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The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 5. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857. TWO CENTS.

THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS.

The first number of THE PRESS *will to day* be laid before the public. I need scarcely explain the object and design of this journal. The tree must be known by its fruits. My ambition is to make a thorough newspaper, complete in all its departments: to address myself to the reason and the patriotism of the people; in a word, to supply daily a cheap, trust-worthy and intelligent medium of popular information. To accomplish these results will demand patient industry, large expenditures of money, considerable experience, and the employment of varied ability. The belief that a newspaper conducted upon this plan has never yet failed, determined me upon the present undertaking. The hope, that there were many, very many, kind remembrances, personal to myself, here in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, inspired me with additional confidence in its success. The agreeable relations I had sustained to most of those engaged in journalism, during my long connection with that profession, reminded me that this, if not always the most lucrative avocation, was, at least to my own mind, the most acceptable, because it re-opened a field of independent action, and hard, but edifying toil. An enterprise founded upon such motives cannot fail to prosper. I have invested in it all that I have in the world, and every effort and energy of which I am capable, shall be enlisted to render it deserving of approbation and support.

THE PRESS will speak for itself on all the great questions of the day. I have already indicated (what, indeed, was universally and justly anticipated,) that the political department of my paper should be conducted upon Democratic principles. It is equally well-known *that the measures and the men of the* present Administration at Washington have my heartiest approbation. I have known the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him, ever since my first youthful association in politics and editorial life. The most agreeable services which it has fallen to my lot to perform, were those given to his cause. My attachment to him grew not more from admiration of his pure and upright character than from a profound regard for his intellect, experience and patriotism. It was my good fortune, with many good men, to assist, not obscurely nor inefficiently, in crowning a life of usefulness and distinction to his country and himself with the highest honors in the world. The fruits of that result are already ripening for the Future. The wisdom of the popular choice is being daily vindicated by the quiet and content which have followed the stormy scenes of last year, as the sweet sunshine follows the destructive tempest. Had Mr. BUCHANAN not been, as he was, my first choice for President, and yet approved himself worthy of the high trust confided to his hands, by regarding, respecting, and protecting the *rights of the citizen and the rights of the States*, I should have done every thing that one man could do to uphold and to strengthen him, and to gather around him a united public opinion. The performance of that duty becomes a proud satisfaction; however, when the consistency, dignity, and ability of his administration, are so many proofs that he well deserved the persevering and enthusiastic preference of those gallant men who have clung to his fortunes through good report and through evil report, *during so many* long years.

I am not writing as a partisan—I am not ambitious of printing a mere party paper; for, while with firm faith and unfaltering footsteps I will follow constitutional principles to their logical and legitimate conclusions, I shall at the same time seek to convince those who may differ from me, by reason, not by recrimination—by argument rather than by declamation. And I am confident that no man, looking at Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, up to this moment, with disinterested and elevated motives, will deny that that statesman has achieved the Presidency at an auspicious period for his own fame, and at a fortunate moment for the welfare of the Republic.

JNO. W. FORNEY.

August, 1, 1857.

The Press.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

WORDS OF WISDOM AND OF REASON.

The anti-slavery men of the ultra school have been at work a quarter of a century. Now, in all that time, what good have they done? *Where is it to be seen?* They have produced no good result for the slave—they have done nothing for the free black. On the contrary, we have the evidence of some of the most respected Southern statesmen that the slave has been injured, and we have the facts before us in Constitutions of several of the States, to show that the free colored persons are worse off than they were.

That is the case as to the colored races. What have been the effects of slavery agitation in the country? It has arrayed one body of States against the others. It has created hostilities, heart-burnings, and all manner of bad feeling amongst men who should live together as brothers. It has disturbed the general business of the country. And finally it has brought almost to the verge of destruction the *best and wisest*, and happiest nation that ever existed on the face of the earth. We put it to the common sense and consciences of our readers, whether a party that produces no good for any, and so much evil for all, should receive their support. Upon these points we present from the Legislative history of the country, the remarks of two eminent statesmen delivered years ago, and what was true at *that time*, is ten-fold the truth now.

BUCHANAN AND BENTON ON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES IN 1835.

Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of the religious society of "Friends," in the State of Pennsylvania, adopted at their Caln quarterly meeting, requesting Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. He said the memorial did not emanate from fanatics, endeavoring to disturb the peace and security of society in the Southern States, by the distribution of incendiary publications, but from a society of Christians, whose object had always been to promote good will and peace among men. It was entitled to respect, from the character of the memorialists; but he dissented *from the opinion which they expressed* and the request which they made. The Constitution recognized Slavery; it was found here when the District was ceded to the United States; the slaves here were the property of the inhabitants; and he was opposed to the disturbance of their rights. Congress had no right to interfere with Slavery in the States. That was determined in the first Congress that ever sat—in the Congress which commenced in 1789 and ended in 1791—and in the first session of that Congress. *The Religious Society* of Friends then petitioned Congress against Slavery, and it was resolved, in answer to that petition, that Congress had no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or with their treatment in any of the States, and that was the answer still to be given. He then adverted to the circumstances under which the memorial was presented. A number of fanatics, led on by foreign incendiaries, have been scattering firebrands through the Southern States—publications and pictures exciting the slaves to revolt, and to the destruction of their owners. Instead of benefitting the slaves by this conduct, they do them the greatest injury, causing the bonds to be drawn tighter upon them; *and postponing emancipation even in those States which might eventually contemplate it.* These were his opinions on slavery, and on the prayer of this memorial. He was opposed to granting the prayer, but was in favor of receiving the petition; as the similar one had been received in 1790, and giving it the same answer; and he had no doubt with the same happy effect of putting an end to such applications, and giving peace and quiet to the country."

* * * * * * *

"Mr. Benton rose to express *his concurrence* in the suggestion of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan), that the consideration of this subject be postponed until Monday. It had come up suddenly and unexpectedly to-day, and the postponement would give an opportunity for Senators to reflect, and to confer together, and to conclude what was best to be done, where all were united in wishing the same end namely, to allay, and not to produce excitement. He had risen for this purpose; but, being on his feet he would say a few words on the general subject, which the presentation of these petitions had so suddenly and unexpectedly brought up. With respect to the petitioners, and those with whom they acted, he *had no doubt but* that many of them were good people, aiming at benevolent objects, and endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of one part of the human race, without inflicting calamities on another part; but they were mistaken in their mode of proceedings, and so far from accomplishing any part of their object, the whole effect of their interposition was to aggravate the condition of those in whose behalf they were interfering. But there was another part, and he meant to speak of the abolitionists generally, as the body contain the part of which he spoke; there was another part whom he could not qualify as good people, seeking benevolent ends by mis-*taken means, but as incendiaries and agitators*, with diabolical objects in view, to be accomplished by wicked and deplorable means. He did not go into the proofs now to establish the correctness of his opinion of this latter class, but he presumed it would be admitted that every attempt to work upon the passions of the slaves, and to excite them to murder their owners, was a wicked and diabolical attempt, and the work of a midnight incendiary. Pictures of slave degradation and misery, and of the white man's luxury and cruelty, were attempts of this kind; for they were appeals to the vengeance of slaves, and not to the intelligence or reason of those who legislated for them.

* * * * * * *

But it was not pictures alone that operated upon the passions of the slaves, but speeches, publications, petitions presented in Congress, and the whole machinery of Abolition societies. None of these things went to the understandings of the slaves, but to their passions; all imperfectly understood, and inspiring vague hopes, and stimulating abortive and fatal insurrections. Societies, especially, were the foundation of the greatest mischiefs. Whatever might be their objects, the slaves never did, and never can, understand them but in one way—as allies, organized for action and ready to march to their aid on the first signal of insurrection. It was thus that the massacre of San Domingo was made.

Mr. Benton went on to say that these societies had already perpetrated much mischief than the joint remainder of all their lives spent in prayers of contrition could ever atone for. They had thrown the state of the emancipa-*tion question fifty years back. They had sub*jected every traveller, and every emigrant, from the non-slaveholding States, to be received with coldness, and viewed with suspicion and jealousy in the slave-holding States. They had occasioned many slaves to lose their lives. They had caused the deportation of many thousands from grain growing to the planting States. They had caused the privileges of all slaves to be curtailed, and their bonds to be more tightly drawn. Nor was the mischief of their conduct confined to slaves; it reached the free colored people, and opened a sudden gulf of misery to that population. In all the slave States this population has paid the forfeit of their intermediate position; and suffered proscription as the instruments, real or suspected, of the abolition societies. In all these States their exodus had either been enforced or was impending.

Having said thus much of the abolition societies in the non-slaveholding States, Mr. B. turned, with pride and exultation, to a different theme—*the conduct of the great body of the people in all these States.* Before he saw that conduct, and while the black question, like a portentious cloud, was gathering and darkening on the Northeastern horizon, he trembled, not for the South, but for the Union. He feared that he saw the fatal work of dissolution about to begin, and the bonds of this glorious confederacy about to snap; but the conduct of the great body of the people in all the non-slaveholding States quickly dispelled that fear, and in its place planted deep the strongest assurance of the harmony and indivisibility of the Union, which he had felt for many years. *Their conduct was above all* praise, above all thanks, above all gratitude. They had chased off the foreign emissaries, silenced the gabbling tongues of female dupes, and dispersed the assemblages, whether fanatical, visionary, or incendiary, at that congregated to preach against evils which afflicted others, not them; and to propose remedies to aggravate the disease which they pretended to cure. They had acted with a noble spirit. They had extended a vigor *beyond all law. They had obeyed the enact*ments, not of the statute book, but of the heart; and while that spirit was in the heart, he cared nothing for laws written in a book. He would rely upon that spirit to complete the good work it has begun: to dry up these societies; to separate the mistaken philanthropist from the reckless fanatic and the wicked incendiary, and put an end to publications and petitions which, whatever may be their design, can have no other effect than to impede the object which they invoke, and to aggravate the evil which they deplore.

We revive these extracts at the present moment, when more than twenty years ago, they *to be as pertinent and as just at this day* as they had only yesterday been uttered. The closing part of Col. BENTON'S speech seems to refer to the union of patriotic men which elected Mr. BUCHANAN President. That union reflected not only the highest honor upon them, but it opened the door to every other man, who, while thinking and acting differently in 1856, may now behold the true and the solid safety of his country to consist in a hearty co-operation with those who achieved that great victory. Every aspect of politics is in proof of the fact, that an immense body of our countrymen have decided to act on this motive.

ROYALTY EXPENSIVE.

There is something magnificent, to some people, in being liberal, and even profuse with money not their own. John Bull particularly rejoices in such a thing as this. He seems to think that, having got a Royal Family, there is nothing more fitting than to take every opportunity of heaping gifts upon them. If John Bull himself does not do this, his Parliament does, which ought to be (but is not) all the same.

The annual allowance to Queen VICTORIA is close on $2,000,000, in hard cash. She has other advantages, such as being exempt from house-rent and taxes, having her different palaces kept in repair, and so on. She has the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is about $150,000 more. She has appropriated to herself, since his birth, the Prince of Wales's $125,000, from the rental of his Duchy of *Cornwall* estates. In a word, she is very well provided for, it must be admitted. Her husband has a Parliamentary life-dower of $150,000 per annum, and about as much more accruing from various lucrative appointments, which his affectionate wife and generous sovereign has heaped upon him. It does not cost him a cent for the expenses of living, for the Queen provides all of that. VICTORIA and ALBERT receive, between them, some $2,500,000 a year, and probably save a third of the amount. Fortunate people! They evidently were born not with silver, but with golden spoons, in their mouths.

They have what the Irishman would call "a large small family" of nine. The eldest, not yet seventeen, will soon be married to a young gentleman, nephew and heir presumptive to the bibulous King of Prussia. The Prince of Wales, if he survive his mother, (which is doubtful, as he is a puny lad,) will yet be King of England. The rest of the family will be quartered upon the British public, as soon as ever they become men and women, the usual allowance to a Prince or Princess of England being about $125,000 per annum for life.

VICTORIA and her husband have laid by considerable portions of their income in the course of seventeen years. Report runs that a good deal of this is carefully invested in good American securities, and that the Queen of England, in another name, *actually* possesses considerable real estate in New York. (It is believed that they apprehend a revolution, which will drive them into exile, and that they have provided for a reverse, very largely and prudently.) Be this so or not, certain it is that, a few months ago, the Queen sent messages down to Parliament, announcing the intended marriage of her daughter, with a modest request that *they would provide her with* a dowry.

In ordinary cases, when man and wife have a family, with a fixed income, terminating at their death, they either save money, to portion off and provide for their children, or prudently resort to Life-Assurance to secure that provision. VICTORIA and ALBERT have saved several millions—but, so attached are they *to the British* people, that they preferred using the public money to disbursing their own. Accordingly while English taxpayers were grumbling, as well they might, over the expenditure of $500,000,000, in two years, over the Russian war—in which France got the glory and gained the influence—Lord PALMERSTON, pleasant wag that he is, asked the British Parliament to vote $350,000 by way of *outfit, with an annual grant* of $40,000 during the life of the young lady. Her aunt, (the eldest daughter of George III.,) received like dowry, on her marriage to the King of Wurtemburg, *without* the annuity. The young Princess, thus placed in a state of Royal Pauperism, comes from a very long-lived family, and is likely to live half a century more. There-*fore, from the annuity alone, she will probably* receive some $2,000,000 in that period, without reckoning the interest. With a slight show of opposition from Mr. ROEBUCK, this grant was unanimously passed. *We* have thrown away, on various occasions, large sums of public money, but any such lavishment as this would well-nigh cause a revolution. We are our own sovereigns, electing our own Chief Magistrate, *and we may be grateful for not being burthened* with Princes who want pensions, Princesses who demand marriage-dowries, and Queens who put their hands into the pockets of their "people."

The matter does not end here. Seventy thousand pounds, the outfit of the Princess Royal, is a sum of money larger, we honestly believe, than has ever been at one time in the *treasury of any of the petty princes of* Europe. There are, it is calculated, some half-hundred German princes, eligible for marriage, with unquestionable certificates that they are strong Protestants—an important consideration, when we know that the Royal family of England are legally precluded from intermarriage out of the pale of Lutheranism. Besides the Princess Royal, who is disposed *of to Prussia, there are four other English* princesses, unwedded—respectively ranging from the age of fourteen years to four months. Already, on the golden hope of rich dowry, the German bachelor princes are eagerly looking to England with matrimonial views.

The Queen of Holland, who must be a pretty considerable sharp and wide-awake matron, has not left you under her feet. Queen VICTORIA'S *second daughter, (ALICE MAUD MARY,) was* fourteen last April, and the Dutch Queen has already arrived in England to make up a marriage between that child and one of her own sons. This is pretty quick work. The Dutch Queen visits England as the Countess VAN BULEN—whether she claims connexion with the family of our ex-President is unknown. The Prince of Orange, her eldest son, whom *she has proposed as a suitable husband for the* English Princess, ALICE, is only seventeen. Her Majesty evidently is in favor of early marriages, for her own age is only thirty-six.

The melancholy part of these royal marriages is that they are almost wholly unions of convenience. The matches are often made up before the parties most deeply interested have ever had a glimpse of each other. Royalty has its drawbacks, not the least being the necessity of continuing in "single blessedness," unless corresponding rank be the wooer. No English Prince or Princess can marry a subject—not even the eldest son of a Duke.

Luxuries must be paid for, if people indulge in them. John Bull piques himself on his "duty, devotion, and loyalty" to his sovereign *ruler, and ought not grumble, therefore, if* Princes, Princesses, and so on, are more costly than other mortals. We know a land, however, where the idea of pensioning of a large family of royal children would be received with a strong mixture of contempt and indignation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, August 4, 1857.

Yesterday the Dauphin County Convention assembled in this place. The different election districts were fully represented, and the contest for some of the nominations was animated and active, but all passed off harmoniously, and the candidates selected give very general satisfaction.

The county of Dauphin is one of the few in Pennsylvania which are welded to the idol of Republicanism. For many years it has flunked in the prestige of the various isms has been waning, and *it will not be a great* while until the boasted strength of fanaticism will have yielded to the light of truth and reason. It may be that our whole ticket will be again defeated this fall. If this should be so, I venture to predict that it will be by less than 800 majority, and that the Democratic party will have every reason to be proud of the result. There are many intelligent men here who united with the Democrats last fall in support of Mr. Buchanan, and these men will not soon go back to the party which now supports Mr. Wilmot. They have too much patriotism to join any sectional movement, no matter who heads it.

Mr. Buckalew's reply to General Packer's letter, submitting Mr. Wilmot's "challenge," is certainly a lucid and forcible document.

The August interest on the State debt of Pennsylvania has been punctually paid, and a large balance yet remains in the Treasury. Financially, the condition of our State was never better, and if our law-makers will only let her alone, it will not be many years until the incubus of debt will be removed from her.

I met Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, this morning, and he informed me that he was on his way to Philadelphia to make arrangements for the next Fair. It is the design of the Society to render this Fair one of the best ever held in the State, and it will doubtless be of much pecuniary benefit to your city.

The weather is remarkably pleasant here now, and we have no sickness prevailing whatever. There is not a more pleasant town in Pennsylvania, during the Summer season, than Harrisburg.

PAXTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 4th, 1857.

In compliance with the Seventh Section of the Naval Appropriation Bill, approved March 3d, 1857, which directs the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared, and to report to Congress at its next session for its approval, a code of regulations for the government of the Navy, which shall embrace such general orders and forms for the performance of all the necessary duties incumbent on the officers thereof, both ashore and afloat, including rules for the government of courts martial, and courts of inquiry, as well as to establish the rank and precedence of each grade of officers in the line of promotion, and the relative rank and precedence, ashore and afloat, between them and non-combatants, and between officers and petty officers of all grades not in the line of promotion. The following Board of Officers will convene for that purpose, at Washington, on Monday, the 10th inst:

Commodore W. B. Shubrick, Lieut. Col. John Harris, Marine Corps; Purser John DeBree, Commander James L. Lardner, Lieutenant W. L. Maury, Surgeon Chas. D. Maxwell.

Captain George S. Blake has preparatory orders to relieve Captain Goldsborough as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on the 15th of September.

Captain Wm. J. McCluney has preparatory orders to succeed Captain George S. Blake, in the superintendency of the construction of Stevens' War Steamer, at New York.

Court of Inquiry, No. 3, having concluded the case of Commander Wm. Green, (furloughed by the late Retiring Board,) will, probably, beginning with Thursday, take a recess for four weeks.

A New York correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, discussing the sub-Atlantic telegraph question, thus speculates on some of its effects on the journalism of this country:—But the public have not thought that they are about losing their accustomed side-dishes of scandal, gossip, and *persiflage*—the letters "From our own Correspondent," in London, Paris, and other European cities. These epistles, if continued, will inevitably be about a fortnight late. That is, suppose that Louis Napoleon were to die on the first of the month, the fact would reach us, by submarine telegraph, on the day it occurred. Whereas a letter from Paris, written at the moment, with details, would be from eleven to fourteen days in reaching New York, by which time the Imperial demise would have been pushed out of interest by later and other incidents, and it would not be worth any editor's while to publish particulars of such an out-of-date matter. It is easy to see that the foreign correspondence of the American papers is likely to fall into abeyance, under the *new regime*. Such part of it as is quietly composed in the editorial *sanctum* must share the fall. The New York *Sunday Times*, a highly respectable journal, which has long been popular on account of its lively home-made correspondence, ought to go into mourning when the sub-marine telegraph is completed.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.—On an early day next session, Sir Erskine Perry will move "*That the facts* disclosed by recent events in India, the embarrassed state of its finances, the mal-administration of justice in its provincial courts, and the immorable ties which make our Indian possessions an integral portion of the British empire, render it expedient that the Government of that country should be transferred, in name as well as in fact, from the East India Company to the responsible ministers of the Crown."

GENERAL NEWS.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING THIS WARM WEATHER.—A cotemporary says that one pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets aboard ships and steamboats, foul hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse places as simple green copperas dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, and thus render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells; *for butchers' stalls, fish markets*, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive, putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat rat or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessels near the place where the nuisance is, and it will so on purify the atmosphere.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—We learn from the Easton *Daily Express* that three drovers—two brothers by the name of Hall, and a *young man by the name of Skillman, residents of* Ringoes, N. J., who passed through Easton on Tuesday forenoon with a drove of sheep, were violently assaulted on Saturday night last, near the village of Fogiesville, in Lehigh county, and robbed of $300. The circumstances, as we have learned them, are as follows: They stopped in the village of Fogiesville for the night, and went together to a store in the village to make some purchases. Having no loose change about them the proprietor took them to another house to get the bill paid. They went from the store to the hotel, nearly opposite, to refresh themselves. A party of four men who were in the store at the time they made the purchase followed them out and waylaid them at the hotel until they retired, when they attacked them with clubs and knives, knocking them in a brutal and murderous manner, robbed them of the roll of notes amounting to $300. Upon their arrival in Easton on Tuesday they made a statement of the facts and had a warrant issued for the arrest of the landlord of the hotel, who it is believed, knew the parties and can give testimony against them. Constable Lewis Sayres, of Easton, served the warrant. One of the drovers was severely injured, and the others had a deep gash in his leg made by the knife used in ripping open his pantaloons.

Western papers complain that railroads have made the farmers so independent that they have driven the price of beef at home to such a standard that a laboring man can scarcely afford to indulge in it.

Recently a cow belonging to a farmer named Kohler, some distance beyond Bath, Lehigh county, gave birth to a curious amalgam specimen of calf and sheep. The entire body up to the neck is typical of the sheep, and is covered with a coat of long black wool, and the neck and head are the rail figurative of the calf, and covered with smooth hair. The "critter" is about six weeks old, fully developed and healthy.

The Cumberland County (Pa.) Agricultural Society will hold their annual Harvest Home Meeting on Saturday, the 15th ult., at the Grove, near Carlisle.

☞ Counterfeits are in circulation, of the denomination of $20, on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa. The engravers name is imperfect, and the letters in the "State of Pennsylvania" are also imperfect.

The coal shipments from the Lehigh region by canal and railroad for the week ending July 25 amounted to 50,033 tons. Total transports by both avenues *for the season, 640,103 tons.*

Captain George S. Blake has received preparatory orders to relieve Captain Goldsborough, on the 15th of September, as superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland.

During the heavy storm on Tuesday afternoon last, the barn of Mr. John Edelman, near the village of Ruth, in Lehigh County, was struck by lightning, and a daughter of Mr. Edelman, and two cows instantly killed. The daughter was at the time of the occurrence engaged in the barn milking a cow, and at the instant of the shock, was, with the cow she was milking, struck dead. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age.

Mr. Huntsberger, who was run over by a freight train, near Altoona, died on Tuesday. His remains were taken to Harrisburg.

It is stated that *efficient protection from* sun stroke may be obtained by filling the top of the hat with cotton. A remedy so simple deserves to be known more generally.

The authorities at Steubenville, (Ohio,) have offered a reward of $200 for Henry Pratt, who murdered Michael Halloran in that town on Saturday night last. The murder was of a most unprovoked character, and perpetrated on an inoffensive man. Pratt left the city about noon on Sunday, and has not since been heard of. He is an Irishman, low, heavy-set, five feet five or six *inches high, with short black curly hair, black* eyes—speaks with a brogue, and worked at the Jefferson rolling mill. One of the papers gives a more full description of him, in which it is stated:

There were 2,000,000 pounds of wrapper in the United States when the hoop fashion came in vogue, and this was selling at about sixty cents per pound. Since January 1st, 1857, the imports of this article reach one million eight hundred thousand more, yet the demand has left but a small stock in the market. What remained in the seaboard cities has been nearly all bought up at $1.20 per pound.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Directors of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company had a meeting at West Greenville, Mercer county, on the 23d ult., at which a committee of the Directors of the Meadville Company were present, and a committee *of conference was appointed by the Penn*sylvania and Erie Railroad Company, to confer with the committee concerning the transfer of the branch road. If his transfer should be made, it is understood the means will soon be raised to build the road from Meadville, through Mercer, to connect with the Great Western and Atlantic road at Orangeville. Another meeting of