# An Auspicious Beginning.

Contrary to the wishes of some and the fears of others, the House of Representatives, at Washington, was organized without any difficulty, on the 5th inst., by the re-election of all the old officer from Speaker to Doorkeeper. 'Tis true there was a slight bolting from the regular nominations of Speaker and Clerk; but that is usual at the open ing of every new Congress, and amounts to nothing. The great effort of the Whigs and disaffected Democrats was directed against Col. Forner, the talented and accomplished Clerk of the last Con gress; and his triumph over such a motley and unscrupulous opposition as was arrayed against him, is no less gratifying to his numerous friends than it is overwhelmingly mortifying to his unprincipled but powerless enemies.

We repeat, that Congress commences its session under favorable auspices. There is a large Demo cratic majority in both branches, and so far a very large portion of the members seem resolved to set their faces against bolting from regular nominations, or pursuing any other course calculated to produce jarring and distraction in the party. We are glad to see this spirit manifested, and the true Democracy of the Union will rejoice at it too. It augurs well for the Republic, and shows that the representatives of the people (with few exceptions) are men of integrity and worth, who are opposed to the introducing of any new tests into the Democratic creed, by and through which the harmony and unity of the party would be destroyed, and, as a consequence, the interests and honor of the coun try at large be made to suffer.

So far, so good. We hope now to see members addressing themselves to the work of legislation in earnest. Such a course will endear them to the people, and they can return to their constituents with the consciousness of having discharged their whole duty to the country. Important questions will doubtless claim the attention of Congressquestions deeply involving the honor of the Repub lic, and the interests of the American people. Of course, these questions will require time and calm deliberation to adjust them properly; but all unnecessary debate and angry discussion should be avoided, as uncalled for and irrelevant. That there than brains, who will endeavor to edge in their speeches for buncombe, is no doubt true; but we look to the sound sense of a large majority of the members, to set their faces against any such waste of time, and check this cacoethes loquendi when ever it is possible.

The people expect to find the Thirty-Third Con gress a working body, and will not be satisfied with any thing short of it. There has not been working Congress for several years, and the pa tience of the public is well nigh exhausted at such trifling on the part of their servants. They hope for a better state of things during the present ses sion, and we have reason to believe, judging from the favorable commencement, that they will not be disappointed. We have faith in the members generally, and will not condemn before trial.

## Election of Public Printer. Gen. ARMSTRONG, of the Washington Unic

was elected, on Wednesday last, Public Printer, to the House of Representatives, by the following vote Armstrong, (Union) 128

Gales, (Intel.) Tucker, (Sentinel) 10 Scattering, Amongst the votes for Tucker we see the nar

of Mr. WITTE, of this State,

### Election of Chaplains. Rev. HENRY SLICER, of the Methodist Episcope

Church, Chaplain to the Senate.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MILLBURN, of the same Church, Chaplain to the House. The latter gentleman is nearly blind, but is withal a graceful and eloquent pulpit orator.

GEN. FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP .- During a short attendance on the U. S. District Court, week before last, we witnessed enough to satisfy us that the characterize Gen. WYNKOOP, as U. S. Marshal, elicited universal commendation. In his present responsible office, he bids fair to become as great a favorite with the people, as he was when gallantly fighting his country's battles in Mexico. He is emphatically "every inch" a soldier and a gentle man, and we are sure that no more capable, accomplished, or popular appointment could have been made by the President.

The Senate ordered the printing of 10,000 and the House 25,000 extra copies of the President's Message, for distribution among the members. These are unusually large numbers and are an indication of the high opinion of the document entertained by the members of our National Le-

GOVERNOR BIGGER .- The York Gazette, the old and well established organ of the York County Democracy, has raised the name of WILLIAM BIGLER to its mast-head, and in doing so says it is "in pursuance of the wishes of the Democracy of York county, unanimously expressed in County Convention."

The Lewistown Democrat, the organ of the De mocracy of Mifflin county, Pittsburg Union, and a number of other influential papers in the Commonwealth, have also unfurled the Biglen colors Mr. WITTE and his friend CHARLEY CARRIGAN had better buck up, or they will be no where by and by.

The Senate has confirmed the following Presidential appointments, viz:-John Y. Mason, Minister to France; Thomas H. Seymour, Minister to Russia: and Robert M. M'Lane, Minister to China.

The President has appointed A. E. Leaman Superintendent of the Public Buildings.

Thirteen Democrats bolted from the cauc nomination for Clerk of the House, viz :- Messrs Ashe and Shaw, North Carolina; Caskie, Bocock Goode, Letcher, Millson and Powell, Virginia; Keite and M, Queen, S. Carolina; Walsh and Whee ler, New York; Benton, Missouri.

Mr. Bocock voted for Hon. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, and the other twelve for R. M. Young, Esq., of Illinois.

We have received and read with much satisfaction a pamphlet copy of a pertinent and able address delivered recently by Governor BIGLER, before the Zetamathean Society of Juniata Acade my. We shall publish the whole address, or 'at least some extracts from it, in our next issue.

The Report of the Postmaster General which is a very able one, occupies nearly nine of the long columns of the North American.

The House adjourned over from Thursday till Monday, to afford the Speaker time to appoint the several Standing Committees. This is always necessary, as, until the committees are organized and commence their labors, no business of consequence can be put in a proper shape before the House for its action.

IT The Supreme Court of the II: States is now in session at Washington-all the Judges present.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The First Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at Fulton Hall, in this city, on Tuesday the 27th inst. The sessions, it is expected, will be continued for three or four days. The active friends of General Education throughout the State will doubtless be present. Fare on the Railroads going to and returning from the Convention, will be only hal

30 LECKY HARPER, Esq., formerly of the Pitts-burg Post, is now editor of the !Democratic Ban-ner,' published at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The President's Message. We are not disappointed in our anticipations in eference to the first annual message of Presiden PIERCE. It is an able, straight-forward and manly ument-just such a state paper as will be read and appreciated by the American people, and establish the character of its distinguished author as a far-seeing, sagacious and accomplished statesman We publish it entire on our first page, and invite for it a careful and unprejudiced perusal. The message developes the following facts and principles, as the policy which is to govern the administra

Our diplomatic relations with foreign power ave undergone no essential change. The Fishery question is under negotiation, with

Great Britain has proposed to settle our embar assing questions in regard to Central America, by amicable arrangement, and Mr. Buchanan is structed to negotiate.

The boundaries between the United States and the Northwest possessions of Great Britain need

ttlement, and the attention of Congress is called o the subject. With France our relations continue most friend ly, and some progress has been made in negotia-ting a treaty which will release both countries, to nutual advantage, from unnecessasy restrictions.

All unauthorized expeditions against Cuba and

Porto Rico will be vigorously repressed.

A proposition has been made for a direct appeal to the Captain General of Cuba by our Consul, on behalf of our citizens who suffer vexation and annoyance, owing to the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse is there guarded. Without some such arrangement our good understand ing must be exposed to occasional interruption. The Armistad claim of Spain is again urged to prompt adjustment, as good faith requires.

Martin Kostza, at the time of his seizure by Austria at Smyrna, was clothed with American n tionality: Capt. Ingraham's course is fully appre ved, and the demand of Austria for Kostza's sur-render, a disavowal of Capt. I's acts, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage, have been declined.

The Commissioner to China is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations with that and contiguou Asiatic nations. It is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor o

Japan is disposed to abandon his restrictive policy and open his country to our commerce. Disputes have arisen with Mexico as to the r urvey of the boundary between New Mexico and Chihuahua, and other questions of magnitude are ending between the two Republics. Our ministe

is amply instructed to adjust them, and it is reas onably expected that they may be satisfactorily Treaties have been made with Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation, for the freer navigation of their rivers, and our Minister to Brazil is instrutare some blatherers in the House, with more beard | ed to obtain a relaxation of the restrictive policy

regard to the free navigation of the Amazon.

Measures have been taken to remove the difficul ties experienced in obtaining supplies of guano from Peru, and there is reason to believe that country is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to our citi-zens, aggrieved by the collision with its authorities at the Chincha Islands.

The principles of public policy, affirmed by our fathers in 1798, are alone capable of minintaining and perpetuating this Republic. There is no change to suggest in our financial

policy, and there is a general acquiesence in the wisdom of the present system as to the sources of keeping and managing the public treasure. The public revenue increases beyond the interest or the prospective wants of the Government the sur plus makes the path of duty obvious and clear to the administration, first to discharge the debt, and

\$12,703,329 of the public debt have been cancelle leaving unpaid \$56,486708. A reduction of the Tariff is suggested, by reducing duties on certain articles, and adding to the free ist many articles now taxed, especially those

dard of the public exigencies. Since March 1853

which enter into manufactures The Post Office has failed to meet its current ex enses by \$2,042,032. The detects of the Pension Laws, giving impunity to frauds, are desirable of early attention. During the fiscal year 9,819,411 acres public and have been surveyed, and 10,363,891 brought

into market: the sales amounted to 1,830,495 acres county land warrants 6,142,360 acres; ceded to the States as swamp land 16,684,253 acres; selected for railroad and other objects 1,427,457 acres.— Total acres disposed of 25,346,992. The whole amount of land warrants issued prior to September 30, last, was 266,042; and then outstanding 66,947 to satisfy which 4,787,120 acres are required. Under the act of February 11, 1847, warrants for 12, 870,280 acres have been issued, and under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, to the mount of 12 505,360 acres. The present system works well. The nett profits of sales of public lands to June 30, 1853, was \$53,289,465. The extension of the system over New Mexico and Utah is recommended, and no essential change is recom actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption

principle in certain cases. The construction of roads within the territo-ries, under authority of Congress, has been so long exercised as to be considered the settled constru tion of the power of the government.

Applications for grants of land to construct railoans must be prudently considered, to avoid reck-ess and indiscriminate extension of the principle. Patentees are recommended to the favorable con

ideration of Congress.

The judicial system has so entirely satisfied public confidence that it needs modification only, to neet the increased extent of population and usiness of the country. Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa Texas and California. should be placed on the same tooting as the rest of the Union. A plan is prepared to meet these requirements, if Congress should

The policy of internal improvements should be definitely settled against appropriations by the general government for local purposes, so that localities requiring expenditures, could by legitimate

neans raise the necessary funds. Having always in view the importance of a rail road to the Pacific; weighed against the obligations of strict adherence to the Constitution, and to the extent of the interest of the government involved it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route can be found, to aid its construction by all constitutional means.-To do the President's views full justice on this and other heads, it is necessary to peruse them entire, and we therefore conclude our digest.

Amongst the few members of Congress who voted against Col. Forner, in caucus, for Clerk of the House of Representatives, we are sorry to say there were two from this State, Messrs. MUHLEN BERG and WITTE, the latter of whom, it is said was the person who brought forward the name of Mr. Young in opposition to Forney.

It is but justice to say, that they both voted for Col. Forner in the House, after he had received the nomination; but whether they would have done so, had there been a possibility of defeating him, is another question, which we are not prepared to an swer. We leave that for their constituents to d

cide. The other members who voted against Forne and for Mr. Young, in caticus, were Messrs. Al-LEN and WENTWORTH, of Illinois, and CLARK, of Michigan-making, with the two from Pennsylva nia, five in all! Mr. Young hails from Illinois which satisfactorily accounts, we presume, for the

votes of the two members from that State. A fierce war is now raging at Erie, in this State. The cause of the difficulty may be explained in a few words. The two lines of railroads which unite Cleveland and Buffalo are constructed with the wide guage, except that portion which runs through the county of Erie, where the narrow track still exists, and, in consequence, a stoppage and exchange of cars takes place at the city of Erie This does not suit the purposes of the New Yorkers who desire a continuous guage for the purpose of avoiding the change and transhipment at that place They have, therefore, attempted to lay the wide guage track, through the county, which is violent opposed by the citizens of Erie, and, as often as he track is laid, it is immediately torn up by the opulace. Much excitement exists, and the ques on of right will have to be decided by our

reme Court. SATURDAY EVENING MAIL.—The first or spec en number of GRAHAM's new paper, bearing the above title, has made its appearance. It is hand be published at Phila omely gotten up, and will delphia, every Saturday, by Richard H. See, at \$2 ayear, in advance. If Granam makes as good a pa er; as he has a magazine, and we do not dou ooth his willand ability, then he must succeed in this new enterprise. The Mail will be neutral in pol itics, and is specially intended for a family paper Each number is to be embellished with one o more illustrations.

The attention of capitalists is invited to the ale of City property, advertised by J. D. BACHMAN Esq. in another column. This property is in a de sirable location; and will doubtless attract the at tention of buyers.

Public Documents. BSTRACT OF THE POSTMASTER GENE

The whole number of post offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, Jun 30th, 1853, was twenty-two thousand three hundred and twenty; of this number, two hundred and fifty-five are of the highest class, the postmasters of which are appointed by the President. At the present date, 1st, December, 1853, the total number of ost offices is twenty-two thousand six hundred and ing the past year, commencing first of July, 1852, one thousand eight hundred an ninety-eight post offices were established, four hun-lred and seventy-nine were discontinued, and there were appointed to office during the said year. be e eighteen hundred and ninety-eight post masters to the newly established offices aforesaid, thirty-eight hundred and fifty upon resignation, two hundred and twenty-five upon death, one hundred and eighty-two upon change of site, ninety-one where the postmaster had moved away, and twen-ty-three hundred and twenty-one on removal of where th rior incombents, being eight thousand five hun dred postmasters appointed during the year ending 30th June, 1853.

At the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last, there were in operation within the United States six thousand six hundred and ninety-two mail routes; their aggregate length was two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hunded and forty-three miles, and five thousand five undred and eighty-three contractors were employ ed thereon. The annual transportation of the mails on these routes was sixty-one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and fortywo miles: the annual cost thereof was four milliur hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars, being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these sixty-one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand miles of annual ransportation, twelve million nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and five miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of one million six hundred and one thousand three nundred and twenty-nine dollars, being about twelve ents three mills per mile.

Six million six hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixty-five miles in steamboats, at a cost of six hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars; being about nine cents four mills er mile. Twenty-one million three hundred and irty thousand three hundred and twenty-six miles in coaches, at a cost of one million two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dolars, being about five cents six mills per mile. And twenty million eight hundred and ninety thou and four hundred and forty-six miles in m specified, at a cost of one million fifty-five thousand aree hundred and thirteen dollars; being about five

ents per mile. The expenditures of the department, during the ite fiscal year, were seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty eight dollars. The gross revenue from all sources was five million nine hundred and forty thousand even hundred and twenty four dollars. It appears from the foregoing statement, that the gross revenue of the year ending June 30th, 1853, falls short of expenditures in the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-one dollars. Fifteen hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars of this deficiency ere supported by balance on the Auditor's book on July 1st, 1852, and appropriations to supply de ficiencies of upwards of one million dollars, leaving five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars to be provided by Congress, for the service of the year nding June 30th, 1853.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is im portant, from the fact that he advocates the re-or anization of the Navy and recommends the appropriation of five millions for building severa and to gradually reduce the revenue to the stansteam propellor frigates. He says there are not forty vessels which could be brought into service in ninety days, if needed. In advocating the construction of steam propellors, he continues:
'I recommend, therefore, that the Department be

authorized to have constructed at least six first class steam frigates—propellors. The opinion is entertained that that number may be be built in our several vards; in addition to the work now go ing on, and the repairs usually needed on the re-turn of vessels from long voyages. It is estimated that they will cost between four and five millions of dollars, and can be built in about twenty months with the exception of some deficiency in the sup-ply of white oak and yellow pine, which can be without much difficulty procured. We have on hand, at the various yards, ample materials to acceived, on referring to the estimates of the Bureau of Construction, that an estimate is made of the

entire cost. 'As it is deemed desirable to make the addition our naval forces as early as practicable, in con sideration of the number of vessels which will soon be unfit for service, and not worth repairing, and as it is important to retain on hand, for emergen cies, a reasonable supply of building materials. ventered to suggest the policy of making the appro priation at an early day, to enable the Department to build them with despatch, and purchase a supn hand.

He also recommends that the Santee, at Kittery and the Sabine at New York, on the stocks sinc 1819, be altered, modernized, and finished, as sub-stitutes for two frigates of the same class with drawn as worthless. The old ship-of-the-line Frank lin, is being repaired at Kittery, and her mode changed, with a view of converting her into a firs class steam frigate. Should these recommends ions be adopted,' the report adds, 'our naval forc will be strengthened by the addition of two first class sailing frigates, and of seven first class steam rigates, capable of mounting fifty guns each,ther eing no steamer at present of more than ten guns My opinion is, it would be sound policy to dispose of such vessels as are deemed unfit for service a vessels of war.' This branch of the report conclude with a recommendation for the establishment of machine shops, and an increase of enlistment men from the present number-seventy-five hundred-

Under the head of 're-organization of the navy, the Secretary recommends a retired list on reduce pay, for the faithful who have become infirm: the discharge of the inefficient who have no claim of the bounty of their government for the service ren dered: promotion regulated by capacity and merit and not by mere seniority of co some extent controlled by sea service. A officers of various grades, to be selected by the Pres ident, can be convened periodically to report to hin the names of those who, in their judgment, should be made subjects of the rules prescribed, but thei ort to be binding on the President only so fa as he deems proper. A system of rewards and pur ishments to the sailors, and honorable discharge, i suggested as a means of encouraging more perma

ent enlistments, &c. The Secretary is decidedly opposed to the resto ration of flogging in the navy. He also calls attention to the Naval Academy, Navy Yards, &c., and with regard to the basin and railway at San Francisco, for which an appropriation was made la Congress, leaving the construction of the work di cretionary with the Secretary of the Navy, he con siders, although it would be useful, it is not neces

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. This document, states the authorized strength on the U.S. Army to be 13,821 men and officers; but the actual strength, according to the latest returns is only 10,417, of which number 8,738 are employ ed in the frontier departments, or are now on the way to them. He says, further, that the measure taken for the protection of our frontiers have bee successful; that the troops everywhere have bee actively and constantly employed; that Indian de redations have beu comparatively unfrequent, and, except, in California and Oregon, have not attained more than a local importance. New posts are to be established in the Indian country west of the Mississippi, in more favorable positions, to enable the Department to dispense with a number of the smaller and less important posts. A greater force is also to be employed for the protection of the emigrants crossing the plains. A majority of the cases of Indian depredations in Texas which have come to the knowledge of the Department, hav neen hy Indians from Mexican territory. Mai. Ge eral Smith, aided by an experienced officer of en gineers, is selecting sites for permanent fortifica-tions on the Rio Grande, one of which will be op posite El Paso and another at the Camanche cros ing. It is the intention of the Department tha s soon as possible, considerable force shall be ent to the Pacific coast, and one of the Brigadier Generals of the Army ordered to the command. Nine companies of artillery are posted in Florida to aid the effort now in progress there to effect the removal of the Indians. Coercive measures are to be used if found necessary. Two of the regiments of artillery are to be arranged on the Canadian frontier and the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, a third on the Rio Grande boundary, and u fourth on the Pacific coast. Of the cavalry regiments, one will be required in Texas, one in New Mexico, and the remaining are for the Western frontier. A fourth regiment of cavalry is asked of Coarsers by the regiment of cavalry is asked of Congress by the Secretary. Three regiments of infanty are required in Texas, besides two on the frontier west on the Missispipi, one in New Mexico, and one in the Indian country of the Pacific. It is the purpose

the Indian country of the Facine. It is the purpose of the Department to post the troops in large bodies at commanding positions, instead of dispersing them among numerous small posts. In consequence of the difficulty of keeping the ranks full the Secretary proposes—lat, an increase of the

the Secretary proposes—1st, an increase of th present pay of the common soldier; 2d, an addi

tional increase for each successive period of five

years, so long as he shall remain in the Army; 3d,

of commissioned officers of such of the man-com-missioned officers of the army's as may be found quelified for, and by their character and services entitled to, such advancement. Also, that every soldier who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade for the first enlistment, and a fur-ther sum of one dollar per month for each succes-sive period of five years, so long as he shall remain ontinuously in the Army. The Secretary argue laborately in favor of the increase of the Army elaborately in lever of the increase of the Arn showing the actual necessity for such a measure He recommends that the minimum organization all companies he fixed, as in the mounted riflem at 64 privates, and that there be added to the pre ent military establishment one regiment of dra goons and two regiments of riflemen, which would goons and two regiments of rinears, which would give a minimum organization of 15,528 officers and men, which may be expanded, if the limit fixed by the law of June 7th, 1850, be continued, to 17, 414, and on a war establishment, of 128 private per company, to 27,818, thus providing for a state of war an effective increase of from 10,000 to 12,000 men without the creation of new regiments.—General Scott recommends a larger increase. The ecretary recommends, also, that another compa ny of sappers and miners be added to the enginee

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been published. The actual receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,969,710 77—the actual expenditures, \$54.029,818 21—balance in th Treasury, July 1, '53, \$21,942,892 56. The ba ance July 1, '55, is estimated at \$15,208,327 50. The Secretary recommends a change in the Tariff—to arrange all the articles paying duty into two classes, one to pay a duty of 100 per cent. and the other a duty of 25 per cent. This arrangement, it is thought, will reduce the revenue derived from our imposts, about \$4,500,000 to \$46,000,000 which is considered the respectively. 000,000—which is considered the proper sum un til the public debt shall be paid. On the subjec

"It is not proposed to change the principle of ad valorem duties, but is for the consideration of Congress whether a specific duty on iron, made from the average of the last three or four years, ad valorem duties, might not give a greater stability to the iron business, and more satisfaction to consumers, and, at the same time prove equally ber eficial to the revenue."

He also recommends that salt be admitted fre of duty. He adds that experiments have been or dered to be made at the U.S. Mint, with a view to discover whether a coinage of an alloy resem bling German silver, may be beneficially substit

Congressional. In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Hunter of Virginia, announced the death of Vice President William R. King, in an eloquent eulogy on his life and services. He referred especially to his distin-guished amiability, unblemished honor and clear judgment. He alluded to the great weight of his ersonal character, and said that every step in his life was crowned with glory. Senators Clayton Cass, Everett and Douglass followed in beautiful and impressive addresses. The usual resolution were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until Moday. The House took up Mr. Bayley's resolution to the effect that the House will elect its own Li brarian. A motion was made to lay the resolution 94, nays 108. At this point a message was re eived from the Senate, announcing the proceeding reference to the death of the Vice President. Mr. Harris of Alabama, made an impressive speech on the life, character and public services of the distinguished deceased. Other members followed, and after adopting appropriate resolutions, the House adjourned until Monday.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. Miss Antoinette L. Brown will deliver lecture in Fulton Hall, on the evening of the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission can be obtained at Murray & Stock's, and at Spangler's

TP P. MARTIN HEITLER, Esq., has been a county

A complimentary Ball will be given to Mr acob M'Donnel, the excellent and obliging Janito

f Fulton Hall, on Thursday the 22d inst. DEDICATION .- The "Church of God" of Eliza beth, in this county, intend dedicating their new Bethel, on Saturday nexr. FAIR.-The Ladies connected withthe First Pres-

yterian Church, of this city, will hold a Fair, for he exhibition and sale of useful and fancy articles in the Second Saloon of Fulton Hall, on Thursday next, the 15th inst. Those of our friends who feel inclined to

In Those of our friends who feel inclined to indulge in the luxury of fine, fat, well flavored Oysters, can be suited to a nicety by calling upon Mr. William Kautz, who has taken the Saloon immediately under the Post Office, in Centre Square, ormerly kept by Mr. Samuel Kissinger, and fitted t up in handsome style. Give him a call-and you will find him attentive and obliging in every respect; besides will get the worth of your mone and no mistake.

DARING ROBBERY .- We learn from the Manhei Sentinel, that on Saturday night week, the storellar of Messrs. Arndt & Worley, the wash-hour of Mr. H. Arnde, and the cellar under the dwel ing of Mr. John Arndt, all of that Borough, wer intered during the absence of the proprietors, and quantity of provisions and liquor carried off.—
several articles of clothing were also taken from the yard of the latter.

IF A meeting of the surving soldiers of the var of 1812, in Lan. county, is to be held in this City, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Sunday fternoon last, a little daughter of Thomas E. Frank lin, Esq., of this City, aged between 5 and 6 years, whilst at her grandfather's, Col. Mayer, in North Queen street, accidentally fell into a well in the ellar, and was drowned. She was seen fall, and remained only a short time in the water; but all efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing. She is represented as having been a very interesting child, and the blow is a severe one on the fond parents, who have thus been plunged into thedeenest distress Verily, "in the midst of life we are-in death."

SAD ACCIDENT .- A man named Mr. T. ROBRES rom Drumore twp, was killed in East King street, lear Centre Square, on Saturday morning last.— He and his brother had come to the city, during the night, to attend market, and while proceedin with their wagon and horses, from Sprecher's Ho tel to Market Square, about 3 o'clock, the deceased walking before carrying a lantern, a here that had run off with a butcher wagon came in contact with them, killing the man and one of his horses. The shatt of the butcher wagon penetrated the breast of Mr. Roberts' horse about 18 inches.— Aged about 50 years and a man without family.

PRISON STATISTICS .- The number of prisoners

confined in the Lancaster Coun he month of November, was as For Fines and Costs, Awaiting trial, Drunkenness and Vagrancy, 34 114

Discharged during the same period, by expirat of sentence, by writ of Habeas, Corpus, on bail, &c., 46. Leaving on the first day of December, sixty-eight inmates, of which there were For Fines and Costs. Awaiting trial, Drunkenness and Vagrancy,

Total, 58 Of which number 65 are males and 3 females. FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE. - In ou last we mentioned that the contract for execting the College buildings had been awarded to H. P. Smith, Esq. We understand the plan adopted is of the Collegiate Gothic style, about 1.19 ft. front, three stories high, to centain six class rooms, each large enough to accommodate 65 pupils, and a chapel large enough to seat 450 pupils. There is to be a central stone tower, with four pinnacles, to contain a clock and bell. The plan is such, as o allow at any future time additions being made without inconvenience or impairing the symmetr of the structure. Mr. Smith's contract also call for the sinking of a well of sufficient depth to se

# Our Book Table

PETERSON commences the new volume in hand ome style, fully redeeming his pledge made in ad-rance. The January number is already on our table, and is beyond doubt, the best and most interes ing number he has yet issued. The book con-tains forty-seven articles, in prose and poetry, from several of the best literary writers of the country, and the following engravings are added by way 1-The Thunder Storm. 2-Fashions for Jan-

The Morning of Love. 6-The Interview. 3-Rebekah at the Well. 4-The Critics and 8-The Braganza Mantelet and Manteau Abeille. 9-The Adelaide. 10 to 27--Illustration or Shell Work.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL, of Saturday last, in addition to its other attractions, has a Plate of Fashions for the month of December. There a number of other very fine engravings.

IF A disastrous conflagration occurred, Franklin Square, New York, which consumed six-teen buildings—amongst others the entire estab-lishment of the Messrs, Harper, Publishers. Loss stimated at \$750,000

provision for the promotion to the lowest grades of such of the mas-comuct of our fellow townsman, Col. REIGART, one of the Commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania at the Crystal Palace,' who has so ably represent ed the the interests of his State.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF INVENTORS

The members of the 'Inventors' Protective National 'Union' met at the Pantheon, Broadway, on Monday, and Col. J. Franklin Reigart, of Lancaster city, Pa., was unanimously chosen to act as lent pro tem. in the absence of the Presider T. G. Clayton, of Virginia. Mr. Reigart returne his thanks for the honor conferred, and said his heart was sincere in the desire to see the Nationa Inventors' Association flourish. He believed the exstence of such an Association was essential to the interest of American Inventors, and thought the Crystal Palace exhibition sodemonstrated, andhoped the Inventors would uphold their Association, so important to themselves and the country at large. Hammond Howe, Esq., of Cincinnati, Recording Secretary, then read the minutes of the las

neeting.
The Secretary then stated that at a previous meeting it was resolved to invite some competen gentleman to deliver an address before the Union, and that in accordance therewith a comm been appointed and waited upon the Hon. H. L Ellsworth for that purpose; but that gentleman ex pressed his inability to accede to the request of the inventors, on account of his limited stay in the city. Mr. Ellsworth, however, said he highly appreciated the object in view, and believed the nation be found willing to protect inventors. An invita tion was then forwarded to Professor Mapes reques ing that gentleman to deliver a lecture before the

Mr. Win. Palmer, of North Carolina, said he was daily finding new proofs of the great advantages to inventors of the Association, (Mr. L. B. Page,) the ioner in charge from Connecticut, a description of his invention, and in a few days after he (Mr. Palmer) received from the office at Washington all the necessary information regarding the patenting of his guage. Now, hadne had made direct application to the Patent Office for the information sought, he would have been compelled most likely to wait many months for an answer, besides being put to a heavy expense. The Association then adjourned to meet at

Agreeably to ediournment the Association again met. Mr. W. Salmon, of Illinois, was called upon to preside, when several able addresses were deliv-

Mr Otis, of Syracuse, urged the members pres ent to make every effort to form State Associations for the mutual benefit of American inventors.

Mr. Hammond Howe gave a very satisfactory history of the previous proceedings of this Association, and several who were present came forward and subscribed to the by-laws and became members.

Mr. Nutting, of Maine, spoke of the merits of certain inventions and the necessity of inventors not making their inventions public, before applying for etters patent in England, as any publicat vention, prevented the inventor from obtaining

Mr. Coates, of Washington, praised the conduct hat in view of that beautiful structure, having in i pecimens of inventions and productions from almost all parts of the world, we are forced to ask purseives the questions, What do we owe these extraordinary times? What do we owe to each oth He congratulated the inventors present upon the courtesy and kindness extended to each other and their determination to harmonize and establish a united action that will soon be the most popular and influential association in Americs.

Col. Reigant, of Lancaster, then referred to the istory of Pennsylvania, her inventors and inven ions. The first letters patent granted in America were issued July 18th, 1717 to Thomas Masters of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a machine to cleaning and refining Indian Corn, and likewise for a machine for 'working and weaving straw fo hats.' And up to the year 1800, letters patent were ranted to citizensof Pennsylvania 65; Massachusetti 50; New York, 40; Connecticut, 30; New Jersey 19; Virginia, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Maryland Vermont, 9; South Carolina, 5; Rhode Island Georgia, 4; Delaware, 1; Tennessee, 1.

The following is a list of some of the most im ortant Inventions and the names of the first Inven ors and Patentees who were at the time citizens Pennsylvania: Date of Patents-

 1791 John Fitch of Philadelphia, received the first letters patent for propelling Boats by Steam.
 Samuel Mulliken, of Philadelphia, for Thrashing Machine.

do. for Marble cutting and polishing.

do. for Napping Cloth.
do. for Flax and Hemp Machine. Henry Keyser, of Philadelphia, for manufac turing Gun Powder.
William Pollard, of Philadelphia, for machine for spinning Cotton

Briggs & Son, of Philadelphia, for manufac-Henry Voight, of Philadelphia, for propelling

Francis Baily, of Philadelphia, Punches for Types. 1792 David Ridgway, of Philadelphia, machine for making Brick

T. Kirk & J. Leslie, of York, Pa., machine for weaving Wire. in weaving whe.

1793 Robert Heterick, of Pa., Cast Iron Stove.

" Robert Leslie, of Philadelphia, for Bells.

do. double pendulum for Clocks.

" Edward Ryan, of Pa., for Pot and Pearl Fur-794 John Biddis, of Pa., for Paper Making Ma-". Alexander Anderson, of Pa., Distilling by

James Fernel, of Pa., for manufacturing Salt. Benjamin Wynkoop, of Philadelphia, for pro pelling Boats.
do. Nautical Ventilators. do. Pendulous Bellows for pumping Ships Elisha Rigg, of Pa., Hydro Mechanical pump. John Barclay, of Pa., Bark Mill. 796 Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, Flour Mill,

Jonathan Roberts, Jr. of Pa. machine for win Isaac Garretson, of Pa. nails cutting and heading, also Rigging Vessels. 1797 Charles W. Peale, of Pa. Bridges.

Elevators, Hopper Boy and Milistone Burrs.

John Fowler, of Pa. concentration eous earths. Jonathan Curtis, of Phil'a. Grist Mill.

" Jesse Kersey, of Pa. Fire Engine. 1799 Henry Abbot, of Pa. Coal Stove. Chester Gould, of Phil'a. Log for Shine In 1742, Benjamin Franklin, of Philadeldelphia evented the celebrated Franklin Stove, and in the immer of 1752, he drew the forked lightning from the clouds, and by ingenious contrivances, instituted at Philadelphia, new experiments and observations on Electricity, which startled the enlightened phil osophers of the world.

Robert Fulton, born A. D. 1765, in the count of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, has placed the United States and the whold world under everlasting obligations. The huge steamer, laden with the easures of the earth, which now plows the swell ng ocean, and like a great sea monster, puffs forth fire and smoke, or at early morn, like a fantastic fairy, sports with the 'salute of the golden sun,' and skims across the sparkling waves, was the gigantic contrivance of this school-boy of Lancaster co. Sir David Brewster, the President of the British Association for the advancement of Science,' lately delivered one of the most splendid addresses we have ever read, in which the highest and most deserved compliment is paid to Daniel Kirkwood. ormerly a Teacher in the Academy at Lancaster and now a resident of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He has placed his name beside that of the illustri ous Kepler and the most distinguished discoverers in Astronomy. His new discovery among the arithmetical relations of the planetary elements makes 'Kirkwood's Law' the true science of As

David Rittenhouse, the famed American Philos opher, born April, 1732, near Germantown, Pa.: is improvements in Mechanics, Mathematics, As tronomy, and other liberal arts and sciences, raised hisreputation to the highest grade. The union of almost unbounded genius, great acquirements in sub ime science, and wonderful abilities in Philosoph ical Mechanism, with an amiable and virtuous cha cter, excited that celebrity so justly attached to

is name. In the War of the Revolution, in 1812, and is the Mexican War, Pennsylvania's soldiers were

Mad Anthony Wayne, the Farmer of Chester county, with the wild and desperate cry, 'Remem ber Paoli!' made Despots tremble, and the brave spirit of Cadwallader, made Pennsylvanians proud Gen. Muhlenberg hastily leaves the sacred desk and rushing forth to battle, is found fighting for the besties we enjoy, and next standing in the hall of legislation, with firm justice, framing the civi aws of a free Republic.

In our Navy, Commodore Charles Stewart, born

in Philadelphia, has for fifty years gallantly and triumphantly borne the Flag of his country, 'Thio' fire and smoke, and wind, and wave, On every sea Britannia called her own.

The ship Pennsylvania, the largest sail ship aflor In Architecture, the Girard College, the U.S. Bank, at Philadelphia, and the Steeple of the Luth-

to as gems of art, and as the best and proudest mon-uments of Architecture in the land. The Farmers of Pennsylvania are the real lords

of the soil. They live more independently than any Princes on earth. Lancaster, Lebanon, Chester, Bucks and Montgomery counties prove the assertion; but Lancaster county is not only the garden of Pennsylvania, but the greatest county in the Union. Its mines of silver, iron, copper, lead and zinc; its Ore Banks, Furnaces, Forges, Factories accepted his gitts, and in sincerity and friendship and Mills; its fine cattle and Conestoga teams; its gave him the best of Wampum, the most beautiful Swisser Barns and Granneries are unequalled.— Who has not heard of the late Benjamin Herr, the King of the Manor.' Ask the Shipping Merchants of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York cities, of the many thousand barrels of Benjamin Herr's best uperfine Flour exported by them. Ask the cattle dealers where they bought the fattest beeves. See that crowd of persons standing around a Conetoga wagon, from which so many barrels of the finest Flour are conveyed into an immense wareouse, at the railway denot, and listen to their exons of admiration of the noble animals attach ed, that are tossing their heads to the sound of silvery bells suspended over their graceful manes.ently a powerfully framed nature's nobleman with a stern countenance, sunburnt, and strongly marked features, and heavy eyebrows shielding the keenest black eyes,) cracks his enlivening whip, and the King of the Manor is before you. His eyes annot encompass all his fields of grain and waving orn, neither can his numerous Flouring Mills and his large Swisser Barns, store away all the produc-tions of that fruitful Manor.

'His corn, his cattle, were his only care And his supreme delight, a country lair. Some few years ago, a stage coach reached the hotel of Mr. E. Parker, in the city of Lancaster, and among the passengers who arrived, was Daniel Webster, the intellectual Giant of the East. Mr. Webster had no sooner stepped into the parlor, than crowd of citizens pressed forward to greet him. Among that crowd was a thritty Farmer, and his brawny hands grasped Mr. Webster's, with a hearty greeting. A real King and real Giant had met nd whilst the crowd stood amazed, the worthy Farmer in the honest simplicity of his heart, ex claimed, Mr. Webster I am heartily glad to see you. 'Not more glad than I am to see you,' re you. 'Not more glad than 1 am to see you, re-plied Mr. Webster. 'But' continued Mr. Herr, 'you lo not know how much I wish I were so great 'That,' said Mr. Webster, 'is the greatest compliment I eyer received. Give me sir, your beautiful Manor, and call me the King of the Manor, and you shall be Daniel Webster.' No ooner said than the 'King' took hold of the 'Giant's arm and led him to the door, where stood waiting pair of the noblest Conestoga steeds, harnessed to famous Carryall, and away they rode to enjoy the nospitalities and luxuries of this far famed Con

estoga Manor. Behold the F old the Public Improvements of Pennsylvania. Her Medical Colleges, her Libraries, and her beautiful 'system of Common School Education,' and to maintain the whole, her immense mountains of valuable minerals are every day developing rich r and inexhaustible natural resources.

Where are to be found greater intellects than Horace Binney as a lawyer, and the late Judge Gib son as a Jurist? David Ramsay as an American Historian Rev H Muhlenberg the illustrious But nist; Lindley Murray as a Grammarian; Caspan Wistar as an Anatomist; Benjamin Rush as a I hy sician; Philip Physic and George M'Clelland as Sur geons; Robert J. Walker as a Financier; James Bu uchanan, 'Pennsylvania's tavorite son,' as a States man; and last not least, the present distinguished man; and last not least, the present distinguished Governor of Pennsylvania, William Bigler, the ractical Printer?

Where is there a city to excel Philadelphia, is ner immense mercantile transactions, her industri ous and talented citizens, her Fairmount Water Works, her beautiful and cleanly streets, her hand some dwellings and lovely Quakeresses, the lairest of the fair; her towering edifices, her most celebra-ted Medical Colleges, her Asylums, her Orphan's College erected by the generosity of that remarkable merchant, Stephen Girard—and her healthy open squares. Most honored will she be, so long pendence Hall is sacredly preserved The City of Pittsburg, is the Birmingham of

America, the most extensive and useful workshop the Vulcanic Crystal Palace of the land. The City of Reading is a beautiful city, and from its 'Neversink' hill the citizens enjoy its 'Neversink' hill the citizens enjoy the most charming view, of the far famed county of 'Old Berks,' celebrated for her railways, slack water nav gations and delicious Wines, and still more for th

hardiest, most honest and boldest sons of Republi ounty styled the 'Garden of Pennsylvania,' the ome, the land of Robert Fulton, and is the healthiest city in the world. Her beautiful Churches, Fulton Hall Buildings, and her Cotton Factories are among the most complete and handsome buildings of the kind, in the United States. Her Foundries, Machine Shops, and Shops for building Locomo-tives; her magnificent Court House, elegant Dry Goods Stores, Gas Works, Water Works, supplying the whole city with fresh spring water; her numer ous and most ably conducted newspapers; her flour-ishing Common Schools, and School Houses, her pride and honor. There are already twenty large and commodious brick buildings erected, all in the same neat style, one story in height, with fine por-ticos, and located in spacious grounds, beautifully shaded and enclosed, in different parts of the city where some 2000 scholars enjoy recitation room and the most ample and delightful play grounds and all are crowded with the healthiest children receiving instruction in every branch of education from the ablest Teachers, and already the name of

Thomas H. Burrowes, is founded with this most admirable system. What other citizens can feel more virtuous pride than those of Lancaster? Go through the cities of Pennsylvania, and you will see wool, cotton, silk, fur, gunpowder, cannon gun, pistol and fire arms manufactories—surgical, nedical and astronomical instrument makers-ships steamboats, diving dresses, life preservers, and all cinds of maritime implements. Steam engine steam boilers and locomotive engine manufactories machine shons and all the mechanical powers .find the best and most useful agricultural imple ments of every variety and device in constant operation, making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.' Immense Furnaces and orges; and you will hear the clanking and groan ing chain pumps in the deed recesses of inexhaust ible coal, iron, copper, zinc and lead mines. Your ears will rattle with the sounds of grain mills, saw mills horse powers and winnowing machines. Your isten at the sight of many water wheels wind mill and hydraulic rams. The roads are cov ered with cars, carriages, carts and wagons, cros sing and recrossing railways, bridges, canal locks wiers, dams and inclined planes. We have sawing, planing and mortising machines and all kinds of arpenter's tools. We have potteries, glass-making, brickmaking, dressing and preparing stone and clay in all their novel varieties. We have tanne-ries, currying shops, boot, shoeand hat manufactories. We have jewelry, musical instruments, clocks ook-binding, printing and paper manu tactories. You are all made heartily welcome to our dwellings and fire sides, and there you find every comfort of stoves, grates, chandeliers, lamps, paintings, and every variety of household furnitur ing utensils whilst every table is filled with the best bread, beef, butter, cheese, pickles and pre-

serves that the world can produce.

To the mind of the Pennsylvania Mechanician the Pennsylvania inventor already jearned in the useful arts, there is nothing impossible, his cool and deliberate purpose once fixed, is victory and trium h and whilst the eye of envy and the tongue of slamer have done all that they could do, to thwart his untiring patience and genius the day before his in vention; the day after, be is bailed as a benefactor of mankind, and one of the Fathers of civilization. The PENNSYLVANIA INVENTOR IS NOW THE MAS TER OF NATIONS, and hills and dales, rivers, lake and oceans are covered with the creations of his mighty mind. A citizen of Phitadelphia first drew the lightning from the clouds, and through his dis coveries messages are now swiftly transmitted from one end of the land to the other, startling million of men into a new existence; and whilst the inven tive mind of Fulton launched the huge steam mor ster from our shores, and drove it across the crested tops of the mighty waves, with its majestic bow beating back and dividing the fury of the midnight storm, the genius and industry of other Pennsylvania Inventors have beautified our tertile lands with meandering canals, tunnelled our cloud capped mountains of precious gems, filled up our valleys, and driving along the fiery chariot carrying thou-sands of human beings with lightning speed from city to city, they have illuminated, with dazzling brilliancy, the broad top of the 'Keystone,' the extreme height and strength of this glorious Arch, and the terms East, West, North and South are known no longer.

Pennsylvania has not yet been accorded her jus merits, although she has produced the greatest In ventors and brightest of Intellects. The day w trust is not far distant when her true worth more brilliantly, inscribed upon the scroll of Fame Aye! the time is fast, approaching, when some bright intellect, that now adorns her Forum, shall

'The pen to write, what man hath ne'er foretold.' Pennsylvania is sacred ground. The East the West the North and the South must rely upon this saone hands, but they have fallen powerless upon the Keystone of the Arch.' The winds may howl, and the waves may roar, but they cannot disturb the peaceful land of Penn. 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther! The first grand Treaty with the sons of the Amer

head toward Heaven, and every bough

work of their own hands. Great Nature's blessings rested upon that whole assembly. No signatures or seals ratified their act, no oath to confirm their brotherly love. That God-like Treaty of Peace was made at the river's bank, under the open sky, with the radient sun-beams delighting the minds of all, whilst the 'Red Men of the Forest' with patheteloquence exclaimed 'We, as with the sound of many waters, will live in love with William Pen and his children, as long as the moon and sun shall Again: The greatest and wisest Invention the History has recorded, was contrived, erected and completed on Pennsylvania's soil, and its comple tion astonished the cunning Inventors of past times more than the lever, the screw, the iron horse, the lightning wires, steam power, or gun-powder. All the trained bands and disciplined troops of Russia Turkey, France and the English Lion crouch beore this eternal trame work of hammered out, riv

Christian era does not bear testimony exalted event. It was concluded under

its shauy near in 'Silence holy kept.'

ing Elm Tree, whose earth-bound root was conse-crated by the Indian's 'Great Manito,' as it raised

It was there, that the artless children of the

vilderness recaived the presents of William Per

eted, ponderous perpetual motion, and all their fleets armed with the nations of Europe cannot disturb its motion or oppose it. 'Tis more powerful than the Engines of war and battering rams of old. 'Tis more terrible to the nations of the Earth than a wall of fire. All the strength and wealth of the world cannot devise a more sublime Invention. It has made America rich and the envy of the world Its contrivance, like a brilliant light, has drawn millions of the down trodden of Europe to this land to view its glorious merits, its novel, grand construction, and earth shaking operation its mighty bolts and screws, its double locks and double gates, and frightfully explosive combination it is revertheless, more perfect in symmetry, and ore beautiful to the eye, than the finest sculpture Its operation gives meat, drink and clothing to every American citizen. It is the American's might iest sword, passport, protection and safeguard in every foreign band, and like the building of Solomon's Temple, it is holy and hallowed, and its magnificent proportions were constructed by the gigantic geniuses of the land under the dictation of Divine Providence. Its every part was cemented with blood, on the solemn pledge of Fortune, Life with blood, on the solemn pleage of Fortune, Life and Sacred Honor, of the wisest inventors that ever God created It was the original inventing, penning framing and publishing the SACRED DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THIR. TEEN IMMORTAL UNITED STATES. Tell his to the world! and the Nations of the Earth vill revere the Land of the Free and the Home o the Brave,' and all honor will forever be ascribed the Land of Penn.

'A broad and ample road whose dust is gold And navement stars, as stars to thee appear, Seen in the galaxy.

## Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1853. FRIEND SANDERSON:—As I will be likely to have me leisure time at command, while taking a tour brough the Southern States, during the winter, perhaps I could not employ it to better advantage than in writing an occasional letter, touching things that may appear strange or interesting, as I pass along, from place to place. Should you coincide with my views you are at liberty to publish the following hasty and desultory sketch, written here

while awaiting the departure of the Charleston cars Leaving that model of towns, the beautiful bor ugh of Marietta, on a cold, disagreeable, wet morn ing, I proceeded with the usual de ing, 1 proceeded with the usual detention—stopping tour hours at Columbia, and two at York—to Baltimore, where imposition, that curse of traveling ommenced. Arrived at the depot I knew from the Conductor's time and Southern schedule that could easily drive to the Washington depot be ore the starting of the train; but wishing to study human nature in all its different phases, and at the ame time have a little amusement, I stepped up to an Agent, whose business is to transport baggage rom one denot to the other, and procure custo for particular Hotels of the City, and hastily enquired if I were in time for the Washington 7 o'c'lk train. "Unfortunately, sir," said he, looking at his watch, "you are a little too late." "What House do you stop at sir?" Finding however that I would not patronize any of the houses in which he was interested, he again hurriedly drew forth his time piece, and discovered to his great surprise that he had made a slight mistake, and that I was still in time. I mention this circumstance, triffing in it sell, merely to give a general idea of the petty im positions practised on all great thoroughlares, and to which strangers are compelled unfortunately to submit, not being possessed of the necessary infor-mation themselves. It were well, however, for persons to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the latest schedules of the routes which

they purpose traveling.

Taking the cars at 7 o'clock P. M., we arrived in two hours at Washington, and took Omnibuses to the Boat which plys between Washington Land ing and Aquai Creek, a distance' of 55 miles. At the latter place we again took the railroad to Rich mond. I was extremely provoked at the circumstance of being compelled to pass through the Capital of the Nation, without having the pleasure o even a hasty glance at its broad avenues, noble structures, and beautiful environs. So dense was the fog and dark the night that naught was to be een of the great City save the glare and glitter of the Gas Lights; and having met with some agree able company, proceeding in my direction, I was loth to leave them, and therefore concluded to take view of Washington at a more convenient season Here is another disagreeable reflection connected with traveling; we meet with fellow travelers, ev ery now and then, in whom we become particula interested, and just when we have concluded them the cleverest fellows in the world, are forced o leave them. Perhaps, too, some fair lady may newitch you with her agreeable conversation, or von with a smile, but when you least ex pect it, she disappears, leaving you to ponder over

our short-lived happiness. I was also disappointed in not being permitted to pass down the Potomac by day-light, and gaze pon its beautiful scenery, which I am told is high-romantic. Even Mount Vennon I was not alowed to look upon, that sacred spot where rests in beace the 'Father of his Country."

We arrived at Richmond, the Capital of the Old

Dominion, on James River, early in the morning nd had an opportunity of taking a bird's eye view of the place, from one of the eminences which com mand an entire prospect of the City. This beauti-ful and highly picturesque city is built upon a numper of small hills, and is divided into two parts by small valley. Upon the most prominen these hills are erected the principal Public Edifices, as well as many magnificent private residences.— Its location is uncommonly delightful, and cannot tail to excite the admiration of strangers, who may be so fortunate as to view it from some of the hig river flowing from west to east, and trembling foaming, and roaring, among a multitude of small islands, clumps of trees, and myriads of rocks, constituting what are called the falls, together with he beauty of the surrounding country, and noble edifices, and private mansions of the city itself. orms a finely varied and animated landscape, which at present have not time fully to describe.

Here we again changed cars for Petersburg, or he Appomattox, where omnibuses were in waiting to convey us through the city to the depot of the Roanoke R. R. We left this place at 10 o'clock A. M., and for twelve long hours passed through one continued Pine Forest, with nothing but an oc azional cotton field or woe-begone little village to break the monotony of the scene. This, however, t should be understood, in justice to North Caro ina, is the most interior part of the State. The turpentine in this section is very nearly ex-

nausted, and distillers are consequen to other parts, where the business is remunerative The business for some time past has been quite luc-rative, which may be inferred from the fact that good Slaves now command as much as \$250 each per annum; \$125 a few years ago being considered a high price. The business is likewise a very healthy one; the Slaves grow sleek and fat at it, notwithstanding they dislike it exceedingly at first. The modus operandi of making turnentine is this a small box is cut in the tree near the ground, after which it is scarred (the bark taken off) a few feet above. The pitch now oozes through the sap, ac-cumulates on the surface, and runs into the box; eing accelerated by scraping with a hoe, made for the purpose. When the boxes become full the pitch is scooped out and carried to the distillery; it is sometimes shipped to market, however, in a crude state. When the trees are large as many as four oxes are cut on different sides of the tree, and the ark stripped still higher each succeeding year .-Trees carefully operated upon will last et many through bad management fail in three.

The Slaves through the barrens of North Carolina do not appear so comfortable as in other parts of the South; their quarters being rather indifferent,

and their food, though substantial, somewhat coarse. Neither are they so well clad as in other parts.

At Weldon, after waiting for the the Seaboard rain from Norfolk, we again changed cars for Wilnington, where we arrived at 9 o'clock P. M.; maing our way through sand six inches deep, to the Carolina Hotel, three-fourths of a mile distant from he depot. Wilmington is a a place of some trade th, turpentine, and timber; and is said to be

comparatively healthy, the smoke and gas arising