government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight millions and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriation made, to the sum of fifty-eight millions to made, to the sum of fifty-eight millions of acres, but the different Executive Departments, at the largest presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the largest presented to thirty-eight millions of acres, and the climate is salubrious and including the first quarticular of the public service. Observance of over the presenting year, is about six millions to fifty-eight millions of acres, and the climate is salubrious and including the first quarticular of the public service. Observance of one and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriation made, to the sum of fifty-eight millions to find the public service. The increase of lands sold in time being, with political functions, the most like independent of the public service. Observance of over the presention of the inherent involute the great doctaine of the current year present the extraorried and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of the under milliary serip and land warrants, selection, which is now that as wamp lands by States, and by locations are moderate; there are no intermated in the climate is salubrious and inclined to the government—duties upon minn, imposing upon all, and especially such bership in the Cosmopolitan Art and Literation with distribute and the same transport of the government of the public will may have involved the production, which is now the climate to the public of the climate is salubrious and inclined to the public of the climate is salubrious time being, with political functions, the most of the public will may have involved the public will may have involved in man, imposing upon all, and especially such bership in the Cosmopolitan Art and Literations are moderated to the public will man, imposing upon all, and especially such the public will man, inpusing upon all, and espec red and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of tinguished service, may have been rendered exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the with complete security of the public order; in the office where the work is delivered, the duties on imports. The report of the retired list be limited to one year. The prace The spagestions which I submitted in my to uphold the integrity and guard the limital smoke issuing from the cellar of his house.— the United States in privileges and position. Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of treal operation of the measure would thus be annual message of last vehr, in reference to tions of our organic law; to present that time, have passed away. They were for annual message of last vehr, in reference to tions of our organic law; to present that time, have passed away. They were for annual message of last vehr, in reference to tions of our organic law; to present that time, have passed away. They were for annual message of last vehr, in reference to tions of our organic law; to present that time, have passed away. They were for annual message of last vehr, in reference to tions of our organic law; to present that time, have passed away. They were for the operation of the operation of the operation of the revenue tested, and it after the lapse of years, there grants of land in aid of the construction of from all souch of usurpation, as the very pall the plant to Policeman Murphy. Both men ing England, the United States, and one or two increases. tables, showing the operation of the revenue tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there grants of land in aid of the construction of from all souch of ususpation, as the very palestem for several successive years, and as should be operation to renew the provision, it milways, were less full and explicit than the lading of our political salvation, the reserved. the general principle of reduction of duties can be reproduced with any improvements imagnitude of the subject and subsequent dewith a view to revenue and not protection which experience may indicate. The present velopment; would seem to render proper and

measure to that effect. cers, in many instances, have claimed and formed ctary operations.

of predatory bands, and large parties of emi- proposed apprentice system for our national when we contemplate the enormous absorpgrants to our Pacific possessions have been lessels, recommended by the Secretary of the tion of capital withdrawn from the ordinary massacred with impunity. The recurrence of Navy. such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, erations, the bankruptcies not merely in monresponsibility to the United States. From involving great loss of human life there, and the marketer, and the merely in monresponsibility to the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is early linear intended i possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of by any others in the world. But with the inthe army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the in the aggregate, and the larger size and im- dient nided, by the co-operation of States in protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements. and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furthe military force, these scenes will be repeat would have a tendency to raise the character the construction of railroads, which in extent ted, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrons consequences. Congress I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are inted when delay must be attended by such

fearful hazards. increase of pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments but in obvious improve- direction have not been exhausted. No good the relative claims of these twenty-eight proment in the class of men who enter the scrvice. I regret that corresponding considerations was not bestowed on the officers, who. in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The raluable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, under it, require that any augmentation in cles only can be reached by the power of extended limits and frontier relations. While commended to your consideration. in existing circumstances a necessity for in- which you are referred for many interesting crease of our military force, and it is believ- details in relation to this important and raed that four new regiments, two of intantry pidly extending branch of the public service.

of the army should. I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic ar- deficiency, as compared with last year, of organization is the result of partial legisla- the department, for the year ending 30th tion often directed to special objects and in- June, 1854, over the preceding year, was business of the government are also much teresis; and the laws regulating rank and \$970,399. No proportionate increase howev- needed; but as I have addressed you upon command, having been adopted many years er can be anticipated for the current year, in both of these subjects at length before, I have ago from the British code, are not always ap- consequence of the act of Congress of June only to call your attention to the suggestions plicable to our service. It is not surprising 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation made, therefore that the system should be deficient tion to all postmasters. From these state. My forms

and require a careful revision.

the securities of the United States, and the proved. While due regard to the security of acres of the public lands have been surveyed, other fact, not less striking, that the annual the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of and 8,190,017 neres brought into market. onies, in acquiring their independence, and Home go for a long time.

The last one was there seven months Presley Ewing, a member of the House, who of the House, who of the House, who of the Linited States, and the proved. While due regard to the security of acres of the public lands have been surveyed, onies, in acquiring their independence, and Lady's Magazines will be sent one year for ago, and another after the present one may not died during the recess.

Mr. Bristow, Mr. Ewing's successor, promittions of dollars, the amount possed for a long time.

appropriations over estimates, however, more by age or infirmity incapable of performing sales of the corresponding quarters of the last to render cheerist obedience to the laws of quarterly in advance. than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the
fore would tend to impair the efficiency of ed during any like period in our history the
usual annual expenditures. Among these
the army. Suitable provision for this class amount of revenue provided from this source to resist them:
to harmonize a sincere and objects was embraced ten millions to meet of officers, by the creation of a retired list, for the Federal Treasury.

the third article of the treaty between the would remedy the crit without wounding the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, just pride of men who, by past services, have ment in relation to selting apart public dofor objects of ordinary expendiature, the apestablished a claim to high consideration. In main for these who have served their country forward every social improvement to propriations were limited to considerably less again commenting this measure to the favor- try in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, the uttermest limit of human perfectibility, than forty millions of dollars. I therefore re- able consideration of Congress, L would sug- that since 1790 no less than thirty millions by the free action of mind upon mind, not by new my recommendation for a reduction of gest that the power of placing officers on the of acres have been applied to this objects

and papers of a public character, of the sev-eral offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or re-turn filse accounts. In the manual artif-could have been reansed for all the sections, pose of other governments, and to repet it on the sections, pose of other governments, and to repet it on the sections, pose of other governments, and to repet it on the sections, pose of other governments, and to repet it on the sections, nor the influence of the proposed improve-tom our own it never to shift from war been used there for a long time.

I shall return with increased regard for the whole force, and greater than the wants ments. A prudent proprieter looks beyond when the rights and honer or the discontinuance of a distinction which has results, to the ultimate effect which a particular of the part turn false accounts. In the absence of such |no foundation in either the arms used or the ular line of reduce upon rights of Leuchelity and elevate and liberalize was to be seen, and they quitted the place lated to produce. express provision by law, the outgoing offi- character of the service expected to be per- all his possessions and interests. The gov- the intercourse of nations; and by such just with the impression that the line had been

possession, important books and papers, on increase of the army, I have presented these same wise and comprehensive view. Prior assure to it the legitimate influence and the tory in Atlantic street, a short distance bethe ground that these were their private suggestions with regard to cortain measures to and during the last session of Congress, benign authority of a great example amongst how Hicks, and remained there about two property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the from a given expenditure, and I hope may attend to applications for grants of the present Secretary of the Treasu-tract the early attention and be deemed wor-

wausic, me treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one limited and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the reorganization and gradual minety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of the suprome construction of nearly great difficulty with which the detection of the suprome construction of a process of the nave, I deem eminently of road, and grants to the amount of nearly worthy of your favorable consideration. The twenty-millions of acres of the public do the public do the public do the suprome good of these united with the building and good part of reach Washington before the second or third-motion of the supreme good of these United his fact to the Seinte at its meeting, and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of the public do the publ these frauds has been attended, in consequence principles, which have controlled our policy main. Even admitting the light on the part of the abstraction of books and papers by the in relation to the permanent military force, of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite retiring officers, and the facility with which by sea and land, are sound, consistent with clear that the proposed grants would be prosimilar frauds in the public service may be the theory of our system, and should by no ductive of good, and not evil? The different perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal | means be disregarded. But, limiting the force projects are confined, for the present, to elevenactments, in the respects above referred to, to the objects particularly set forth in the on States of this Union, and one Territory. quite obvious. For other material modifica- proceeding part of this message, we should not! The reason assigned for the grants, show that tions of the revenue laws which seem to me loverlook the present magnitude and prospect it is proposed to put the works speedily in desirable, I refer you to the report of the Sec- live extension of our commercial marine, nor process of construction. When we reflect, retary of the Treasury. That report and the fail to give due weight to the fact that, be- that since the commencement of the constructables which accompany it, furnish ample sides the two thousand miles of Atlantic sea- tion of milways in the United States, stimuproofs of the solid foundation on which the board, we have now a Pacific coast, stretch- lated as they have been by the large dividends financial security of the country rests, and of ling from Mexico to the British possessions in realised from the earlier works over the great the salutary influence of the independent the north, techning with wealth and enter thoroughfares, and between the most imporreasury system upon commerce and all monprise, and demanding the constant presence tant points of commerce and population, enctary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes by has not kept pace with the duties properforward by the amazing energy of private a load of Coal? Now is the time, while the trope having been tenanted by a clothier untreasury system upon commerce and all mon- prise, and demanding the constant presence tant points of commerce and population, enadditional reasons, I regret to say, of a paine by and profitably assigned to it in time of enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles sleighing is good. ful character, for the recommendation hereto- beace, and it is luadequate for the large field have been completed in all the States in a fore made, to provide for increasing the mil- of its operations, not merely in the present but quarter of a century ;-when we see the cripitary force employed in the territory inhabi- still more in the progressively increasing exi- pied condition of many works commenced. ted by the Indians. The settlers on the fron- geneics of the wealth and commerce of the and prosecuted upon what were deemed to cheap. Enquire at this office. tier have suffered much from the incursions inited States. I cordially approve of the be sound principles, and safe calculations;

The occurrence, during the last few months involving great loss of human life doubted whether all these calamitous events matter? Is at wise to augment this excess are wholly attributable to the necessary and by encourageing hopes of sudden wealth exinevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners and ship-builders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reachpreasing amount of our commercial tonnage private enterprise, regulated, and, when expeinconvenience may perhaps be met in part, es and extravagance. Dut it is manifest by due regulation for the introduction into that, with the most effective guards, there is our merchant ships, of indented apprentices, danger of going too fast and too far. which while it would afford useful and cliginish the needed aid. Without increase of ble occupation to numerous young men, contemplating a simultaneous movement for

tenance of discipline at sea, upon which the in the United States, and which cannot cost, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It volved in this question and I doubt not that security of life and property on the ocean with equipments, less than one hundred and prompt action may be confidently anticipal must to so great extent depend. Although fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely much attention has already been given by to result from combinations of interest of this Congress to the proper construction and ar character, can hardly be over estimated. But, served from the head of the administration The bill of the last session providing for an rangement of steam vessels and all passenger independently of these considerations, where even more than a passing notice in his comships, still it is believed that the achieve is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive ments of science and medhanical skill in this intelligence, which shall discriminate between those for protecting them on land. In most proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the States severe punishments are provided of the general government be primarily given, for conductors of trains engineers and others the policy will present a problem so compre-employed in the transportation of persons by hensive in its bearings, and so important to railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why our political and social well being, as to claim, as the nucleus around which the volunteer acts of insubordination, cowardice or other tertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction forces of the nation can promptly gather in misconduction the part of masters and mari- to the experience and action of the last session the hour of danger, attest the wisdom of keep- ners, producing injury or death to passengers of Congress as furnishing assurance that the the ablest we have ever read from that Deing a military peace establishment; but the on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examitheory of our system and the wise practice any of the states, and where such delinquen- nation and rigid scrutiny.

With the increase of the numerical force \$6,955,586 [exhibiting an expenditure over special message, which will be transmitted to the army should, I think, be combined ceriscome of \$7,755,321, and a diminution of the two houses of Congres at an early day.

tion to all postmasters. From these statein the symmetry and simplicity essential to ments it is apparent that the Post Office Dethe harmonious working of its several parts, partment, instead of defraying its expenses, ecording to the design at the time of its cre-The present organization, by maintaining ation, is now, and under existing laws must partake largely of a national character, and large staff corps or departments, separates continue to be, to no small extent, a charge are important independently of their relation many officers from that close connexion with upon the general treasury. The cost of mail troops, and those active duties in the field, transportation, for the year ending June 30, which are deemed requisite to qualify them 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year unrepresented in Congress the varied responsibilities of high com- by \$495,074. I again call your attention to have thus presented suggestions on such lers and Postmasters are requested to act as ther from here or Rio, in one of our sail ves-

millions of dollars, the amount needed for a them, would seem to exact compliance with the amount received therefor \$9,285,533.— States of America, have devolved upon us, Journal for Four dollars a year. prudent and economical administration of the the established rule of promotion in ordinary. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located their decondents the greatest and the most the most their decondents the greatest and the most their decondents the greatest and the most their decondents the greatest and the most for 1855, we will send a certificate of memory cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the under military scrip and land warrants, selec-

the obtrasive intervention of misapplied force;

may now be regarded as the settled policy of organization of the artillery into regiments is desirable. Of the soundness of the principle the country, I trust that little difficulty will liable to obvious objections. The service of then asserted with regard to the limitation of tion on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; be encountered in settling the details of a artiflery is that of batteries, and an organizathe power of Congress II entertain no doubt; to administer the government with vigilant in tion of batteries into a corps of artillery would but in its application it is not enough that tegrity and regid concerns; to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns sold bread in the store. Shopping is done in the evening, to cultivate peace laker named Burns, streets are pictures of gainty and life. mend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the properties for all the government. There is no experience the government. There is no experience has provision of law, requiring the received, and the distinction between the two arms and any be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger demand and exact equal justice from all, but whose bakery is in State street, he went to the government. There is no experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no experience has shown to be essential to the properties of an unitary like distinction between the two arms in a given time, for alternate sections, than with the national policy and the distinction between the two arms in a given time for alternate sections, pose of other governments, and to repel it on fire had a papers of a public character of the same and any of th criment, which is trustee, in this matter, for and honorable means, and such only, whilst completely but out. exercised the right to take into their own In connexion with the proposition for the the people of the States, is bound to take the exalting the condition of the Republic, to the men afterwards visited the glass facry, naturally awakened his suspicion, and rethe viole subject led me to direct that all upon all the governsulted in the disclosure that at four ports,
namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milof the Navy, having appropriate reference stored to market; and instructions were imcommon efforts, we may, in humble subject to the governthe whole subject led me to direct that all upon all the government to the govern-

channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue on-

pected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress! Does the spirit, which has produced such results. proved equipment of the ships now construct. If constructed by private capital, the stimuted, a deficiency in the supply of the reliable lant and the check go together, and furnish see their advertisement in another column. seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The a salutary restraint against speculative schem-

We may well pause before a proposition of seamen as a class. And it is descrying of will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road erious reflection, whether it may not be desi- and all its branches, nearly one-third of the table to revise the existing laws for the main- entire length of such works, now completed

reason exists for the marked distinction, which posed roads, in eleven States and one Territory! appears upon our statutes, between the laws Where will you begin, and where end? If paper deserves a careful perusul. for protecting life and property at sea, and to enable these companies to execute their should not the same principle be applied to in anticipation, the severest analysis. En-

It was my intention to present, on this octime of peace, be only commensurate with our Congress? The whole subject is carnestly casion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, scrupplously adhering to this principle, I find | The report of the Postmuster General, to which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled, "an act making and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to shows that the expenditure of the year end- appropriations for the repair, preservation, and meet the present exigency. If it were neces ing June 30th, 1854, including one hundred completion of certain public works heretofore sary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of and thirty-three thousand four hundred and commenced under authority of law?" but the such urgency, it would be shown that the ad- eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign space in this communication already occupied success. It is one of the best publications in ditional expense would be comparatively offices, amounted to \$8,710,907. The gross with other matter of immediate public exigenreceipts during the same period amounted to ey constrains me to reserve that subject for a

> The judicial establishment of the United gosting or the care evinced in the selection forms in the manner of conflucting the legal

My former recommecdations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of to the prosperity of the only considerable or-

mand. Were the duties of the army staff the subject of mail transportation by ocean subjects as appear to me to be of particular mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the Rosmaster General to your early attention, and the labors of the labors of the dead, is to me very mech the ments to the dead, is to me very mech the ments to the dead, is to ments to the dead, is to me very mech the ments to the dead, is to me very mech the ments to the dead, is to me very mech the ments to the dead, is to ments to ments to the dead, is to ments to the de

All remittances and all business communi-

ntions must be addressed, post-paid, to SAMEEL HUESTON.

348 Broadway, New York.

Great Fire in South Brooklyn. At half-past two o'clock this Morning Mihal Hughes, the keeper of a grocery and nor store at the corner of Atlantic and Hicks street. South Brooklyn, discovered dam, they extinguished the fire.

powers of the strend States and of the peo-

ple; to cherish, with loyal feality and devoted

affection this Union, as the only sure founda-

Montrose Democrat.

THE MARKEST EMCULATION IS NORTHERN PERN'A.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Epitons.

Montrose, Thursday, Dec. 11. 1854.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

For Salc.

TER appointed in his stead.

he was recovering.

lent Pience to-day.

A new cutter, late style, swell-box, very

Covernor Broken is again prostrated

The Blessage.

To the exclusion of our general variety we

inblish the second annual Message of Presi-

The general tone of the Message is calm

and dignified; and taken as a whole, we think

it will be well received aside from the sin of

omission. That omission is its silence upon

strikes us that an administration measure

which has convulsed the whole country, de-

As a comprehensive and lucid survey of

the general relations of the government the

The Reports.

We have lopies of the reports of the sever-

Secretaries communicated at the opening

of Congress. That of the Hon. JAMES CAMP

nert. Postmaster General, whose Department

is the most complicated probably of any

strikes us, from hasty examination, as one of

partment. Its facts, figures, illustrations and

points, stand out boldly, relieving the mind

from the dull details so common to these pa-

pert. We shall try to prepare an abstract of

KNICKERHOCKER MAGAZINE. This old es

ablished work enters upon its forty-fifth year

n January next. The mere announcement

of this fact is sufficient to ensure its complete

the countrys Edited by Lewis Garlonn

coming year it holds out the following in

al American Magazines.

it for our next paper.

inunication to Congress and the people.

Those to whom it is any accommodation

hours. As they were coming out of the en-

ly. The engines were soon at the fire, but the weather was so intensely cold that the themen could not get their apparatus to work quick enough to prevent the flames spreading to the adjoining frame buildings. The fire communicated to No. 95 Atlantic. occupied as a porter-house by McQueen and Clark. This was also destroyed. The occurpants have had their store closed for several days past. It is said that the fire broke' out in the cellar of this house, and was the work

Those to whom it is any accommodation of an incendiary. to pay us in Wood, MUST BRING IT NOW The next house No. 97, quickly eaught, to preside over the deliberations of the Senfew days agol - A carpenter, whose name barrely time to escape from the burning building in their night clothes. They lost all

to check the flames here, were maximum.d. The force of the wind blew the flames on with disease, but at last accounts it was tho't the next frame building. No. 99, occupied by olin O. Dwyer ha a porter house, and it soon

ing New York to purchase for the Holidays, county jail on an indictment for selling liquor will the well to call at the handsome jewelry a lively a freshelf, a fruitdealer, occupied and lilverware establishment of Messrs. Will Not 101, which was also totally destroyed .ing enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not marth & Benton, 343 Broadway, as we are His stock of fruit fell a prey to the flames .the better rule to leave all these works to informed they have much enlarged their As the four frame buildings were now destroystock, as well as reduced it in price to meet ed, there was a prospect of saving the adjoining houses.

The shoe store of Mr. Shepherd Devean, No. 103, took fire on the roof, and communiented to No. 105, occupied by Joseph Lockfit & Co., provision dealers. The upper part of these stores, both of which were under one foof, were destroyed by fire, and the lower part damaged by water.

The roof of a three story brick building No. of was partially destroyed by fire. Messrs. Worthington & Thompson, grocers, occupied the store, and their stock was damaged by

d by Nicholas Fitzpatrick, Mr. Bedford, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Sweeny and Mrs. Kelly and their amilies. Atlantic street was this forencon filled with much of the furniture and goods fescued from the buildings, during the con-The Chief of Police and his aids were ear-

y at the fire to prevent the depredations of ogues. A member of the Fire Department. It is said, was arrested and taken to the station house on a charge of stealing a pair of that further provision be made for the proboots from the store of Mr. Deveaux. He had tection of life and property on sea-going vesbut the stolen boots on his feet .- N. I. Evehing Post.

Private Letter from Senator Buckalew. Bearer of Desputches to the Government of Paraguay. Buenos Avres, S. A.

Sept. 22, 1854. DEAR Sin :-- We arrived here on the 19th and intend going up the river in six or eight days. We have both enjoyed pretty good health thus far, and have had, upon the whole a fair journey. I have now an opportunity of writing to you by Lient. Welsh, of our State, who is returning home and kindly offers to carry letters and see that they are duly mailed. We left New York on the 8th of July in the steamer Atlantic-arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, went to London on the 24th, and returned on the 28th. Left Liverpool for Rio, Aug. 1st, in screw steam-CLARK it cannot fail to attract the attention of er, Brazileira. Stopped at Lisbon, Madeira, every one at all acquainted with his monthly St. Vincent, Pernambuco and Bahia, and arrived at Rio, Sept. 1st. We were there derangement and administration. The present \$361,756. The increase of the revenue of States requires modification, and certain re- of articles thin adorn its pages. For the tained until the 12th, and then came on here, at Monte Video. The distance from here to the appropriation for the improvement of gratify the pride of the living, have been the river. To go up distance from the course of the Rapids in the Mississippi River, and also between the river. To go up distance from the course of the Rapids in the Mississippi River, and also between the course of the river. Rev. F. W. Shelton, author of Letters from the river. To go up, discharge and receive a bill for the relief of the owners and occu-Up the River, etc., will be a regular contribusing and return here, requires a sail vessel pants of the town of Omaha, in Nebraska, from three to five months. The steamer in and for other purposes. The best talent in the country will be en swhich we go up will require 12 or 15 days listed, and no expense or effort spared, to sto ascend; will remain at Assumption about

make the Knickerbocker more than ever de two weeks and return in 9 or 10 days. Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects serving of the first position among our origin. I intend to return to New York direct. cither from here or Rio, in one of our sail ves-TERMS. Three Dollars a year, strictly in sels, which will require 12 or 15 days to asadvance—there will be no deviation from cend; will remain at Assumption about two

gers in South America. There are no vexatious restrictions upon residence and business erable, although the harbor is unfortunately day!

Last evening we attended a Sabbath School Celebration at the Methodist Church at which many declamations and dialogues were recited, very much after the fashion of a School Celebration at home, only one was Spanish. The spirit of Methodism is one of innovation, and like that of most sects is uncompromising. Hence the popular and religious preju- are thoughts and feelings that we enjoy most dices of the country were not spared in the performances. Catholicism received many thumps, and frequent allusions were made to and all the thoughts that floated through my repaired to the cellar, and there saw some other spots in pure white—all Catholic countions of the visit will make I fear a very meadembustible materials on fire. With very tries in red + Mahommedan in blue, and Pa- gre letter. little effort, however, and without giving an gan in black. It is remarkable how healthy and comfortable the whole population here Hughes and the policeman then left the appear. The ladies dress very gaily and, as fluilding, and everything appeared safe. A everywhere else, are not unwilling to be seen. Shopping is done in the evening, and the for the Cemetery every eight or ten minutes

Very Truly yours, C. R. BUCKALEW. Hon. L. B. Rupert, Bloomsburg, Pa. CONGRESSIONAL

Washington, Dec. 4th, 1854. SENATE. The Sceretary: With the permission of the Senate, I will read a letter addressed to min by the Hon. Mr. Atchison:

PLATTE CITY, Nov. 11, 1854. DEAR Sin :- It will not be in my power to reach Washington before the second or third design.

ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary Senate. Mr. Hunter.-Mr. Secretary, I move that by general consent, Gen. Cass, of Michigan,

be requested to act as President pro tempore for to-day. The Secretary put the question on motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Cass (on taking the chair, to which he was conducted by Mr. Hunter) said: In assisting, gentlemen of the Senate, at your organization, I hold this seat to-day, but I can

December 5. SENATE .- The Senate was called to order we could not learn, resided in the upper part by the secretary at 1-4 before I o'clock. with his family. He and his five children Mr. Jones, of Iowa, offered a resolution, were in bed at the time of the fire, and had that the Senate proceed forthwith to the elec-Mr. Jones, of Iowa, offered a resolution, tion of a President pro tempore.

Mr. Seward said he would-like to know the WM. H. PERKINS, Post Master at To- their furniture and effects, which were not effect of this election—whether it was a tem-wanda has been removed, and Dr. H. C. Pon- insured. The effects of the fire department porary or a permanent one. He was satisiled, in his own mind, there could be but one President pro tempore of the Sonato at one

That officer was, of course, to hold it till his term constitutionally terminated. If the hared the fate of the others. - The keeper of President of the United States died, the Pres-Those of our friends who intend visit- this store, it is reported, is now in the Kings ident of the Senate would succeed to that high office. Certainly, then there ought to be but one present holding that office. Mr. Bayard said the question twas merely one of chosing a presiding officer, and to pro-

ceed to business. At present the Senate had nothing to do with possible events or suppositious cases. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Weller asked if he could not offer a resolution declaring a certain Senator President pio tempore. Could it not be done by

unanimous consent? Mr. Mason said Mr. Atchison had been so Mr. Sumner said he must insist on a vote,

therefore he should object to the resolution. The Senate then ballotted with the following result: Bright 24, Dawson 2, Chase 6, Foot 2

Badger 1. Mr. Bright was declared elected, and took the chair.

December 7. SENATE .- Mr. Badger offered a resolution, directing the payment to Mr. Atchison, of sum equal to the difference between his pay as Senator, and that of the Vice President, during the time he was President pro tempore of the Schate. Adopted unanimously. Mr. Seward presented the petition of E. K. Collins and others, of New York, praying

sels. Referred to a committee. Mr. Badger said: It is well sir, that in the hurry of business the Senate should not forget that this is Thursday—and, therefore, lest it might be overlooked, I submit the usual motion, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday. (Laughter) Mr. Dawson-Mr. Badger is sensible to the

last. I thought he looked fatigued. The motion was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of George Fisher was passed. Mr. Pearce introduced a joint resolution naming Rufus Choate and J. K. Paulding as regents of the Smithsonian institution. Pass-

Mr. Badger-I give notice that on Monday next, I will introduce a bill to increase the pay of numbers of Congress and of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

House.-Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions. and the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1856.

Mr. Maxwell introduced a bill authorizing

the sale of reserved lands in Florida. Mr. Barksdale introduced a bill constitu-

ting Columbia, Miss., a port of delivery.

Mr. Zollikoffer introduced a bill further providing for the security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by stenu. All these bills were reserred—the latter to

the Committee on Commerce.

character. Messrs. Latham and Smith also bore testi-

mony to the private and public virtues of the deceased. The usual resolutions of regret were then passed, when the House adjourned until Mon-

> Correspondence of the Pitteton Gazette. Greenwood Cemetery. Pittston, Dec. 4, 1854.

During my stay in New York, I visited Greenwood Cemetery, and while wandering among the monuments of the dead, I planned letter for the Gazette. I was alone, as I love to be, in a grave yard, on the shore of the ocean of by the Falls of Niagara. There when there is no temptation to give to them expression. But the plan I have forgotten, mind, and the feelings that filled my heart at that time, have passed away. They were for

The Cemetery, is on Long Island, distant from the city between four and five miles. It is reached from Fulton street Ferry in about half an hour by the cars. They leave through the day It contains 375 acres. The land is rolling, and commands from various points fine views of the ocean. The interments were made in it about fourteen years ago. Since that time it has been filling up rapidly. Interments are made almost every hour of the day. The grounds, so far as oc-cupied, are regularly laid out and handsome-ly ornamented. The walks and carriage roads are bordered with Arba Vita, Box, Spruce, Pine, and flowers of every variety.—. The richest flowers of the season bloom in the

The monuments in the Cemetery, of which it is a forest, are its great attraction. They are principally marble and granite. . Some of them are very beautiful, and evince good taste, design and skill; others, and not a few. although costly, are wanting in taste, and so far as I could judge, are entirely unmeaning.
A Grecian temple was a poem. Every monument, however humble, should have some

The monument of the old sea captain attracts the attention of all who visit the Cemetery. It does not, however, happen to be a monument of the dead. The old man still lives and resides in New York, and, as I understand, is quite wealthy. He has anticipated his death so far as to erect his monument. It is perhaps ten feet high, and on it he has placed a full sized figure of himself, in his sen-faring dress and with his quadrant in his hand. It is said to be a good likeness of him. He is becoming quite old, but still walks with a firm step. He visits his monument frequently, and had I been a little earlier in the day, I would have met him there. This strange fancy of the old sailor reminded me of an old man who resided near my father's. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and as much as ten years before his death, he took his measure and made his coffin. He kept it in his bed-room, and the family found it a convenient place for keeping dried fruit, nuts, &c., just as much so as if it had been of a different shape. We presume the old cabinet maker derived as much satisfaction from looking at his coffin all ready for him, as the old sea captain does from looking at his marble monument.

The Firemens' Monument, erected by the Firemen of New York to the memory of one of their number who lost his life in rescuing a child from the building in flames, is one of the most interesting in the Cemetery. The fireman stands full size on the monument, with a sweet babe in his arms. The artist has at least given him the face of a true he-

ro. By the side of this monument is another to the memory of an Engineer in the fire company, who lost his life in the same fire from which the child was rescued-the most destructive I believe that ever occurred in New York. On it is a fireman's lantern, his hat and coat so faithfully represented in marble, that you can scarcely believe it a repre-

sentation. Decidedly the most costly monument in the Cemetery, and the one that displays the most artistic skill, is that of Charlotte Canda, a French lady. She had been attending a birth day party—she was just seventeen—given her by some of her friends, and was just returning home, when the horses attached to the carriage she was in took fright and run away. She was thrown from the car-riage and instantly killed. She is said to have been very beautiful and intelligent.— She was a lady of fortune, and her father has spent it in erecting this monument over her remains. It eost near \$20,000. Artistically it is very fine. Every part of it is carvad elaborately. In point of good taste, it is not equal to many others in the Cemetery. It is designed to represent the front of a Roman Chapel-within the vestibule of which stands a figure—that of the unfortunate girl and said to be like her, dressed as on the evening she was killed, in a long flowing robe. The figure is indeed beautiful, and would appear so by the side of Power's Greek Slave. The face has a sweet subdued expression that interests you, and you involuntarily sigh that one so young, so gifted and so beloved, should so suddenly be called away. On either side of the monument, on a pedestal per-

There are other monuments less ostentatious than those I have spoken of. On one of them I read this inscription :- " Our Children; on another, Many; on another, Will-These inscriptions convey but little to the stranger's eye, but to parents and friends they speak as no monument can.

I hope I am not wanting in proper regard for the dead. I love to see a grave yard tastefully laid out, and ornamented with shrubs and flowers, and in all respects well. taken care of. I think also that for the convenience of friends who may wish to visit our graves, they may be very appropriately designated by marble slabs, inscribed with our names. But as I turned away from Greenwood—that magnificent resting place of the dead, this question pressed itself on our mind: could not the millions spent here to better spent in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, educating the ignorant, and send ing the lamp of life to those who are sitting n darkness. Does not the erection of such gostly palaces for the dead, tend to foster a disposition that is Pagan rather than Christian, and more becoming in the age of the Egyptian Kings than the age in which we live! I certainly do not envy the dead their monuments, nor their friends the satisfaction

they derive from having erected them. We are stewards of God, and investing the talents he has committed to our care in monuments to the dead, is to me very much like