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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. President BUCHANAN will accept of ou thanks for an early copy of his Annual Message.

We are indebted to Hon. JACOB THOMPSON the able and energetic Secretary of the Interior, for a pamphlet copy of his Annual Report to the President.

Senator BIGLER has placed us under obliga tions for a full sett (bound copies) of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, containof the 35th Congress.

The President's Message, and the Reports from the several Departments, (a synopsis of which we give,) occupy the greater portion of our paper this week. No apology is necessary on our part, as our readers will which is thus condensed in the same number of the Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We have seldom read a public documen second Annual Message of President Buchanan It is a State paper which reflects great credit be acceptable to the reflecting, intelligent and Message-strong in its points, lucid in its greatly. details, and unanswerable in its arguments

The President opens his Message by Constitution, the same quiet which now prevails would have been secured at an earlier of the South. day; but being perfectly willing to acquiesce in in any other constitutional mode of settlement, be admitted into the Union unless she has a so lustily for protection. population sufficient to entitle her to one epresentative in Congress.

He congratulates Congress and the country on the settlement of the Utah difficulty, without the effusion of the blood; compliments and Means in the House, the post held by Patent Office, and other divisions of his Depart the officers of the army there, and expresses Hon. J. Glancy Jones during the last session, ment, but as there are no recommendations satisfaction with the course of Governor Cumming and the conduct of Col. Kane.

He refers to the importance of the treaties negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks the result in the former case justified our neutral policy.

He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain, and in reference to Central America says that negotiations are still progressing. and says he has not yet abandoned the hope of success; he refers to what was stated at the last session of Congress in that connection, and that his views on the subject of the Isthmus routes accord with the policy hereto fore announced by Mr. Cass.

His only desire is to keep the routes open. and he desires no other privilege for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that they be closed by the imbecility of nations which No business of importance has yet been transreside near there; he regrets that the Nicara-acted. gua route has been closed, and speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

He speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of a restora tion to a permanent government. He refers to the causes which led to a rupture of the diplomatic relations there, and speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts. If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberals, which now appear approaching to power, he would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico, sufficient to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances.

In the north of Mexico, bordering on our territory, there are other consideration which claim attention. We are interested in the peace of that neighborhood. Lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems no other way that this difficulty can be removed than in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuaha. He recommends that this be done, regarding Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy.

As to Spain, he refers to the causes which delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge, and says that Mr. Preston will go out with powers to settle the difficulties with Spain, if possible.

He says that Cuba ought to belong to us and recommends that steps be taken for its nurchase: as we acquire all new territories by favorable negotiations, this should not be an exception.

He re-affirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress; he calls attention to the Pacific railroad, and refers to the overland mails as showing the practicability of the route. Among other subjects he reiterates the recommendation to establish a territorial government for Arizona.

But we will not extend our remarks on the Message. We hope all our readers will give this important State paper a careful and unprejudiced perusal-satisfied that they will agree with us in pronouncing it one of the ablest documents of the kind that has ever emanated from the Executive head of the

Congress was so well pleased with the Message, that each branch ordered twenty thousand additional copies to be printed for the use of the members.

## ENDORSING MR. BUCHANAN. The Washington Union of Thursday last.

the State of Kentucky, fully endorsing the National Administration. The Democracy of that noble State are a unit in approval of President Buchanan's policy. Ex-Senator John M. Niles, of Connec-

ticut, left, in his will, \$20,000 to the poor of Hartford, His executor has recently paid the money over to the Mayor. One-half is to be devoted to the payment of house rent and the purchase of fuel for the heads of very poor families, especially widows. The other half to be invested until the accumulation of interest makes it \$20,000; when the interest upon that sum is to be perpetually devoted to the object explained above.

Rev. H. C. ONDERDONK, formerly Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., aged 70 years.

AGAINST THE TARIFF.

Thousands of Democratic votes were cast under the belief that an increase of duties papers: would be certain to follow the change. Whether such will be the result, time will determine. The indications are that our erring friends will find themselves mistaken, and that they are depending upon a " broken reed."

The New York Evening Post, one of the leading Republican journals of the country, is out very strongly against any increase of the Tariff. It talks quite flippantly of the persistant efforts of the Iron masters to secure ndustries of every kind which dear iron inflicts." The Post says :- "Give protection to a given thing, and the evil imposes itself as a necessity upon all interests which have to use the industries of the cities and towns are ing the proceedings in full of the First Session stimulated to excess; the agricultural inter ests are neglected, then laid prostrate, and finally reaction begins." And still further :-' Protection must necessarily break down all the industries of a nation more or less effectually, and to the extent of its application to the interests standing at the very threshold of commerce." Such is the view taken of all be glad to be placed in possession of the protection by one of the most influential vast amount of Governmental information Republican journals in the North. The same views are entertained and promulgated by several of the leading journals of the same

party in the West. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, together with as much real satisfaction, as we have this with those Democrats who joined with them at over 80,000,000 acres. A view of the opera the last election, may judge from these outgivings of the Post, what amount of support their on its distinguished author, and will doubtless, protective policy will receive from their brethren in the North and East. The Ironunprejudiced portion of the American people, masters can also estimate the value to themwhether living in the north or the south, the selves of the late Republican victories in the east or the west. It is emphatically a Union | North, to which many of them contributed so

The people would not believe it, though it was repeatedly brought to their recollection, that the Republicans of the Congress which congratilating the country on the contrast of expired on the day that Mr. Buchanan was the agitation which existed in Kansas twelve inaugurated President, had reduced the months ago, with the peace and quiet which Democratic tariff of 1846. It was true, now prevail in the Territory. He refers to the however; and if the people of Pennsylvania Lecompton Constitution, and reaffirms his will pay a little attention to the proceedings of position on that subject. He is of the opinion | Congress hereafter, they will see that the that if Kansas had been admitted with that Republicans of the East and the West are no more friendly to protection than the Democracy

President Buchanan recommends the levy ing of specific duties on iron, raw sugar, he signed the English bill, and thinks, and foreign wines and spirits, so as to increase probably, that when Kansas again applies for the revenue, and at the same time afford admission, she will have the population incidental protection to our Iron interest. We required by that bill. He goes at length into shall see, after a while how far the wise the subject, and recommends the passage of a recommendation of the President will be general law, that hereafter no new State shall sustained by those who have been crying out

> CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS. Hon, J. S. Phelps, of Missouri, has been

appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Hon. Henry M. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, is added to the Committee in place of Mr.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, is Chairman of the Committee on Elections; and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

which have been made in the composition of that the actual numerical strength the House Commitees.

The Senate Committees were to be elected it is said, was opposed by seven of the twenty four Democratic Senators in caucus, viz: Messrs. Brown, Clingman, Shields, Bigler, Hunter, Green, and Thompson.

Neither House was in session on Saturday. every item of supply.

The report next proceeds to state the specific

## MORE TROUBLE IN PROSPÈCT.

The steamer Washington, from Nicaragua, arrived at New York on Friday last. She arrived off San Juan on the 18th ult., where she was hearded by British Naval officers the services performed than could well b under the pretext of searching whether she contained arms and ammunition for the fillibusters. We clip the following account of this outrage from the telegraphic news pubevening:

The steamer Washington was boarded by English officers from the Leopard and Val prous, with side arms, who asked questions a to whether there were arms and ammunition on board, and requested to see the passengers list. They were informed that the been boarded by the officers of the U.S. frigate Savannah, who would give them all necessary information regarding the character of the vessel. The officers replied that they were nstructed to obtain such information direct. They did not insist, however, on the hatches eing taken off, and lift suddenly. The same day the steamer Leopard went to the mouth of the Colorado to intercept two hundred and ifty Filiibusters, which it was reported the Vashington had landed there the previous

right. Our boat could not get up the San Juan. owing to low water, and had proceeded to the mouth of the Colorado, where it arrived at daylight the next morning, just in time to be seen by the officers of the Leopard. The boat was chased by the boats from the Leop ard, with a howitzer and small arms; and having overtaken, but finding no filibusters on board, they went back to their own ship, which returned to Greytown on the 25th.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION. The New York Charter Election, on Tues. day last, passed off quietly. The vote polled was small; and owing to the squabbles in the Democratic party, between the Tammany and anti Tammany men, the Republican candidate for Comptroller, Mr. Haws, was elected by a plurality over Mr. Purser, the Tammany candidate, of some 13,000 or 14,000 votes. One Democrat and one Republican have been elected Governors of the Alms House. The Democrats will have an equal number in the Councils with the Republicans. A majority of Democratic Aldermen are elec-

This result is all owing to the unfortunate quarrels in the Democratic party. At the recent Gubernatorial election when the party was united, our majority in the City of New York was something like twenty thousand, contains resolutions of forty three counties of and would have been so again with union and harmony in our ranks. The dissensions that exist there are a disgrace to the Democracy, and if the masses would only take the matter in their own hands and kick overboard the self constituted corrupt leaders and dicta and Topographical Corps; that staff officers tors of both factions, they would be doing an act of kindness to the whole country.

> GETTYSBURG RAILROAD .- This road (not the celebrated "Tapeworm" of which we made frequent mention during the last Congressional campaign) is now completed from that Borough, to intersect, we believe, with the Hanover Branch Railroad, and the citizens of Gettysburg are quite jubilant over the arrival of the first locomotive in that hitherto quiet and "finished" town. It will doubtless be a great advantage to them in every point of fiscal year are less \$9,160 488,32 than the view, and we do not wonder at the pleasurable emotions which they feel.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Below will be found a synopsis of the Depart-Thousands of Democratic votes were cast Democratic party in this State, at mental Reports accompanying the Message, also highly interesting. It opens with an account of the arrest of Walker in Nicaragua, the October election, on the Tariff question, embracing all the important points of these

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. This comprises twenty-six closely printed pages, and embraces a great variety of valuable matter. The Secretary first refers to the subject of public lands, which he regards as a matter of greater magnitude than any other within the administration of his Department. After speaking of the excellencies of our public land system, generally, which he regards as the most conducive to their rapid settlement and reclamation from a wild and uncultivated condition, that could be framed, he animad making donations of public lands to actual protection of their interests, without regard to settlers, after a residence thereon of a specified the immense mischief to agriculture and to term of years; as was the case with the lands Oregon and Washington Territories and State of Florida. This system was the State of Florida. adopted with a view to ensure a speedier set tlement of the lands, than would obtain under the usual laws for pre-emption and entries it." Further: - "A false prosperity is created; Practically, however, it has not had the de

The Secretary next presents a brief summary of the operations of the General Land Office, which shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, 3,804,908 acres of the public lands were sold for cash, yielding \$2,-116.768, and 5.802.153 acres were located The with military bounty land warrants. unexpected diminution in the cash sales is accounted for by the fact that public sales in Territories were postponed several of the because the unpropitious season and financial disturbance had deprived the settlers of an opportunity to raise money to buy with; and to have prosecuted the sales would have been doing them great injury. The quantity of land surveyed and ready to be brought into market in September was 61,951,049 acres, and that subject to sale at private entry was tions under the bounty land laws, and swamp market of land set apart for Indians, but not occupied by them. He also recommends the age of general laws respecting the miner al lands, suggesting that those containing the precious metal be reserved from sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under wholesome regulations. He also recommends that instead of allowing preemptions to mail contractors for locations for stage stands, on route- through the Territories, ment for the use of successive contractors The graduation land laws of 1854 are disapproved of, as being a fruitful source of fraud

Of the Indian affairs the Secretary mentions that, with trifling exceptions, the tribes with which we have treaties have kept their faith and refrained from hostilities; the difficulties having been principally with those tribes, the treaties with whom have not yet been ratified The Secretary recommends that instead of large reservations being set apart for the In dians of a tribe, in common, the land be distributed to them individually; and that, rather than divide the annuities per capita among them, the money be spent for supplying the with stock, implements of civilized life, and in teaching them agriculture and the mechanic arts. The removal of Indian tribes is spoken of disparagingly, as it unsettles and disinclines them to habits of industry, and the opinion is advanced that the experiment of civilizing the Indians has been very imperfectly tested, and that the substitution of other plans would not fail of having the desired effect.

The Secretary also refers at considerable length to the operations of the Pension Bureau. for legislative interference of general importance connected with subjects treated of under those headings, further than that of an equalization of the Army and Navy pensions we pass them by, for the present

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. nan of the Committee on Territories.

This is a very interesting document of six teen pages. It starts out with the statement Army was but 17, 498 on the 1st of July last which is distributed throughou the Union manning all the posts, defending all the fron on yesterday. The telegraphic dispatches tiers, protecting, as far as possible, the route announce that Mr. Green, of Missouri, will across the interior, and contending with the take the place of Judge Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. This change police duties of the army, leave only thirteen regime ts, or about 11,000 men of this force for active field duty. Within the year, this force has marched, on an average 1,234 miles, through uninhabited solitudes and steril deserts, for the most part, carrying with them

operations of the army during the year, and gives the names of those officers who performed services especially meritorious. The war in New Mexico with the Camanches, the Secre tary regards as just begun. The report accompanied by a map showing all the mili tary posts and roads in the uninhabited interior, thus giving a more adequate idea of otherwise conveyed, and being convenient,

also, for reference The chapter on Utah recounts the particulars of the campaign to a limited extent, and urges that the Mormons are now in a condilished in the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday | tion of involuntary submission, and that the presence of an armed force is necessary to keep them in check. They still continu their organization, and the Federal authority is alleged to be excluded from all participation in the governmental affairs of the Territory beyond a mere hollow show. In this connec tion the hazarous march of Cant. R. B. Marcy from Fort Bridger to New Mexico, is comment ed on at considerable length, and that office and his command receive the highest encom ums for their intrepidity and courage

In referring to the Quartermaster's Bureau the Secretary states that if the appropriations, granted by Congress in June last, could have been obtained in January, at least 25 per cent of the expenditures for the purchase of supplies for the Utah expedition could have bee saved. As it was, in order to start the expe dition at a seasonable time, the purchase had to be made under the disadvantages of credit, or with money obtained from private source The disbursements amount to nearly \$10,000, 000 during the year; and yet every account ha been closed, and the vouchers filed, except for \$28,000, not yet received, on account of the distance of the officer making the disbursement from the seat of government. The Sec retary takes occasion to relieve this bureau from unjust animadversions, by stating that, whilst payments are necessarily made through its agency, it has no voice in directing when now, or to what ex ent they shall be made.-In the Commissary's Bureau there was no inadequacy of funds, and supplies of a better quality were purchased, at lower rates than for years past.

The Secretary recommends, as a measure economy, the increase of the army; and also an increase of the national defences, by a gradual process, but thinks that it is incum bent upon the Government to secure eligible locations for their erection, as early as possible. before private enterprise shall avail of them for other purposes. Lengthy chapters are devoted to summaries of operations in the con-struction of military roads, and conducting explorations and surveys. The immediate introduction of a thousand camels, for trans porting troops and baggage over the plains, is ecommended as a measure of wise economy.

Highly beneficial results are believed to be ttainable by the conversion of the asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., into a cavalry depot, where recruits in the cavalry arm of the service may be drilled. The Artillery School at Fort Mon guine expectations, and the purchase of an adjoining piece of ground is recommended, so as to afford a sufficient range for practice with heavy guns. The appointment of an additional Inspector General is recommended; as is also the consolidation of the Corps of Engineers from the heads of bureaus down, be required to serve periodically in the field: that three additional Brigadier Generals be appointed; that the buildings at the Washington Arsenal improved, and that volunteer claims be

On the subject of expenditures, the Secretar remarks that the disbursements through this Department embrace many subjects entirely disconnected with the Army proper, such as fortifications along the sea coast, improvement of rivers and harbors, and the construction of public buildings and other works. The attempt has been made to curtail the disbursements as far as possible; and the estimates for the nex appropriations, and by \$2,735,408,35 than the estimates for last year. The aggregate, to \$18,010,090.28 They amount, in the

settled

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

and follows this with a sketch of the operations to prevent the visitation and search of American vessels by British war steamers, and a statement of the progress made in the Paraguay expedition. The Secretary recom purchase of the steamers chartered for that purpose, as the additional cost, beyond that which will have to be paid for their charters, will be only \$149,200 for the six propellers, and \$217,000 for the three

The fitting out of the expedition under Lieut. Brooke, to survey the routes across the Pacific, from San Francisco to China, and to prepare charts thereof, is next noticed, and then fo short notices of the capture of the slaver Echo. the laying of the Atlantic cable, the capture of the ketch or yacht "Brothers," the return the resumption of his duties to examine closely

to Africa of the Echo cargo of slaves, &c. The five steam sloops of war authorized to in the recommendations of Mr. Ming, be built by the act of March 3, 1857 it is stated, will soon be completed. They are all of the first class sloops, and will be swift and effective for the service. The seven steam screw sloops of war and the side wheel steamer, authorized by the act of June, 1858, are also in a state of reat forwardness. Five of them launched this month, and ready for sea in May next, and the other two will be launched next spring, and ready for trial by June. The side wheel steamer will be finished August next. The plan of construction of all these has been with a view to make them most serviceable and of the highest speed.

The Secretary urges the importance of a further increase of the Navy, and recommends that authority be given for the construction of at least ten more steamers of light draft. The enlargement and improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommended. and the deficiency of midshipmen and officers in the service urged as an argument in its favor. Several among which may be enumerated the addition of 20 Surgeons, 20 Assistant Surgeons, and 15 Secretary recommends the extension of the land laws over Utah, and the restoring to number. After stating various other matters of interest, to nearly all of which, however of interest, to nearly all of which, however newspapers, the report concludes with an account of the expenditures of the Department. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates are \$13.500.370.80, including \$674. 000 for completing the eight light draft steamers, and not including the usual compen sation of \$935,850 for steamship mail service; which is less than the estimates for 1859 by

> REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY This is a lengthy document, and contains a large quantity of statistical matter. Owing to the depletion of the Treasury, there has been no little speculation concerning it; and the a great deal of interest everywhere, and genera ted intense anxiety in some circles. From the array of facts presented by the Secretary, it seems evident that there has already been a sufficient revival of trade to insure, under the existing tariff law, an adequate revenue in a little time, but the estimate for the ensuing vear apprehends a deficiency of \$7.914 576. Deeming a loan inadvisable, the Secretary suggest that the only remedy is a modification of the tariff, and adds that the same principle should apply in making these modifications have influence in framing an original tariff law.

The Secretary estimates the whole expenditure of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860, at \$73,217,947 46; of which only \$52,241,31568 are for the regular expen es; \$8,497,724 50 for specific appropriation, such as the collection of revenue, mail services arming the militia, civilizing the Indians, and payment of interest on the public debt, and \$12,478,907 28 for existing appropriations for the present year, which will not be drawn om the Treasury until after June 30, 1860. These estimates compare with those for the present year as follows:

When it is recollected that the expenses of

the Utah and Paraguay expeditions, and the interest on the new public debt, have to be deducted from the aggregate for the year, it will appear that there has been an actual decrease in the expenditures under the present

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. To this document we can only refer in a rief paragraph at this time. After alluding to the creation of several new postal routes and a general increase of the service, the Post master General comments at length on the expenditures of the Department. There hown to be an increase of the expenses, which mount to \$12,722,470 01, and leaves a eficiency to be made up by appropriations of \$4,534.843 70. Last year the deficiency was about \$2.814,000. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for next year are—expenditures, \$14,776,520 00; means, \$11,094,393 00;

deficiency, \$3,682,127 00.

If it be desired co relieve the Treasury from he requisitions upon it for the service of this Department, it will be necessary not only to reduce expenses by disconnecting the mails rom the transportation of passengers and freight, but to increase the revenue by the mposition of rates of postage approaching more nearly the value or cost of transportation nd delivery of letters and printed matter. He also recommends a change in the franking But, as we intend future references to the subject matter of the reports, we will eave the subject for the present.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL

LAND OFFICE.

The report covers a period of five quarters 15,209,376 acres, which with former surveys, nake a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and and ready for market on the 30th of September, 1858, which had never been offered at public sale. the same period there were s was realized. Located with the military land warrants 6,983.110, and reported under swamp and grants 1,401,565, making an aggregate wamp selections of 13,183,594.

The cash realized seems disproportionate to the quantity of lands sold, but this is moral tone, and scrupulous re accounted for by the very large sales at nicest sense of propriety, with reduced prices, under the graduation law of August 4, 1854. Under the acts of 1849 and 850, granting the swamp and overflowed ands to the districts in which they are situated there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492 acres, upon which warrants having the effect of patents, have issued for 36,096,828 acres. The Commissioner recommends amendments

to the pre emption laws, with a view to uniformity in the system, and to settle disputed rights, and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. The Commissioner states that the whole number of Indians within our limits estimated at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty arrangements. The number of ratified Indian treaties, since the adoption of the Constitution, 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres. Th cost of fulfilling these treaties will be \$49,816 344. From a part of these lands Government received no pecuniary advantages because they were ceded to the respective States, within whose limits they were situated. roe is reported to fully realize the most san- From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expenses incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least \$100,000,000.

The smount applicable for the fulfilment of the treaties, and other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was \$4,852,407. of which sum \$204,662 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is \$10,590,649, of which \$3,502,241 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States: the remainder, viz: \$7,088,407, is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress.

The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of \$7,088,407 in like manner with the other Indian trust funds.

The Commissioner points out three fatal 1st. Their removal from place to place, as our population advances: 2d. The assignment of

too great an extent of territory to be held by CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS. them in common; 3d The allowance of large

sums of money as annuitie-He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations em bracing not more than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the land among them in severalty; to require that they should live upon and cultivate the land thus assigned o give them in lieu of money annuities, stock animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops, manual labor schools, &c. He recom mends the ratification of the treaties made i 1855 with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, as a means of preventing the recurrency of hostilities. He gives general statement of the condition Indians, and calls attention to the urgent necessity for a complete and thorough revision of the laws relating to Indian affairs.

Gov. Denver, though not having time, since the facts stated in the report, concurs generally temporary predecessor.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION. Letter from an "Old Salt," No. 1.

U. S. S. "ARCTIC." NASSAU, N. P., WEST INDIES, Nov. 27th, 1858 FRIENDS SANDERSON: "Who'd have tho't it" that my first epistolatorially correspondence with you for the comin cruise should be dated from this port; but so it is, and it mou't not ha' been! We left Washington on the mornin of the lith, cleared on the 17th, and hardly had we four ourselves safely landed beyond soundings on Old Neptune's domain, than we were received with most boisterous den strations from his rude boatswain "Old Boreas," piping "all hands," and keeping this "old wash-tub" "bobbing un and down and "all around," as the "---- was to pay a we pitch hot." During all this commotion, however, it did not, nor could, prevent many from "casting up their accounts." Suffice it to say that, after having experienced very rough weather, riding out continued gales, and almost exhausting our supply of coal, and having our fore tor made, to shape our course to this port for the purpose of taking in a supply of coal. And, now, being at anchor in this port, you would like to have my impressions of the place. These I must give you in a rather hurried and crude manner. stepped ashore this afternoon and found myself "stemming the tide" of the practical effects of Negro Emancipationin forcing my way through the "thick and thin" of the thronged thoroughfares of this seaport town. "Black wins" at times in the game of roulette, it is said, (I do not know it was bound to win all the time; for not only the streets but even the side walks are taken possession of by blacks, who, verifying the old adage of "setting a beggar on horseback," &c. &c., will not deign to give even a part of the way to persons of a different color: but even, as I witnessed myself, compelling white females to tread off the side walk in order to pass a knot of "woolly heads." The garrison here, or rather the troops, are all blacks, with the exception of the principal officers. Most of the stores are kept by

rentlemen and ladies of the same color Before concluding, (which I must do in haste, as the vessel by which I send this sails to morrow morning.) I must give you a case. I stopped in a Jeweller's shop with a shipmate who wished to have his watch repaired; every mouted alteration of the tariff law has excited thing was full of dust, so much so that I rould mark my name on the panes of his show glass, some of which were even broken. In fact, the whole concern looked more like an antiquated gunsmith's shop than anything else. The negro took the watch, opened it, put his "thing-em-boh" to his eye, and looking with somewhat of a monkey's savey, said: "Sir, you have allowed your watch to get very dirty and it will take me two or three days to repair it, but if you are in a hurry I can set it agoing for you, by giving it a little oil." You shall have more on this subject in my next. Take this, however, as it is. A bad beginning, the say, makes a good ending. You may expect More Anon,

## For the Intelligencer.

TEACHERS, INSTITUTES. i and their children. ary to give the Teachers—the time of the

Regard this as you will, it forms a considerable item in a financial consideration. Still we regard that as a small matter, if anything is gained educationally by the people; but if not, it is one of those small matters which collectively swell cur taxes to buildensone dimensions. As a friend of education, I must confess that Teachers' institutes seem to me to be inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of teaching, fruitless in any good results to those immediately concerned—Parents and children: belonging to that class of lostitutions where true and modest worth often lies smithered under the prevalence of speeches, full of sound, &c., by gentlemen blessed with a genius for talking.

s for talking. n. nodoubt, stirring a hornets' nest; if stung severely, nise to take it cheerfully. The majority of the peo I promise to take it cheering. The insportly of the per-ple positricyl discisin seeing any willty in these Institutes tutions. I have many defutes. Will some Knight of the Ratan be good enough to dispet the fog? We regard tha Ne\*epaper as the only reliable channel to bring matters to the firesides of the people, and for this reason desire to see this matter conveyed through the columns of The Lancas-ter Intelligencer.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT AND THE NEW will be found the Prospectus of the New York Ledger, which contains all the particulars from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, near the home relative to Mr. Everett's engagement to write | President." for that paper. The N. Y. Tribune, in speaking of this engagement says:

The country journals are still engaged in discussing the recent egagement of Mr. Everett to write for The New York Ledger, and, very naturally, some take one view and some another, though the great majority incline to the opinion that the arrangement is a good thing for all parties. In this, we dare say, they are right.

It most indubitably is a good thing for Mr. Everett. No other act of his life has been calculated to add so much to his popularity. Widely as he is known, it will name a household word in many families where it is hardly known now.

It is certainly a good thing for Mr. Bonner also. In the first place, it will add largely to his already immense number of readers But this is not the only advantage, nor the principal one, which he will derive from it. has served to direct the public mind to a more thorough and full examination of the general character and contents of his journal; and ending Sept. 30, 1858. During that period to the formation of a more favorable judgment there were surveyed of the public lands thereon, in many quarters, than was previously entertained. The result of such an examination has been to change, considerably, own estimation of The Ledger. We knew that its proprietor was a man of great enter prise and superior business talents, deeply skilled in the masterly art of advertising; cash 4.804.119 acres, from which \$2.534.192 but we were not aware, until our attention was recently more especially called to the subject, of the labor and care bestowed upon the different departments of his journal, and of cash sales, land warrants, locations and the varied interest which his numerous writers impart to its columns. Nor were we aware of, what is much more important, the pure moral tone, and scrupulous regard to the conducted. In this respect especially, it is

worthy of commendation. We presume, from the course of Mr. Bonner hitherto, that he will not rest with the engagement of Mr. Everett, but that other names, of similar eminence in literature, will. in due time, be added to the list of his contributors.

\_\_\_\_\_ A SLIGHT MISTAKE. - At a recent weddingbreakfast in Liverpool the bride's father handed to her a note of £1000, which the lady very properly transferred to her husband. He deposited it in his waistcoat pocket along with a £5 note, intended for the officiating clergyman. Before departing for the wedding tour the bridegroom handed the clergyman one of the notes in requital for his services, and gave the other note to his father for safe keeping. On his arrival at home the clergyman (so the story goes) presented his wife with the note, as he had previously promised to do, for the purpose of purchasing a new dress; her astonishment was great, on unfolding the note, to find the amount was £1000. The clergyman desired to repair the error, but his wife would not listen to such an act of impoliteness.

WHOLESALE MAIL ROBBERY -The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser, of Nov. 26th, says :- "Our Postmaster informs us that some time ago nineteen empty mail bags were brought down, which had been found in a field some twenty miles above this place, near Coila, which evidently had been taken from the stage and the contents stolen-eight of which were letter bags and eleven newspaper. A day or two ago, three additional bags—two letter and one newspaper-were found in the same nighborhood, two in an old vacant house, and one in the field, which no doubt have been robbed in like manner. The lid of a trunk of Mr. G. A. McLean's, which had been lost some time ago, was found in the same place.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT .- The State Treasurer, by advertisement in the Philadelwhen the National Treasury shall be in a phia papers, invites proposals for buying, from the lowest bidder, \$100,000 of the State five per cent. loans. The purchase will be made on account of the Sinking Fund, there errors which have marked our policy toward being that amount on hand, applicable to the the Indians from the very beginning, viz.: reduction of the State Debt. Proposals will reduction of the State Debt. Proposals will be received until the 16th inst.

THE LADIES' M. E. CHURCH FAIR. - The Ladies' Fair of the Duke Street M. E. Church was held last mencing on Wednesday evening in the midst of a great throng of people. Everything was conducted in the neatest and most systematic business style, and the arrangements of the Hall were admirable. The stands were handsomely ength of the walls, in the intermediate spaces of which were suspended beautiful and costly oil paintings. Above esenting the thirteen original States, encircled in flags of variegated colors. The stage presented a truly fine appear Martin Luther, his wife Catharine, and their child, were represented in wax, and the taste displayed by the highest order. The suppers on Thursday and Friday wenings, in the first upper saloon, were splendidly gotten up, and partaken of by a goodly number of people. Everyng that epicurean tastes could desire was upon the tables, and full justice was done to the same. Orchestra furnished the music. The success of the Fair was amount realized cannot be much less than \$900, clear of

Several fine presents were made to individuals during the Fair. Amongst others, a Sewing Machine (price \$30) was purchased for Mrs. Dr. Hongson, and a beautiful bound volume of Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress presented WILLIAM HENSEL, for his efforts in beautifying and adorning

The Ladies feel very much indebted to the kindness and erality of the citizens generally for their liberal patronage. They also consider themselves under special obligation the Messrs Lane, Wentz, Hager, Inbley, Skiles. Ringwalt, Fairer and others for their acceptable presents of groceries, &c., as well as to a large number of private families for presents of various kinds, r all of which they feel truly thankful.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS-DR. HODGSON'S ECTURE.-Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance on Tuesday night last was not so large as on ome of the previous evenings, which is the more to be regretted on account of the benevolent object of the meet ings. The lecture by the Rev. Dr. Hoposon, in favor of pital punishment, was characterized by the usual ability and sound argument of that gentleman. He showed clearly and conclusively, we think, that capital punishment for the crime of murder in the first degree is recognized by the teachings of Holy Writ, sustained by right reason, and necessary to the protection of society. The lecture was well written, chaste and eloquent production, and was fened to with intense interest by the audience

The discussion after the lecture was ably conducted b Judge Haves, James Black, Fsq., Rev. Mr. Honkins, O. J. Wise, Esq., Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, Professor, Porter Geo. Eichelberger, Rev. Mr. Appleton and C. J. D. W. Patterson At the conclusion of the discussion, it was announced that the next lecture would be given by Capt. Ggo. Sandustry and Idleness Contrasted; or, The Dignity of Labor

Noon Markets .- The City Councils have changed the hours for opening the Markets during the winter season, as will be seen by reference to the Ordinance in another column. It will be noticed that the new regula tion will take effect on the 1st of January, from which time, during the winter, the markets will open at 9 o'clock n the morning, and close at 2 o'clock, p. m This will be a great convenience, we think, to town and country people. assumed as all parties interested can now have daylight

Ordinance in to-day's paper, that the City Councils have granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the trianrular piece of ground at the Railroad, fronting on Chesnut North Queen streets, for the purpose of erecting, in part, a new Depot thereon. The Company have purchased the Exchange Hotel property, together with Cosgrove's and other contiguous properties, and contemplate recting a splendid building thereon which shall not be surpassed commence operations as soon as possession of the properties purchased can be obtained, which, we suppose, will not be efore the first of April. In the mean time, the necessary materials will be got ready, and nothing left undone by

PROMOTION .- At an election held by the 6th inst., Corporal James P. Dysant was elected Third noratulate our handsome young military friend on his re steadily increasing in numbers, efficiency and drill, and ultra of military companies in the State

COMPLIMENT TO LANCASTER MECHANICS. entract for government rifles to Mr. Henry E. Leman, this city, to be supplied to the Indians of the Plains, says the award was given to Mr. Leman "as a successful competitor over Chouteau and others. Leman offered four samples of guns, his lowest amounting in the aggregate to \$7,150, under Choutean's bid of \$7,350, and his other anging up to \$8.350. It was decided that Leman's cheapest rticle was equal to Chouteau's best, and hence the former got the contract." The St. Louis Democrat, being opposed this policy of furnishing the Indians with guns, remarks, "these will come in time for the summer emigration, and YORK LEDGER.-In our advertising columns no doubt will enable the scoundrels to rob and murder with greater impunity than heretofore. Our Texas neigh bors will know what they have to fight-'Leman's Rifle

NARROW ESCAPE .- On Wednesday afternoon last John Sheaffer, a German, residing in the alley back of Block's Turning Shop, North Queen street, met with a narrow escape with his life, by attempting to jump off the Through Express Train East, as it was passing Miller & Fellenbaum's Machine Shops, Plumb street. He got in the train at the depot, with a small piece of ma hinery in his hand, which it is supposed he threw off opposite the Shops, and then attempted to jump off himself. He was found some time after, by Mr. Fellenbaum, lying in an insensible condition, by whom he was taken home and a physician sent for. His head and face were badly his life.

County Prison Officers .- On yesterday eek, the Inspectors of the County Prison re-elected all the present officers, viz: Jay Cadwell, Keeper; Rudolph Ressler, Edwin Weigand, Under Keepers; Watchman; D. G. Baker, Esq., Solicitor; J. L. Hoffmeier, Clerk.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening last, about S o'clock, two negro chimney sweeps broke into the house of Mr. Henry Breneman, near Saluaga, for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Breneman was absent at the time and the rascals attacked and heat Mrs. Breneman in a brutal manner, almost depriving her of life.—Their object in attacking Mrs. B. was through a belief that there was money concealed somewhere in the house, but which was not the case. None of the family were in the house at the time but Mrs. B. and her young child, and the noise occasioned by the return of a domestic to the house frightened the villains away without doing further injury or carrying anything with them. The men are described, the one as stout built and middle aged, with side whiskers; the other a mulatto, of smaller size, and hair nearly straight. From remarks casually dropped by the men, it is supposed they belonged to Columbia or Marietta. A reward of twenty dollars is offered for their apprehension. It would be well for the people in that neighborhod to keep a sharp look out for the fellows, lest we have a repetition of the Garber and Ream tragedy.—Wednesday's Express. DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY .-- On Tuesday IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS held last

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS held last week, by Judge Long, the case of Jonathan D. Hiester vs William McQueeny came on for trial. It appears that a large number of the town lots, in the Berough of Manhelm are held on ground rent, of which Mr. Hiester, who resides in Berks county, and his mother, were the owners. Since her death some years ago, the whole property of the crust has been in Mr. Hiester, the plantiff in this action. By the evidence, it appeared that in 1825 a number of rent dents of Manheim, whose lots were subject to ground rent entered into a written agreement to oppose the payment of these rents by all methods known to the law. In 1828, Mr. Hiester attempted to collect the rents, and caused the chattels of some of the tot both set which is the hard. of these rents by all methods known to the law. In 1828, Mr. Hiester attempted to collect the rents, and caused the chattels of some of the lot holders to be levied upon by a constable. The goods thus levied on were replevied, and the suits of replevin are further prosecuted. In 1829, Mr. Hiester again attempted to collect the rents, but was driven off by an armed force which paraded with fife and drum. After this. Mrs. Hiester being opposed to legal proceedings, nothing further was done until after her death. About this time, the act of 1855, which put an ond to all claim for ground rents more than 20 care sid unless death. About this time, the set of 1855, which put an end to all claims for ground rents, more than 20 years old, unless suit was brought within three years from the passage of that act, woke up Mr. Hiester to the importance of asserting his claim. About three months before the three years allowed by the act would have expired he brought suit, and at the trial gave in evidence the title papers on which his claim was founded, as well as the facts above stated.—The defence was that the parties had held those lots adversely to Hiester for more than twenty-one years, which gave them a perfect title. The Court charged that the statute of limitations did not apply to lands held upon ground rent, and that under all the circumstances of the case, the defendant was liable for the principal of the amount claimed. The question as to whether interest could be charged on the arresus of rent due and unpaid was reserved by the Court for argument and consideration hereafter. Verdict for plaintiff for \$69.50.—Wednesday's Union.

We see by the Manheim Sentinel of Friday last, that the the defendants have taken an appeal and will carry the matter up to the Supreme Court

JURORS .- The following is the list of Jurors

summoned to serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing on the third Monday in January, 1859: mencing on the third Monday in January, 1859:
Grand Jurds.—John L. Benedict, City; Christian Brubaker. Manor; Frederick S. Bietz, Columbia: Sem Brubaker, Rapho; Isaac Buch, Manheim twp; John W. Clark, Marietta; Emanuel Cassel, Rapho; Warwick M. Cooper, Sadsbury; Thomas Cox. City; Morris Cooper, Bart; Honry Gall, West Lampeter; Daniel Hiese, East Hempfield; Benjamin Herr, East Donegal; Jacob L. Hess. Pequea; David Horst, Cernarvon; Abraham Kendig, Cone-toca: Solomon Landis, Salisbury; Samuel Plank, Salisbury; Luther Richards, City; John Rider, West Donegal; Jacob St-Iner, Washington bor; Rudolph Shirk, West Cocalico; Henry M. Will, Columbia: Washington Walker, Little Britain.
PETIT JUROSS.—John J. Andrews, Colerain; Peter Brun-

Rudolph Shirk, West Čocalicc; Henry M. Will, Čolumbia: Washington Walker, Little British.

Petit Jurors.—John J. Andrews, Colerain; Peter Brunner, Mount Jay bor; George G. Brush, Manor; A. N. Breneman, City; Benedict Bucher, East Cocalicc; John B. Bitzer, East Earl; Jacob E. Carsel, Mount Joy bor; David Coble, East Donegal; James Pavis, Salisbury; William Deam, Salisbury; George K. Eckert. Leacock; James Feister, Salisbury; George K. Eckert. Leacock; James Feister, Salisbury; Levi Forney, Penn; John Graver, Ephratis, Jacob N. Grabill, Jr., East Donegal; Christian Gielh, Mount Joy twp.; Christian Gast, City; George Helss, Manhelm twp.; Abraham S. Hackman, Mount Joy bor; John W. Jackson, City; Roger Kirk, Fulton; Henry Kring, Brecknock; Christian Jong, Rapho; Levi Laush, Brecknock; Park Mason, Manor; George B. Mowry, City; James Myers, West Hempfield; Henry Miller, Adamstown bor; Jacob Miller, Salisbury; Benjamin Martin, Pequea; George Miller, West Lampeter, Benjamin Myers, Strasburg twp.; James Mehaffey, Fast Donegal; Juhn P. Myers, City; Thomas Mclivain, Salisbury; Samucl Patton, Leacock; Samuel Reese, Munhelm bor; Jonathan H. Roland, Earl; John & Stanffer, (LL's son.) East Bari; Robert P. Spencer, Brasburg bor; (LL's son.) East Bari; Robert P. Spencer, Brasburg bor; Manheim bor; Jonathan II. Koianu, and Jonatha bor; Ul's son, East Earl; Robort P. Spencer, Strasburg bor; Samuel Sheak. Elizabeth; John Sener, City; Michael H. Shirk, West Cocalito; James Yaughan, Columbis; Henry S. Worth, Colerain; John Winters, Strasburg twp.; Abraham B. Witmer, West Hempfield; Samuel R. Zug, Rapho.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. Sr. Louis, Dec. 6, 1858.

The weather continued unsettled throughout the pas reek, and on Friday and Saturday a constant rain fel On Saturday night a very heavy storm of wind and rain passed over the city, making sad havoc with a number of chimneys and window such and shutters. To-day it is clear and pleasant. The rivers are again rising. Business con tinues dull. Sales on 'Change wer \$140 per ton, as in quality; Lead \$5 15 per 100 lbs; Flour \$3.90 to \$4 for low grade and scratched, and \$4.75 to \$5.40 for extra;—Wheat 98c to \$1.20, according to quality and condition; Corn 75 to 821/4; Oats 72 to 80c; Barley, 95c to \$1 05; Pork \$17 per bbl; Lard 10 to 103/c; Potatocs \$1 10 to 1 15; Coffee 11 to 11%; Beans 50c; Dried apples \$2; Hay 75c; Hides 15%c; The weather has been Keffer's \$6 and \$6 50.

Mr. Robert Adams, an old merchant of this city, cut his ruly gratifying to the Ladies. We should judge the throat a few days since, and died from his wounds on Fri day night.

The sixteenth Overland mail arrived here on Saturda night, with three days later news from California. Lieut. M. F Maury will lecture before the Mercantile Library Association this and to-morrow evening.

A new "Independent" paper made its appearance in this city this morning, under the direction of Mesers. Atkinso The "Times"-the new Democratic paper, will app

Our Harber Master report for the mouth of November 203 steamboat arrivals, with a tonnage of 55,071. Fees collected \$4,465. The Wood Master's report shows that he has inspected 3,384 cords of wood and 180,000 staves.-There were 456 prisoners received in the city Calaboose .-Committed to the county jail, 71, discharged, 58; sent to the penitentiary, 7; now remaining in jail, 119. Arrests by

Day and Night police, 462. From the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of the St. Louis Public Schools, we find the following exhibit: There are 44 Schools-of which there are 1 Normal School; 1 High School: Is Gramma Schools: 7 Intermediate Schools, and 17 Primary Schools They are held in 23 different School houses, of which 13 are the property of the B and and 10 rented. The whole number of teachers 1.32 -- 28 males and 104 females. The number of scholars enrolled during the year was 9,760 of whom 5,292 were boys, and 4,447 girls,-The average number belonging to the Schools for th entire year 5,814-3,165 boys and 2,649 girls. Total amount of Teachers' salaries for the year was \$67,743. The cost p. pupil for instruction was \$11.65. The entire expenses of the Schools amonated to 485, 38. The 13 School house belonging to the Board will accommodate 6,759 pupils.— The first 5chool house built was in 1857 at we st of \$5,000 another in 1841 at a cost of \$10,000. The High School Building was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$67,000, another in 1857, it a rost of \$30,000. During the past year 9, no schools were op ned.

The total number of children in St. Louis between the ages of 0 and 16 years was estimated to be on July 1 1958 27,504 -of these 9,757 were enrolled in the Public Schools The number estimated as attending private Schools is 8,000-total number of children attending school in 1858 17,767-baying 9.887 as the number of children in this city who do not attend school.

The financial condition of our Public Schools may b on 1st July, 1858 \$1,942,680, nearly two millions of dollars Of this, \$1.40a,600 was in real estate, held for revenue pur poses; \$396,300 in real and personal property, (school houses, with their fixtures.) held for school purposes; Board on the same : ate was \$5,910.

The receipts of the Board during the year were \$160,220; f which \$53 500 was from the City School Tax; \$26,470 from the State School Fund; \$19,936 from the To Fund; \$6,2 9 from the County Fund; \$25,764 from rents; \$15,333 from bills receivable; and \$12,204 from interest .-The expenditures for the same year, were \$159,797; of which \$54.938 was for School expenses proper; \$16,914 for general expenses; \$19.343 for the Franklin school house and \$30,923 for bills payable. The actual cost of the Sch The estimated receipts for the year ending July 1st, 1859

are \$151,512; the estimated expenditures for the same year are \$134.700; the estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the year is \$16.812. Of 132 teachers in the Publi encibles in their Armory, Fulton Hall, on the evening of Teacher. The Principal of the Normal School receives salary of \$2.500; the Assistant of the same \$1,500; The lieutenant in the room of John P. Dysart, resigned. We Principal of the High School receives a salary of \$2,500; one of the Assistants receives \$1,500; five others received romotion, and trust he will "bear his blushing honors \$1,200; one other (female) receives \$900; and one other neekly." We are glad to note the fact that the Fencibles \$650. Five Principals (male) in the Grammar, Interme intend maintaining their reputation of being the ne plus! Principals (male) receive \$1.100; one Principal (male) re ceives \$1,000; and one Principal (male) receives \$900 four others \$600; six others \$550; one other \$500; and The St. Louis Republican, in noticing the recent award of three others \$450. Fix Male Assistants receive \$750; and one 700. Thirteen Female Assistants receive \$400; twelve

> the Music Teacher is \$1,200 From this review of the St. Louis Public Schools, your eaders will see how satisfactory is their condition.
>
> They have a princely patrimony, to support them, and

others \$375; and forty-nine others \$350. The salary of

re not inferior, as a system, to those of any city in the Our New Custom House is rapidly drawing to completion, and when finished will be one of the finest looking build ment story will be the office of the Sub-Treasury; U. S Marshal; Mail Rooms for the Post Office, and R Rooms for the Hospital patients. The first floor on Third street is intended for the Post Office, and will be ready for ccupancy in another month. When fitted up with boxes &c., it will one of the most convenient offices in the coun try. There are to be fire thousand boxes, and if necessary twice that number can be put up. From the Mail Rooms in the basement, all the mail matter will be hoisted by neans of a Dumb Waiter. There are four large furnac in the basement for warming the entire building.

On the next story will be the offices of the II S. District Court Room; Library; Judges' Rooms; Circuit and District Clerks' Rooms; and Port Surveyor's Rooms. The third story has rooms for the Grand and Petit Juries also for the Local Inspectors and U. S. District Attorney .-In connection with the Sub-Treasury, it may not be out of place to append a few more particulars: This apartment

Sub-Treasurer, together with a Watchman's Room connec ted. The Safe for the Sub-Treasurer is one of the largest, and strongest in the United States. The bottom, top sides, and ends are made of three thicknesses of chilled dimensions are about fourteen feet in length, eleven teet wide, and some ten feet in height, the whole standing on a solid foundation of masonry. The sides and top are enclosed with a brick wall two feet two inches thick, and in the made of wrought bars nearly a half inch thick by two and a half inches wide—all being riveted together. The door is secured with a lock having 4,000,000 of changes and which will require 3 keys to open it, and 3 persons will each be interested with one of them. These keys can be so changed every day by means of collars placed on each, that it will be a matter of impossibility for thleves to manufacture-ones to open it, particularly as it requires all three o the persons carrying keys to be present before it is possible to open it at all, for one or two of the keys will not suffic This department is being rapidly pushed to completion,the counters are making, and all will soon be ready for the

A large force of men are daily employed in and around the building, and in a short time the whole will b for occupancy. The Government officers cannot occupy the entire building. There are five or six very large spartments unoccupied-it is more than large enough for the purposes for which it was originally intended.

We are now in the Game season, and our market is over stocked with every description of wild game, and we are enjoying a feast. Quail (patridges) are quick sales at \$1,25 per dozen; Prairie chickens \$4; Ducks \$2; Wild Turkies 60c to \$1 each; Venison at 5c per lb., and saddles (at retail) at 121%c per lb. There are any number of Rabbits, Pigeons Cranberries are worth here, at wholesale, \$8 and \$9 pe

State. Mr. Moses F. White, of Saline county, recently so'c to Mr. Vincent Marmaduke, his fine farm in that county, ontaining 1013 acres, for \$17,500. It is thought to be one of the very best improved farms in Saline county. Mr. Peyton Linton's farm of 100 acres, lying eight mile southwest of Paris, was sold at public sale, one day last week, and purchased by Robert M. Scott, for \$910

Several farms and a number of unimproved tracts of land lying with four or five miles of Bloomington, hav recently changed hands at \$10 to \$18 per acre.

We also notice the following sale in Kentucky. James C. Lemon, Esq , sold a few days ago his farm in Scott county. 360 acres, to John Garth, Esq., at \$85 an acre.

And for the benefit of the Black Republicans in vicinity, we append the following sales, which were made in different parts of our State :

In dine-one parts of our State:

Dr. P. A. Heliz, of Paris, has purchased a negroe boy,
agod sixteon years, of Biggs and Holiday, for \$1050.

Two negroe girls, agod respectively eleven and thirteen
years, were recently sold at public sale in Carrolton, and
brought \$995 and \$305 cash.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bybee, of the vicinity of Prais, sold a
negro boy, eight years old, to Mr. Samuel Thompson for
\$525, on terms equivalent to cash. There is no danger of these negroes suffering from cold

and hunger during the winter. Why cannot the grape be raised as abundantly in your yield of vineyards in Hamilton county, Ohio, for 1858, is 14,000 gallons; Brown county, 17,000, and Clermont, 2500
—a total of 33,500 gallons in three counties. Mr. Fourmier,
the Director of Longworth's Wine House, states that the wine of 1858 is of superior quality, being as good as the celebrated vintage of 1853, and the yield is considerably greater than that of '57. The price per gallon ranges from \$1 to \$1 20, the latter being the current quotation. The entire crop is valued at 25,000 gallons of the new wine.

We think you farmers should give a little attention to the raising of the grape in your county-they will find that it will pay! We very much regret to have to record the death of Mr. James G. Crowe, who departed this life on Wednesday the 24th ult., in the 53d year of his age, at his residence in Jeffer-

son county, Mo. Mr. Crowe was born in St. Louis county His father was a native of Lancaster county, Pa. He learned the printing business with the well-known Duff Green and was for a long time compositor on the St. Louis Repub lican; after which he was proprietor and editor, for a num her of years of the "Shenhard of the Valley"-we the first Catholic paper which appeared in the West, (1834-85.) In 1841 his physicians advised him to remove into