies of their own, intermingled with our free republics, would be to make, to the same extent, a voluntary sacrifice of our independence. These truths ought every where, throughout the continent of America, to be impressed on the public mind. It, therefore, in the course of your negotiations with Mexico, that government should propose the mediation or guarantee of any European power, you are to reject the proposition without hesitation. The United States will never afford, by their conduct, the slightest pretext for any interference from that quarter in American concerns. Separated as we are from the Old World by a vast ocean, and still further removed from it by the nature of our political institutions, the march of free governments on this continent must not be trammelled by the intrigues and selfish interests of European power. Liberty here must be allowed to work out its natural results; and these, we long, will astonish the world. Neither is it for the interest of those powers to plant colonies on this continent. No settlement of the kind can exist long. The expansive energy of free institutions must soon spread over them. The colonists themselves will break from the mother country to become free and independent States. Any European nation which should plant a new colony on this continent, would thereby sow the seeds of troubles and uproars, the injury of which, even to her own interests, would far outweigh all the advantages which she could possibly promise herself from any such establishment.

The first subject that will demand your attention is the claims of our citizens in Mexico. It would be useless here to trace the history of these claims, and the outrages from which they spring. The archives of your legations will furnish all the necessary information on this subject. The history of no civilized nation presents, in so short a period of time, so many wanton attacks on the rights of persons and property, as have been endured by citizens of the United States from the Mexican authorities. These never would have been tolerated from any nation on the face of the earth, except from a neighboring and sister republic.

President Jackson, in his message to the Senate, of the 7th February, 1837, uses the following language, with great justice and truth: "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people, by the late extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war."

Still, he was unwilling to resort to this last extremity, without "giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands." Accordingly, he recommended "that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the U. States by the executive against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government, to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war, on the coast of Mexico."

This message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which, on the 19th of February, 1837, made a report to the Senate entirely in accordance with the message of the President in regard to the outrages and wrongs committed by Mexico on citizens of the United States. They recommended, however, that another demand should be made for redress upon the Mexican government, in pursuance of the form required by the 34th article of our treaty with Mexico, and the result submitted to Congress for their decision, before actual hostilities should be authorized. The committee say "after such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations, not only for the equity and moderation with which we have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form, and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured fellow citizens."

The resolution with which the report concludes, was on the 27th of February adopted by the unanimous vote of the Senate. The report of the committee on Foreign Affairs, made to the House of Representatives on the 24th of February, 1837, breathes the same spirit with that of the Senate.

In pursuance of the suggestion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of the Senate, a special messenger was sent to Mexico to make a final demand for redress, with the documents required by the 34th article of the treaty. This demand was made on the 20th of July, 1837. The answer to it contained fair promises. How these were evaded from time to time, you will learn by an examination of the archives of your legation.

Finally, on the 11th of April, 1839, a convention was concluded "for the adjustment of the claims of the citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican Republic."

The Board of Commissioners was not organized under this Convention until the 25th August 1840; and under its term, they were obliged to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that date. Four of these eighteen months were spent in preliminary discussions, which had arisen on objections, raised by the Mexican Commissioners; and, at one time, there was great danger that the board would separate without hearing or deciding a single case. It was not until the 24th December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens. Fourteen months only were left to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases.

The claims allowed by the commissioners, without reference to the umpire, amounted, principal and interest, to	$136,993 92
The amount, principal and interest, subsequently awarded by the umpire, was	1,560,745 86
	$2,026,190 03

The Mexican government finding it inconvenient to pay the amount awarded, either in money or in an issue of treasury notes, according to the terms of the convention, a new convention was concluded between the two governments on the 30th January, 1843, to relieve that of Mexico from this embarrassment. Under its terms, the interest on the whole amount awarded, was to be paid on the 30th of April, 1843; and the principal with the accruing interest, was made payable in five years, in equal instalments of three months.

Under this new arrangement, made to favor Mexico, the claimants have yet received only the interest up to the 30th of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments.

But this is not all. There was pending before the umpire, when the commission expired, claims which had been examined and awarded by the American Commissioners, amounting to $928,627 88. Upon these he refused to decide, alleging that his authority had expired.

To obviate this injustice, and to provide for the decision of the other claims of American citizens, amounting to $3,336,837 05, which had been submitted too late to be considered by the board, a third convention was signed at Mexico on the 29th November, 1843, by Mr. Waddy Thompson, on the part of the United States, and Messrs. Bocanegra and Tripheras on the part of Mexico. On the 30th January, 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States, with two amendments. The one changed the place of meeting from Mexico to Washington; and the other struck out the 10th article, which referred the claims of a pecuniary nature, that the two governments might have against each other, to the commissioners, with an appeal to the umpire in case a majority of them could not agree.

These amendments were manifestly reasonable and necessary. To have compelled the claimants, all of whom are citizens of the United States, to go to Mexico with their documents and testimony, would, in a great degree, have frustrated the object of the commission. Besides, the new commission was, in fact,