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CALIFORNIA PRESS.
Issued Semi-Monthly, in time for the California Steamers.


# The Press.


VOL. 2—NO. 213. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859. TWO CENTS.



**Silk and Dry Goods Jobbers.**

SPRING TRADE NOTICE 1859.
RAIGUEL, MOORE, & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations and exhibiting at their Salesrooms,
220 & 222 N. THIRD ST.,
The most extensive, elegant, and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS ever before offered by them, and presenting unusual attractions to the trade generally. [illegible]
DOMESTICS,
GINGHAMS, PRINTS, AND LAWNS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & TRIMMINGS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.
To all of which the attention of CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS is solicited. fe21-3m

325 MARKET STREET. 325
A. W. LITTLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS, FANCY DRESS GOODS,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c. fe21-3m

**Wholesale Clothing.**

CLOTHING!
AT WHOLESALE.
C. HARKNESS & SON,
608 MARKET STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH STREET,
Offer for sale, on the most
LIBERAL TERMS.
A new and extensive Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
ADAPTED TO THE
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
TO WHICH
THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
feb 1-6m

A. T. LANE,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING
WAREROOMS,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
feb1-3m PHILADELPHIA.

**Carriages.**

S. W. JACOBS,
No. 626 ARCH STREET,
Has finished and for sale a full assortment of all the most modern styles of
CARRIAGES.
Also, a great variety of desirable SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, that have been but very little used, which will be sold low. mar21-3m

GEORGE W. WATSON'S
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221
CHESTNUT STREET.
mar1-3m

CARRIAGES
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF
WILLIAM D. ROGERS.
REPOSITORY,
1009 CHESTNUT STREET 1011
feb18-3m

**Hardware.**

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.,
Nos. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Keep constantly on hand a large stock
OF
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
Which are offered to BUYERS on Liberal Terms.
feb23-3m

TRUITT BROTHER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c.,
529 MARKET STREET, 529
BELOW SIXTH, NORTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA. fe21-3m

**Watches, Jewelry, &c.**

G. AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.—New and fashionable GOLD JEWELRY, with Coral, Cameo, Lava and Jet Settings; Gold Chains, Bracelets, Miniature Lockets, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, &c.; Silver Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c., of standard Silver; Plated Spoons and Forks of superior quality. Watches and Jewelry promptly repaired, and warranted, at GEORGE RUSSELL'S,
mh14-1m No. 22 North SIXTH Street.

JAMES WATSON,
IMPORTER
OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
No. 325 MARKET STREET.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of Vacheron and Constantin Watches. fe1-3m

BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY
BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Have removed to their new Fire-proof, White Marble Store,
819 CHESTNUT STREET,
NORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE,
Now opening their Fall Stock of
IMPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND FANCY GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of the public.
SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PEARLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
oc17-tf

**Provision Houses.**

J. B. MICHENER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
PROVISIONS,
AND CURERS OF
CHOICE MEATS,
No. 8 N. WATER St., and 203 and 204 N. FRONT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
MESS BEEF, PORK, LARD, and an assortment of PROVISIONS generally, including HAMS, TONGUES, and BEEF [illegible]

**Boots and Shoes.**

NEW YORK SHOE HOUSE.
EMERSON, BREWSTER, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
138 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Hiram Emerson, Late Emerson, Cochrane, & Co., Boston. | Jared Brewster, N. Y. Wm. C. Claggett, N. Y. Geo. F. Fisher, Boston.
mar30-1m

HENDRY & HARRIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA. fe21-3m

WHELAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
AND
STRAW GOODS.
No. 513 MARKET STREET.
fe21-3m

BOKER & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
432 MARKET STREET,
fe24-3m UP STAIRS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Subscribers have completed their
SPRING STOCK
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which they are prepared to offer at the lowest prices, on their usual terms.
VAN DUSEN, SMITH, & CO.,
403 MARKET STREET,
feb15-2m Above Fourth, up stairs.

B. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
No. 18 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
feb8-3m

JOS. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
No. 314 MARKET STREET.
☞ A large and general assortment of Eastern and City-made Shoes constantly on hand. feb1-3m

PHILADELPHIA
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.
S. D. EDSON & CO.,
No. 14 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Have now on hand the finest assortment of ladies', misses', and children's
BOOTS,
SHOES,
AND GAITERS,
with or without heels, to be found in the city, at the lowest cash prices. mh9-1m

SPRING STYLES, 1859.
J. & M. SAUNDERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.
Being prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as Jobbers in any other market, invite an examination of their stock.
No. 34 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
fe1-2m Near the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia.

LEVICK, RASIN, & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
AND
MANUFACTORY,
No. 525 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.
We have now on hand an extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, of our own and Eastern Manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Southern and Western buyers. feb1-3m

FRENCH BOOTMAKER.—AUGUST BICKER, No. 106 North FOURTH Street, respectfully informs the public, and SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS particularly, that he continues to manufacture Fashionable Boots and Shoes to order; assuring those who patronize him, that he will guarantee that his work will give satisfaction, both as regards superior finish and excellence of material. Prices reasonable. fe16-3m

JUST LANDED,
OUR SPRING STOCK OF
"JOHN CROSLEY & SONS'"
SPLENDID
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT
ONE DOLLAR A YARD.
BAILY & BROTHER,
CASH CARPET DEALERS,
No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.
mar21-4tf

1859. SPRING 1859.
GIBBONS & CANTADOR,
No. 240 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have now in store a full assortment of
"F. & H."
CLOTHS & DOESKINS,
And a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced DOESKINS & CLOTHS, to which they invite the attention of the trade. mar26-10t

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article combines in one garment a CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH, and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, ensuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection, either artistic or physiological*. No lady can well do without it.
D. & S. still manufacture their well known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which for COMFORT and ELEGANCE is unsurpassed, together with over seventy other different styles, all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada. All articles of their manufacture ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE MARK.
mar28-1m*

AUSTIN BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA,
No. 164 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar11-1m* S. W. corner of Race, up stairs.

**Ladies' Dress Trimmings.**

STORE AND FACTORY,
ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
ELEGANT
SPRING TRIMMINGS
OPENED DAILY.
STEEL SPRING SKIRTS,
OF THE BEST STYLES.
ZEPHYRS,
A FULL FRESH STOCK.
HAIR NETS,
PLAIN AND BEADED.
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
LADIES' TRIMMINGS STORE AND FACTORY,
S. E. ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
mar31-thstu&w-6t

J. & A. KEMPER,
83 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Call the particular attention of the Trade to their splendid assortment of FRENCH POMPONNETTE, and AMERICAN FUSCHIA BALL TRIMMINGS, RING PENDANT BUTTONS, &c.
We are prepared to execute large orders for Silk and Marseilles Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Buttons, &c., at our own Factor feb2 2m

**Dry Goods Jobbers.**

W. S. STEWART & CO.,
305 MARKET STREET,
Importers and Dealers in
SILKS, SHAWLS, CRAVATS, BOMBAZINES, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
We are constantly receiving New Goods from New York and Philadelphia Auctions, to which we invite the attention of purchasers ap4-tmy1

MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
BLACK AND WHITE ENGLISH PRINTS.
BLACK AND GRAY " "
BLACK AND PURPLE " "
DOUBLE PURPLE " "
Polka spots, neat figures, stripes and plaids.
BLACK AND WHITE DELAINES.
BLACK AND PURPLE "
Polka spot, neat figures, stripes and plaids.
BLACK AND WHITE DELAINES (all wool).
SOLID BLACK " (all wool).
Lupin's best Goods.
BLACK AND WHITE CORDED GINGHAMS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES, (Lupin's.)
BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
STEEL GRAY LAVELLA CLOTHS.
" " MADONNA CLOTHS.
BLACK TAMARTINES, LUPIN'S.
" CRAPE MARETZ,
" CRAPE D' PARIS.
" CASHMERE SHAWLS, Long & Square.
" THIBET " "
" SILKS, various grades.
" AND WHITE PRINTED JACONETS.
SOLID BLACK LAWNS AND JACONETS.
For sale at the lowest prices by
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
No. 213 MARKET STREET,
ap4 tf PHILADELPHIA.

**Wholesale Grocers.**

JUNGERICH & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
No. 43 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar1-2m PHILADELPHIA.

**Fancy Goods.**

WM. D. GLENN,
NO. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
COMBS,
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c.
Now in store, a very large and complete assortment for the
SPRING TRADE,
Including every saleable article in the line, and many novelties.
The attention of buyers is respectfully solicited. Prices as low as those of any house in the trade, either in this city or New York. fe1-2m

J. C. HOWE & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE
MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS,
Have now in their New Store,
NO. 240 MARKET STREET,
A full line of all the goods manufactured by the Manchester Company:
DE LAINES,
CHALLIES,
PRINTS, and
ANGOLA TWILLS,
Comprising the most desirable styles of these goods ever offered to the trade.
J. C. HOWE & CO.
Are also the Sole Agents for the sale, in this market, of the following Manufacturers of
WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS:
BRADFORD, TAFT, & CO.,
J. T. SEAGRAVE & CO.,
MERRIMACK WOOLLEN COMPANY,
H. SAYLES & SON,
ELM STREET MILL,
MILLBURY WOOLLEN MILL,
And other popular makes.
BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS:
INDIAN ORCHARD 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8.
WATERFORD MFG. CO. 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8.
To all of which the attention of buyers is solicited.
ja25-tu th s 3m

LOOKING GLASSES.
Now in store the most extensive and elegant assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
For every space and every position, and at the most moderate prices
LOOKING GLASSES
In the most elaborate and the most simple frames.
LOOKING GLASSES
Framed in the best taste, and in the most substantial manner.
LOOKING GLASSES
Furnished by us, are manufactured by ourselves in our own establishment.
LOOKING GLASSES
In MAHOGANY and WALNUT frames for Country Sales.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
ap1-tf PHILADELPHIA.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND DEALER IN
WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY VARIETY.
PURCHASERS are invited to the BEST assortment in the city at the LOWEST prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to.
mar21-3m

C. H. & GEO. ABBOTT,
No. 18 North FOURTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLEY, GUNS, ETC.
ALSO, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.,
All of which are offered to Buyers on the most favorable terms. mar28-1m


# The Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859.

## A Trip to Northern Pennsylvania.—No. I.

The growing intelligence, wealth, and population of Pennsylvania, would constitute material for many interesting volumes. A traveller, passing for the first time through our State, over the various lines of railroad which radiate from Philadelphia in the east, Pittsburg in the west, and Harrisburg in the political centre, will be impelled to repeated expressions of wonder that a Commonwealth so fertile in mineral, agricultural, and intellectual resources, should, up to the present day, have found so few historians. There is hardly a county or a county town in New England that is not celebrated in a book written by its ablest citizen. The traditions of that portion of the Union, and its advancing steps in commerce, manufactures, and science, have enlisted many of the profoundest intellects in their illustration. But if Pennsylvania can point to a comparatively small number of books dedicated to the vindication of her sons and to the description of her amazing advantages over her sister States, she has not been inactive in the great work which, as a mighty and independent republic, she is called to perform. Every day develops some new element of strength, some new claim to superiority in the race of civilization, some new proof that in the course of time she will stand at the head of all the States of this Union. We may travel to any corner of Pennsylvania, take any train in the morning,

"And the Northern regions pierce,"

or lose ourselves in the continuous forests of the far northwest, or consent to be hurled over the Alleghanies, bridged and penetrated by the Central road, and we shall everywhere find objects worthy of remembrance and of reflection.

Take, for instance, any ordinary county map of the State of Pennsylvania, and you will find that, with your hand, you can almost cover a tract of country possessing a historical, mineralogical, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interest rarely equalled in any portion of the habitable globe. A few days ago, at six o'clock in the morning, we took the cars at Camden, New Jersey, for Trenton. From this point we passed over the Trenton and Belvidere railroad, pursuing the course of the Delaware, by Lambertville, (a very spirited and growing place,) Frenchtown, and Milford, the counties of Bucks and Northampton stretching along the western bank of the river. The first important Pennsylvania point on this line is the thriving borough of Easton, which, from the Jersey side, looks strikingly beautiful and prosperous. The graceful bridge which spans the Delaware, the Lehigh canal, river, basin, and outlet lock in the foreground, the Lafayette College above the town, the spires of the different churches, the broad and busy streets, are so many evidences of extraordinary progress and of the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of which Easton is the centre. Connected with New Jersey by a bridge across the Delaware, in constant intercourse with the thriving manufacturing town of Phillipsburg, on the Jersey side, where the great iron works of Cooper, Hewitt, & Co. are established, and united with Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk by the railroad of which the Hon. Asa Packer is chief owner and manager, Easton may boast of advantages such as must secure to it not only permanent but increasing prosperity. The population of Easton is about ten thousand. It is the depot of an immense grain trade from Kittatinny valley, and employs a large number of [illegible] mills. The water-power at Easton, increased by the dam and canal of the Lehigh Navigation Company, is unrivalled. It is distant from New York about sixty miles, and from Philadelphia fifty-six miles. There are, we believe, four or five weekly papers published at Easton, and one daily. Lafayette College, which is the principal literary institution of the region, has attained a very high celebrity.

The railroad from Easton on the New Jersey side terminates at the Belvidere and Trenton Railroad station, in the same State. At this point we took stage for three miles, and crossed from New Jersey into Pennsylvania, landing at the Bridgeville station of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and in about an hour and a half arrived, over that road, at Stroudsburg, Monroe county. Prepared to find an old, retrogressive town, we were surprised at the fresh and stirring appearance of this beautiful borough.

The main street is a wide thoroughfare, adorned with shade trees on both sides, and it recalled at once our recollection of the leading street in the city of Detroit, one of the noblest of avenues. The houses are handsome, many of them constructed of brick and stone, the churches spacious and imposing, and the whole appearance of the place exceedingly prepossessing. Mr. Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, who passed through the borders of Monroe county a short time since, gathered from this glimpse some not very flattering impressions of its people and its resources, and reflected them in his columns. Had he visited Stroudsburg, he would have reconsidered his harsh judgment. The people are highly intelligent and enterprising, and justly proud of their town and of its natural and artificial advantages. The water-power at Stroudsburg drives a number of grist and saw mills, several tanneries, and a large forge for the manufacture of bar iron, within a mile of the place. We can conceive few more beautiful summer resorts than Stroudsburg. It is three miles northwest of the Delaware Water Gap, where Brodhead's fine hotel is situated, generally crowded with visiters during the warm weather. Stroudsburg has many advantages of climate and position; its hotels are famous throughout all that region. Philadelphians desirous of spending a few weeks pleasantly and quietly, have only to take the route we have suggested, and they will reach Stroudsburg in time for a capital dinner at Hollinshead's old hotel, now well kept by Mr. Charles Troch.

The development of the physical resources of Monroe county has steadily progressed since its separation from the mother county of Northampton, which occurred about twenty-two years ago. Its inhabitants have had no ordinary difficulties to contend with in their endeavors to cultivate the rugged and picturesque mountain regions with which the county abounds. Fortunately, however, it also possesses a number of beautiful and exceedingly fertile valleys, which richly repay the labors of those who cultivate them. While some of the inhabitants have devoted considerable attention to manufacturing shingles, peeling bark, and getting out lumber, the area of land under successful cultivation is annually greatly increased by new "clearings" made, and agriculture thus raised in relative importance among the interests of the county.

The inhabitants of the eastern portion of Monroe county are generally of English origin, while those of the western portion are nearly all of German descent. Notwithstanding the accusations are regularly made against them, after every new exhibition of their extraordinary unanimity in support of the gubernatorial and Presidential nominees of the Democratic party, they are, as a class, moral, industrious, and by no means so destitute of intelligence as those who attack them appear to suppose. Before the construction of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad had introduced an entirely new population, in considerable numbers, crime and pauperism were almost entirely unknown, and the county jail remained for years without a tenant. It is related of one of the jailors of the Stroudsburg jail, that, on one occasion, he happened to have a prisoner confided to his charge who became somewhat refractory. After subduing the rebel, the jailor exclaimed, "Now, sir, I want you to understand that, if you don't behave yourself in future, "*I will turn you out of doors!*""

The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad unites Stroudsburg to Scranton, distance fifty miles. This fine railroad extends through a sterile, stony region. We scarcely wonder that Mr. Greeley should have grown lugubrious over these aspects; but he forgot that the same qualities which had surmounted greater disadvantages of soil and location in other parts of Pennsylvania, would be certain to overcome the obstacles which Nature had thrown in the way of progress in this apparently inhospitable section. The railroad itself is a triumph of science and enterprise. The view from the cars on the summit of Pocono mountain, of the distant Delaware Water Gap, is inconceivably grand. Neither pen nor pencil can justly describe it. Only the magnificent prospect from the summit of the Alleghanies, which we witnessed during the last summer, surpasses it. The latter is a more gorgeous panorama, and comprehends a longer and wider stretch of country. Nature appears from the Alleghany in her most colossal and magnificent proportions, mingled with her softer and more genial lights and shades; but the view from the Pocono is well worthy of the enterprising skill of Harper, who seems always to be on the alert for rare exhibitions of domestic scenery. After passing through this stony region—part of which we observed, by a strange misuse of names, was called "Paradise," and another more just, "The Shades of Death"—the train dashed into Scranton. The sight startled us.

Expecting to find a region all begrimed and black, dedicated to Pluto alone, regardless of all the finer arts—a sort of hole in the hill, without civilization—we beheld a beautiful miniature city, with broad streets, flanked on either side by immense brick stores and warehouses, a hotel, similar in appearance to our La Pierre, and (as subsequent experience proved) resembling that model establishment inside as well as outside. The neighboring heights were crowned with almost palatial residences, while the sources of all these evidences of wealth and prosperity—viz: the vast iron and coal beds, and the enormous piles of machine shops, forges, and furnaces—seemed to partake of the prevailing air of solidity and success.

Twenty years ago and the largest portion of the present site of Scranton was a wilderness. The town is situated at the junction of the Lackawanna and its tributary, Roaring brook, which latter divides it into two unequal parts; Lackawanna avenue, the principal thoroughfare, running nearly parallel with it. There were but three dwellings, an old saw and grist mill, where Scranton now is, when Geo. W. and Selden T. Scranton, in company with Messrs. Grant & Wallis, made their first purchase, in 1840. Knowing coal to be here in abundance, their object was to begin the manufacture of anthracite iron; their furnace, built in 1842, being among the earliest of successful experiments. Their iron was carted to Pittston, thence sent down the canal to Havre de Grace. Some of it went to Carbondale, fourteen miles, and thence by Delaware and Hudson. Much of it was retailed. For a year and a half they manufactured pig iron, and in '43 started a rolling mill and nail factory, whose products were carted to Archbald, nine miles.

In '45 they enlarged their mill, and Messrs. L. W. and Joseph H. Scranton repaired to New York, asked that the Erie Board should be convened, and informed it they had a bold proposition to make. They agreed to furnish the Erie Company 12,000 tons railroad iron, and deliver it in Lackawaxen, forty-five miles distant, through almost a wilderness, at ten dollars a ton cheaper than any one else (iron was then worth eighty dollars,) provided the company [illegible] advance them $100,000 [illegible] spent three days to examine the ground, then made a favorable report; and though the board were apprehensive of exceeding their powers, the individuals composing it and others promptly raised the money. A limited partnership in '46 was formed under the title of Scranton, Platt, & Co. Then began one of the most remarkable of industrial feats—the delivery by the wagon-load of 12,000 tons of iron through a comparative wilderness at various points, to many of which there were no roads leading at all. But the contract was fulfilled in less than a year. Teams were engaged in every direction; and some idea may be gained of the poverty of the country when the farmer thought himself well remunerated at $1.25 a day for self and team, and the pay taken mostly in store goods.

In 1848 furnaces Nos. 2 and 3 were blown in; the fourth in 1853; the fifth is only waiting for "better times." Their united capacity, when in full blast, will be over 40,000 tons! The rail mill at first turned out eight hundred tons a month. Its capacity is now more than double of that. It contains thirty-two puddling furnaces, and twelve heating—making forty in all. The limited partnership was dissolved, and the Iron and Coal Company organized in June, 1853, with a capital of $800,000.

The engines which furnish the blast are of the largest capacity. They were built by Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, are called lever-beam engines, and are worked together by a united power of 3,200 horses! The two fly-wheels are twenty-seven feet in diameter, weighing 60,000 pounds each. The length of the ponderous beams, which move like the stroke of fate, is thirty-three feet—their weight twenty-two tons. The steam cylinders are fifty-eight inches in diameter—engine drop ten feet. The blow cylinders are ninety-three inches, and the receiver which conveys the vast current into the furnaces is five and a half feet in diameter. The engine-house is most admirably adapted to its purpose, being eighty by seventy feet, and forty-five feet high. It is founded on the solid rock, much of it being cut out in order to make way for the lower works. It was designed by Joel Amsden, to whose admirable architectural taste Scranton is no little indebted—the Presbyterian Church, the Wyoming House, the Graded School, and several of the most attractive private residences, being the products of his skill.

But the town of Scranton dates its existence no farther back than 1851, in the summer of which it was laid out. That fall Mr. Joseph Chase purchased the first lot, and erected the brick house in which he still does business. The Wyoming House, which was begun in the latter part of the year, by Scranton, Platt, & Co., was opened by Mr. Burgess (whom they employed to keep it) in the fall of 1851, has done as much as anything else to give the town character abroad. The firm made their own brick, and the house and furniture cost upwards of $45,000. Mr. Burgess purchased them in 1856 for $38,000.

But the firm wanted an outlet to market. Their first care was to get direct to New York. This required too much capital. The New Jersey Central Railroad only came as far as Somerville. In 1850 the Lackawanna and Western Railroad (so called) to Great Bend, connecting with Erie, was built forty-five miles. It was completed in 1851, and is completely revolutionizing the country through which it passes, which has always been poor, badly tilled, and sparsely populated. In 1853 the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company was organized, and the southern division, as it is called, from Scranton to New Hampton, (on the New Jersey Central,) was begun. It was finished in 1856. We passed over this division, eighty-eight miles in length. Capital about $11,000,000.

The first brick built in Scranton was the company's store, in 1844, the Wyoming House next, machine shops, Hunt's and Boyd's stores next. Not a street was graded in 1853. The people made their way over stumps. In 1855 Col. Geo. Sanderson, who came here in 1854, began marking the avenues in Sanderson's division, which lies north of the Lackawanna avenue. Buildings have since gone up at the rate of one hundred and fifty a year. The population has run up to 10,000 or 12,000. Hyde Park, Providence, and Dunmore, from one to two miles distant, a few years ago insignificant places, have grown rapidly, and Providence township now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, and polls 2,300 votes. In 1841 it polled but 148. Dunmore owes its prosperity, in great part, of course, to the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In 1840 it was called Bucktown, and contained a tavern, store, and two or three dwellings. It now has 1,500 inhabitants. The area of Providence township is five by seven miles, and of Scranton borough two by two and a half miles.

The capital invested at Scranton is about as follows:

The Railroad Company, $11,000,000; Coal and Iron Companies, $1,000,000, and in outside operations (coal, &c.), some $3,000,000; or $4,000,000!

There are some sixteen heavy coal operations in the immediate vicinity, beside the extensive collieries of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, above the valley.

We should like to add that there are many such towns as Scranton in Pennsylvania; but we cannot do so. Although mainly the growth of New York capital and New England enterprise, this substantial yet sudden community is thoroughly imbued with Pennsylvania feeling; and it will be a grievous fault if Philadelphia does not soon stretch forward her giant arm and take advantage of the wonderful products of a region now nearly all despatched to New York, which, as soon as certain additional railroad facilities are secured, ought to be made tributary to us.

Scranton was at first stigmatized as "Scranton's folly." The Germans in the surrounding country looked upon it with derision, and even the descendants of the Connecticut settlers stood amazed at the vast amount of money and enterprise expended, as they supposed, upon an idle speculation. But through panic, prejudice, and poverty, alike of means and of soil, Scranton has passed triumphant, rescuing barren regions from solitude, opening up new sources of profit, appreciating the prices of agricultural products, attracting capital from other quarters, and linking itself to all the neighboring towns by railroad and canal—firing them with its own spirit, and filling them with a generous and unceasing emulation. To the Scranton family, to their foresight, their perseverance, and their good faith, is Pennsylvania indebted for this wonderful development. It is a monument to the family, and especially to Colonel George W. Scranton, who may be called the head of the house, and who, like his brothers and cousins, from small beginnings has advanced to a position which may well make him envied by those who were only too ready a few years ago to underrate him.

## MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY OF BERKS.

### Governor Packer and the State Administration Fully Sustained!

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED!

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee, the Democracy of Berks assembled in county meeting in the Court House, in the city of Reading, on Monday last, at 2 o'clock P. M. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the meeting was large and respectable, every portion of the county being fully represented.

The meeting was called to order by A. G. Green, Esq., whereupon it was fully organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Major JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Vice Presidents.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Isaac Levan, | Daniel Rohrbach, | Conrad Kolp, |
| John Gehret, | John Weis, | Daniel Kulbach, |
| Jno. B. Holloway, | Daniel Clauser, | Joseph Henry, |
| Edward Hain, | Dr. J. Griesemer, | Wm. J. Hurlock, |
| Geo. W. Yeager, | Benneville Lesher | Ph. Muhlenberg, |
| Peter Ziemer, | Daniel B. Fisher, | J. L. Rightmyer, |
| John Long, | Daniel Young, | Samuel Eckert, |
| Jacob Lenhart, | Samuel Dum, | Jonat'n Goodman, |
| Ephraim Reeds, | Henry Mull, | Henry Flannery, |
| Samuel Shearer, | D. H. Hottenstine, | H. Raudenbush, |
| Isaac K. Sheetz, | Daniel Shea, | John Setley, |
| Maj. A. Miller, | Abraham Kieffer, | J. Schwartz, Jr., |
| Jonath'n L. Klopp, | Maj. Henry Geis, | Rich. [illegible] |
| John Gottshall, | John Gernant, | Henry Glasser, |
| Sam'l Edelman, | John Green, | Cap. Stanly Kirby, |
| John Sohl, | Charles J. Faber, | Fra's H. Weidner, |
| William Reed, | John Heller, | John Lorah. |

SECRETARIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. E. E. Griesemer, | John H. Gernant, J. M. Sallade, Esq., | A. D. Himmelreich. |

Upon taking the chair, the President of the meeting, Maj. John Schwartz, ordered the call to be read, after which he delivered the following remarks:

The call which has just been read sufficiently explains its object, and it is one that should meet with the most hearty and cordial approval of all good and true *Jefferson Democrats*, and particularly those of Berks county.

The refusal by the recent convention, assembled at Harrisburg, to endorse the administration of Governor Packer, was not only unwarrantable as a mere matter of courtesy, but it was unjust in the extreme, because all his official acts have been marked with wisdom, and the interests of our citizens have received at his hands careful and calm consideration.

Not only his first annual message, but all his veto messages, display a marked regard for the public welfare, a proper estimation of the rights of the people, and a fearless expression of opinion, couched in strong but convincing terms, upon the great question of the day, that of *popular sovereignty*. What, then, has he done amiss, that should call upon his head insult and abuse? And yet, this has been done!

As Jefferson Democrats of Berks, as Pennsylvanians, and as honorable men, we have met here to day to attest our appreciation of the worth, vindicate the fame, and proclaim our unfaltering confidence in William F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania.

I hope, however, the proceedings will be conducted with deliberation, and that everything like personality will be avoided.

The meeting is now ready for business.

On motion of Colonel Samuel L. Young, a committee of fifteen was appointed to report resolutions, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel L. Young, Reading, | David Neff, Reading, |
| Daniel Clauser, Earl, | John Gehret, Alsace. |
| Joseph Henry, Reading, | John Lindenmuth, Tulpehocken, |
| Dr. Adam Schoener, Tulpehocken, | Daniel Stitzer, Oley, |
| John Gernant, Ontelaunee, | James Schwartz, Cumru, |
| Wm. H. Guldin, Oley, | Dr. J. S. Trexler, Kutztown, |
| Samuel Berret, Reading, | John Green, Reading. |
| Daniel B. Snyder, Exeter, | |

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by A. G. Green and A. Jordan Schwartz, Esqs. The last speaker gave way upon the return of the committee, who, through their chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we cherish with unfaltering devotion the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and that we will use every effort to maintain them inviolate against the assaults of open foes and the intrigues of treacherous friends.

2. *Resolved*, That, the African slave trade having been prohibited by those who framed the Constitution of the United States (at the earliest moment permitted by that instrument itself,) the Compromise Measures of 1850 were intended as a final adjustment of all other questions appertaining to African slavery, by establishing the principles of popular sovereignty and non intervention with slavery in the Territories, to be applied whenever a case might arise.

3. *Resolved*, That we are irreconcilably opposed to any and every attempt to disturb that adjustment, or to reopen the slavery agitation, either by reopening the African slave trade, or by the adoption of a slave code for the Territories by the action of Congress, when the people fail to do it for themselves, or in any other form whatsoever.

4. *Resolved*, That we will maintain and carry out in good faith the principles of popular sovereignty and non intervention, as they were understood and explained in 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, and in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan was elected President on that distinct issue, whereby the people of the Territories, like those of the States, were to be left perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits, subject only to the Constitution, and with the right of appeal to the courts, and not to Congress, to determine the validity of Territorial enactments.

5. *Resolved*, That, as a general rule, we approve of the principle that no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State until it has the requisite population for a member of Congress, according to the existing ratio of representation, nor until its Constitution shall have been ratified by the people at a fair election, held in pursuance of law for that purpose.

6. *Resolved*, That we are alike opposed to Northern and Southern disunionists, regarding them as natural allies, one to the other, each appealing to the passions and prejudices of its own section against the peace and harmony of the Union, and demanding Congressional intervention for its own section alone, contrary to the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves.

7. *Resolved*, That the platform set forth to-day in the above resolutions, coming, as it does, from the Gibraltar of Democracy, be earnestly commended to the North and to the South, and to all true patriots who love the Union, and stand by the doctrine of State Rights, as it is apparent that a firm adherence to these principles alone can save the Democratic party from defeat, and insure its future success.

8. *Resolved*, That the Administration of W. F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, meets with our most hearty and cordial approval, characterized as it has been by an honest and careful regard for the interests of the people of the Commonwealth, not only in opposing corrupt legislation, but because he was among the first to endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty, which lies at the very heart of our free institutions, and has been most fearless in maintaining it; that the attempt of the Federal Administration, through its dependants, holding office by its grace, to defame the private and public character of Gov. Packer, on account of a charge as unfounded as it is shameless, proves that the President and his Cabinet will resort to any measures to destroy the independence of the States, and to rebuke those who steadfastly resist Executive dictation; and that the same means have been used to destroy the independence of the Chief Magistrates of the several States that have been employed to destroy the sovereignty of the people of the Territories themselves.

9. *Resolved*, That we hail with pride the able manner in which a son of our own soil, the Hon. William M. Hiester, has discharged the important duties of his office, as Secretary of the Commonwealth; that the Democracy of Berks county have unabated confidence in his ability, integrity, and zeal for the public good, and know that he fully endorses the important movement now being made to prevent an encroachment upon the rights of the people, and that, in form and substance, it meets with his views entirely.

10. *Resolved*, That we fully endorse the course pursued by our talented Attorney General, Judge Knox, in openly denouncing, in the Chester and Delaware Congressional district, the course pursued by the Federal Administration upon the Lecompton question. He acted, in this, like a true patriot and intrepid Democrat—one who did not court the smiles of power, nor fear its frowns. It is fortunate for the people that the Governor is sustained by such an upright and fearless officer. Notwithstanding the attacks made by a hireling press, the people of Berks county have every confidence in his Democracy, and feel sensibly the services he has rendered in preventing Federal Executive interference with their inalienable rights.

11. *Resolved*, That the persistent and cruel proscription, by the Federal Administration, of Stephen A. Douglas and the Democratic party in Illinois—repeated as it has been in every other Northern State which has dared to disapprove the treachery of the Federal Administration, or to applaud the honorable consistency of those who preferred the path of duty to that of recreancy—demands at our hands the most solemn and significant condemnation.

12. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party cannot be held responsible for the treachery of the National Administration, which it placed in power in 1856; nor can it be accountable for the corruptions and wrongs to which the Federal Administration has resorted in order to cover up its original desertion of true Democratic principles.

13. *Resolved*, That our motto is, "the principles of the Democratic party first, and the organization second," believing that without the one we cannot permanently and honorably succeed, especially when the other has been prostituted to the basest uses.

14. *Resolved*, That the wants and embarrassments of the United States Treasury imperatively demand a revision of the present tariff; that, to accomplish this object, we declare our belief in the correctness and efficacy of specific duties, wherever it can be done, particularly upon articles of weight and measure, and hope for the repeal of the tariff of 1857, and such change adopted as will afford sufficient revenue to avert direct taxation, and at the same time afford ample and sufficient protection to our home interests and manufactures, and give our laborers and mechanics relief and employment.

15. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to a repeal of the "tonnage tax," looking upon it as a part of a contract made between the State of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which the latter is in duty bound to fulfil, as a relinquishment of the same would cause increased taxation to the people.

16. *Resolved*, That we approve of the sale of our State works, as it has relieved us from a swarm of office-holders, whose dangerous influences upon the rights of a free people has of late been made strikingly manifest; and because it is paying off an immense and grievous State debt, as is demonstrated by the last official report of our able State Treasurer, Hon. H. S. Magraw.

17. *Resolved*, That we have witnessed with alarm the bold and successful attempt of the General Government to interfere in the local politics of our State; that we regard such interference as prejudicial to State sovereignty and independence, and tending to a dangerous centralization of power; and that we earnestly recommend to the Democratic State Convention, as the only effectual mode of staying the evil, the adoption of a resolution that no person holding office under the Federal Administration shall be permitted to sit as a delegate in the State Convention.

18. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the call for a Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 13th of April next; and that, for the purpose of having Berks county represented in said Convention, the following persons are hereby appointed as delegates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. A. Schoener, | Isaac Ely, | Joseph Schwartz, |
| Jonathan Klopp, | Wm. J. Hurlock, | W. J. A. Schwartz, |
| Geo. Heckman, | Lewis Frank, | Geo. Kurtz, |
| Henry Keller | A. G. Green, | Lewis Fisher, |
| Elias Daniel, | J. B. Holloway, | C. B. Bast, |
| Samuel Dumm, | John Lorah, | Geo. Hertzel, |
| Jacob Dieter, | Geo. Boyer, | P. Bridenstein, |
| Henry Ludwig, | Maj. J. Schwartz, | B. H. Zimmerman, |
| John S. Hounsett, | Ferd'd Witman, | Daniel Anspach, |
| Chas. G. Kline, | Isaac T. James, | John Green, |
| John Moser, | Arthur J. Fasig, | A. M. Sallade, |
| John Lindermuth, | M. Lindermuth, | Dr. E. E. Griesemer, |
| Wm. Sheltz, | J. Holtzman, | C. J. Faber, |
| John Hyle, | Joseph E. Dry, | D. H. Hottenstine, |
| A. J. Swartz, | Benjamin Shade, | B. Hoffmaster, |
| D. B. Mauger, | W. M. Schwartz, | Jacob Lenhart, |
| Henry Flannery, | Geo. L. Knopp, | J. C. Shearer, |
| Samuel Berret, | Joseph Henry, | Henry Bedinger, |
| [illegible] | Wm. Boyer, | Levi Reider, |
| Daniel Wiesand, | Saml. L. Young, | W. W. Diehl, |
| Saml. Shearer, | David Neff, | John Long. |
| Jno. Weidner, | | |

[illegible] that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this county, the Philadelphia *Press*, and the *Pennsylvania State Sentinel*.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Signed by the Officers.

## Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Harrisburg, April 5, 1859.

A bill to reduce the State tax to two mills on the dollar has been before the Legislature for a considerable time during the present session. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and by them reported with a negative recommendation. Perfect indifference was manifested by the Legislature in regard to this question, so vitally important and so generally agitated, until, on motion of Mr. Patterson, the member from Juniata, a select committee was appointed to consider this intricate subject, and that gentleman made chairman. The acknowledged ability, energy, and undeviating faithfulness of Mr. P., as a legislator, afforded ample assurance of vigorous investigation and prompt action. Much as men may differ concerning the utility of such a reduction, at present, a great interest was exhibited to have the points connected with our financial interests and condition clearly brought before the public eye, so that taxpayers may view fairly and fully our revenue system. Hence, Mr. Patterson, who has been constantly and sincerely zealous in his efforts to secure favorable legislative action upon this subject, was placed at the head of this responsible committee. His report, which was made yesterday, came with so much force to the minds of the members of the House as to cause the immediate and unanimous passage of the bill, based upon its facts and arguments. The report opens up a range of ideas, reasonings, and figures of general interest and practical import, and we very much regret that your crowded columns will not admit of its immediate insertion.

"The whole amount of receipts at the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1858, was $4,708,916 82; deduct the whole amount of State tax on real and personal estate, $1,610 229 19, and we have the sum of $3,098,-697.63 as the receipts of the Treasury from sources besides the direct State tax.

"Now, a comparison for the year ending 30th November, 1859, will be still more striking as going to prove the assertion that the condition of the Treasury will justify a gradual reduction of the State tax until it is entirely removed, and yet the resources will be ample to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, and annually redeem a large amount of the State debt, and secure its final extinguishment.

"The State Treasurer estimates the receipts for the year 1859—and we are informed the figures have been more than realized since the year commenced (30th November, 1858)—at $4,980,827.76; deduct whole amount received from State tax for 1859, $1,650,000, and we have the sum of $3,330,-827.76 as the receipts of the State outside of the State tax; yet this sum is sufficient to pay the expenses of 1859, and redeem the amount of the State debt required by the Constitution. The appropriation bill for 1859 is, in round numbers, $2,-900,000; redemption of State debt, $250,000; added together, $3,150,000; showing a balance of $180,827.76, after paying expense and debt, without collecting one dollar of State tax. These figures must convince the most incredulous of the fact that the State tax can be gradually reduced, and in a few years entirely removed.

"Your committee doubt the policy of continuing the present heavy rate of taxation for the purpose of a rapid liquidation of the State debt. The creditors of the State receive their interest promptly, and will be satisfied to receive so much of the principal as the figures show can readily be paid. A more rapid liquidation would soon place the funded debt not due at a premium, to pay which we think is a waste of money and gross injustice to the tax-payers. In 1857 the United States Government bought in its loans at a heavy premium, and three months thereafter was in the market as a borrower of money. The tax-payers of the Commonwealth have borne the burdens imposed patiently for years, and now when it is in our power it should be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to relieve them, at least to the extent contemplated by the present bill. The policy of accumulating a large sum in the Treasury, and having at the end of each year an unexpended balance of near, if not altogether, two millions of dollars ($2,000,-000), is dangerous, offering inducements to extravagance on the part of the Legislature, and, if the experience of other States can be taken as a guide, affording irresistible temptation to speculation and loss on the part of those having charge of the public funds. Far better and safer would it be to leave the care of so large a surplus in the hands of the rightful owners, the people, and not draw it from them in the shape of taxes, unless absolutely required. The present debt of the Commonwealth, as stated by the Auditor General, after deducting the amount which will be cancelled by the bonds received from the sale of the canals and railroads of the State, which he pronounces good and responsible for the amount they represent, is $28,087,111 16, one million of which it is proposed to pay this year; and in the opinion of those conversant with the subject, and after careful examination, we are clearly of the opinion that the sum of $1,000,000 can be paid annually until the whole debt is extinguished, which will require a period of about twenty-five years, unless some unforeseen and unexpected public contingency should arise to interfere with the regular operation of the Treasury. While your committee consider that the condition of the Treasury would justify a greater reduction than one half a mill on the dollar of State tax, and while in the present embarrassed and stagnant condition of business throughout the State and the serious losses sustained by the farmers by failure of the crops for the last few years, we would take pleasure in recommending such a course, yet prudence and a proper regard for the faith of the Commonwealth forbid us from recommending at this time a further reduction in the State tax than one half a mill on the dollar. We present the following figures, based upon the official returns and estimates of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, which we feel confident will satisfy any one of the correctness of the position we assume, and sustain the policy of the proposed reduction.

| | |
|---|---|
| The State Treasurer estimates the entire receipts at the State Treasury up to 30th November, 1859, at | $4,088,800 00 |
| Add balance in Treasury 30th November, 1858 | 892,027 76 |
| Entire receipts for 1858 | $4,980,827 76 |
| The appropriation bill for 1859 amounts, in round numbers, to | 2,900,000 00 |
| Balance in Treasury 30th November, 1859 | $2,080,827 76 |
| But deduct the payment on State debt, as we propose, and which we are informed the State Treasurer will pay this year | 1,000,000 00 |
| | $1,080,827 76 |

"And we have the balance of $1,080,827.76 in the Treasury on 30th November, 1859, after defraying all the expenses of the State and redeeming one million dollars of the State debt.

"Now estimate the receipts from all sources the same for 1860 as for 1859, except from State tax, which item we will deduct from the estimate, and we have the following sum as the resources, except from State tax, $2,603,983 77.

"The whole amount of State tax on real and personal estate at 2½ mills on the dollar, as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners at their last triennial assessment, amounts to (see report of Auditor General) $1,484,816 23.

"Now deduct one-half mill on the dollar, or one-fifth the above sum, as proposed by the present bill, and we have the sum of $296,963 24 as the entire amount of State tax to be raised for the year 1860, at two mills on the dollar, and which we will add to the receipts for 1860—$1,187,852 99—and we have the sum of $4,872,664 52 as the entire receipts for 1860, which will be greatly increased from other sources.

"Now, estimate the appropriation bill for 1860 at the same as for 1859, and it should be less, as the item of interest will be some $30,000 less—$2,900,000—and we have the sum of $1,972,664 52 as the balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1860. But if we deduct the sum of $1,-000,000, which could be applied to the redemption of the State debt in 1860, we have the sum of $972,664 52 as the balance in the Treasury on 30th November, 1860, after defraying the expenses of the Government, and redeeming in the years 1859 and 1860 two millions of dollars of the State debt, and reducing the State tax to two mills on the dollar.

"The reduction proposed will not take place until next year, and can in no measure affect the revenue for this year."

We might in this connection remark, that so sensibly have Mr. P.'s labors and talents been appreciated by his constituents, that many of his friends are urging him to be a candidate for Senator in the district composed of the counties of Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, and Cumberland. As my letter has been necessarily expanded by this interesting report, I reserve other notings for the next.

ALBION.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Correspondents for "The Press" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of the sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania, and other States, for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Swiss Manufacturing Industry.—The population of Switzerland is about 2,400,000. Of this number, 250,000 are employed in the different branches of manufacture. Of these, 73,000 are engaged in spinning, weaving, bleaching, or printing cotton, 45,000 in the silk trade, and 30,000 in the clock and watch-making trades. The silk and cotton trades are principally confined to the German cantons of Balle, Zurich, and Saint Gall; the watch and clock trades are chiefly carried on in the French cantons. From Geneva alone, the United States receives, annually, via Havre, about 240,000 watches, though it is believed that the success which has already signalized watch-making industry in the United States—but a year ago a mere experiment—will cause a sensible diminution in the importation of Swiss watches, so long an important element in our trade with that republic.

Reduction of Postage to Buenos Ayres, by British Mail, via England.—We are requested to state that on and after the first of April instant, the single rate of postage upon letters sent from the United States, in the British mail, via England, to Buenos Ayres, or any other part of the Argentine Confederation, or to the republic of Paraguay, (the correspondence for which is forwarded in the mails from England for Buenos Ayres) is reduced from forty-five to thirty-three cents; *prepayment required*.

This reduction is the result of a reduced rate of British postage from twenty-four to twelve cents the half-ounce letter between the United Kingdom and Buenos Ayres.—*Washington Union of yesterday*.

Fatal Mistake.—The Vincennes (Indiana) *Gazette* says: "Mrs. [illegible], who was at Washington the past winter, but had returned home within a few days, died on Friday of last week under peculiar circumstances. Feeling unwell, she concluded to take a Seidlitz powder, and mixed the two ingredients in different glasses, as usual, but instead of pouring them together before drinking, she drank one and then the other. The effervescence following in her stomach nearly strangled her. A dose of mustard was given to vomit her, and a doctor sent for at once, but she was dead before he arrived. She was in delicate health, having had several attacks of lung bleeding during the past year. The cause of her death is unknown."

The Great Billiard Match.—The Detroit papers announce the arrival in that city of Mr. Phelan, who is to play a game of billiards with Mr. Seereiter for $10,000; and the arrival of Mr. Cavanagh, who is matched against Michael Foley. They say the differences between Messrs. Phelan and Seereiter have been settled; that the playing will be in public; the tickets $5, and disposal of the proceeds to be settled by umpires after the match shall have been played. The money has been deposited for the main stake. They say that, a few days ago, Seereiter made a run at caroms of one hundred and sixty. He made a run of one hundred and twenty during his match with Barney Chrystal, which was considered the best on record.

Snug Quarters for a Murderer.—A man named Lutz has for some time been under sentence of death at Pittsburg, Pa., but through the influence of friends has been respited for an indefinite period. Lutz, in the meantime, enjoys himself as comfortably as it is possible for a man to do in his circumstances. His cell in the county prison indicates preparations for a long stay. He has had the walls and arch very handsomely frescoed, and decorated with numerous paintings. The furniture, purchased at his own expense, is also of a fine quality. He has several arm-chairs, a neat little stand, and very clean and tidy bedclothes. He uses an old iron bedstead, but has ordered a new one, and in addition intends to have the stone floor covered with carpet.

M. Carlincourt, the aeronaut, made a successful ascension in his balloon, from Utica, New York, on Saturday last, taking with him, as passengers, Mr. Osborne, of *The Clinton Courier*, and Mr. David E. James, of Utica.

A prevalent disease has recently broken out among children in the village of Ellenville, N. Y., which seems to combine the characteristics of croup and whooping-cough, attended in many instances with convulsions.

A Whale at Beaufort.—A whale forty feet in length and thirty feet in circumference was captured near Beaufort, N. C., on Monday last.

### Pennsylvania Items.

We take the following items from the Wrightsville *Star*, of Thursday last:

Lumber.—Our shores are rapidly filling up with rafts of lumber and timber, and we noticed yesterday some fifty of the former lying at different points along the shore; some being drawn on shore, while others are being shipped on boats directly to the city markets. Buyers of the latter are generally holding off for either better qualities or lower prices, though we learn that firms owning the mills in this place have purchased upwards of forty rafts, up to Tuesday evening, at fair rates. The prices as yet are irregular, varying, as per quality, from 8 to 12 cents, and even higher. There are large numbers of shingles on some of the lumber rafts, and some pickets. At this writing the river is falling slowly, but is in good running order, and lumber is coming down freely—not in price, but down the river.

Low Rates of Freight.—The Cleveland and Pittsburg road has issued a new freight tariff for the local trade between here and Wheeling, according to which the rates on all freight, without classification, is fixed at 8, 9, and 10 cents per 100 pounds, according to distance; wool being charged one-half more. Flour will be carried at 10, 12, 13, and 14 cents per barrel, according to distance, and single packages, or small lots of less than 200 pounds, 25 cents. These are extremely low rates.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

The Wheat Crop.—During the past week we have had extensive opportunities of conversing with farmers from different sections of this county, and we are gratified to be able to state that the growing wheat crop makes a better appearance than it has done for many years at the same time in the spring. The testimony is unanimous that the prospect of a full crop is excellent. From the adjoining counties we have similar reports.—*Lancaster Express*.

A Large Tree.—The Messrs. Coopers cut, some time since, on their place in Peach Bottom township, York county, a mammoth Chestnut tree which measured fifty feet to the forks or first branches, at which height it was three feet in diameter. Two feet from the ground it measured twenty-one feet in circumference; 11,010 shingles were manufactured from this noble old forester.

Catfish Furnace.—We learn that Colonel Thomas McCulloch, formerly of Madison Furnace, is about purchasing the Catfish property and building a new furnace there. He will purchase if sufficient coal can be found on the lands to run the furnace. It is his intention to manufacture coke iron.—*Clarion Banner*.

Wonderful Escape.—Michael Maginnis, a watchman employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, walked over a precipice of 128 feet, at the Pack Saddle Falls, near Pittsburg, lately. He managed to crawl to a neighboring house, and was still alive at last accounts.

Fresh Shad.—The first shad of the season were caught at the fishery of Joseph Wilson, Esq., below the dam at York, Pa., last Tuesday, when several fine fat fellows were taken.

Lumber Afloat.—On Thursday last, some thirty or forty rafts were blown from their moorings, at Marietta, Pa., and strewn all along on the rocks between that place and Columbia.

The Conestoga Navigation has been opened, and boats are now running with merchandise from this city.