

about Aifteen miles broad and one hundred and fifty long. If we take our map, and casting our eye upon the Susquehanna just north of its passage through the Blue Mountain, then take a straight line to Carbondale, we shall pass over about the centre of this field. It is not found in quantity , west of the Susquehanna, and a considerable distance intervenes between it and the Bituminous region, which covers a large portion of the middle and western part of the State.

A singular difference exists between the quire." coal produced in different parts of the great basin, viz: As we proceed South and West it becomes softer and /easier of ignition .--Those who use the coal from the vicinity of Carbondale, know that it requires considerable care to kindle it. Here the coal ignites much more easily, but will not burn so long; and farther south, near the Susquehanna river, a vein has been found which approaches, in this quality, the Bituminous. This fact has led some to suppose that if the country between the two kinds were not denuced of its coal by some freak of nature, they would

be found to gradually assimilate; or, in fact, to be the same mineral—only obeying some law of nature in their formation, with which we are not at present acquainted. The surface of this region may be describe ed as abounding with rugged ridges, with deep ravines between; and the coal strata, in most cases, are inclined with the surface-

may say, in the language of an eminent man, erted, deserves to be recorded in the annals uttered in this hall, "I plead no dead cause." of our State. It is dated Indianapolis, Dec. Since these resolutions were laid upon your table, the President of the United States has d of Lane's resistance to the Border Ruffians. bund it necessary to send to an unorganized He has money and sons, and is ready to come Congress a message, in which the says :--Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a. condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to subject, in Jim Lane." aud urgently recommend the adoptiou by Such is the substance of the letter. you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to re-

have to fight on the first Monday of March next-when our Legislature assembles and the State Government is put in operation-it "Although serious and threatening diswould be well if the young men of the North turbances in the Territory of Kansas, announc ed to me by the Governor in December last who are ready to assist us to the death, if

were speedily quieted without the effusion of necessary, would emigrate as soon as navigablood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is tion opens, instead of waiting until special I regret to say, reason to apprehend that dis messengers or telegraphic dispatches apprise orders will continue to occur there, with in- you of our danger. In the midst of the dangers and difficulties creasing tendency to violence, until some de-

cisive measures be taken to dispose of the which beset them, the people of Kansas sent question itself which constitutes the induce- forth an appeal to the executive of the United ment or occasion of internal agitation and of States; and also to their brothers the people external interference." the gentlemen upon the opposite side, recom- I deem it a proper place to read this appeal, mends further legislation upon the subject; and I hope every one who hears it will heed

and it is the right of the people to decide what it : that legislation shall be. The people have a "To the Citizens of the United States : right to express their opinions upon that "We, the undersigned, Contraittee of Pub-question, not only in public meetings, but lie Safety, appointed by the citizens of Kam" through their Representatives. The minori-ty have a right to be heard in this half and I rence, notify you that the said city is beleaghope the motion for an indefinite postpone- ured by a large force of men from a foreign State, arrived with all the implements of war. ment will not prerail. The necessity for further legislation to pro- including several batteries of cannon; that

This advice was too well followed. An ar-

my of Missourians, not less than five thous-4. He says that news had just been receivand in number, armed with rifles and revolvers and bowie-knives, entered the Territory himself, and spend every cent he has got in defense of the Northern Free-State emigrants. He has five hundred men who are ready to not be forced to let them vote, they took pos-session of the polls ; and not only voted themmarch at once for Kansas. "Write immedi-ately, and telegraph if possible. The boys here are greatly excited, but have confidence selves, but prevented real settlers from voting. The result was in accordance with the It is true, a few men were wantonly mur-

wishes of the Missourians. Whitfield was dered; it is true, the tide of emigration was ing/murders. elected delegate to Congress. This was in stopped; it is true, the hand of industry was "As it is more than probable that we will November, 1854.

paralyzed; the prosperity of the territory In March, 1855, Gov. Reeder issued a pro- checked ; but the more bloody conflict was clamation for an election for Representatives postponed. I say postponed, for unless Conto the Territorial Legislature. Warned by gress interposes, the conflict will surely the previous invasion of what they had to ex- come. A territory of vast extent, with a pect from the popular sovereigns of Missou- luxuriant soil, well timbéred and well wari, Goy. Reeder spared no pains to secure a tered, with a mild, healthy clime, has been

fair and honorable expression from the bona thrown open and made the battle ground for fide settlers of Kansas. He declared that "a two mighty and contending interests. The anarchy which now exists? Alas, I need not voter must dwell in the Territor wat the time question is shall freedom exclude slavery, or of offering his vote. He must also have come shall slavery exclude freedom? Shall it be-menced an actual inhabitancy which he action come the home of the negro slave or of the ally intended to continue permanently, and free laboring white man? On the one side the creed; and therefore these resolutions he must have made the Territory his reside is the honest energy of freemen, on the other and these walls. From St. Juhne of the United States. The inimediate cause dence to the exclusion of any other home." er side the cunning and the desperate reck. new many other home." er side the cunning and the desperate reck. river to the Mississioni-troum the Okio to "I say, d It will be seen by this that the President of that appeal has passed by—but, as we himself, who ought to be good authority for have seen, it is only postponed, not settled. Same: Barder Ruffanism made its appear. of freedom is reduced by divisions and apsame. Barder Ruffanism made its appear. of freedom is reduced by divisions and apance exercising even greater violence. They athy in the North, while the closer proximity elected such men as they desired in almost of the slave power gives it great advantages. every district-some of the men elected be- The disorders and the bloedshed which have ing citizens of Missouri. The actual voters already occurred are only the first foreshadin the Territory-"strangers in a strange owings of what is to follow, unless prompt and "-struggling to make the soil yield them | and decisive action is taken by the gengral a scanty support, with the loved and the help-loss depending upon them, did not feel like done in the resolutions now before the House. entering into a bloody contest for their rights. It is proposed that the act which has opened They believed the Constitution of their coun- the door to so much discord shall be repealtry would in the end protect them. In some ed, and in place of it, to substitute such an

"cropping out" near the summit of the ridgdistricts; however, they contested the seats of act as has been found well adapted to secure es, and diving deep beneals the ravines.— In this immediate vicinity, this is invariably the decret definition of the Uni-the section of the section of about me." the members who claimed to be elected; the peace and prosperity of all the rest of the-That weapon, Sir, will conquer all the pencenble enemies of freedom : and if there The Kansas and Nebraska act remains any party ready to overthrow the wayman. day adds testimony to that declaration. To the persons and seizing the property of tray- and Gov. Recuer, convinced of the meaning differs from all other territorial acts in this the case : in some instances the veins are give certificates of election to these men .- respect. The laws of the Territorial Legisnearly perpendicular, and consequently must show the state of feeling which exists in Kan- elers, threatening the immediate destruction lature are made valid without a confirmation penetrate a great-distance into the earth; sas and Missouri as well as in various other of this city and the murder of its inhabitants. secure their election cared little for legal act of Congress. The Legislatures of other forms and technical difficulties. They met, Territories are subservient to the Haind But men who could pursue such a course to which shows that the earth must have under- portions of this Union, I will read extracts That said band of lawless men claim that they murde will find the remedy applied which General on several authentic papers. I have a letter written by D. R. Atchison, ernor of said Territory; that said Governor States, but the Logislature of Kansas is made Jackson proposed for them on a former oc quencos. from several authentic papers. gone a great upheaval since the formation of and promp ly expetied the members who independent. The constitution gave Conrasion. Their treason will fall before our fromerly Senator from Missouri and chosen has issued a proclamation which, they claim, were rightfully elected. They removed the the coal beds. seat of government h defiance of Governor gress the power to make all needful rules cannon, and their traitors hang higher than by the Senate of the United States to preside authorizes their invasion of our Territory and ly night." Immediately underneath the coal we find Reeder's reto. They passed laws in defiance and regulations respecting the territory of Mr. Speaker-it has become the habit of what is called the conglomerate rock, which over their deliberations. It is addressed to the destruction of our property and lives-consists of white pebbles of all sizes cement-the editor of the difference of excitement the state of excitement this Territory. And, under these extraordized to this rock generally makes "We are in a constant state of excitement this Territory". And, under these extraordized to Haman. tore 1854, ever supposed they and the right laration of Independence-in defiance of huthose who approcate the Nebraska Act to stigdelegate that power to another budy. manity and common sense. It is my purmatize their opponents as disunionists. It is constitution recognizes States with independhere, (Platte City.) The border 'ruffians' pary circumstances, we feel authorized to pose only to dwell upon those laws which a tune "played upon a harp of a thousand have access to my room day and night. The demand your immediate assistance in our be-very air is full of rumors. We wish to keep half. extreme solidity. This rock generally makes ent powers, and it recognizes Territories strings;" but, sir, it is the old trick of thieves they passed in difiance of the Constitution. The 12th and 13th sections of an act enti- without independent powers, being under the its appearance above ground, on the summit crying "stop the thief"-it is the trick of tled an act to punish offenses against slave guardianship of Congress; but the constituthe incondiary who sets a village in a blaze of the ridges: the coal comes out a short distance below. Directly above the coal we ourselves right before the world, and are protion does not recognize this political purgato. and then cries "fire." They have violated the compromises of the Constitution-have property, are as follows : C. Robinson, voked and aggravated beyond sufferance. J. Miller, "SEC, 12. If any person shall by speaking ry between a State and Territory, and nobody generally find assandstone, or gray wacke, as "Let your young men come forth to Mis- M. F. Conway, J. S. Emony, ever heard of such a thing under our governstirred up every element of sectional bitteror writing assert or maintain that persons G. W. Hutchinson. it is called by geologists; and this is of great souri and Kansas! Let them come well arm-Robt. Morrow. ment until 1854. ness-and now they stigmatize the men, have not the figh to hold slaves in this Tered, with money enough to support them for G. P. Lowery, C. W. Babcock, The mighty Atchison, the giant Douglas service to the miners, as it serves as a roof whose only sin is that they have done nothritory, or shall in poduce into this Territory G. W. Brown. to their subterrancen work-house after the twelve months, and determined to see this G. M. Dutchler, and the most potent Pierce, received a spiring, with being the cause of this dangerous print, publish, wrie, circulate or cause to be edd is removed. Thin strata of slate bound thing out ! One hundred troe men will be " To his Excellency the President of the Uniintroduced into the territory, written, print- vitual revelation which entirely turned the taagitation ! Their effrontery-their cool disthe coal on all sides, and often penetrate the an acquisition. The more the better. I do bles of Democratic understanding. They egard of the true cause of this difficulty, aped, published, or culated in this territory, "We, the citizens of Kansas Territory, nosuddenly became conscious that all their proaches the sublime, and it is only equalled any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or cir-Democratic predecessors had failed to underit will. Twelve months will not clapse be-Territory is beleagured by a band of armed cular containing by denial of the right of men from a neighboring State, committing persons to hold sives in this Territory, such tify you that the city of Lawrence, in said by an old Quaker, of whom 1 have read :---vein and mingle with it. fore war-civil war of the fiercest kind-will stand the fundamental principles of Democ-His wife suspected him of being rather too At this place we have a fine opportunity racy. They perceived by their illuminated to investigate the mysteries of this wonder- be upon us. We are arming and preparing intimate with their hired girl, and kept an persons shall be gemed guilty of felony, and depredations upon the anoffending stizens of ful formation. The coal "crops out" but a for it. Indeed, we of the border counties are eye upon his proceedings. One day she looked through a crack in the door; and found understandings that the men who framed the punished by impigonment at hard labor for said Territory, stopping, arresting and seizprepared. We must have the support of the South. We are fighting the battles of the constitution were ignorant of popular rights, a term of not les than two years. short distance from the Summit on three and had made a terrible blunder in framing ing the proserty of travelers, and threatening them hugging and kissing with great relish. SEC: 13. M person who is conscien-South. Our institutions are at stake. You the destruction of its ir habitants. This lawsides of us leaving the town standing on the that instrument, as well as in the laws they At that moment he looked up, and observing tiously opposed to holding slaves, or who far southern men are now out of the way of less assemblage, it is claimed is here under passed about that time. They declared the his wife, exclaimed, "Ah, Martha, Martha, il conglomerate rock. At one place where the does not admit if right to hold slaves in this the war, but if we fail, if will reach your own doors, perhaps your hearts. We want men, thee does not stop thy peeping, thee'll make a disturbance in the family." The applicathe authority of Wilson Shannon, Governor people of the territory, instead of Congress, different veins met, about twelve or tourteen Territory, shall as a juror on the trial of had the right to make all needful rules and of Kansas Territory. "We trust you will take such steps as will any prosecution of any violation of any of the sections of the act." acres have been excavated from above, the tion is obvious. Douglas and his followers regulations; and did not hesitate to declare armed men. We want money-not for our coal coming so near the surface that by reselves, but to support our friends who may That Legislitie, even if it were a regular-that the ordinance of 1787, was,oppressive-ly elected Legisliture, possessed no power although that ordinance was made by the remove this armed band from our border, and have taken the slave master with his degradcome from a distance. I have now in this moving a thin layer of earth the black mass negroes to their embrace-they have restore peace to our people. house two gallant young men from Charles-jon, S. C. They are citizens of Kansas, and men who fought the battles of the revolution. polluted the soil of freedom with them in dewas laid bare, and then quarried out to a [Signed.) which was not suferred upon it by Confiance of the Constitution, and the thrice reand formed our institutions. C. Robinson, gress; and Congess could confer no power great depth, still leaving it pitching deeper The resolutions now before us propose to peated compact of our fathers, and now they will remain so until her destiny is fixed. J. H. Lane, upon that body mich it did not possess itery ' if thee does not stop thy peeping thee'll destroy the Union.", Oh, sir, this is too discard this new-light d ctrine, which has alinto the vet unexplored regions. and others, "Let your young men come on in squads ielf. But Consiss could pass no such act ready produced so much discord, and to re-Although sublimity or grandeur might not as fast as they can be raised, well armed.-LAWRENCE, Dec. 4, 1856.' as the one to men i have referred, because the Constitution appressly declares that "Con-gress shall psino, law abridging the free-dom of speed of of the press," which is the sole object of the sections quoted. Besides, refer or ganizing Kansas, limits the Torganizing Kansas in one other particular. It is this: Section 14th Provides, "That the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled as the one to which I have referred, because be perfectly applicable terms applied here, We want none but true men. Yours truly, literally true for a jest. Northern men who I am forcibly reminded, by this memorial, never step, even in word, beyond the letter of the time when our fathers appealed, first "D. R. ATCHINSON." yet a descent into this excavation invites conand the spirit of the Constitution, are brandto the king and then to the people of Eng-In commenting upon this letter the Editor templations , that are, to say the least, inteland; and when " they too were deaf to the roice of consangnimity," appealed to the God of battles. The people of Kansas will do like. ed as traitors, while southern men hold annuof the Examiner remarks: resting. How came this singular substance "Who can resist such an appeal? What al conventions with the express object of seto enjoy all and singular the rights, privilehere? Is it a relic of an age before our race cession and disunion, and are called "friends citizen or State in the South can turn a deaf wise unless their grievances are redressed.gislation consistent with the ges and advantages granted and secured to It would seem, therefore, that the people of the Territory of the United came upon the world, composed of gigantic car to it, and withhold that material aid which of the Union." This gross perversion of lanthe nower (But I hope the people of the United States guage cannot long continue. 'The real disunour brethren in Missouri and Kansas so much subjects forests, which thrived when a tropical eliin its conception, so subver- States, northwest of the river Ohio, by the ionists-the true sectionalists-must soon be mate spread from pole to pole, and then need ? Where are our young and adventurwill not turn a deaf ear to their calamities; Constitutiosive of allor oples of civil rights, so contra- articles of compact contained in the ordinance ous men? Where are the old with their hope Congress may interpose to save them; content to wear the name and receive the thrown together by some great convulsion; ry to thepain letter of the Constitution, for the government of said Territory on the mark. No man but a fanatic and a disunionslaves and their wealth? Surely, if in the hope this House will not refuse its council or was it placed where it is by the Great past, we have beeg indifferent and laggard-13th day of July, 1787; and shall be subject st can make disunion out of a policy adopt. and recommendation for that end. would at no be declared void by the judgties it is necessary to recur to the cause; and les, and legged to scorn by the authorities of to all the conditions, and restrictions and prothe time has arrived when the South should d with the Constitution, and preserved with Eternal, when He "spake and it was done ?" awake to its peril, and when Georgians should truntil within the last few years. This polthe Unit. tates. that cause is the passage of the Kansas and We are a heterogeneous people here, maintain the reputation for patriotism and fi-SOCIETY. upon the people of said Territory." cy the resolutions before 'us propose to re-How agit ? The judges acquiesced !-It is because of this difference that I prefer thrown together from "the four corners of delity to Southern Institutions bequeathed to the earth." speaking various dialects and them by their fathers. The Empire State Nebraska Act, which made a new territory sume and continue. the Constitution, and pledged in a thousand the act establishing the povernment of Ore-voluntity and unnecessary pledges to uphold gon to that of any new territory. I have a that Constitution, what did he do? I'll tell veneration for that old and inance of 1787.--And the President who was sworn to support the battle ground between freedom and slave The latter clause of the resolutions instructs the earth," speaking various dialects and The avowed object of the act was to perour Senators in general terms, to support of the South,' in all that is enterprising, must such laws for the government of Kansas and having various dispositions. The Emerald also be foremost in repelling the aggressions mit the people of those territories to fix their m - - - bh their own way. The North resisted the you what e did. He removed Governor I remember that it was the production of the of the enquies of the South ; and w.en she Nebraska as shall protect the inhabitants of Isle is fully represented-Wales has poured those Territories from armed invasion, and ted. passage of the act; but after it was passed Reeder we had stoud up so bravely for the same hand that drafted the Declaration of fails at the call of a sister State, to extend a in her hardy sons, descendants of the ancient principle apopular sovereignly upon which Independence. I remember it was establshed helping hand in a time of peril, such as now secure to them life, liberty and the pursuit of ata ata Britons-Germany and France have sent by the same men who assisted in the strug-gles of the Revolution, and who aided in the happiness. The necessity for such laws has threatens dissouri, we trust that the proud the resistless energy of the North poured its the Kansenct professed to be founded. Aye, been demonstrated. The people of Kansas appellations she bears will be heard no more. their share-and a few children of downnever ending stream of emigration in that disir ! he rooved him in the most disgraceful formation of the federal government; but are at this time suffering from our neglect. Our Legislature will convene again on Monmanner, ion a charge which Gov. Reeder denied; d after he had asked time in the trodden Hungary have come to seek an asyečtion. more than all I remember the glorious re-Anarchy reigns there, because our national day next. We have every confidence it wil! Men with strong arms, accustomed to dailum in the far-famed land of Liberty. A suts of that law which has given freedom and prosperity to the Great West; and I desire y labor, and despising dependence apon othrespond to the recommendation of Governor Legislature will not discharge its constitutioning ain Fat most correcus manner to prove himself insprinkling from Yankeedom'spices the mess, al obligation. Mobs and murders are almost Johnson. We trust it will do more. In the rs, sold out their possessions in the peopled nocent. fir-no man who wished to know together their moveables, with their wives and the truthas deceived in that. It is stamp- that the same ordinance may be permitted mean time we hope that there will be an upof daily occurrence; civil war is impending and thus we make up a batch, respectable children sought new homes amid the maples fed indely upon President Pierce, that he to give freedom and prosperity to the vast rising of the people, in every county and town³ in the State, and that while our young men t is time for the people to act; and I appea for its variety if nothing else. Then among to this Assembly to give the weight of its in and walnuts that skirt the waters of Kansas. | struck of Gov. Reeder, because the slave per ixt_i the latter class is the number so quaintly The ordinance referred to in the Oregon Although these men came thousands of miles, interest emanded it. He forgot his oath act, provides that neither slavery nor invol-and only commenced settling there after the to supply the Constitution-he forgot his act, provides that neither slavery nor involwill in hundreds respond to the call of Misfluence in favor of the praceable settlement described by Halleck. Just listen : souri and Kausas, the old and wealthy will of the conflict. passage of the Kansas act, yet before that act thousal ledges to maintain the Constitue untary servitude, except in the punishment "Wandering tarough southern countries teaching A B C from Webster's spelling book, give that aid which, if withheld, will keep and only commenced settling there after the THINGS TWO HUNDRED YEARS HENCE .tion an the Union. He could not see that of erime whereof the party shall have been from the place of strife many a dauntless spir-Gallant and godly, making love and preaching, the Constution protected white men. If a duly convicted shall exist in the said Territo-[Scene. Parlor in the house of an elderly was six months old, the bong fide settlers than similar settlers from the slave States.— Notwithstanding the close neighborhood of my will have been called out; but when a diana, Illinois, and several adjoining States Missouri and adjoining States—notwithstand. Ing their easy access to Kanaze on the united and robbed of the desired with slavery. Instead ent fact, brave heart and strong arm." And gaining by what they call hook and crook And what moralists call overreaching, A decent living: The natives look gent in New York. Old gent telegraphs to I could multiply extracts of this kind to an the kitchen, and waiter ascends in a halloon.] indefinite extent; but what I have alread quo-Old gent-John, fly over to South Amerited represents one side of the contest. As an i Upon them with as favorable eves ing their easy access to Kansas on the waters under bt, and robbed of the dearest rights of being the home and the resort of the overen, and tell Mr. Johnson that I will be happy As Gabriel upon the devil in Paradise." offset to this and to show the feeling on the to-have him sup with me. Don't mind your opposite such a main and the server of the Mississippi and Missouri, the slave of free on, he could do nothing except to re-letter written by a leading man of Kansas to of the Mississippi and Missouri, the slave of free on, he could do nothing except to re-bin friends in the North opposite side, I will read an extract from a But this class of outcasts is growing more holders had not been able to put enough bo- more e resolute and honest man who had would be the house of the master and slave. coat, now go. ten, or whether the service they perform is better appreciated, certain it is that they are better received than the above would indi-cate. I am inclined to believe that it is ow-ing to a better appreciation of thele labors to it is now reported that companies are dril. in layor every day; whether they have re-Jobn leaves, and at the end of five minutes 10 returns : :: B. ieboe their march through I mass the distremanded as your rights and har is **)**.

gress refused a territory permission to establish slavery, although they unanimously asked whis back, he wanted to make sure of the it as a favor; but in 1855 we find Congress United States army; and when he found onpermitting slavery to be forced upon a terly a few companies were at his service, he concluded, with Sir John Falstaff, that " disritory by a neighboring State against the panies for each election district in the territo-ry. Where the proper election officers could do the old man justice, it is possible that some mitting this, but permitting armed mobs to lingering sparks of humanity were left in his go from that neighboring State in thousands to crush out the liberties of the people thembosom. At all events, the arm of bloody selves, pouring upon them floods of abuse, strife was stayed, and the conflict postponed. and often destroying property and perpetrat-

Is there a man in this House who does not know these to be the facts ? - If there is I enthe last year. He will find that in these re- had, through an accomplice, thus disarmed marks the "half has not been told." And the driver, preparatory to waylaying him.with such facts before him, can any man refuse the influence of his vote to have these and carefully loaded them with powder and outrages suppressed, and a healthy government established in the place of the dread Democratic party, and a political inquisition for heretics-freedom for Kansas is not inthe creed; and therefore these resolutions

river to the Mississippi-trom the Ohio to the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, there are millions who understand these passing events-millions of freemen who will not permit themselves and their posterity to be my mails;" replied the driver, "but I can't driven from the immense territories of this Union, by the aristocratic master and the degraded negro. These men do not choose the issue so temptingly thrown out by Pierce, Archison & Co., of shouldering their rifles and marching to Kansas to engage in civil war. They know their constitutional rights better-they know

"There is a weapon firmer set, And surer than the bayonet."

is own trusty weapon at the high Constitution, to secole from the Union to O you won't hurt nobody, I guess, destroy our heaven how mistitutions, to "Just drop those reins," said the norm Uncle Sam's mail bags, " or take the conse "O, now you're joking, my fue lad ! But come, look alive, for I'm in a hurry, it is near A sharp report echoed through the forest and the disciple of Dick Turpin lay stretched upon the ground. One groan and all was over. The ball had entered his temple. The driver lifted the body into the coach drove to the next stopping place, related the circumstances, and gave himself up. A brief examination before a magistrate resulted in his acquittal, and highwaymen about Chatear gay woods, learned that pistols might be day gerous weapons, even if they were loaded with wheat bran, provided they were in the hands of one who knew how to use them, Great Cities of the World. London is the greatest city on the globe.-Including the cities and towns which it has swallowed up and made a part of itself, it covers an area of thirty-two square miles thickly planted with houses, most of which are four and five stories high. It has about two millions and a half of inhabitants. New York, reckoning among its inhabitants all who habitually do business within sight of Trinity steeple, is in point of population, the second city of the world, embracing at least a million people. Within its chartered limits it has probably about eight hundred thousand inhabitants. In this view it is the fourth city. Paris and Constantinople being more popu-The estimated population of the cities of Asia have been st extravagantly exaggerated. It is stated that there is not one of them. that has a population exceeding a million. The largest city in India, Benares, has not over six hundred thousand inhabitants; while the great cities of China, Pekin, Nankin, and Canton, instead of three, two, and one milliuns, are neither of them estimated to contain a population over six or eight hundred thous-Philadelphia has about half a million inhab. itants; Vienna and Berlin nearly as many; Naples three, hundred and fifty thousand and the city of Mexico about the same. Baltimore has now probably a population of of nearly or quite one hundred and ninety thousand ; Cincinnati one hundred and seventy-five thousand ; New Orleans and Boston about one hundred and fifty thousand each ; Venice one hundred and ten thousand; St. Louis one hundred thousand .- Life Illustra-NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS, JR. Was rn in Waltham, Middlesex Co., Mass., 18th Jan. 1816. He attended the public school until he was twelve years of age, and way considered an apt scholar. At the age of welve he began to work in a cotten factory afterwards he assisted his father, who was a house carpenter then he acquired the trade of a machinist, working at it in Waltham and in Boston. Having improved his leisure hours by studying law with Robert Bantoul, Jr., in 1848 he was admitted to the Boston bar. Although he never attended a school after the age of twelve, yet he has obtained a mod knowledge of the principal languages of Northern and Seathern Europe. Mr. Banks is fond of retirement, and of literary pursuits, and yet has led a boisterous militical life. Reared in the Democratic parly, he earnestly supported Van Buren and Cass, and in 1848 was elected to the Assem-In 1851 he was elected to both Senate and Assembly ; he accepted the last, and was has got to go to the North Pole, for a more thosen Speaker by a fusion of Democrats and cate. I am inclined to believe that it is ov-ing to a better appreciation of their labors, to this land of many nations. Yzerss. Summit Hill, Feb. 15th 1856. The Brazes river in Texas, a Morther structure of their mark in the formation of their structure in the formation of their mark in the postion of their mark in the postion of their mark in the postion of the structure in the structure in

In the early annals of our country, says Mr. Holbrook in his "Ten years among the the Mail Bags," many instances of Mail rob-bery are found, some of which occasioned the

and the mails were transported on horseback. or in different kinds of vehicles, from the gig to the stage coach, and often through extensive forests, which afforded every facility for robbery, the office of stage driver or mail. carrier was no sinecure. Resolute men were required for this service, who on emergency, could handle a pistol as well as a whip.

Some thirty or forty years ago, a mail coach ran in the northern part of the State of New York, through the famous Chateaugay. woods. The forest was many miles in extent, and common fame and many legends gave it, the reputation of a noted place for freebooters and highwayman.

One morning the stage driver on his route had occasion to examine his pistols, and found that instead of the usual charge, they were londed with wheat bran lo A daring villain He drew the charges, cleaned the weapons, hall.

That afternoon he mounted his stage for his drive through the Chateaugay woods.-There was not a passenger in his vehicle.-Whistling as he went he "oracked up" his leaders and drove into the forest. Just a bout the centre of the woods, a man sprang out from behind a tree and seized the horses

"I say, driver," said the footpad, with conummate coolliess. "I want to take a look at that mail."

"Yes, you do, no doubt, want to overhau be so free, unless you show me your commission. I'm driver here, and I never givif up my mails except to one regularly author

"O, you don't eh! well here's my author ty," showing the butt of a large pistol party concealed in his bosom. "Now dismount and bear a hand, my fine fellow, for you see I've got the document-

"Yes, and so've I," said the driver instant

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