# Intelligencer & Journal.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

# Lancaster, May 15, 1849.

ILP Cor. WILLIAMS, editor of the Farmer, will lecture before the Lancaster City Temperance Society, at the Baptist Church, on next Saturday

We have on file a well-written commun tion signed "W," against the election of Judges by the People, with the promise of a series, on the same side of the question. Although fully committed in favor of the proposed change, we shall cheerfully give our able correspondent a hearing through our columns. We have too much faith in the strength of our cause, not to subject it to the test of the severest examination and discussion We regret that W's first communication was received too late for this week's paper. It will appear in our next.

NEW YORK RIOTS -The details of the New York right, given in our columns of to-day, furnish their own: commentary. No one can read them without being shocked by the gross folly and depravity which they exhibit. To see a vast multitude suddenly wrought up to a state of demoniac phrensy, and innocent men and women shot dead in the streets-merely on account of a personal quarrel between two rival stage-actors!-appears to a distant impartial observer a strange and most melancholy spectacle. We can offer no opinion as to the merits of the Fornest and Macneady dispute. for we have really formed none. We have, however, no sympathy with Mobocrats, whether the object of their vengeance be a Church or a Theatre. Their decrees, like those of Draco, are forever

written in blood. Anarchy and madness march forever in their train. A mob government like a West India hurricane, strews the earth with promiscuous ruins, and may only be compared to an earthquake, loosening the foundations of society, and burying in a common grave the most cherished objects of earth. All well-disposed minds must deeply deplore such scenes, which not only bring into disrepute our national character, but threaten distruction to all our cherished institutions.

FRIGHTENED.—In commenting on the result the Congressional Elections in Virginia, our neighbor of the Examiner & Herald indulges the following gloomy forebodings: Unless Kentucky and Tennessee mind their

hand, General Taylor may have an Opposition Congress to commence with—not an agreeable prospect. When we take into account the expected Demo cratic gains in Indiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, we doubt whether even Kentucky and Tennessee can prevent a sure Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. And then, what will make matters all the worse for the administration, exercise of the Veto-Power. Like another automaton, his sole province will be to cry Yea and Amen to all the laws that a Democratic, Congress

Democrats never pass any bad laws. The publication of the Pennsylvania German "Staats Zeitung," conducted by JACOB BAAB at Harrisburg, has been suspended for the present. Mr. B. promises to revive it hereafter, should the necessary patronage be extended to him, with increased energy and efficiency.

consolation to all concerned, to know, that the

# The Philadelphia Appointments.

The applicants for places under the General Government, at Philadelphia, have at last been relieved of their long and painful suspense, by the official announcement of the following appointments: Collector.-William D. Lewis (Whig,) of Philadelphia, in place of Col. James Page, removed.

Naval Officer.—Peter C. Ellmaker (Whig) c Philadelphia, in place of Henry Welsh, removed U. S. Marshal. Anthony E. Roberts (Whig) of Lancaster com George M. Keim, removed.

Post Master.—W. J. P. White, (Whig,) of Philadelphia, in place of Dr. George F. Lehman. ren rney-John W. Ashmead (Native) of Philadelphia, in place of Thomas M. Pettit, rem

From this list of appointments, one fact looms out in such striking significance, that no man can fail to observe it. Whilst the Whigs have been liberally rewarded, and the Native Americans tolerably, the self-styled "Independent Democratic Taylormen," a species of political non-descript-have obtained literally nothing. Although their votes were highly acceptable, because absolutely necessary, to carry the election of Gen. TAYLOR, now that he is fairly cushioned in the presidential chair for a term of four years, he cavalierly kicks from his presence the ladder by which he ascended! And this, too, in the teeth of his pledge to Gen. DILLER, our old Commander in the Buckshot War, that he would distribute the offices equally amongs address ready, and the general had not committed Whigs, Natives, and Democrats! But how soon it to memory. Two days elapsed, and the ceremony was this pledge, like all the rest, violated and for- came off. The chairman made a handsome speech gotten! We cannot declare, because we do note so far as language and manner were concerned, feel, any sympathy for that class of frail politicans, and the general made a reply. This was a real who by these fair promises, were betrayed into an affair. The good old man held the speech prepared abandoment of their old party professions, for never, by Bliss (or somebody else) in his hand, and tried perhaps, has political retribution been better merited. Whilst, we, of course, in common with the Democracy of the whole State, regret the necessity that has banished our excellent friend, Gen. KEIM, from a place which he has filled so much to the public satisfaction-we yet are gratified, that his mantle has fallen on one so deserving as Anthony E. ROBERTS. Although our politics are as widely asunder as the poles, candor constrains us to the acknowledgement, that Mr. R. is among our most useful and exemplary citizens, and that he is altogether honest and capable, 'Mr. R. was formerly the High Sheriff of this county, and was justly respected for the impartial and humane manner in which he discharged his public duties. We are opposed to turning good men out, but, when it must be done, it is some some consolation, if good men are appointed to succeed them. ROBERT T. CONNAD, editor of the Daily News,

has been appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia—the place formerly held by Col FORNEY.

# Gen. Taylor---not a Jackson!

We have sometimes heard the enthusiastic ad mirers of General TAXLOR compare him to General JACKSON-but to our mind the Hero of Buena Vista bears no more resemblance to the Hero of New Orleans than a horse-chesnut does to a chesnut horse. Jackson was quite as good a Statesman as he was a Soldier, and could wield the civil affairs of the country with a power productive of the most stupendous results-whilst TAYLOR in the White House is altogether out of place, and a mere automaton in the hands of political demagogues. But there are other traits of character in which the comparison utterly fails—as the following incident proves. During General Jackson's presidency the completely at their mercy, and they use him withname of a successor to Gen. Miller, Collector of out scruple and without remorse. This mortifying way and rowing another. Salem, (Mass.,) was sent to the Senate. Mr. Sils- fact is becoming daily more and more apparent, bee, who was then a whig Senator, went to the and soon the whole country will awaken to a real-President, and asked him if he knew who it was | izing of its painful truth. that was to be superseded by the nomination. "No," said Gen. Jackson; "all I know is that it is one lovers of democratic institutions, the fact that a James Miller." When Mr. Silsbee informed him man has been elected to the great office of presithat it was Gen. James Miller, the officer who condent, with scarcely one qualification to befit him ducted so gallantly in the last war, and bore honor- for its high and solemn duties, is not only mortifyble scars, Gen. Jackson replied, with emphasis, that ing, but it is alarming. It disgraces our country he should not be touched, and the new nomination and belies the capacity of the people for self-govwas at once revoked. Mr. Haile, Collector of ernment. But it is pleasing enough to the mon-Plattsburg, (N. Y.,) has just been removed by Presi- archist and aristocrat. They care not who is the dent Taylor. He performed valuable services in locum tenens of the throne, or the presidency. They the war of 1812, was shot through the lungs, and are willing, nay, would prefer, that it should be a disabled from active employment. When General weak woman, or an imbecile man; a Queen Vic Harrison came in, an attempt was made to remove him, but it was frustrated by Gen. Scott protesting to the President against it; and the veteran Haile has been retained to become a victim

of these "no party" times!!"

### THE REAL AND THE IDEAL. From the Boston Post

President Taylor, as he is President Taylor, as described by the Whig newspapers!

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1849. We who inhabit the great metropolis of the Union have opportunities of hearing and knowing things in the political world which do not always reach you less favored people of the provinces .-We know that farces are here played which, in the magnificent distances" of this great republic, look erily like grave and legitimate drama. We know genuine respectably-looking countenances. We lustrious chief magistrate.

is a most potent monarch. He has a real tangible \_\_N. O. Delta, neutral. existence, and so has the latter, so far as flesh and blood are concerned, but he is of no account, being confined to his religious cloister, and occupied with remonies and the conversation of women.

Now, something like this Japan idea we have in

and form of "the President." Although your passed by the late Legislature. We do not marve name is Greene, I hope you are not so green and vendant as to suppose, that the Gen. Taylor who has all the qualities to endear him to all who are makes inaugural addresses, receives foreign ministers, delegations from sovereign states, municipalities and trades corporations, to whose salutations he replies in well-worded and appropriate speeches is the real Gen. Taylor who was elected by the people President of the United States. If you do entertain any such absurdity, why, I must set you down in Yankeedom. I can assure you that the ctually occupy the white house, is a very different personage from the Gen. Taylor who figures in the ewspapers as the President of the United States. The Gen. Taylor who lives in the white house is a the properties of matter, viz-form, weight, inertia, resident in the newspapers, is a mere ideal ficti- preciated Pittsburg scrip:—Pennsylvanian ous being. The form is of no more account, so ar as the presidency is concerned, than the Mekador far as the presidency is concerned, than the Mekador of Japan. The latter—the ideal man, is the real and county scrip, submitting to a shave of twenty United States of America. The President of the newspapers par example. Gen. Taylor, the Presidity permit this outrageous wrong to be committed? is Gen. Taylon's stupid pre-committal against the dent elect, on his way to this city, made many well onceived and appropriate speeches, in reply to peeches made to him. Whereas, the real General aylor made none, or if he essayed to make a may pass. Under these circumstances it is some peech, it was a very different one from that which

> ewspapers as the speech actually made. The real Gen. Taylor was invited before his inuguration to visit the people to Georgetown, they onestly supposing that he was Gen. Taylor, the elect. He went accordingly, was addressed very have stammered out something in reply. The ideal general, however, was made to speak in the newspapers, and lo, he spoke in a very different style rom that of the real bona fide general. So I unlerstand it was on the reception of the foreign ninisters and other persons formally introduced to he real general at the white house; the ideal general always appearing as the spokesman in the

the real general made a reply, as I understand. pretty much in these words-"I am glad to see the agistry of Washington-pleasant day to-day. 1 think we shall have some good weather." But the deal general, the figure of speech that personifies the president in the newspapers, would not allow the address to go out in this form, and accordingly it was fixed up in a very decent garb and sent forth through the press—another affair altogether than the real speech of the real general.

One example more. A committee from Virginia came here the other day to present a sword to the real general whom the people elected president The National Intelligencer, that curious antedile vian fossil, which stands forth as the impersonation of the stupidity of genuine "convervative" whiggery, formally announced that on Monday last the preentation would take place. But the general was not ready. Col. Bliss had not got the reply to the to read from it; but not being so familiar with the handwriting as his own, he made a bad piece of work of it. But he continued to stammer through it. And the ideal general concluded to accept this speech, and let it go forth to the people as the speech of the president; but he, the ideal general, had the bungling manner in which the real general

read the speech explained in this wise in the newspapers-"Gen. Taylor read his reply, and was firm and manly, until he came to the paragraph wherein Baltimore Sun, April 25th. With this explanation the New York Tribune: the ideal general allowed the speech to go forth as that of the President.

The truth is-and it is well to tell the truth to the American people—Gen. Taylor is utterly incompetent for the place he now occupies. He is ery far inferior in point of capacity even to Gen. farrison, superannuated and incompetent as he from him with that mortifying conviction deeply impressed upon his mind

It is this incapacity of General Taylor for the duties of the presidency, in which is to be found the true cause of the shameful and shocking vio lation of his solemn pledges of which he has beer guilty since he came into the presidency. He is but a baby in the hands of the wily and unscrupulous men by whom he is surrounded. If he would be honest and redeem his solemnly pledged word, he cannot. He cannot do a thing, or move Whig Congressmen make room for Democrats. an inch as president, without their aid. He is

To the real patriots of the country, to the true toria, or a General Taylor. In either case the monarchical theory of an irresponsible king and a responsible ministry is exemplified.

I designed to draw a parallel by contrasts be tween the first and the second Washingtons, as il. to 2000 American emigrants to California.

ustrated in the powers of Gen. Washington and TEMPERANCE DECLARATION OF SEVEN PREST en. Taylor, but my limits forbid. I will, how- DERTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have just re ver, add that the proscription goes briskly on ceived (says the New York Organ) the following Heads tall daily here in the metropolis as well as declaration, with General Taylor's name affixed. n the distant provinces. I think the number of At the time it was drawn up, it was generally supemovals of democrats more than equal the number posed that distilled liquors were the principal cause luring the some time under the sanguinary coonskin dynasty of 1841. AGAMEMNOS.

IJ Gen. TAYLOR never wrote—"I HAVE NO FRIENDS TO REWARD, NO ENEMIES TO PUNISH."—Louisville Journal.

Why, if things go on in this way Gen. TAYLOR will be shorn as bare of literary reputation, as a hat the most grotesque masks are here put on, field of wheat after the sickle of the reaper. Some whose extravagant grimaces are softened down in deny that he wrote his despatches, others that he he distance to the smooth and pleasing outlines of wrote his Allison correspondence; it was indignantly denied that he wrote the "horse letter;" Doctor tnow, too, that politicians here have real tangible Bacon denies that he wrote the letter to General corporeal existences, while, to the wondering na Gaines, published as his; Captain Bragg denies that lives in the interior or on the frontiers, their form he ever called on him for a "little more grape;" we and semblance are merely imaginary. And such deny that he is the author of the epigramatic phrase and that the entire disuse of it would tend to prohappens to be the "state of the case," as the law. - "Gen. Taxcon never surrenders;" and now, here is yers would say, with our present venerable and il- the Louisville Journal coming out with the statement that Gen. Taxton never wrote, "I have no You are, I have no doubt, aware that they have friends to reward, (or serve,) no enemies to punish." two emperors in Japan-one to take care of civil, Well, there is one thing Gen. TATLOR cannot be and the other religious affairs. The first is called stripped of, and that is his military laurels; they the Ziagoon and the other the Mekador. The first will remain unwithered through the winter of time.

## Hon. John C. Knox.

The members of the bar of Cambria county, is this State, have addressed to the gentleman a highly complimentary and eloquent letter, on the occareal existence in these glorious and enlightened sion of his separation from them, by the operation United States at the present time, under the figure of the law altering sevaral of the Judicial Districts that he made many warm friends in Cambria. H acquainted with him.

#### Paper Money.

In a great speech made some years ago by Mr BUCHANAN, he compared the circulation of shinplasters or small notes to the game of the candle. The candle is passed rapidly from hand to handdown among the greenest of all green chaps away each one fearing to hold it too long lest it may burn down in his fingers, and each passing it off to real Gen. Taylor, whose corporeal substance does his neighbor lest he may get it when it is burnt down. Paper money is sure to remain last with constantly talking about protecting the laborer and the laboring poor. It is passed upon them by their the mechanic, has for some time proved the princiemployers, who buy it up at a discount, in order pal circulating medium in Butler county. It is doubly to profit by the operation. Their only safereal tangible body—that is, a body possessing all ty is to get it off at once even at a sacrifice. It appears by the following, from a late Pittsburg Pos olor, &c., while the Gen. Taylor who figures as that the usual result has been produced by the de-

While standing in a Broker's office the other day president—the Ziagoon of the Republic of the United States of America. The President of the reducing the wages of every working man, woman

## An Important Case Decided.

The suit of the Commonwealth against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, to recover \$85, 000, the amount of taxes upon dividends, has been the ideal general made, and which appeared in the determined, in favor of the Company. The grounds and justice, if not of law, thus to impose upon assumed by the defence were that the State of Pennsylvania had not the power to tax dividends declared by a company incorporated by a sister State, although a portion of the works may be lo- wholesale fraudulency? If they can, then are our appropriately by the mayor of that city, and might infringement of the compact between the States—a cated in the State so taxing, as that would be an principle tested by the verdict

#### The Sandwich Islands. The suggestion occurs in a New York paper that

would be well for the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands to the Union, giving to the whole group the name of the State of Hawaii.

duced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who fact, no doubt, will be generally admitted. The brought to this place by virtue of a requisition een going on throughout the group since its discovery by Captain Cook, is also alluded to as indithief to escape the vigilance of our officers. The one the rioters were taken and carried cative of the inevitable result that the Islands must, man Bickhart has been safely brought a distance sooner or later, come into the possession of some civilized power. Thus we go-Annexation seems to be the word

A great country this, when it shall be tenced in

#### Wealth of Pennsylvania. The Iron and Coal of Pennsylvania, no doubt,

yields at this time, \$20,000,000 per annum. It is yields at this time, \$20,000,000 per annum. It is likely that in ten years, this sum will have increased accounts, was without a competitor, so that his ous scene before him. As the parquette and galto \$50,000,000, and our coal and iron trade, eventually, make Pennsylvania the richest State, and Philadelphia the wealthiest city in the Union. But there are probably, in addition, many sources of wealth not yet thought of. In England, spermathe expectations of their Democratic brethren ceti is being extracted from peat, and it has been discovered that the shales of that country contain a large amount of spermaceti, which can be economically applied to the making of oil and candles. We have an abundance of shale in Pennsylvania, which burns with a clear bright flame. Why should not our Eastern neighbors, instead of sending to the coast of Kamschatka for sperm oil, erect their works in the mountains of Pennsylvania. The profit in England is estimated to be very great. We mention these facts, hoping they may elicit inby seating him over a pot of boiling water, and formation from those who are conversant with these affairs.

# The Taylor Democrats.

From the Pennsylvanian. It is just now a fashionable argument of Whigs to say that Gen. Taylor owes nothing to the he was obliged to allude to the compliments paid Democrats who voted for him, because they were but said with deep emotion that sometimes checked should be given to the Whigs. There were not a his utterance." See "Ion," correspondent of the few in Virginia, according to the following from "When the returns are all in, it will be easy to

show that the Whig vote in Firginia is better this year than the average of the four or eight preceding. The State is Democratic; there is no doubt of that; and the Democrats who voted for General Taylor have gone back to their old party; but the Whig vote is as heavy now as almost ever before." The Democrats, who come a little toe near carwas. And every candid and impartial man, who rying Virginia for Taylor, have already got sick sees and hears him speak or converse, goes away of an administration which glories in the deliberate

### violation of its most solemn pledges, and rejoices in the bestowal of offices upon the most violent assailants of the country's recent war.

The Washington Union states there are two kinds of removals constantly going on, the first by the Administration, and the second by the People. Democratic Post Masters, Marshals and Custom-House officers, give place to Whigs; and in turn, The no-party President will soon be left with no party to sustain him. So much for looking one

TO CHRISTIAN KIEFFER, Esq. of this city is warmly urged by a correspondent of the Examiner & Herald for the Whig nomination for County Treasurer.

The application of MARTIN LEBER, of Cærnarvon township, for a Tavern License, which was refused by the Court, has since been re-considered and granted. IF ALEXANDER R. SPANGLER, Esq. has bee

appointed by Governor Jaunston a Notary Public or the borough of Columbia. WILLIAM W. PETREE, Esq., the efficient and

opular Post-Master at Womelsdorf, Berks county, nas been removed. Reason—Democracy. The Emperor of Brazil, early in March. gave a public reception at his palace in Rio Janerio

ILF Ex-President Polk has been appointed a norary member of the fire company on Capita Hill, Nashville, where he resides

espective papers."

## THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

f intemperance; but all who have since examine

nder whatever name, should be termed "spirituou

liquors," and should be avoided as a beverage .-

General Harrison died so soon after his inaugura-

ion to the Presidency, that time was not allowed

ould doubtless have signed it, as it was generally

to procure his signature to the declaration. He

understood that soon after the Temperance Reform

was agitated, he at once closed the fires of a distil-

DECLARATION.

mote the virtue and happiness of the community we hereby express our conviction, that should the

oung men, discontinue entirely the use of it, the

yould not only promote their personal benefit, by

the good of the country and the world.

James Madison, Martin Van Buren,

John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk,

Appointments by the President.

The following appointments are from the Na The following appointments are installed in all Whig office—
Baltimore Appointments.—Collectors of Customs, Col. Geo. P. Kane, vice W. H. Marriott, removed. Elias T. Griffin, Serveyor, vice W. H. Cole, re-

Thomas H. Kent, Marshal, vice Mr. Moreau, re

C. H. Maddox, Postmaster, vice Mr. Buchanan

emoved.

Mr. Weeks, District Attorney.

New York Appointments.—Hugh Maxwell, Colector of Customs, vice C. W. Lawrence, resigned.

John Young, Sub-Treasurer, vice W. C. Bouck,

W. V. Brady, Postmaster, vice R. H. Morris, re

Allegheny & Pittsburg Small Notes.

The Butler Democratic Herald, says this scanda-

now twenty per cent. below par in Pittsburgh.

crut, of May 5:

Camp.—Am. Press.

throughout the Union.

Now read the following from the Clarion Demo

At the brokers' counter in Pittsburgh it is now

per centage-it is not received at all by the trading

soon not command even store goods. This leaves Clarion county in rather a deplorable situation; for

here are but few of her citizens that have not

more or less of it on hand It was our principal,

of a few hard earned dollars that will suffer most

they will have to bear the burthen of these cursed

the public? Are men or corporations allowed thus

ment as they think the parties offending deserve.

Another Horse Thief Taken.

INDIANA.-This State votes for Governor and

ARREST OF A STEAM DOCTOR -A Dr. Cross

An "Indian Doctor," named Cross, undertook for

eration for about three hours, he put the patient t

bed, with half-a-dozen hot bricks close to the differ-

ent parts of his body and limbs, and with a great

ders that the covering should not be removed until

his return. As he remained away some three or

four hours, Mrs. Quin found it absolutely necessary

return he poured into a spoon a few drops of a medicine which he called "Indian Red Drop," and administered a portion of it to Quin. He had no

head and exclaimed, "who struck me?" and in a

short time he expired of apoplexy. Cross has at-tempted the cure of rheumatism upon other sub-

Another Victory.

c victory was achieved-one whig Alderman and

the latter party. The Democrats carried all the

At St. Louis, F. P. BLAIR, Jr. Esq., indicted

guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar

Esq., for bearing said challenge, also plead guilty,

WYOMING COUNTY .- The Democrats of this

ounty have appointed Andrew Gordeneir, Esq.,

lelegate to the Pittsburg Convention, with instruc-

ions to support Francis L. Bowman for Canal

A Good Inca .- "Suppose," says the Yates county

Whig, "that the country papers enter into a 'league'

ID ALBERT G. HAWES, formerly a Jackson

eceived the votes of his party for U. S. Senator.

and be imprisoned for one minute. T. T. Gnatt

and received the same sentence.

ets frequently, and sometimes with success.

o remove a portion of the covering. On Cros

coner taken it than he clasned

other officers.

number of blankets, comfortables and coverlid

indling corporations. Is it no violation of reason

that it is the poorer class of people-the pos-

us trash, issued by Whig corporations, who are

WASHINGTON, May 12.

citizens of the United States, and

Andrew Jackson, Jame Zachary Taylor.

Being satisfied from observation and experience

lery in which he was interested.

the subject, have concluded that intoxicating liquors

From the New York Evening Post. Disgraceful Riot at the Opera House.—Last night as the opening night of the Theatre, and Mr lacreally was announced in the character of Mac As the time approached for the rising of the n, appearances indicated that disturbances curtain, appearances indicated that disturbances were in contemplation. The managers had engaged police officers to be present, and Matsell, the Chief of Police, with deputies was there. At the appearance of Mr. Clarke, three cheers were given or him. When Mr. Macready came out he eceived with cheers, groans, hisses, &c. His friends seemed rather to predominate in point o numbers, and many of the ladies waved their hand kerchiefs, but the disturbances were kept up so constantly by those in the pit, that nothing be heard, and Macbeth was a pantomine. An old shoe and some pennies were thrown on the stage a the feet of Mr. Macready, who stooped and picke the feet of Mr. Macready, who stooped and picked up one of the pennics and placed it in his bosom with dignity, bowing to that portion of the audienc rom whence the missiles seemed to come.

While he stood thus unflinchingly breasting the orm, a chair was thrown at the stage, which fell the orchestra; fortunately no one was hit. Af-

as well as from medical testimony, that arden spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful terwards a couple of chairs were thrown on the terwards a couple of chairs were infown on the stage, but hit no one. Asafindita and rotten eggs were dispensed profusely over the actors; during the evening, and until the curtain finally dropped in the middle of the third scene. Mr. Chippendale attempted to make himself heard, but without success. He, together with Serion, then came before the curtain bearing a large placard, with this sen-fence chalked on it: "Mr. Macready has left the Theatre." Mr. Clark came out and made an apology as he was the only person whom the audience would hear, and in about half an hour the crowd

> (From the New York Tribune.) Another Shameful Riot-Attack on the Opera House-The Millitary Called Out-Fifteen Persons Killed

and Twenty-five Wounded.

We are again called upon to record one of the most shameful events which has ever disgraced the history of our City. The riot of Monday night, of which that of last night was but a continuation. of which that of last hight was but a continuation, was harmless in comparison. We give the particulars in the order of their occurrence, and almost entirely from our own personal observation.

The invitation extended to Mr. Macready by a number of our most prominent citizens cceptance thereof, called forth a second effort on the part of those who created the riot on Monday Early yesterday morning placards were osted up through the city, stating that the crew f the British steamer had threatened violence to posted up thr all who "dared express their opinions at the English Aristocratic Opera House," and calling on all orking men to "stand by their lawful rights."-In consequence of this and similar threats a large body of Police was ordered to attend ot the Opera House, and in case this should not be sufficient to preserve order, the Seventh Regiment, Col. Duryea and two troops of horse, (Capts. Varnum and Pat-terson,) of the Eighth Regiment, under command of Gen. Hall, and the Huzzars attached to General Morris's Brigade, were held in readiness.

In anticipation of a riot, the rush for tickets wenty per cent. below par—it is not convertible was very had. For was very great, and before night, none were to be had. For some time before the doors were cpened, people began to collect in Astor Place, and per centage—it is not received at an oy the dading community for the liquidation of debts formerly contracted—it is not taken as fare in travelling to and from Pittsburgh; and in our opinion it will Police took their stations at the doors and in the The crowd was increased with every buildings. moment, and when we came upon the ground at half-past seven, the square and street from Broad way to the Bowery were nearly full. There was such a tremendous crush about the doors, in spi of a notice posted up stating that the tickets were indeed almost our only small paper currency; so all sold, that several f the entrances were obliged The Police used every exertion to be closed. to be closed. The Folice used Co., suppose to force an entrance. We noticed, however, that the windows had been carefully boarded and the doors barricaded—the object of which was afterwards made manifest,

to issue their promises to pay and close at pleasure, in the full possession of their ill-gotten wealth, without suffering the penalties attached to such the signal for a perfect storm of cheers, groans and hisses. The whole audience rose, and who were laws nugatory and unjust, and the people themselves should demand their rights in person, and profriendly to Macready cheered, waving their hats nounce and put in execution such condign punish lasted for ten or lifteen minutes, when an attemp Isaac Bickhart, the man who stole a horse from was made to restore order by a board being brought Moses Weaver near the Blue Ball tavern, in this county, some fourteen months since, was lately ar
all but the rioters, who continued to drown all and seventy dollars the acre. These prices county some fourteen months since and seventy dollars the acre. These prices county some fourteen man who stole a norse from upon the stage, upon which was written "The ered with the forest, and inhabited by a remnar the Chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high and seventy dollars the chickasaw Indians, sold as high and seventy dollars the chickasaw Indians, sold as high and seventy dollars the chickasaw Indians, sold as high and seventy dollars the chickasaw Indians, sold as high and seventy dollars the chickasaw Indians, sold as high and seventy dollars the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as high as one hunder of the chickasaw Indians, sold as ral always appearing as the spokesman in the newspapers.

The importance of these Islands, in view of the pecific, being nearly midway between laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the real general by Mayor Seaton, who laced to the seat of the August Sessions of the Court. He was last scene of the act, Mr. Matsell, Chief of Polices, the bursting of the land bubble; the parquette, and, followed lepopulation which, for some cause or another, has which was obtained from Gov. Shunk before his by a number of his aids, marched directly down the aisle to the leader of the disturbance, whom he secured after a short but violent struggle. One by greater part of the audience applauding as they of over four hundred miles, and is now in safe disappeared.

Before the second act was over something keeping. He was arrested on the information and through the instrumentality of officer Hughes, of "Manifest destiny" is doubtless in the ascendant. this city, and was committed by Alderman Van men in different parts of the house could be heard as well as the wild uproar of the mob without. Mrs Coleman Pope, as Lady Macbeth, first procured a little silence, which ended, however, immediately on Mr. Macready's re-appearance. The members of the next Congress in August. The obnoxious actor went through his part with perfe Democratic candidate for Governor, by the latest election may be set down as certain. The Demolery were cleared of the noisiest rioters, the cro without grew more violent, and stones were hurled crats feel confident of gaining two members of against the windows on the Astor place side As Congress, in place of EMBREE and DUNN, late whig one window cracked after another and pieces of representatives. The Hoosiers will not disappoint terraces and lobbies, the confusion increased, till the Oper House resembled a fortress besieged by an invading army rather than a place meant for the peaceful

amusement of a civilized community. Sometimes heavy stones would dash in the as been arrested at Stroudsburg, Monroe co., for boards which had been nailed up as protection and manslaughter, charged with causing the death of a a number of policemen were constantly occupied patient by improper treatment. The Monroe Demnailing up and securing the defences. attack was sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, but seemed to be most violent on Fighth street, where there was a continued volley of stones and other missiles. The retiring-rooms outside, that the only safe places were and parquette. A stone thrown through an upper window, knocked off some of the ornaments of the covering him with a blanket. Into the water he dropped, at short intervals, hot bricks, to keep up a requisite temperature. After continuing this opsplendid chandelier.

Towards the close, a violent attack was made by the mob on one of the doors, which was partly forced. A body of policemen, armed with the of the leaders, who were brought in and placed in top of him, covering up his face as well as his whole body. The patient or victim begged for air, a large room under the paraquette, with those who had been previously arrested. These rioters, to o crawl out at the bottom by the holes so made. A strong guard was therefore placed to watch them, and no one, we believe, succeeded in making arn the names of any of them.

After the play was over, the noise being dimin-

ished somewhat, the audience were allowed to go out quietly by the door nearest Broadway. The rowd was not so dense in the middle of the street a body of troops having just passed along; but the sidewalks, fences, and all other available positions were thronged, and a shower of stones was kept up against the windows.

As we reached Broadway a company of the

We learn from the Springfield Register of the 17th Grevs came round from Eighth street, and took up alt., that at the municipal election, which was held r position in front of the Opera Hou in that city on the day previous, another Democrat-Up to this time we did not learn that any proc amation had been made to the rioters. whig Marshal being the only officers, elected by went into Eighth street and were on the return, i not more than three minutes afterward, when olley was fired by the troops, the quick, scattering flashes throwing a sudden gleam over the crowd the gas-lights in the streets having all been distinguished. Hastening into Astor Place, we found or challenging L. Pickering to fight a duel, plead Hastening into Astor Place, we found he troops drawn up before the house, and the crowd enerally believed that they fired blank cartridges and a large number of persons, who were lookers on did not pay much attention to it. passed into Lafavette place, and there saw the body es of three persons dead or wounded borne away. The crowd seemed taken by surprise, as on account of the incessant noises very few could have

eard the reading of the Riot Act. Many asser that it was not read, but we have positive testime ny to the contrary. We were returning and had nearly reached Astor place again, when a second volley was fired, followed almost without pause three or four others. A part of the crowd came rushing down Lafavette place, but there was n not to support any man for office hereafter, unless shout or noise except the deadly report of the ne shall have been for one year previous to his muskets.

After this horrid sound had ceased, groups nomination an advance paying subscriber to our people came along, bearing away the bodies of the dead and dying. The excitement of the crowd was terrible. We heard but one universal expression of vengeance and abhorrence. What adds to this nember of Congress from Kentucky, died at his tragic occurrence is that the most of those wh residence in Daviess county, March 14. He twice vere killed were innocent of all participation the riot. An old man, waiting for the cars in the Bowery, was instantly shot dead. A little boy ight years old, was killed by a ball, at the corne of Lafayette place, and a woman, sitting in her own room at the corner of Bowery, was shot in the

hall, others into Jones' Hotel, and others to the city Hospital and the Ward Station House. In the former place we saw a dead man stretched on the billiard table, and another with a ball in his hip,

uard table, and another while a constraint withing in great agony.

Groups of people collected in the streets and in front of Vauxhall, some of which were addressed by speakers, calling them to revenge the death of One of Mr. Matsell's officers told us that of 40 or 50 under arrest in a kind of pen down stairs, one Tappen had been arrested whin three monts on a

haracter, Tom Burns, E. Z. Judson, editor of Ned untline's Own, were among them.

The National Greys and Police had possess the House, and would remain all night.

The Mayor, Gen. Sanford, and the Sheriff, were the ground at the moment of the greatest diff

harge of burglary. Some had been ironed, but heir irons were taken off. Bill Sparks, a notorious

ulty.

Some artillerymen were there when we left. It is impossible to ascertain to-night the number dead and wounded; but we think we have positive evidence that at least twelve and perhaps for feen were either killed outright or died before one o'clock this morning. The number of wounded will vary from twenty to thirty, although many are not dangerously hurt:
The military were severely pelted with stones,

out none of them will be seriously injured. The Tribune gives the following as a pretty correct list of the killed and wounded, as far as ascer-George Lincoln, 30 years old. Ball in groin and

out the back. No hopes of recovery
James McDonald, 17 years old. Ball through Bridget Fagan, Irish, 30 years old, shot in the left leg, just below the knee. She was two blocks off, walking with her husband on their way home, and fell into his arms. Edward McCormack, shot through the side.

John Delzell, shot through the thigh, making erious compound fracture. The same ball wer hrough his hand. George A. Curtis, printer, shot through the righ

ng. Conrad Beeker, ball through the right thigh. Thomas Aylwood, clerk, ball through the thigh, acturing the bone Stephen Ellwood, ball entered the left eye and

odged near the ear.

George N. Kay, 28 years of age, merchant, bal George N. Kay, 28 years of age, merchant, ball in the right breast, going entirely through.

Henry Burguist, known as "Harry Bluft," ball grazed the neck, went into the right shoulder, coming out behind the right arm. He had been deput zed as special policeman for the evening. S. F. Cornell, shot through the neck, severing the jugular vein; died in the drug store corner

Fourth street and Broadway.

Henry Otten, was shot through the stomach, and died in 15th Ward Station House while we wer there. His aged mother was present, and her lam At the same Station House we saw a fireme ame not known, who had just died from a sho

hrough the brain. Frederick Gillespie, a boy, shot through the food was taken home.

There was another man lying dead from a ball rough the head. The Commercial states the number of killed and vounded as follows: Killed 21—Wounded 33.

From the New York Atlas.

A Reminiscence---Gen. Jackson and the United States Bank. We do not recollect of ever seeing the following latement together with the letter accompanying , in print. It is a part of one/of the numbers of The Reminiscences of the times of the late J. C Adams, by an Old Colony Man."

It was whilst the bubbles of the year 1818-1 xisted—as it was said—that Gen. Jackson imbibed

a hostility for the Bank of the United States, and The first two scenes passed over with a vocife rous welcome to Mr. Clarke as Malcolm. The entrance of Mr. Macready, in the third act, was called the "Cypress Land Company"—an association that had been formed for the purpose of building active called Florence, at the foot of the building a city called Florence, at the foc celebrated Muscle Shoal, in the Tennessee River These lands had been purchased at public vendue and handkerchiefs. A large body in the parquette, with others in the second tier and amphitheatre when the public domain was sold at auction, for the most it would bring; and, in consequence of speculations, we run up to the most extravagan rates. Some of them, although they were yet cov ered with the forest, and inhabited by a remnant of and seventy dollars the acre. These prices could

> the consequences of its ill-advised speculation.
> General John Coffee and Mr. James Jackson cousin of the General's-and Mr. John McKinly now of the Supreme Court of the United States, vere managers of the Company. Its embarrasments were known to be great, and it was not in probable that, under the then existing land laws, all e property of the Company would be sacrificed to

> The Cypress Land Company was in a bad way, nd General Coffee and Jackson held a long correspondence touching the ways and means to be dopted, to save it from impending ruin. General Coffee proposed that the Bank of the United States should be applied to for a loan; but the proposition was met by General Jackson with at and prompt refusal. That he did reject the of General Coffee, was, many years ter, a question; indeed, the alleged fact was conroverted incidentally, and informally, by a write who called himself "Down East.

It was whilst the correspondence in question was ending, that General Jackson addressed the follow e letter to General Coffee HERMITAGE, August 20, 1820. My Dear General :- I shall be most happy to

concur with you in any practicable scheme you may conceive for the benefit and salvation of the Cypress Land Company. The project of obtainin relief from Congress, by praying the passage of law remitting penalties and sacrifices, I think is objectionable; and it must always be offensive honorable men to ask to be released from contracts were closed, and the lobbies so "raked" by the mob into which they entered, in good faith, with their the boxes eyes wide open. It has been the fixed policy of my life to adhere to all contracts when they are honor ably made. And it appears to me that the man who complains that he has made a bad bargain confesses a weakness and an absolute incapability

As for the Bank of the United States I am fully convinced that it is, and has been, from the day it was chartered, a curse to the country, and so well satisfied that the "monster" will yet, if no crushed in time, be capable of inflicting unmarked to himself. What he said was not only appropriate, few in number, and consequently that the offices started off on a visit to our town, giving strict or partition of the room with their feet, and attempted any circumstances, to become its creditor or customers.

I received the Rutta Baga, or Sweedish turning seed, you sent me, and shall experiment with in secape. From the confusion occasioned by the continued attack on the house, we were unable to season. I am, my friend, yours very faithfully, ANDREW JACKSON. To Gen. Coffee, Cottage Lodge, Alabama. We have introduced the foregoing letter, to prove what we do not think can be well doubted-that Ger

Jackson was opposed to the Bank of the U. States, prior to the year 1829, at which time it is alleged,

that, in consequence of the affair of the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Bank, his unfriendliness for the titution first exhibited itself. IF Frederick Smith, the German, who was apehended in Philadelphia a few months ago, charged with the murder of Frederick Foster, of Ahrestown, Adams county, was arraigned for trial in the Court of Gettysburg, on the 19th ult., but in consequence of an informality in summoning the Jury, the prisoner's counsel succeeded in having the whole panel set aside, so that there was no jury to try the indictment. The case was put off until

KENTUCKY .- In the Ninth Congressional District of this State, says the N. Y. Globe, there will be two Whig candidates-one Taylor, the other Clay. If the Democrats act wisely and vote for neither, but stick to their own candidate, we may gain another member of Congress. Take sides, friends, with neither Whig faction. We have had our difficulties -their's are coming.

the August term.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.—Elder Enos George Dudley, found guilty of the murder of his wife, in Concord, N. H., was on Wednesday last sentenced to be hung on the 23d of May. Wood, the man convicted in New York for the murder of his wife, is entenced to be hung on the 23d of June.

JUNIATA COUNTY .- The Democrats of this coun. y have appointed the Hon. JAMES R. MORRISON enatorial delegate to the Pittsburgh 4th of July Convention, with instructions to support John A. GAMBLE, Esq., for Canal Commissioner. He was uthorized to appoint a substitute in case he would

The following letter in from one of the party of Lancasterians who left for California last January, taking the route by sea. It gives an interesting account of their progress as far as Rio.

BRIG "OSCIOLA" AT SEA, March 1, 1849. We are now within a lew day's sail of Rio Ja eiro, South America, at which place we intend We are now within the day's sail of Rio Janeiro, South America, at which place we intend to stop for a few days or a week, inding it necessary to do so, for the purpose at taking in a fresh supply of water and other necessaries; and further, to assist in the inauguration of "Old to assist in the inauguration ZACK."

day the 4th.

Being anxious to have as much leisure as possible, so as to be able to see and learn as much sible, so as to be able to see and learn as much of Rio and vicinity, as L. conveniently can, I deemed it proper to commence my letter at Sea, giving you an account of the voyage up to this time, leaving my letter open until then, and should I find time to write when there, I shall give you a description of that place also, if not, I shall do so when we get to Valparaiso, Chili,

South America, our next stopping place, about 35 days' sail from Rio. 17 July 18 After being disappointed in the sailing of vessel from Philadelphia, 18th days' in succession, we were again informed that the vessel would have on the configuration. we were again informed that the vesset would leave early on Tuesday morning. Jan. 16th. Not believing however that she would get off early, we arose, and after taking breakfast at the "White Swan," we leisurely sauntered out on our way to the Race st, wharf to go on board the bairs any tranks and fivings having ready. brig, our trunks and fixings ha brig, our trunks and fixings having nearly all been put on board the ovening before. Immedi-itely after leaving the "Swan," some one know-ing us by our dress to be bound for California, ing us by our dress to be bound for California, sung out "the Oscola's gone!" thinking, however, that he intended to see only what the effect, would be, we paid nonttention to it until we turned the corner of the, wharf—when lo! and bohold! the vessel was gone. Looking down the Delaware we saw her half a nile ahead, gliding along, in tow of the city lee-boat. We instantly took to our heels, and although having on an overcoat, double-barrelled gim and rifte on my shoulder, I outstripped all my companions in the race. Arriving at South st., and seeing a boat tied to the wharf, I jumped in, offered a man fifty cents to row me out; immediately the oars ty cents to row me out; immediately the oars were seized and in twenty minutes I overtook and stood on board the "Brig," amid 3 cheers from he passengers. A few moments after my com-anions came gliding out from the different wharves, one by one in the same manner, and the Osceola" holding up a little, all hands got on mound, after which the officers received curses oard, after which the officers received curses mough I think to last them until they get to San Francisco, for the improper manner of leaving before all were on board; one person even finding it necessary to hire a Steam-boat, paying \$10 to overtake us and put him on board.

We had considerable difficulty in getting

through the heavy masses of ice during the day, and arrived in the evening at New Castle, Delaware, where we anchored for the night. After The, where we anchored for the night. After upper the boat was lowered and all hands went a shore where we formed in procession; sixty four passengers, headed by the bugle, fifes, ban-jos, tamborines and triangles, took up their line of march into the town of New Castle, all hands of march into the town of New Castle, all hands singing and playing "We're going to California with our wash bowls on our knee," frightening the quiet citizens of New, Castle, as much as if we had been an army of invasion. After marching through the principal streets, we stopped as a public house, engaged a large room and music, and atit we went, dancing, singing, and enjoying ourselves until 2 o'clock, (every thing passing off peaceably) when we returned to the "Brig," resolved long to remember New Castle and the "last night on shore."

last night on shore." Next day at evening we arrived at Breakwater, and had intended to go to Sea immediately, but finding the ocean stormy and high winds blowing on to the shore, we anchored inside for the nigh on to the shore, we anchored inside for the night. The "Breakwater" is a large stone wall, built partly across the mouth of the Buy, for the purpose of breaking the violence of the waves which roll in from the ocean. Inside of this wall, yessels may at any time seek refuge and ride safely at anchor during storm. Here vessels frequent-ly lie at anchor for days awaiting a favorable pportunity and a fair wind to take them out in the ocean, clear of the coast

On Thursday morning, Jan. 18, the wind hanged, and at 10 o'clock we raised anchor and glided out upon the ceean deep, bidding farewell to the land, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were out of sight. By this evening Jan. 18, Sca-sickness had fairly set in, all hands being sick at the same time; a sickness (which defie lescription) attended with feelings the most mis erable the mind can form any conception of.—
Some of the passengers had a severe time of it,
seing scarcely over it yet; us to myself, I got
wer it in a few days and it is to myself, I got t in a few days, and since have bee hearty as a shark, having an appetite like a cross-cut saw. Russel and my other companion

are in the same happy state. We experienced pretty rough weather until we ad crossed the Gulf Stream, after which we got along finely until Monday morning, Jan. 29th when in N. Lat. 31 deg. 45 min. and W. Long when in N. Bat. 31 deg. 45 min. and W. Long. 52 deg., we found ourselves in a storm, which I think the passengers will not soon forget. A full description must be postponed till some future time, but I shall content myself with giving an extract from my "Journal," which I have kept since I left home and intend doing so until return:—"This morning a perfect gale—tre-nendous seas running—waves qualing over the cessel, every moment threatening its destruction. O'clock, great excitement; all hands ordered n deek to save the vessel from wreck by throw ing over the deck load with which the vessel had een encumbered ever since we left port. Im-ediately all hands fell to work, and in less than alf an hour, acting like madmen, with knives and axes in their hands, several hundred boxes, barrels and kegs were staved in and thrown overboard, containing bread, meat, flour, rice, molasses, &c., belonging to the ship and passengers, with the frame work of two he lighting the vessel and enabling her to ride out the storm in safety."

After this we had very fine weather; general-

y pretty fair winds, except immediate equator, where we were becalmed three days which you may well imagine made some of us sweat, the heat being excessive. Since we have been out we have seen from 20 to 30 vessels, and all those which sailed in the saine direction with ourselves we have overtaken and passed, thus proving that our vessel is quite a fast sailer and ot easily beaten. On the morning of the 19th of February we

found ourselves in the vicinity of a ship, (about 3 miles distant) steering in the same direction as ourselves. About 10 o'clock the wind died away and soon both vessels found themselves ad. The stranger about this time hung out her lag, which, with the aid of our glasses, we found o be the "Stars and Stripes." A desire to have chat with our countrymen was natura ssion was obtained from the captain, the oat lowered, when 17 of the ling myself, jumped in, and away we went over he "dark blue sea" to visit our neighbors. In about forty minutes we neared the saluted her with three cheers and music, the "Star Spangled Baner" on the bugle. Three cheers greeted us in return, and a more hearty welcome I never received. She was the Bark "Croton," of New York, Capt. Soullard, with some sixty-five Yankees on board, like ourselves bound for California. We were invited by the captain to take dinner with them, which we did captain to take dinner with them, which we did, and spent several hours very pleasantly and formed a number of acquaintances; among others, three gentlemen (brothers) by the name of Ford, cousins to Geo. Ford, of Lancaster. A number of her passengers accepted an invitation to visit our ship in return, and the whole of the afternoon was thus spent in exchanging visits, being altogether the pleasantest day we have yet had. Not like strangers, but like a meeting of old friends, laughing, joking and jesting, drinking, feasting, music and dancing was the order old frends, augming, joining and jessing, uring-ing, feasting, music and dancing was the order of the day, and all hearts were glad until night approached, when we parted with regret, hoping however to meet again on California's shore.— During the night a breeze sprung up, and next morning we had left them almest out of sight.— Morning we had left them nimest out of sight.—
Next day, Feb. 20th, saw several large sharks near the ship, and had the good luck to catch one of them, which upon measurement proved 7 feet 2 in in length. Pieces of the backbone, jaw-2 in. in length. Pieces of the backbone, jaw-bone, skin and teath I took care to secure for my-self to place among my collection of curiosities. As to the kind of living which we get, I can say that it is decidedly "hard," being nothing like that promised us, yet it answers the pur-pose very well, as we are really growing fat up-on it, and having started with the expectation of seeing pretty hard living, we set this down as doing pretty well for the first lesson. As to our I can safely say that they are as high as ver, and seem even to be increas we approach our destination. We are fully, firmly, determinedly resolved that if the yankee spirit of enterprise, determination, exertion and a dogged perseverance can succeed, that we will. We shall not confine ourselves to any one business in particular, but shall turn our attention to whatever we can do best at and affect the true o whatever we can do best at, and after the tru yankee character shape ourselves to every posi-tion, and if one business don't go another must. As to the manner of spending our time on board, it is generally done in reading, writing, studying Spanish and practising music. We have studying Spanish and practising music. We have quite a large number of musical instruments on board, a few tolerable good musicians, and a number of capital singers. Every fine evening, (and we have some delightful ones,) finds us all

on deck singing, accompanied by the instruments and seldom do we "turn in" before the hours of midnight.

The city of Rio Janeiro is the largest port and The city of the Janeuro is the largest port and one of the largest and most magnificent cities in S. America, containing five years ago in the city proper 200,000 inhabitants, and if we include the small yillages upon the outskirts and suburbs