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Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circula ting Newspapers in the United States and the Can They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rate.

The compliments of the season to all our Patrons. May they have good cheer, and witness many returns of the Christmas Holidays, with health and prosperity attending them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, the able and plished Secretary of the Navy, has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his excellent Annual

We are also indebted to Gen. Bowman for a copy of his report as Superintendent of Printing. It is altogether a creditable production, and shows a commendable zeal on his part to reduce the expenses of that Department.

Our thanks are likewise due to Hon. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, for a pamphlet copy of an "Address to the Citizens of Washington on the condition of the Public Schools" of that city. And here we take occasion to repeat our acknowledgments to Mr. Roberts for many acts of personal kindness and courtesy extended to us since he has been in Congress. Although differing with that gentleman in politics, we have always found him ready and willing to do any favors for us in his power, for all of which we hold him in very high esteem as a neighbor, and a kind hearted, obliging Representative.

The total expenditures of the British Government for the year ending 31st of March last, in round numbers, was \$365,000,000, or a million dollars a day. The army expenditure was about \$64,000,000, and that of the navy \$52,000,000, miscellaneous and civil services, including the dowry of \$1,000,000 to the Princess Royal, \$35,000,000. For the Persian expedition there was paid to the East India Company, nearly \$4,000,000; and also to the East India Company, for the war with view; and I agree with him that it matters China, nearly \$3,000,000.

The expenditure of the U.S. Government, for the same period, was less than one fifth of the above! Will some of the Republican journals and orators, who are charging extravagance upon the Administration at They will consider the interests of the enter Washington look at the above figures, and contrast the condition of our own country with that of England. The expenses of last year were of an extraordinary kind, in consequence of the troubles in Kansas, Utah, and with the Indian tribes generally of the western frontier, to saying nothing of the large increase in our Navy growing out of and rendered necessary by the troubled condition of things in Mexico. Paraguay and South America, and yet the expenses were but a fraction as compared with those of Great Britain. Under ordinary circumstances, our expenses would not be more than in the proportion of one to seven, as compared with our trans-Atlantic cousin. The army expenditure alone of Great Britain is nearly equal to the entire expenditure of the directly interested. I should think it very United States Government during the last year.

JUSTICE TO THE OLD'SOLDIERS. The Pension Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 130 to 73. This bill gives pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812—those who served twelve months or line of this great improvement as it may pro more, \$96 per annum; those who served six gress, and that the foreign article will not, a months, \$75; and those who served not less than sixty days, \$50 per annum. These pensions are for life, and in case of the to treat it as a broad business question; soldier's death, his widow can claim the

same favor there that it did in the House.

The Senate has confirmed the list of Naval Officers upon the retired list, re-nominated by the President. They have also passed the Admiral in the Navy. The resolution has yet to be acted upon by the House.

# A STRANGE MOVEMENT.

The Board of State Canvassers of New York, it is said, contemplate withholding the certificates of election from all the members of Congress elect in the City, and also several in the rural districts, on the ground that they were voted for simply as "Members of Con- at least, such is my deliberate judgment. gress," whereas the tickets should have been headed "Representatives in Congress." This would throw out five Democrats, and one Rethe Buffalo district, besides several others in various parts of the State.

We presume, however, that such a trifling informality will, upon mature reflection, hardly be deemed sufficient ground for setting aside what was clearly the intention of a majority of the voters.

# A PRAISE-WORTHY MOVEMENT.

By the proceedings of Congress, on Wednesday last, we perceive that Senator Brown, of Mississippi, has introduced a joint' resolution, authorizing the President to confer the title of Admiral by Brevet upon Commodore Stewart, for eminent services to his country-provided, the grade once filled and becoming vacant, the provisions of the resolution to expire.

We sincerely hope this resolution may pass both branches of Congress. Something of the kind is due to the eminent man who has, in times past, done such signal services to his country, and who now, in a green old age, looks to the constituted authorities of that

# country for simple justice.

VALUABLE BOOKS. We are indebted to the Rev. Francis Hodgson, D. D., Pastor of the Duke St., M. E. Church of this City, for a copy of "The Great Iron Wheel Reviewed," and "The Doctrine of Predestination Examined." These works are both from his pen and show the profound theological research of the author, and the consummate ab lity with which he grapples with any subject he undertakes. We commend

### these works to the Christian public. U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA.

The Legislature of Indiana had under consideration, on the 22d inst., a resolution, declaring the seats in the United States Senate from this State were vacant, and after some

discussion it was passed. An election was then gone into, which re sulted in the choice of Henry S. Lane, Republican, and Wm. Munroe McCarty, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, to fill the vacancies. The vote stood 26 in the Senate and 5I in the House, the Democratic members refusing to

Messrs. Bright and Fitch now hold seats in the Senate, and represent the State of Indiana.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC .- We are indebt ed to the editors of the Evening Express, for a copy of their very neat Counting House ALMANAC for 1859, done up in colors, and handsomely printed on pasteboard.

Hon, J. GLANCY JONES, our new Minister to Austria, will sail from New York for Havre on the 8th of January. He will be accompanied by his family.

Congress adjourned over from Thursday evening last to the 4th of January.

SENATOR BIGLER AND AMERICAN

During the consideration, in the Senate, on the 20th inst., of the bill "to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamen and munitions of war, and all Government service, by railroad, from the Missouri river to San Francisco, in the State of California," or in other words, to authorize the construction of a railroad between these points, and fix the terminus of the same, Senator Foster, from Connecticut, moved to strike out of the seventh

ection of the bill the following words: "Provided, That all duties on railroad iron mported and laid down on said road shall be charged to the contracting party and paid to the United States, by deducting the amount from the credit to be given for the service first performed under this act: Provided further That if American manufactured railroad iron, of equal qualities, shall be offered to the said ontracting party, which, including all items of cost of manufacture, sale and delivery, shall not exceed the like cost of such iron if obtained rom foreign countries, the American manu factured iron shall be preferred and used by

said contracting party. And in lieu of them, to insert: Provided, That all the iron necessary to onstruct said railroad, and which may compose the track of the same, shall be of Ameri

an manufacture. Upon this amendment, Senator BIGLER spoke

as follows: I had intended, Mr. President, to make some remarks to day on this general subject; but anding myself suffering severely from pain in the head, I shall not proceed. I must, how ever, say a few words in reference to the there is no diversity of opinion amongst expethey agree that the American iron is much superior to the foreign. The Pennsylvania Railroad is built almost exclusively with ence to be that it wears at the rate of more than one per cent. per annum better than the foreign iron. A more striking case could not, perhaps, be found than is presented in the experience of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I have not the particular facts at hand, but they are said to be almost increation as the side shall constitute a find for the construction striking difference between the durability of of the road, and the payment of the debt the iron in these two roads, the latter being constructed of foreign iron, and being much the most perishable. I think that the Senator safe view of this subject—the strong, practical view; and I agree with him that it matters little what the terms of this bill may be, the railroad will be constructed of American iron as it ought to be. It will be constructed of American iron because the capitalists who will engage in the construction of this work will go about it like far-seeing business men prise in which they are engaged, and they will consider the quality of the iron as much as the price. In fact, it enters into the real value of the article. If the American iron will last much longer than the foreign, no man of sense will pay the same price for the latter. Then there is, in addition, the inland freight to the eastern terminus of the proposed road

which, in itself, would amount to a very considerable rate of duty; and, most undoubtedly, I may assume that railroad iron establishments be put into operation, as near the vicin ity of this road as practicable. There is no ifficulty whatever in establishing works this kind in the State of Missouri, along the banks of the Missouri river, with every facil ity of production and transportation I can speak on this subject freely without being liable to the charge of selfishness, because I cannot see that my constituents are very singular if, in the course of ten or twelve years, which would be required to construct this great improvement, iron establishments should not be brought into existence in the Western States which would exclude those in the Atlan tic. I take it, sir, you would find the iron supplied by different establishments along the

it never should, be used.

Sir, I have no partialities or prejudices a subject of this kind. I am perfectly prepared anxious to secure the construction of this The bill has yet to pas the ordeal of the abundance of raw material in the very vicinity Senate; but we hope it will meet with the of its eastern terminus; with every facility possessed by any other country; with greate enterprise and higher skill than are to be found elsewhere, why should it not be so? should we import an article which is so abundant in our own country, and which, it is adjoint resolution authorizing the President to mitted, is produced here of superior quality? confer on Commodore Stewart the title of I am willing to put this bill in quite as strong terms as those suggested by the Senator from Connecticut to secure this end; not that would throw an obstacle in the way of this great enterprise for a moment, for I am its riend; nor that I would be willing to assert a selfish or contracted principle; but because I believe the policy right, and, at the same time, it would not at all interfere with the

enterprise. This road will be better built, it will be more cheaply constructed, when nade of American iron, than of any other iron; > I should, under other circumstances, take up the details of the experience that we have had on this subject; but, as I remarked before, I have suffered so intensely this mornpublican in the City, and one Republican in | ing that I find myself unable to proceed. Certainly, I am safe in saying that, amongst experienced railroad men and iron men, there is now no difference of opinion as to the superior character of the American. agree that the American article is better than the foreign; and I think we should agree, however much we may differ on the tariff question, that, if we should seek to secure the use of the American article in any improve ment, it should be in this. The Pacific railroad is to be a work not only national in its character, but it is necessary to receive its aid and countenance from the Government at Washington alone. It is more especially to represent the Government and the people of the United States than any other improvement which has been or ever can be made. would have it of American material, because believe it would be best; it would be cheapest; it would be more durable; and think such a course would be more consistent with the feelings of the American people. I have no contracted notions, as you are aware sir, on the subject of using foreign products. I have no disposition whatever to insist upon a selfish principle; but, in this instance, I think it would be well to secure the construction of this great national work with Ameri can iron. This policy will, I am confident,

> hance its cost to the owners. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN 1837. CLAY, CRITTENDEN, BENTON, DOUGLAS, CAL-UN AND SILAS WRIGHT ON THE SAME

throw no embarrassments in its way, nor in

work, or

any way impede the progress of the

PLATFORM. In 1837, more than twenty years ago, Henry Clay introduced into the United States Senate the following resolution, which was warmly supported and voted for by such

democrats as Benton, Calhoun and Wright: " Resolved. That any attempt of Congress to abolish Slavery in a Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the States ustaining that domestic institution-would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to enter with and hold slaves theren; and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State the people thereof shall be entitled to decide

that question exclusively for themselves. ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT IN PROSPECT .-HEENAN, the fellow who lost the fight with Morrissey a few months ago, having bantered "all the world and the rest of mankind" to fight him for \$10,000, his challenge has been accepted by the celebrated Tom Hyen, and the brutal exhibition, we suppose, will take place after a sufficient time is allotted for the training and preparation of the two bruisers.

ASHLAND NOT SOLD .- The National Intelligencer contains a card from the Hon. James B. Clay, in which he says;—"I request that you will do me the favor you will do me the favor, by publishing this note, to make known that I have not sold Ashland; that I never intend to do so; and ear-nestly hope that during my life no necessity may occur which will force me to part with a home so full of memories dear to me.

XXXVth CONGRESSISECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Dec. 20. Senate — The Senate was called to order at noon, and proceeded with the reading of

the minutes, which occupied more than half Various memorials were presented, mostly

asking for pensions.
On the joint resolution to adjourn from the 23rd inst. to January 4th, Mr. Foote of Ver mont, called for the yeas and navs. The fol owing members voted against the adjournment Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Davis, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Gwinn, Jones, Hamin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson, of Tennesse

Reed, Rice, Wade and Ward-22. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, offered a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of

Dacotah.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, moved to take up the French Spoliation Bill, for the purpose of assigning some day for its consideration, and gave notice that he would all it up on the 6th of January.

The Pacific Railroad Bill, coming up as the

order of the day, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a new bill, as a substitute, providing for the location of the route from the Missouri river to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 43rd parallels; the location to be determined upon

by civil engineers.

The provisions of Mr. Wilson's bill are substantially as follows :- The President and Senate shall appoint five civil engineers, practically experienced in the laying out and construction of Railroads, who, within two years, shall locate the route of a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 43d parallel If the President approves of their decision, the railroad, as located by them, shall be built by amendment under consideration. I think the Government, under the direction of board, to consist of the Secretaries rienced railroad men on this question. I think and the Interior, the Post Master General and the Attorney General, who shall contract with the lowest bidders for its construction in sections of no more than twenty/five miles in American iron, and I understand the experi- length. Money to build the road shall be raised by loan, as needed, in sums of not more than \$10,000.000 annually. From the passage of the act till the location of the road all public lands between the aforesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be open to pre emption by actual settlers. After the road located, one hundred and fifty miles on each are said to be almost incredible as to the side shall constitute a fund for the construction

incurred by it. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, discussed merits of the road, chiefly in regard to the question of tariff on the material to be used, and moved an amendment, requiring that the oad be built, exclusively of American iron.

This motion elicited considerable discussion Mr. Gwinn, of California, considered that he bill as it is at present provides for all legitimate protection to American

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, was strongly in favor of the use of the best materials, as a matter of economy, even if it should cost double; but there was no doubt that the requirement of three hundred thousand tons to be offered by contract, would bring out offers at the lowest price it would be profitable to manufacture at, and he did not want it at

Mr. Clingman went on to discuss the relative cost of the production of fron in England and America, proving that from the lower rate of wages paid England can produce it cheaper, inasmuch as nine tenths of the manufacture of iron consists in labor. He also ridiculed the idea that English manufacturers have lowered their prices ten dollars per fon for the purpose of breaking American manufacturers. English manufacture four millions of tons of iron annually, and ten dellars per ton would represent forty millions of dollars, which is rather expensive rivalry. We might as well say that the American cotton planters have wered their prices, in order to break down the competition of Algeria. Further, it was difficult to say what is the raw material in iron; ore is a raw material to pig iron, pig iron to ar iron, and bar iron is a raw material to the He would regard the iron as blacksmith. material for the railroads, and admit duty

Mr. Seward expressed himself generally support of Mr. Foster's amendment. He said that the railroad would be mainly within the Territories, and not the States of the United The supply of iron will likely, thereat the same time, I am free to say that I am fore, be drawn from the Western States; perhaps Missouri or Texas, or from the Territories emselves. He would consider it a reproach that an American road should be made foreign iron, to pass over American coal or

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was also in favor of building the road with American iron, and instanced the case of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Obio railroads; the one built of American and the other of shown up-yet full of the richest touches of the softer English iron. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, opposed the amend

ment, as likely to produce a combination of American iron mongers to raise the price. He agreed with the Senator from North Carolina Clingman) in regard to the policy of idmitting the iron duty free.

Mr. Foster's amendment, that the road be built exclusively of American iron, was ther

adopted—yeas 25, nays 23.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, spoke at length or his Pacific Railroad bill, which he introduced on Thursday last. The following is the sub stance of Mr. Rice's bill, which has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:-It is entitled "a bill to aid in the construction of certain railroads to the Pacific: to encourage settlements on their lines, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. Authorizes the President to cause the public lands, to the extent of 40 miles on each side of the routes after mentioned, to be surveyed, and the Indian title extinguished, and that, on the payment of 10 cents per acre. by the present settlers, the pre-emption laws

extended thereto. SEC. 2. Provides that every alternate sec tion, for ten sections in width on each side of said roads and branches, be granted to the States and Territories upon the line of the proposed roads, namely, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch to the navigable waters of the Columbia, from the Western border of the State of Missouri to San Francisco; also, from the Western border of the State of Texas to San Pedro or San Diego to the Bay

of San Francisco.
Sec. 3. The said lands, so granted to the States and Territories, shall be subject to the future disposal of the legislatures thereof, for the purposes above expressed, and for no

SEC. 4. Defines the conditions of sale of said lands; that 200 sections may be sold along every 20 continuous miles of the road, completed; but if such roads or branches be

not completed within twenty years, all unsold lands shall revert to the United States. Sec. 5. Requires that the U. S. mails shall e transported over the said road at prices to be fixed by Congress; the President being uthorized to name the prices temporarily till

fixed by law. SEC. 6. Government shall have the priority of right for all purposes of transportation. SEC. 7. Sets aside the sixteenth and thirtyixth sections for school purposes.

SEC. 8. The President shall determine the ermini, with the consent of the States and Cerritories in which they are situated. Without concluding the subject, the Senate motion of Mr. Seward. adjourned. House .- Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, introduced

resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expedincy of reporting a bill making appropriations for taking the eighth census. Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, offered a substi

tute, to confine the census simply to an enumeration of the people. The latter motion was rejected, yeas 51 Mr. Hughes' resolution was then adopted

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill giving pensions the soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. Smith, of Illinois, wanted to include the soldiers engaged in the Black Hawk war. He scouted the plea that because the Treasury

was not full, justice should not be done those patriots. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, while maintaining it to be the duty of the government to provide pensions to those disabled by wounds or dis eases contracted in the service, it was not right or proper to inaugurate a general service

estem of pensions. After further debate, both for and against the bill, and without coming to a conclusion, the committee rose. Mr. Philips, of Pennsylvania, gave notice o

his intention to introduce a bill regulating and fixing the duty on imports, and for other purposes. On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, a resolu-

tion was adopted, requesting the Secretary of still give cause for aspersion.

the Treasury to furnish statements of the value imports from Great Britain and Franc to the United States, and the exports from the nited States to those countries, for the years

1853, '54, '55, '56 and '57; the information to ascertained from the returns of the custon nouses of the respective governments The House, by a vote of 130 yeas to 60 nave uspended the rules, in order to consider the nate resolution, proposing a temporary

adjournment from the 23d of December to th The resolution was passed by a vote of 98

th of January. eas to 94 nays. The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.

The vote in the United States Senate or the amendment of Mr. Foster to the Pacific railroad bill, providing that American iron only should be used in the construction of the road, is a gratifying indication of the friendly disposition of that body to the great iron interest of the country, and leads us to hope that if a proper bill was adopted by the House, affording a fair degree of protection to manufacturers of iron, it would be favorably onsidered by the Senate. The vote we refer o was as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Houston, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Wright-25

NAYS-Messrs. Bates, Bright, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson f Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Stuart, and Ward-23.

During the discussion of the amendment i was clearly shown by several Senators that the railroad iron imported from foreign countries was generally far inferior to that manufactured here, and that the dangers of rail way travel were greatly increased by its in feriority.

HEALTH OF GENERAL CASS .- We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the

"It is stated that General Cass is very feeble. He is often confined to his room, an is compelled to forego all heavy labor.'

This is unqualifiedly untrue; for, although General Cass is afflicted with a chronic ailment from which he has suffered several attack since his occupancy of his present position his detention from business, on every occasion has been of very short duration. As for the amount of labor performed by him, the man ner in which the affairs of his Department are kept up to date, and the large amount of cor respondence he accomplishes, shows that he performs all that the position requires of him In these labors he is not assisted by any extra force in the Department .- Washington

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE CENTURY. A National Newspaper of Politi Commerce, Finance, Economy, Literature, Science a

The first number of a weekly paper, bearing the above itle, was issued in New York, on Saturday last, by THOMAS McElrath, Esq., formerly a citizen of this county and one of the publishers of the New York Tribune il be followed by Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

The CENTURY will consist of eight imperial pages about the same size and general appearance of the London Times, and will be the largest journal of its class in the United States. The paper will not be the organ of an olitical party, but will praise or condemn what is right o wrong in legislation or government, without respect to po litical or geographical divisions. Able and experienced writers will be employed in all the respective departments of the paper, which is intended to be a first-class News paper, adapted to the Family Circle, as well as to the man

TERMS: Single subscribers for one year, \$2,50; tw subscribers for the year, \$4,00; and for larger clubs an additional discount will be allowed. Address Thomas Mc-ELRATH, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

THE LADIES' WREATH. Published by John E. VILL, No. 8 Spruce street, New York, at \$1 per annut The January number of the Wreath is embellished with a beautiful Engraving, and a Fashion Plate, and the read ng matter is, as usual, of the most entertaining kind.

NEW YORK WAVERLY. The New York Waverley, a magnificent paper, published n New York and at 15 Brattle street, Boston, at only \$2 nor annum, on the finest satin surface paper, elegantly illustrated with original cuts, is a most excellent, as well as artistically beautiful paper, well worthy an honore place in every family. A great feature is the publication of the "Waverly Novels," worth more annually than the entitled THE SKELETON HAND! An extraordinary re mance, mysterious, thrilling, full of tragic romance, foun ed upon a series of well-known facts in the history of Nev England, New York and the West Indies. In which the whole secret of the great Bond street tragedy are revealed and the mysteries of the Broadway Gambling Saloon are feelings and passions of our nature-vivid descriptions and home scenes, and teaching the youth of our land a great moral lesson—that though vice for a time may thrive—

ultimately virtue will triumph, and happiness follow in NEW YORK WAVERLEY. THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT. The last number of this paper comes to us much enlarged in form and beautified in appearance. Although differing in politics—The Crescent is one of defunct Sam's ablest defenders in the whole country—we know of no more welcome visitor to our sanctum. There is a racines and spiciness in the editorial columns which are truly refreshing in these dull times, and the literary, com news and local departments are not excelled by any paper in the South. And for all that the The Crescent is Know-Nothing to the back-bone, it is high-toned and conserv. tive, and never fails to say a good word, when necessary, of Louisiana. The Weekly Crescent is published by Messrs.

NIXON & ADAMS at \$3 per annum, and is, we think, one of the largest papers published in the Southern States, and

decidedly one of the best. THE STATE SENTINEL. This is the name of a new Democratic journal just started at Harrisburg. by Charles D. Hineling, Esq., formerly editor of the Camden (N. J.) Democrat. The first numbe the only one yet issued—presents a very neat appearance in size about like the Intelligencer, and the editorials are written with ability. Judging from its tone, we should think it is intended to be the special organ of the State Administration, and has no particular sympathy with the National Administration. But we shall see. The paper is to be issued weekly at \$2 per annum; during the session of the Legislature, semi-weekly, at \$1. Both \$3.

# For the Intelligencer.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES. MISSIS. EDITORS: When a serious inquiry is made about anything at all, and particularly about something so important, as the least thing connected with education, it deserves at the hands of the friends of this cause a suitable notice. As if though nothing could be said in support of Teachers' Institutes (in which I. N. P. is saidy mistaken) he dips his pen at once into the murky lake of passion, because some simple soul had the presumption to question the utility of these Institutes, as now held. I tell you, sir, that the friends of education who have doubts in this the utility of these institutes, as now heat. I ten'l you, and that the friends of education who have doubts in this matter are not few; and if there is no light to guide them (if they grope in the dark) more asspicious than that proferred by I. N. P., converts to the Institute cause will like Angels' visits. It is not true, as he states, that In like Angels' visits. It is not true, as he states, that Inquirer made "a gross and unwarranted attack upon" reachers' Institutes. It had been simply asserted that they are regarded "as being inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of teaching;" that often "true and modest worth is disgusted with much useless talk, and whiles the time away without conferring its inherent benefits." The first of these charges is the most important, and is at once obvious so long as the Institutes are held during general term time. But, as I. N. P. seems to lose his gravity, at the mere idea, I will, for his special benefit, explain. Suppose I. N. P., or P. I. N., presents himself as a candidate for a certain school; he is pronounced, by Mr. Superintendent, in every way qualified to teach said school; being examined in presence of the board and citizens (without distinction of party) he may get a permanent certificate. dent, in every way qualified to teach said school; being examined in presence of the board and citizens (without distinction of party) he may get a permanent certificate.—So far not a word has been said about the Institute. P. I. N. opens his school; teaches a few months; petitions for a week's time and salary; he gets it; he goes to the Institute.—For what? Ostensibly to qualify himself to do, what his already fit to do, as per certificate of Superintendent an opersonal declaration.

personal declaration.

An analogy may better illustrate this matter—throw it at once in relief. Suppose a Physiciat, in the midst of a case with a patient, would suddenly take leave to attend a Medical Convention to obtain such information as will enable him to properly discharge his duties as a Doctor, and ask full pay for the time of his absence! Or, you employ a professional mechanic to build a house, who, when it is half finished, goes and attends a convention of house carpenters to find out how to complete the job—in full pay all the time. In the meantime, the patient suffers for want of attention, and the half-finished house from a heavy fall of rain—so with schools.

of attention, and the half-finished house from a nearly most of rain—so with schools.

So long as Teachers' Institutes are held during term time—and the time given in—they are beggarly affairs, and are emphatically inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of traching. No Teacher with a keen sense of honor dissents from this opinion. It would FIRECE my feelings, were I a Teacher, to hear a dissenting voice.

The second charge is not so important, neither so palpably truthful, as the first. Many good things are said when 250 School Teachers are in council. Will not I. N. P. be so

250 School Teachers are in council. Will not I. N. P. be so generous as to admit that many things are said by which neither we nor our posterity are benefited?

Upon the whole they may be regarded as desirable instineither we nor our posterity are benefited?

Upon the whole they may be regarded as desirable institutions to the profession—there are chances for distluction Some go there with the right feeling; many take the time as we do a "day's shooting." My counsel to I. N. P. is—attend, as you no doubt feel the need of it. But, on future occasions, for the profession's sake, do neither accept a paper, that vouches for your competency; nor a school, if it is your intention to disprove the former by accepting leave of absence from the latter—to attend an Institute, as a salaried member. As a gentleman, you must, like serry-body size, see that you are wrong. I have a special regard for teachers and schools, hence my anxiety to strengthen the weak points in the ramparts of the profession. Institutes should be held at a time when, generally speaking, the Common Schools are in vacation. The time is then the Teacher's; let him improve it in a manner to suit himself. The Teacher cannot honorably accept even the time, and paid time, if offered when the Institute occurs at a period when the schools are all open and in fallest attend ance. Let not the profession remain forever timid and servite. Look upward, stand on top of the simighty doilar, and lay not, crusted beneath fit. Your profession merits the first honors; it will receive them so soon as you are independent—disenthralled from the dissolving bonds that still give cause for aspersion.

Such is life and crinoline! AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING .- The Lan

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

CHRISTWAS.-The glorious festival day e year '58 has come and gone, and a lovely one it was. ir, though a little sharp and piercing, was not of a suf ent nature to prevent the masses from turning out and sets were filled with gay and happy throngs.

ng at St. Marv's Catholic Church. Vine street, th an Reformed Church, Orange street, and in the Duke ttentive congregations were present. The two former burches were elegantly and appropriately festo a later period of the day services were held in the Episcopa and a number of other shurches. Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowna. reached a very able and eloquent discourse in St. James scopal Church.

In the evening various private soires were given, an he Cadets of Temperance gave a fine exhibition at Fulton Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Address were delivered by William Nicholson, Esq., of Philade phia B. Franklin Dranison, the Grand Secretary of the Order in this State, and a number of Cadets. The exercises were enlivened with the delightful strains of Keffer'

CHRISTMAS Evg.-Friday night was given up to enjoy ment and fun by all classes in our community. The street were literally jammed, and the stores, especially the con ectionary establishments, were filled with buyers. The latter establishments put on their best and gaye attive, and DEMUTH, of East King street, to "cap the climax, lluminated his entire building, which was a somewha novel, but certainly very agreeable, feature to the eyes

nost pedestrians.

The Cadets of Temperance gave a supper in their Hall Gyger & Co'e.. Building, East King street, at which were esent a number of the order from Philadelphia and elsewhere. The glorious music of the Fencibles' Band gav full zest and hilarity to the occasion. The whole affair we understand, was conducted on strictly teetotal princi

The Washington Guards, a new military organization gave their first annual ball in the main saloon of Fulton

Hall, which was largely attended. The Washington Engine Company, No. 4, gave a fine ertainment at their new Engine House, in North Queen treet, of which a fuller description is given elsewhere.

The good "St. Nicholas" was busy throughout the ight, attending to the wants and wishes of the youngsters. our readers are now ready to admit, we suppose, that the we of Christmas and the day itself were celebrated with nore than the usual spirit in our city. No accident of any kind, that we have learned, occurred to mar the festivi-May each and all of our readers witness the return of and be in a condition, pecuniarily and otherwise.to priov many such merry Christmases.

THE WASHINGTON ENGINE HOUSE.-Washigton Company, No. 4. having completed their new and eautiful Engine House, opened the same, on Christmas Eve, by a grand ball and entertainment to the active and norary members of the company. Having received a very complimentary invitation, we attended and were slighted with the whole programme as it was carried out. The Washington Company ranks No. 4 in our efficient Fire Department, and is, as has always been admitted, one of he most efficient. It numbers in its membership some of our most influential and respected citizens, and, per conse nence, the attendance on Friday night was such of which ny similar organization might well have been proud .-The Press of the city was represented by Messrs. Heistand. f The Examiner, OBER, of The Express, and the Junior of ished by KEPFER and his efficient Orchestra.

The new building is a model of its kind. It was com-menced in the month of August last. It is forty feet deep y twenty-eight in width, built of substantial and highly inished pressed brick, two stories high, and surmounted by a tasteful cupola, in which the company's bell will be ing; on the top of this is placed the flag-staff. The height of the building from base to cupola is sixty feet, and from he top, (owing to the elevated ground on which the house s located,) a fine view of the city and surrounding country

s commanded. The building committee consisted of the following gen lemen, members of the company: Messrs. Martin Sheaffer Gotleib Sener, Jacob Zecher, Conrad Gast, William Gorrecht Joseph Samson and Henry M. White. Commendable zea and energy were displayed by them in the erection of th

The design of the building was furnished by Mr. Jon SENER, Jr., of the Farmers' Bank of this city. Although an amateur architect, Mr. S. is deserving of the highest praise for the eye he had to taste, utility and beauty. to him to say that the design was voluntarily prepared and generously presented to the company.

The carpenter work was done under the superin

that Great Britain shall ever establish any of Mr. Peter Stormpeltz, one of our most worthy, industrious and ingenious young mechanics. The brick work was done by the Messrs. McGeigan, who are adepts in the branch of business The frescoing, for the Hall is handsomely fres

executed by our neighbor, Mr. Michael Seiling, who, tho' quite a young man, has had much experience in this branch f painting. He has exhibited a great deal of taste and udgment in this instance.

The hall for the meetings of the company is 28 feet wid and 40 feet deep, and is, without exception, the best arranged and handsomest room of the kind in the city. It the intention of the company to furnish the hall in

keeping with its other beautiful adornments. The company are in possession of a large lot of gro in the rear of the Engine House, which they intend to fit mer evening resort for our citizens. The company's engine, hose carriage and reel will be

oused in the new building on Saturday next, January tth of March, 1820, under the name of the "Mechanics ire Company of Lancaster," but at the second meeting, held on Saturday evening. March 11th, 1820, at the public

house of John Bachman, it was changed to "Washington President—Jacob Albright.
Secretary—Christian Bachman.
Treasurer—Henry Longenecker The following are the present officers President—Martin Sheaffer.
Vice President—Joseph Samson.
Secretary—Henry M. White.
Assistant Secretary—John Nixdorf.
Treasurer—Gotleib Sener.
Engineers—Henry Nagle, Martin Dorwart, Frederic

n. Directors—Henry Witmer, Francis Steinhauser Sweitzer, Frederick Lutz, Frederick Afflebach, Mich ei nessier. Axemen—John Freidenstein, William Miller, Christia John McGeigan. Frustees—Martin Sheaffer, Gotleib Sener, Henry

The Company will give their Annual Ball, at Fulton Hall, on the eve of Washington's Birth-Day, February 22d, 1859.

We cannot conclude this article without returning on thanks to Messrs. J. F. SENER, STORMFELTZ, ZECHER and TRISSLER, who had the principal management of the ball and entertainment, for their many kind attentions. It was one of the most pleasant gatherings we have attended for long while. Our acknowledgments are also due to the gentlemanly Secretary, Mr. White, for much of the infor metion we have given respecting the organization and present flourishing condition of the Washington Fire Company.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS-REV. MR. HOP KINS' LECTURE.—The lecture by this gentleman, on Tuesday vening last, was a chaste and able production, and deliv ered in excellent style to a large and appreciative audience The subject: "Should Women be Eligible to Civil Office? was one well calculated to attract attention, and we wer gratified to see such a decided improvement in the atten-

ance of our citizens, both male and female.

The discussion after the lecture was exceedingly inte esting, and was ably conducted by John Wise, Esq., Maj. Ditmars, Mayor Burrowes, Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Judge Hayes, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, O. J. Dickey, Esq., Re Mr. Steck and Rev. Dr. Hodgson. The next lecture of the course will be delivered this

(Tuesday) evening, by NATHANIEL BURT, Esq., of Salisbury Subject: "The Progressive and the Conservation Reviewed." We hope to see a large turn out to-night, a e have no doubt, from the well-known ability of the lecurer, that a rich intellectual treat is in store for the udience. Lecture to commence at 71/2 o'clock. George D. Prentice -As all are anxious

hear this noted poet and editor of Kentucky, we expect o see an overflowing house, at Fulton Hall, on to-me vening. His subject will be: "The Present Aspects and Tendencies of American Politics." What particular bearing the lecture will have, we will be better able to judge o after we have heard it. Of Mr. PRENTICE's ability and be a doubt. We advise every body in this city, and "the est of mankind," to go and listen to the lecture. THE CARRIERS OF THE INTELLIGENCER expect

to pay a visit to all their City patrons on Saturday next—t being New Yzar's Day—and they hope to meet with a kindly and substantial welcome, as heretofore upon similar "THE WARRIOR'S GRAVE."-We are obted to the "Keystone State Eolians," of this city, for copy of a sheet of music, just issued by Lee & Walker,

by HARRY SENER. The production is highly creditable t ar worthy young friends. LOOK OUT, LADIES !- It is currently reported at the various State Legislatures, about to commend their sessions, will be urged, by a strong corps of "lobby embers," to re-enact a law introduced in the British

22 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, entitled "The Warrior's

Grave." The words are by REUBEN E. FRAIR, and the must

Parliament in 1770, which ran as follows: "That all women, of whatever age, rank, profess egree, whether virgins, wives or widows, that shall

Now there's a statute as stringent as the Maine Law .-No provision could be more wise and expedient, provided t could be enforced, but women will wear "iron stays" teel?) if they like; bolster their bips; paint their face and continue to "seduce and betray men into matrimony" the end of time, and all with impunity from the law

aster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society will hold its next stated meeting at Shober's Hotel, N. Ques street, on Monday, January 10th, 1859, at 2 o'clock, p. m. A general attendance is requested, as officers for the en.

MADAME BOSTON'S CONCERT .- Our Concert nunity are on the qui vice in reference to thi Hall, South Queen street, on Thursday evening next, arly candle light. We predict that the Hall will not hold all the critical admirers of Lancaster's fair, levely and graceful songstress eserved for Ladies

THE BELLEVUE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.-By eference to an advertisement in another column, it will be on that the Ladies connected with the Bellevue Church encing this evening and closing to morrow evening. As they intend having everything their enterprise has been crowned with the most brillian

LOCAL MAIL ARRANGEMENTS-CLOSING O THE MAILS AT THE LANCASTER POST OFFICE.—The following carefully prepared table of the hours for closing the various mails at the post office in this city, will be found very use schedule of this kind has often been enquired for

BY BATTROAD. Eastern Through Mail—For Philadelphia, New York and Eastern States, at 6. 45 p. m. Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, Yay Man Last-at 8 a. m. Western Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pitts-burg and Western States, at 6. 45 p. m. Wan Wail West-For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount

Western Infough
burg and Western States, at 6. 45 p. m.
Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtow
Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Hu
Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mai
Altoona and Pittsburg.) at 9½ a. m.
Southern Mail—For Columbia, Tork, Baltimore, ton, D. C., and So

Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Battimore, ton, D. C., and Southern States, at 9½ a. m. Pittsburg Through Mail, at 10 a. m. For Strasburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Maand New Providence, at 8 a. m. BY STAGE.

For Reading, via: Neifsville, Littz, Rothsville, Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, d. a. m. a. m.

or Millersville and Sizekwater, anny, as 1 p. m. or Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m. or Hinklatown, via : Landis Valley, Oregon, West Rarl, and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m. or Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at For Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, 3 p. m. For Marietta, via: Hempfield and Silver Spring, daily, a:

3 p. m. or Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily at s p. m. or Lampeter, daily, at 3 p. m. or New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Bareville, Beartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, at 1

p. m.

For Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville,
Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs,
and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m.

For Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck,
Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.:
and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.

For Colebrook, via: Swar's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill
and Mastersonville, Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 12 m.

For Colebrook, via.: Swarr's Mill. Old Line. Sporting Hill and Masterson ville, Trl-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. at 12 m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Trl-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m. For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanville and Mount Nebo, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. For Bethesda, via: Willow Street and Rawlinsville, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 a. m. For New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 to 10 a. m.

10 a. m. Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo ries, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regula ostage.

All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps befor hey can be mailed.

H. B. SWARR, Postmaster. To THE Point.-Senator Douglas, in his

recent speech at New Orleans, spoke in strong

terms against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and

related a conversation that once took place between Mr. Bulwer and himself on the subject of the Central American treaty: "Mr. Bulwer said he thought the treaty good one, because it was reciprocal; the two contracting countries had equal privileges. I agreed, "said Mr Douglas, " to consider the to consider the reaty a good one, if I could have a little amendment added to it. 'What is that?' any number of enemies. These dangers now asked Mr. Bulwer. 'Why,' said I, 'the being past, the approaches to the city serve treaty secures equal rights to Great Britain and the United States in Central America, and after Central America I would have inserted the words' and Asia.' 'But' said he, 'you have no interest in Asia.'

Said I.

' But

## right in Central America." GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

says he again, 'you have no right in Asia.'
'Very well,' I replied, 'and we don't mean

you have none in Central America.

Good Prices -We have before us a letter from Fort Cedar, Utah Territory, written by a native of Chester county to a friend in this Borough, who says, "We are living within fire miles of the army and have stirring times. Money is plenty and wages good. A laborer gets \$40 per month, carpenters \$3 per day hay is \$20, and straw \$18 per ton. and oats \$2 per bushel, potatoes \$1.75, corn \$2, butter 60 cents, eggs 50 cents, chickens from \$1 to \$1.50 per pair, sweet milk and buttermilk 25 cents a quart, coffee and sugar 65 cents per lb., molasses \$1.25 per gallon, dried apples 75 cents per lb." These are dried apples 75 cents per lb." pretty round prices, made so by the wants of Uncle Sam's soldiers.—Westchester Repub-

COURT OF NISI PRIUS-PHIL'A .- Passmore Williamson vs. Ellis Lewis .- This was an action for damage, for the refusal of the defendant, while a Judge of the Supreme Court, to grant a writ of habeas corpus, prayed for by the plaintiff, then under commitment for contempt. It was admitted on the part of the defendant that he refused to grant the writ, on the ground that Passmore Williamad been committed for contempt by Judge of a Federal Court, and that he had not the power to interfere. Judge Lowrie directed a non suit. He said he preferred that the legal questions involved should be settled by the Court in banc, before which it is to be

CHINESE SUGAR CANE .- A meeting of the Chinese sugar cane growers of Winnebago County, Ill., was held at Rockford on the 8th when a large number of samples of sugar and syrup were offered comprising variety of grades, some of which were reported as very fine. Two hundred gallons of molasses to the acre of cane was mentioned as a fair crop. The cane has been extensively cultivated in Illinois the past season, and from facts at hand, says the Rockford Repub-lican, it is shown that "syrup and sugar are destined to become as staple articles of pro-

duction of this State as wheat." REPORTED DEATH OF COL. ALBERT PIKE .-We regret to see the death of Col. Albert Pike, of Little Rock, Arkansas, announced. He was a distinguished lawyer, poet and scholar He enacted a very prominent part in the Southern Commercial Convention, held at Charleston, in the Spring of 1854; and again at the session held in Savannah, early in December, 1856, he made a speech and attracted universal attention. of magnificent presence, nearly seven feet in height, and of colossal proportions in all other respects. His long hair hanging in profusion down his back, and his immense beard, slightly tinged with grey, gave him a most distingue air, and immediately riveted the gaze of all with whom he came in contact. He was an eminent member of the Masonic Order, and frequently traversed the country, lecturing to lodges in every city he visited. An extended biographical sketch will no doubt be published at an early day .- Petersburg

Express. EXTRAORDINARY COAL .- The Parkersbur (Va.) News announces the discovery in that region of a specimen of coal which is said to

surpass the cannel. The News adds: It is very light and can be ignited as easily as a piece of dry white pine wood. It is extremely gaseous and emits a very strong odor when burning. A piece as large as a small marble placed in the bowl of a clay pipe made air tight, and then inserted in a hot fire, gave out gas enough at the end of the stem to burn with a bright light for five minutes. It evi dently could only be used for making gas or oil, it has not sufficient solidity to burn in a grate or stove, but would probably run out

through the bars in a sort of oil or pitch. AWFUL CASUALITY .- Thomas Golden, workman in Simmons' axle factory, at Cohoes. was killed this morning by a shocking accident. He was tying on his apron, preparatory to going to work on a grindstone, which stood within a few feet of a perpendicular shaft, which was revolving at a rapid rate. Some \$32,000, whi portion of his clothes were caught by the shaft, ly \$180,000. and he was drawn around with it, and between it and the grindstone frame, the space being only some four or five inches. He was kille instantly, and before the machinery could be stopped, every bone in his body was crushed, and the flesh horribly mangled. He was a very worthy man, of family, aged about forty.—Albany Evening Journal, 14th.

STARVED TO DEATH.—The Patterson (N. Y. Guardian says that Jane Hutton, an aged lady, wife of Donald Hutton, was found in of the city. her apartments in that place, on Sunday morning, in a destitute and dying condition. She is represented as having had nothing in the house for several days, and was found in her bed, literally exhausted by lack of food and the necessary comforts of life. The woman died soon after being discovered by the neighbors, assistance having come too late for her

TOPOGRAPHY OF PARAGUAY.

Paraguay is situated in the interior of South merica, nearly west from Rio Janeiro, and is eparated from the sea coast by the district of Paul's, a part of Brazil. It lies in the fork of the broad rivers the Parana and Paraguay, the first of which flows down its eastern border, and the other runs along its western edge, and they unite their waters in 27 deg. 30 min. south latitude. From this point up to its northern limits, and its mean petween those rivers, is about two hundred Through the length of this country extends a range of low mountains, richly wooded to their summits, which is the water shed of the whole interior of this State. either side of this open beautiful valleys, sending out to those large rivers small, clear tributaries, east and west—so that the entire territory is admirably watered. The level ands along those streams are extremely tertil and the valleys in the mountains are with forests of the yerba tree, the leaves of which, prepared by drying over fires, is the celebrated "mate," or Paraguayau tea. These groves are called "yerbales," and will be more particularly noticed again.

The southern section of the State is

exception to this admirable topography. The Paraguay river overflows its banks, for some distance above its mouth, during freshets, and spreads out shallow, broad marshes on its western borders. The traveler, on the road to Assumption, will be up to the saddle-skirts in water for hours at a time, with only here and there pat hes of dry land in view. This region scalled the coast, and is inhabited by scattered bodies of wood cutters, who suffer every possible affliction from ague and insects. Stil the Costeros, driven out, temporarily, by high water, to the uplands, always eagerly return to the sickly sloughs. The insects, particularly the mosquitos, are so formidable that, but for an expedient of these people, based upon a wn habit of these pests, a man could not exist there. Experience has shown them that the mesquitos confine their depredations to the surface of the ground, and do not rise high in the air. The people, therefore, in front of their houses, raise a scaffold upon posts, fifteen feet high, set firmly in the ground. Upon this, they stretch bullock hides, and spread on these coarse straw mats. At night the family retires to this staging, and, having drawn up the ladder, sleep undisturbed. Besides, this arrangement protects them from the fierce puma and ounce.

This low region extends up the narrows of the river Paraguay. Here the high lands are crossed by the river, which forms the "Angosturn." above which, twenty seven miles, is the capital of the republic. Assumption, finely situated on the eastern bank of the Paraguay. A better description of the country about this city, cannot be given than is presented in a letter by an English merchant, who visited i in person. I will therefore, give an extract om it.

He says-"Presently we were shut out from the open country, and wended our way thro' s road, embanked on either side to the height of twelve feet. It was over arched by ood which met and twined its branches on both sides of this shaded pathway. springs in the banks, on each side of the road. gurgled the clear waters, not a ray of the sun ould penetrate this retreat; and we rejoice in this refreshing passage through which we bent our course to the capital. All the approaches (or passes as they may be more properly called) to Assumption, are of this They were made originally for defence against the frequent inroads of the and these defiles may be easily guarded against being past, the approaches to the city serve as the pleasant passages by which travellers enter, or the rural inhabitants carry their fruit, vegetables, and meats to market. Of such we overlook hundreds, chiefly females. Some on foot-others bestrode asses, some drove horses and mules with panniers across them, and those of a higher station, had a clumsy

"It was something more than picturesque to see the elegantly lightly clothed females with her bust, roundly turned arms, small nands, and smaller feet, short petticoat, and braided hair, and black eyes, pursuing course of industry, either, with a pitcher of water, a bundle of tobacco, or parcel of yucca root, on her jaunty head; clothed in pure white, she glided like a sylph through the green foliage. Through these lanes of twelve miles, I entered Assumption, with all the enthusiasm of a man, introduced, for the first time, into a country of such Arcadian sim-

plicity and happiness.',
This Claude like sketch paints graphically the happy primitiveness of this innocent people, and the great abundance of the neces saries of life. Their remote situation mildness of the climate, and great productiveness of the soil, constitute them a quiet, and contented population. They are a mixed race—of Spanish and Indian—but the abo They are a mixed riginal blood has become so attenuated, as to be scarcely perceptible, and the females are as pretty in features and figures-the complexion as clear as a tint of clive, tinged with the native Andalusian. This greater beauty of person and decility of disposition, is due to the fact, that the negro was never introduced into this beautiful country. The black element, where it has been infused into the mixture, in other parts of South America, gives coarseness of face and viciousness and cruelty to the character. It drags down the superio race, to a lower grade of mind and moralsand hence, of necessity, to an inferior civilization. This very peaceful disposition of the native Paraguayans, has been made an element of the oppression of this people. Dr. Francia wrested from them every attribute of

overeignty-and successfully established the caprice of his own arbitrary will-and they have not resisted, nor does the world ever know the extent of their oppression, so comnletely have they been shut out. Having seen how favorably the surface of this State is disposed, broad valleys, wooded hills and rich plains, veined between the beautiful rivers—we must clothe all with the gorgeous forests of the tropics. and people them with bright winged birds, to get a prope conception of the scene. The latitude south is the same as that of Cuba and the Bahamas, north, and the productions of the forests and fields are very much the same. leaved tobacco for organs, the luxurious cane for sugar, the softest cotton for their fine fabrics—so much in demand by all their neighbors—mate, so highly prized as a tea by all classes, are but some of the rich products of their cultivated land. The neatly whitewashed cottage of the poorest haciendas is embosomed in fragrant evergreens, orange, lime, and the delicate acacia, while the distant line of the forest frames in his fields shooting

up here and there the stately crown of a palm This is nature's bounty; but the ambition and cruelty of man, have marred these beauties with oppression and wrong.-Baltimore

Patriot. OPENING WITH PRAYER The Washington Star of Thursday evening thes: "The Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Patrick's, opened the Senate, this morning, with prayer, robed in the full priest's dress-with surplice and This is the first occasion since the foundation of the Government when the entire vestments of a Roman Catholic clergyman have been worm in such services in chamber of Cougress. Father B. introduced in the services a portion of the heautiful and well-known prayer of Bishop Carroll (the first American ordained a bishop of the Catholic

Church) " for those in authority. CATHOLIC MISSIONS .- The Boston Pilot cently gave an abstract of the annual report of the Society for the propagation of the Catholic faith. The receipts of the Society for 1857, from all parts of the globe, amounted to \$768,000; of this sum Lower Canada contributed about \$16,000. The expenditure was, in round numbers, as follows: in Europe, \$159,000; in Asia, \$284,000; in Africa, \$54,000; in America, \$177,000; the South Seas, \$73,000. The whole amount contributed on this continent was a little over \$32,000, whilst the sum expended was near-

General Scott was received at Charleston with every attention due his years and rank. The hotels were hung, and the shipping in the harbor displayed their colors throughout the day. At half past two, P. M., a detachment of the Washington Artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns, on Citadel Green. During the day he received attention from the Washington Light Infantry, and on his deparescorted to the boat by the military

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—Lord Lyons, who has been appointed the successor of Lord Napier as the representative of Her Britanic Majesty at Washington, is of American descent. His great-grandfather was a Philadelphian, who removed to Anti-gua, where the father of the first Lord Lyons