#### BOAT SONG,

可引起 医乳腺性乳腺 內內

BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT. "Oh sweet the flight, at dead of night, When up the immeasurable height The thin cloud wanders with the breeze That shakes the splendor from the star, That stoops and crisps the darkling seas, And drives the daring keel afar Where loneliness and silence are! To clear the crested wave, and mark, Drowned in its depth the shattered spark, On airy swells to soar, and rise Where nothing but the foam-bell flies, O'er freest tracts of wild delight, Oh, sweet the flight at dead of night!

#### AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

Speech by Mr. Handel Cossham, at Bristol, Eng.

At a recent meeting of the Bristol Emancipation Society, Mr. Cossham, one of Sir Morton Peto's party of tourists, made an elegant speech from which we make the following extract: Mr. Cossham rose to address the meeting

and was very loudly cheered, as indeed he was throughout his very lengthened address. He said—I think it is only right that I should acknowledge thus publicly the bindress and generous feelings. kindness and generous feelings that have prompted the gentlemen with whom I have had the pleasure to act, in connection with the Bristol Emancipation Society, to get up this demonstration, mainly, I know, n consequence of the triumph of our printo some extent, in honor of one whose heart has always beat true to the cause of the North and freedom. I feel that, after visiting America, and having had opportunities of investigation and inspection that are rarely enjoyed by travelers, I am able are rarely enjoyed by travelers, I am able to give information that may be useful, and I freely admit that you are entitled to receive all the facts that I have been able to obtain, and to know all that I can tell you as to the present position and future prospects of America. One thing, at any rate, the war has done, it has obliged the people of this country and Europe to look at America. We now know more of the Great Western Republic than we did up to the commencement of the war and manifestly during its progress there was in this country. during its progress there was in this country a gualty ignorance as to the strength, resources, patriotism, and power of the New World., I feel bound in all honesty to say I

World., I feel bound in all nonesty to say I did not find in America the same ignorance as to this country. They understand England better than we understand America. I venture to say that in the future America. will play so important a part in the history of the world that no man will be fit to take a position as a statesman and a public political teacher who does not keep himself informed as to the policy and progress of America. It is important, too, that America should be visited by the right kind of men. They do not want the kid-gloved and mere drawing-room men, who believe in nothing but seented handkerchiefs and themselves. themselves. America does not want "snobs" to visit her; she wants men who can look to visit her; she wants men who can look beyond their noses and see without preju-dice the growth of a country that in 75 years has sprung from three millions of people to thirty, and that in wealth, intelligence, respect to law, patriotism, and religious feeling is the equal, to say the least, of any of the nations of Europe, not excepting our

After such a war, after the sacrifice of bleed and treasure which the North have made, I did expect to find that they would made. I did expect to find that they would at any rate be suspicious and somewhat revengeful towards the South. I found, however, nothing of the kind. From one end of the country to the other, so far as I was able to glean, I found sorrowing hearts are the lesses that the way had consigned was able to glean, I found sorrowing nearts over the losses that the war had occasioned. I found homes where dear ones were missing, and hearts blighted and bleeding on account of sons, brothers, fathers and friends whose homes are now blombing and some statement. the hills of the South, and whose blood has watered the swamps and fields of Southern States. But I found no bitterness, no revenge, no angry feeling, but a determination, if the South should prove really loyal, to forcet the nest and try, by the introduction. are now bleaching on to forget the past and try, by the introduc-tion of Northern capital, Northern skill, and Northern enterprise, to heal the wounds and repair the damage the war has done in the South. Look at the magnanimity, the generosity, and the Christian kindness with which the Southern people and even the Southern leaders are being treated! Show me, if you can, a parallel to it in the whole history of the world. Show me any rebellion that England has put down with so non that England has put down with so little of the spirit of revenge as is exhibited by the North towards the South. So long as the South remained in armed rebellion there were determination and earnest resolve on the part of the North, but the moment Lee surrendered and Davis was captured the might of the North was blended with mercy and the hand of rower in the with mercy, and the hand of power in the

North lined with velvet.
Rut I am here to say that those who believe capital punishment to be right have no just ground of complaint against the American Government for hanging Wirz, nor will they have any ground of complaint if they hang that arch traitor, Jeff, Davis. I now come to another, and, to me, much more important question, namely, the state of feeling in America towards England. Many of our papers would make you be-lieve, if they could, that America is burning with natred towards England, and is only waiting for some fitting opportunity to show it. On the contrary, I heard from the lips of many of the leading statesmen of America, most of the great business men of the country, and all the men of thought and character an express desirate line of the state. character, an earnest desire to live on terms of peace and friendship with all the world, but especially with England. The Ameribut especially with England. The Americans cannot conced—and I do not know that they want to conceal the fact—that they have a most earnest desire to stand well in the opinion of England. They look with eager eyes across the Atlantic to see what England thinks of their policy and principles. Why, the sorrow felt and the disappointment expressed at a want of sympathy on the mart of England with the North on the part of England with the North during the late war were only illustrations of the depth and reality of American regard for the mother country, and let me here say that it would be well if we were more careful not to forfeit this regard for our opinions

and good-will.

I found everywhere an earnest desire and I found everywhere an earnest desire and a most determined resolve to return to the old state of things, namely, a small army, small expenditure, great reduction of the national debt, and a speedy araangement to pay it off. When has the world ever seen such a spectacle as 700,000 on 800,000 men disbanded in six months, and returning without riot, confusion, or disorder, to the peaceful pursuits of life? Let me ask has there ever been such a sight before? To my mind it is sublime. I found these citizen soldiers laboring at the bar, in the pulpit, behind the counter. At the plough you find those laboring who, up till nine months ago, were Lehting, and in all cases months ago, were fighting, and in all cases
I found them glad to lay down the sword
and take up the pen, the plough, or the

I am also quite satisfied that the American people mean to pay their debt. I never saw a people submit to taxation so cheerfully a people submit to taxation so cheerfully and contentedly as they do. When you remember that five years ago they had scarcely anything in the way of taxation, and that now they are the most heavily taxed people in the world, that there is hardly anything they buy, sell, use, or enjoy but what is taxed; that the taxation is levied in the most clumsy and unphilosophical way, and that yet such is their anxiety to pay their liabilities and meet their national engagements that they cheerfully and without a murmur that they cheerfully and without a murmur

think Thave said enough to show that America means to be honest. But there is another guarantee that we have of this fact, namely, that the debt is mainly, in fact I may say almost entirely, due to her own people. America has not borrowed the money to America has not borrowed the money to carry on her war from foreign countries. She has supplied the sinews of war from her cwn rescurces; the money has been lent by her own sons. I think, therefore, we may rest pretty well satisfied that she will not be dishonest to herself. It was the Confederates that went in for foreign leans and I erates that went in for foreign loans, and I can only say that those who were weak enough and wicked enough to give aid to rebels in arms trying to extend slavery deserve to less their cash, and I confess that I have no sympathy for them, and cannot feel one particle of pity at the loss, dishonor and shame that now attach to their memory.

I was, as you know, one of a party of centleman who went out to America chiefly for the purpose of examining into the condition. dition and future prospects of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in that country, in which they held a very large stake. Our visit was in no sense intended or expected

to be a public one, and the flattering reception we met with and the kind and generous

—I may almost say royal—hospitality with
which we were entertained were altogether
unlooked for and spontaneous. The Americans are proverhially a hospitality. cans are proverbially a hospitable people, and on the occasion of our visit I may almost say they outdid themselves in the magnificence and prodigality of their efforts to do us honor. I can never forget the kind greetings the many friedly the control of the co greetings, the many friendships, the constant attention we received, and the courteous way in which all information that was thought likely to afford us instruction or amusement was placed at our

service.

While in New York, it was my privilege to come in contact with many of the leading citizens, bankers, merchants, and others, as well as with the leaders of many of the philanthropic and benevolent associations, and I could not help being struck with the general I could not help being struck with the general intelligence, sharpness, and shrewdness of the people. There is a large mixture of the Irish element here, and you find them everywhere engaged as the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the rest of the community. It is from this element that munity. It is from this element that most of the abuse of England comes, that some of our newspapers appear so fond of getting hold of and circulating. It seems hardly fair however, to hold the Americans responsible for the vulgar abuse of those who have been brought up under our own laws and institutions. To understand the resources and institutions. To understand the resources and future of America, however, you must go west and visit the vast coal and iron districts of Pennsylvania, the wonderful oil regions of the same State, the rich woodlands and cornfields of Ohio, it flow flourishing city of Cincinnati—which has grown from nothing to a population of some 250,000 people during the present century: then penetrate ing the present century; then penetrate still further west along the banks of the Ohio river through Indiana to the Mississippi river, and over it to the wonderful town of St. Louis, which, with a popula-tion of only 16,000 in 1840, has grown to 260,000 in twenty-five years; and as you stand in St. Louis, looking east, remember that behind your back there are still some 2,000 miles to the Pacific; also note that on the right it is 1,200 miles to the mouth of the Father of Waters, and that it is some 2,000 or 3,000 miles on the left that this mighty river, which drains half a continent, has its Then remember, also, that within one rise. Then remember, also, that within one bundred miles of where you stand there are mountains of iron-stone that would supply the wants of the world for 500 years, if there were no other deposits of this metal in existence, and that you are also on the edge of a coal field 30,000 miles larger than the whole of our island. Remember, also, that you are now nearly in the centre of a country that is 60 times as the centre of a country that is 60 times as large as England, and nearly six times as iarge as Great Britain and France united. Put, I say, all these facts together, and you

large as Great Britain and France united. Put, I say, all these facts together, and you have an illustration of greatness and progress that is worth looking at; and, thank God, that væst country, with its rich soil, its mineral wealth, and its vast resources, is in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race, and is being worked out under the influence of the same ideas, the same great principles, and the same love of liberty and justice that are to be found in the mother country.

I ieft our party at Niagara and returned to New York, where I had the pleasure of spending part of a Sunday and hearing two sermons from the eloquent lips of Henry Ward Beecher, a man of mark, and one who has left his mark on America, and who, I hope, will yet long be spared to assist in guiding his country through the perils and dangers to which she is exposed. From New York I went to Philadelphia, the pet city of Wm. Penn, certainly the most oneenly city I saw in the Shates and over New York I went to Philadelphia, the pet city of Wm. Penn, certainly the most queenly city I saw in the States, and ornamented and adorned with public buildings and churches to an extent almost unparallelled in any other part of the world. I then went south, through Baltimore, to Washington, where I had the privilege of meeting the President, Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Welles, General Butler, General Howard (of the Freedmen's Bureau). Gen. Stanton, Mr. Welles, General Butter, General Howard (of the Freedmen's Bureau), Gen. Dodge, Gen. Townsend, and others. I saw, of course, the theatre in which poor Lincoln was shot, the capital in which Congress and the members of the Senate meet. I saw there the triel of Wirz who was hung some the members of the Senate meet. I saw there the trial of Wirz, who was hung some fortnight ago for his cruelty towards Northern prisoners and his wholesale murder of them. While here I visited the residence and grave of the father of his country, Washington, at Mount Vernon, situated some 15 or 20 miles down the Potomac.

I also went down to Richmond or a six and the residence of the same of the sam

I also went down to Richmond, examined Taiso went flown to meanmond, examined the defences of Richmond; visited General Terry in the house that was occupied by Jeff. Davis; went to the church from which Jeff. skedaddled on that memorable first Sunday in April, when the telegram from Lee informed him that he had better prepare for a run. I had the pleasure, too, of hearing from many of the people at Richmond -and especially from the colored people— the joy and satisfaction they felt at seeing the joy and saustaction they left at seeing Jeft, and his army walk out, and Grant and his army walk in. This was a day of jubilee to the African race, and it is most amusing even now to hear them talk of the circumstances. cumstances connected with the surrender, I visited while here the rebel Congress. house, where one early four years the lead-ers of that arch-conspiracy, that armed out-rage upon law, civilization and liberty, had talked treason, and assured the world that they would die in the last ditch rather than be conquered. However, they are conquered—and they appear to be in no great hurry to die in ditches; but like brave men they seem resolved to show the world that they can behave better in the future than they have in the past and that they have in the past and that they have in the past, and that they can now be as loyal and patriotic to their Govern-ment and country as they have previously

ment and country as they have previously been traitorous and disloyal.

A returned rapidly through Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, to New Haven, the Oxford of America, with its farnous Yale College and staff of able professors. From thence I went north through Hartford, the residence of Mrs. Stowe; Worcester, the birth-place of Elihu Burritt, and the present residence of John B. Gough, to Boston, the city of the "Pilgrim Fathers," one of the oldest cities in the Union, and more like an English city than anything I had previously seen. It is a city of about 200,000 people, and within its precincts stands Bunker's Hill, where Americans fancy the British were defeated, and have erected a monument to celebrate the cans fancy the British were defeated, and have erected a monument to celebrate the supposed victory. I told them, however, that they had mistaken a strategic movement on our part for a defeat, and that we had simply retired from motives of humanity.

I left Boston for home on the 11th of October, and atter a somewhat rough, but very pleasant voyage, landed in Old England on the 21st of the same month. You submit to this crude system of taxation, I may naturally like to know my general im-

pressions of America and the Americ pressions of America and the America people, compared with our own country and people. And, first, I could not help contrasting the rough, unfinished, and comparatively untidy aspect of the New Work with the neat, trim, highly-cultivated and picturesque gardens, lawns, parks and itelds of our own country. Everything the America looks rough and unfinished. The cultivation is rough, the roads are rough America 100ss rough and unninsned. In cultivation is rough, the roads are rough the lawns are grouph, the railways as rough; all looks like a country in a state (transition and change. You see springin up in all directions villages built of lichuts, then in a few years you see growin outs, then in a few years you see growing up wooden houses; these in a few year more have to give place to brick and ston buildings, and in some of the older town granite and marble are taking the place

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brick and stone.

All is new, changing and temporary. The main interest of the country centres in its future, for though the past may be, and doubtless is, interesting and instructive, the future is evidently pregnant with importance to the whole world. Another thing that strikes a stranger in America is the absence of poyetty and work. absence of poverty and want. No one eve asked me for alms all the time I was in the country, nor did I see any one that appeare to want bread. Every one can get work every one can earn wages enough to kee them and their families from want, an every one seemed to be determined to depend upon their own industry, and not upon the charity of others, and it is well to remembe that the bumptious and somewhat vulga class that you meet in New York and other large towns in America, in all other cour large towns in America, in all other countries would be the cringing, dependen pauper class who live upon the labor of others. I would, I confess, rather have the apparent rudeness of the vulgar Yankee than the cringing, servile, dependent tone of the European pauper. 3d. Another thing that struck me greatly in the States was the almost entire absence of that struck income. almost entire absence of that stupid ignorance that is unfortunately so common in in our country. It is manifest to the most casual observer that America is far, fa ahead of all the nations of Europe in gene

ral intelligence. I am now speaking of the average intelligence of the country, and here they stand at the head of the world. I never met with a boy or girl above ten years old who could not read and write; I asked hundreds the question, and hardly ever allowed an opportunity to pass of testing the matter, and I must confess I was astounded and gratified at the result of my inquiries, The question is important—How is this state of things brought about? And I find upon inquiry that ample provision is made in every town and village for the education of the young. They have everywhere public schools, free to all, without any theological or political distinction. I visited many of these schools, and can testify from personal inspection that on the visited many of these schools, and can tes-tify from personal inspection that on the whole they are well and wisely conducted,

and the results are what I have described. You will naturally expect me to make a few remarks as to the condition of the colored race since the abolition of slavery.
On this point I cannot do better than give you a few of the facts furnished me by General Howard, who is at the head of the freedman's bureau, and one of the noblest of men. He told me that I might use his of men. He fold me that I might use his name to centradict the wide-spread statement that the negro will not work. He said, "there was less difficulty to get the said, "there was less difficulty to get the negro to work than there was to get the mean white population of the South to do so," and hence, he remarked, "there are more white people receiving aid from the Government down South than there are colored people." No doubt it would have been better for the slave and better for the master if the change from slavery to freedom had been brought about more gradudom had been brought about more gradually, and without war. But remember, the South would not allow this to be done. They would not submit even to the non-extension of the system, and chose rather to plunge their country into all the horrors civil war than allow any check or intererence with their "domestic institution." The result is, as you know, the sudden omplete, and entire overthrow of the slave cower-the utter ruin of the masters, and the placing at once three or four millions of men in a position for which the slave power has done all it possibly can to unfit them. In the transition so sudden and complete there will no doubt be much suffering and

I hope even the South, from motives of self-interest, if not from any higher con-siderations, will do what they can to lessen the dangers and relieve the distresses that will arise from the change, and, above all, I hope that England, that has always been true to the cause of the slave, will lend a helping hand; it will do much to lessen the feelings of irritation and ill-will that have been produced during the war. Remember that America sent help to our distressed operatives during the cotton famine, and the least we can do is now to reciprocate the kindness. Let it be done; let it be done at once, and let it be done in a way and to an extent that are worthy of this great country, and it will help to bind in bonds of peace and good-will these two nations together. I have, I fear, occupied your time at too great length, and must now hasten to a conclusion. I have endeavored to give you some of the facts I was able to collect and some of the opinions I formed as to the past history present position. collect and some of the opinions. I formed as to the past history, present position, and future prospects of America. I confess I look upon that future with more hope than fear. I believe that there are grand results yet to be realised in America. Shall we be jealous of their prosperity and progress?
Nay, rather let us recognize in that prosperity the growth of one of our children; let us in a kind and friendly spirit try to guide America where we may consider that she needs:guidance and advice; and let us be equally willing to learn from America lessons that may tend to the benefit and prosperity of our country. We have both much to learn, we have both much to forgive; let us disabuse our minds on both sides of sus-picion and prejudice; and, above all, let us try to avoid irritation and insult that often in the end lead nations into war. Let us try to meet all difficulties and differences that may arise in a manly, and, I may add, Christian spirit, and then, stretching our hands across the Atlantic, let us grasp the hand of Brother Jonathan, and reverently looking up to God as our Father, let us at the same time remember that the same time remember that every man is our brother, and that especially England is bound to America by ten thousand ties of language, religion and blood, and that it would be the greatest possible calamity to the worldand the greatest possible disgrace to our civilization that two such nations should occupy any other relation to each other than that of brothers and friends. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Cossham resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering and

waving of hats. Boston, Dec. 22.—The formal reception of the battle-flags of Massachusetts regiments to-day was the occasion of a very imposing and interesting display. There were about three thousand veteran officers and men in marching column, representing sixty regiments, and displaying some two hundred and fifty battle-torn flags. All along the route of the procession were veterans, and their banners were greeted in the most enthusiastic manner. On marching to From Boston. rans, and their banners were greeted in one most enthusiastic manner. On marching to the State House, Major-General Couch, on behalf of the Massachusetts volunteers, presented the colors to the keeping of the Commonwealth, in an appropriate address, to which Governor Andrew responded.

The Canadian Government.
Toronto (C. W.), Dec. 22.—The Governor declines to accept the resignation of Hon.
George Brown. The other members of the Government have been summoned to Mon-treal to meet his Excellency.

112	I, SATURDAY, DECEMBE	R 23,	]
an	Coal Statements.	. અહીંન	:
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	SHIPS FROM POR HANSA Southampton New York Virginia Liverpool New York	DATE
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ıd	City of Limerick Liverpool New York	Dec. 9
1e	Britannia Glasgow New York City of Limerick Liverpool New York Sidon Liverpool New York Germania Hernbry New York	Dec. 9
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er	ScotlandLiverpoolNew York	Dec. 18
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MARINE BULLETIN. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-DEC, 23.

SUN RIBES, 7,25 | SUN SETS, 4 35 | HIGH WATER, 6 25 SUR RIBES, 7,25 | SUN SETS, 4 35 | HIGH WATER, 6 25

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Eastern City, Munday, from W.Imington, Del. in ballast to P R Clark.

Brig Chilo (Br.), Lee, from Nassau, NP. 8th inst. with sugar, &c. (cargo of the brig Panama, before reported condemned and sold) to captain. The Chilo brought to this port two of the crew of the ship Conquest, from Boston for New Orleans (with an assorted cargo), which was wrecked on the 28th nit off Electiera. The cargo and materials were saved by the wreckers and taken to Nassau. The cargon and matery, with some of the crew remained at Nassau.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

CLEARED YESTERDAY
Steamer Hendrick Hudson, Howes; Havana, Thomas
Watson & Sons.
Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Bark Advance, Crosby, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
schr A H Manchester, Whilden, Clentuegos, S & W
Schr Alt Manchester, Whilden, Clentuegos, S & W Welsh.
Schr Hattie B. Benner. New Orleans, Carman, Mer-chant & Shaw.
Schr J Beatty, Henderson, Hamilton, NC. S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Mershon & Cleud. Schr L Frazier, Steelman, Charleston, D S Stetson&Co.

Schr L Frazier, Steelman, Charleston, S StetsondCo.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Suanee (U S transport), Catharine, from New Orleans, via Pensacolu. Apalachicola and Key West, bound to this port, put into Charleston 18th inst. for order!,

Steamer Propontis, Higginson, for Boston 16th, was up at Liverpool with inst.
Steamer City of Boston (Br), Kennedy, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Steamer Montecauma (Br), Hamshaw, for Kingston, Ja. cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Teutonia (Hamb), Haack, cleared at New York yesterday for Hamburg.

Steamer Geo Washington, Gager, cleared at N York 21st inst. for New Orleans.

Steamer Felton, Wotton, cleared at New York yesterday for Hawter. hip britannia, Little, sailed from Callao 21st ult. for h.bchas. Fhips Loring, Henry, and Kentucky, Freeman, were aning orders at Valparaiso 18th ult. previous to disthatging Ship Cosmopolite, Walte, sailed from Liverpool 7th Ship Cosmopolite, Waite, satied from Liverpool 7th inst. for Coquimbo.
Ships Duchess d'Orleans, Hines, and S L Fitzgerald, fornit, were dischigat I quique 2sih ult.
Ship St Andrew (Br), korneyer, cleared at N. York yesterday for Cork via this port ship Lady Bowen (Br), Livingston, cleared at New York yesterday for Sydney, N.S.W.
Back I vanhoe Burby, at Callao 15th ult. from Chinches, and sailed 2st for Germany.
Berk Priscilla, Jones, at Callao 15th ult. from Chinches and sailed 2st hor Cork.
Berk Potosi (Br), Fawler, from Carrizaboo Chili, for Bakimore, with copper oar, was off Cape Henry 19th instant.

Bakimore, with copper oar, was off Cape Henry 19th instant.

Brig J H Counce, Cox, from Providence for this port, at Newport 20th inst.

Brig John Avlies, Tracy, hence for Boston, which went ashore on Thursday on Sandy Hook, has been get off and towed to New York by the steamer Lackawanna, of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, The brig has sustained little damage, and the cadulanthinks he will not be obliged to discharge for repairs.

Brig Attle Durkee, Crosby, 62 days from Buenos Ayres, at New York yesterday, with hides, &c.

Schr Star, Crowelly, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday. Schr Hampden Belle, Hatch, bence at Salem 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Schr J W Lindsey, of Fail River, Capt Benj Clark, sailed from Pr liadelphia Cet 12 for Mooile (and went to see from Delaware Breakwater on the 16th), with a cargo of 220 tons coal and 20 tons of lime on deck, and as the had not arrived at her port of destination at the letter had not arrived at her port of destination at the as she had not arrived at her port of destination at the latest accounts, fears are entertained that she was lost, in the late burricane of Oct 2d and 2d. Capt Clark has a wife and several children, who reside in Fall River. The names of the crew are unknown, as they were shipped abroad. The J W L was an A2 vessel of 18s tons, built at Fall River in 1852, where she was owned. Vessel partially insured.

Brig Junia Ford, Ames, from Cardenas 1sth ult. for Savani ah, sprung a leak on the 22d, and was abaudoned on the 27th with six feet of water in her hold. The crew were rescued by the schr W H Tiers, from Philaceiphia, and landed at New Orleans 12th instant. The J E registered 19 tens, was built at Camden, Me. in 1846, and halled from Philadelphia.

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PARKARA FARRE 110

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This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate hasis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprise SIX (6) SEPAL FATE. DISTINCT. SILVER-BEARING LEDGES OF LODES in San Antono Mining District, Nye county. Nevada Sia they fichest portion of the celebrated "Reese five Beath." and admirably located in every respect for promissic mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CANAR, CICERO, SHAKE. SPEARY, SHAY and CURTIS, PALL STINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a GRAND TOTAL OF SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible weath and resources will be furnished en application at the Principal Office.

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The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to filtern feet and assays of average ore from near the surface range from one hundred to over one thousand dotters per ton in silver. No other Silver-Mining Company has yet been or-No other Silver-Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute
assurance of success, and those who are fortunate
enough to secure stock in the MACRUON SILVERMINING COMPANY, will reap a munificent reward,
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A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

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OF THE

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Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of

Two snarrs have been sunk on this property, one of them 80 feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can richness. These soats are in good order, and ore can e readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily go per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and ease in which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1846 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purposed the out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada of this inherence the initial of contrato and Areyada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colo rado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the

winter.
This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields \$10 per bushel, some estimate can be made of the sio per busuel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say 15 bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be \$1.500 from one shaft, allowing \$300 perday for expenses. The net product will be \$1.200 per day; counting \$30 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be \$30.000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled. pushels to the ton, the daily yield will be \$1,500 from

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,600. NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

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Books for Subscription are now open at No. 407 WALNUT street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

del9-tf?

J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary

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