



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, April 27, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
George Barstie, of Allegheny.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Daniel M. Smysler, of Montgomery.

The pupils of the Stroudsburg Academy intend holding an exhibition in the court house on Friday evening, May 5th. The exercises will consist of singing and declamation, of serious and humorous pieces, several of which have never before been spoken in this place. The Stroudsburg Cornet Band have also kindly consented to play on the occasion. Admittance—1 1/2 cents. All the proceeds will be applied towards purchasing books for their library, and they hope they will receive enough to make a large addition.

Re-Opening of the Crystal Palace.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Message and Circular of P. T. Barnum, the President of the Crystal Palace Association, which will be found in today's "Jeffersonian." The re-opening will take place on Thursday, the 4th of May next. The enterprise is certainly deserving of the attention and patronage of all classes, and we trust it may be eminently successful.

A great many new and attractive features will be added to the exhibition.

We are indebted to the Hon. JAMES COOPER, of the U. S. Senate, for a valuable public document.

Sad Accident.

Two Irishmen, in the employ of Messrs. Noyes, Phelps & Co. contractors of section 47, south end of the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, were drowned in Broadhead's Creek, on Saturday last, a short distance above Bell's Mill.

ANOTHER.—Two of the hands working in the cut on Mr. Warner's job, at Paradise, were badly burned on Friday last. It appears they were engaged in pouring powder in a hole drilled in the rock, and while thus engaged the powder took fire and burned them very seriously. We are unable to-day, to give the names of these unfortunate men.

Our town friends need not be informed, but those who reside in the country, we are sure, will thank us for the informing them that Hiram H. Gress, at Mark Miller's old stand, on Walnut Street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, is the place decidedly to buy Boots and Shoes at a reasonable rate. Mr. G. is prepared to offer inducements fully equal to those of any other establishment in the Borough of Stroudsburg.

MILINERY.—S. A. & M. Pedmore, whose card may be found in another column of today's paper, offer great inducements to customers. They have a fine lot of Fancy Goods, which have been selected with great care. We advise the ladies to give them a call.

The bill regulating the salaries of Associate Judges has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor. Those Associate Judges whose attendance at Court does not exceed six weeks in the year are to receive \$120 per annum; those not over twelve, \$150; those not over twenty, \$180; those not over thirty, \$250.

City Mortality.—The deaths in N. York last week numbered 425. Consumption carried off 63; apoplexy 8; inflammation of the lungs 28; bronchitis 6; congestion of the brain 14; dropsy in the head 24; fevers of different types 26; old age 9; measles 11; croup 13; small pox 19; convulsions 33; and marasmus 20.—Of the entire number of deaths, 252 were among children under 10 years of age.

Snow in Aroostook county, Me., a few days since, was five feet in depth, covering all fences, and small fruit trees.

The Democratic party of North Carolina, held their State Convention at Raleigh, on the 30th inst., and nominated Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, as their candidate for Governor.

Parson Brownlow of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, recently advertised himself thus:—"The editor of this paper proposes to deliver a discourse to-morrow at Temperance Hall, at 11 o'clock, upon the subject of human depravity, proving his position by the Bible first, and next by Knoxville."

Bank Failure.—The Cobbitate Bank is reported to have failed. Its bills are refused by the Suffolk Bank of Boston, where they had been redeemed. The amount in circulation is reported to be large.

Will Slavery go into Nebraska.

We had a talk, a few days ago, with two large slave owners from the central part of Missouri. They were both intelligent men, and evidently possess much influence at home. To our questioning as to the Nebraska feeling up in their neighborhood, and if they were going to take their slaves into the new territory, and instantly the reply was, "of course we are—we must be great fools to make all this fuss with the North, if we didn't mean to make slave territory of it. No sir, we are not so green, as to get up this fuss for nothing." But would their slaves be safe without any express laws to hold them? "We will take care of that, sir.—If Congress will let us take our slaves there, it is bound to protect us, or let us protect ourselves."

Such was the talk of the Missourians, and a great deal to the effect, that slaveholders would take the lead in Nebraska, as they did in Missouri, and once settled with their slaves, they had no concern as to keeping them there. They acknowledged the mischief of slavery, and deplored it as an evil; nevertheless, they would do their utmost for its extension and maintenance at every hazard, their proportionate balance in the Government of the United States. It's an easy matter to talk of the principles of 'non-intervention' and the safety of Freedom with the people but it is sheer blindness or wickedness, that won't see the danger of the extension of slavery, if permitted by Congress in the territory of Nebraska.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The earnings of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for March, 1854, from passengers, freight and mails, were \$17,642 57 For same month last year, 19,153 26 Increase, \$6,508 28 Total for the first 3 months in 1854, \$43,256 83 Total for the same time last year, 21,978 92 Increase \$21,277 91

Being 100 per cent, beside which there has been a corresponding increase in the sales of coal made this year. The great tunnel through the Tunkhannock Mountain—2,500 feet in length—has been so far completed that the trains now pass through it, thus saving a distance of two miles, and the heavy grade of the zig zag switch by which the trains formerly passed over the mountain.

Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The New Orleans mail came to land this morning. The Charleston Standard has accounts from various sections of the State of the great damage to the crops by the frost.

There was quite a severe frost at Mobile on Friday.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived at Savannah on Friday.

Gen. Houston made a political speech at Brenham, Texas, on the 15th.

The Treaty with Mexico, recently negotiated by Mr. Gadsden on the part of the United States, was rejected in the Senate on Monday. Twenty-six Senators voted for its confirmation and eighteen against it. Hence, as the Treaty was not sustained by a two third vote, it fell to the ground, and with it fell the hopes of a gang of scoundrels who hoped, through instrumentality, to transfer from the U. S. Treasury to their own pockets several millions of dollars. If the injunction of secrecy shall be thrown off, and the debates in the Senate upon this Treaty be made public, we shall be able to discern more corruption than the whole brood of Galphus and Gardiners could ever conceive.

It is said by those who are well informed in relation to its provisions, that this Treaty is a mere partition of large sums of money, to be obtained from the United States, among Santa Anna and the host of speculating politicians who are interested in the *Sloop and Gary* grants. Let us be thankful that we have escaped from the whole brood, and let us trust that Gen. Gadsden will retire to the shades of private life satisfied with his short experience in the diplomatic world.—Savannah Register.

Hydrophobia Cured by Vinegar.

The *American Apollo* publishes the following extract of a letter from Venice, on the subject of this fearful disease: "If you were here, you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this: A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua Hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured."

I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope that you will make it known in England by means of your public papers, and I am sure this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here. So I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper. As you have some rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, and, please God, with good success. Your humanity assures me that you will not delay a moment to acquaint your countrymen with this, as I have done mine."

Terrible Shipwrecks.

100 and Thirty Lives Lost.

The severity of the late gale on Saturday and Sunday proved the most destructive one experienced along the New Jersey coast for a number of years.

We learn from Long Beach that the ship Powhatan, of Baltimore, from Havre, bound, to N. York, went ashore, in the height of the gale, about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The point where she struck was about seven miles north of Egg Harbor Light. She went entirely to pieces, and out of the whole number of the passengers and crew on board, not one is known to have been saved. She is supposed to have had about 200 emigrants on board. About forty bodies were picked up on Monday at Long Beach, drifted ashore from the wreck.

The Powhatan sailed from Havre in the beginning of March for New York. She was an old ship, and worth about \$18,000. It is thought she had not much cargo.

The schooner Manhattan went ashore on Sunday evening about two miles south of the Powhatan, and all on board were lost except one man who was picked up insensible and, up to the last accounts, could give no particulars of the disaster. She was a collier, and bound to Bangor.

LOSS OF THE SHIP STAFFORD.

Accounts from Abscon Beach state that on Tuesday a number of dead bodies were washed ashore on Abscon Beach, as well as on Brigantine Beach, which lies between it and Long Beach. Up to Wednesday evening the whole number was fifty-eight, consisting of men, women and children. There were no portions of a wreck seen in the vicinity, but yesterday a piece of bedding, marked "packet ship Stafford," drifted ashore, and is thought to furnish the name of the lost ship from which the bodies were washed.

By telegraph, we have the following particulars of the disasters at Abscon: ANSECOM, N. J., April 20.—We reached this place at half past one o'clock this morning, and leave at five o'clock for Abscon Beach, which is seven miles distant. We have examined the clothing of one of the drowned persons washed ashore at the Beach. The stockings, apparently of Holland manufacture, seem to have belonged to a boy of 11 or 12 years old.—His linen was marked in bold, red letters, "G. J." Judging from the clothing of the victims, they were either Scotch or German, and they appear to have belonged to the more respectable class of emigrants. Between 50 and 60 bodies have been washed ashore. The impression is that they are from the ship "Stafford," from Liverpool, bound to New York.

Mr. Collins, of Leeds Point, which is on Little Egg Harbor Bay, west of Tucker's Beach and Long Beach, says that a German floated ashore at that place last evening, alive but insensible. Hopes were entertained, however, of his recovery. He is supposed to have been from the Powhatan.

From the best information that we can gather from persons on the Beach, about 30 dead bodies have been washed ashore on Abscon, fifty or sixty Brigantine, and forty on Long Beach—in all about one hundred and thirty. Four were washed ashore this morning on Brigantine Beach.

All the bodies appear to be those of the better class of German emigrants.—The younger persons were in their night clothes.

Benjamin Turner, a resident of Brigantine Beach, generously attended to the requirements of the dead bodies. One man was found, who, from his dress, it is supposed was a captain.

About fifty bodies have been taken to Smithville for interments. Miss Bass of Abscon, prepared a number of coffins for burial. The people generally were afraid to touch them.

A mattress washed ashore bears the following inscription: "Amerikanische Linie four Packet Schiffahrt—Valentine, Noerres, Meyer, Hamburg 2 Steinboht, Liverpool Regent Road, facing Brandywood Dock; New York, 90 West street."

It is reported that several bodies have been robbed by some villains on the beach.

The Government have no provision here to prevent such depredations. There are no other important items worth telegraphing.

THE SHIP HUMBOLDT.

By a telegraphic despatch received from New York, we learn that the report of the loss of the Bremen ship Humboldt, with several hundred emigrants, as published in some of the papers, is entirely unfounded, as she is now anchored at the Quarantine in safety.

THE WRECK OF THE UNDERWRITER.

By the last accounts from this vessel, we learn that all her passengers were landed in safety and sent to New York. The Underwriter was a first class vessel of 1200 tons, and had upwards of five hundred passengers on board. At the time she went ashore, she was under reefed sail, moving at eight knots an hour; and, it being very dark, the first warning of danger was the shock of the vessel striking upon the bar. The consternation among the passengers was beyond description, and the efforts of the officers were unavailing to quiet their apprehensions that the vessel would immediately go to pieces.

The hand of the steamboat Delaware, from this city, whom we announced in yesterday's News, by telegraph, as having been drowned while attempting to get a line on board the Underwriter, was named Barney Leland, and resides in Broom street, New York. His body has been recovered.—Daily News.

A Falsehood Nailed.

In looking over the columns of the *Democratic Union*, we saw an article commenting on the merits of Judge POLLOCK, our candidate for Governor, in which the editor of the *Union* charges Mr. POLLOCK with having voted against the bill to increase the pay of soldiers, then in the Mexican war.

Believing the statement to be false, we determined to examine the records, and see how far the *Union* was correct. Through the politeness of Hon. Jos. CASEY, we were furnished with a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, containing the proceedings of the 2d Session, of the 29th Congress held during 1846 and '47. On page 272 and 273, of the Globe, we find the proceedings of the House, on the bill to grant Bounty Land to the army in which Mr. POLLOCK took an active part, and offered two additional sections to the bill, granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who served in the war against the Indians. On motion of Mr. Phelps, a new bill was substituted, in place of the one reported by the select committee, the first section of which is as follows: "Be it enacted &c., That from and after the first day of May last, and until the termination of the war with Mexico, the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the army of the United States, and Militia and volunteers in the service of the same shall be increased \$3 per month."

This bill was agreed to by a vote of 171 yeas to 18 nays. Mr. POLLOCK voting with the YEAS. Will the *Union* be honest enough to correct?

On page 130, of the Appendix we find Mr. Pollock's speech on Bounty Lands and the Mexican war from which we make the following extracts.

A bill now under consideration proposes an increase of three dollars per month to the pay of the regulars and volunteers. The pay at present received is seven dollars per month. This is but a small compensation for men who leave home and comfort behind, and go to endure the toil and privation of a camp—expose their health and lives in a foreign clime, and encounter the pestilential vapors and noxious exhalations of the swamps and marshes of Mexico, a land where "the pestilence walketh in darkness, and destruction wasteth at noonday." The proposed increase, under these circumstances, will not be deemed extravagant. At home but few would be willing to give a month's labor for that pitiful sum. I will therefore, vote to increase their pay, and give to the toilworn soldier, deprived of the ordinary comforts of life, something that may relieve his wants, and cheer him in his onward course of duty and of danger.

And again, in concluding his speech he said:

I hope, sir, the provisions of the bill now under consideration, and the amendments I have proposed, may receive the favorable action of the House; and thus some proof be given that republics are not ungrateful. We owe it to ourselves, and to the private soldier who fights the battles of our country. Fame the highest aspiration of the soldier, tells not the story of his daring. It gathers its rich clusters around, and encircles the brow of the victorious General. Not so with the private soldier. She has reserved no niche in her proud temple for him. His name is found upon the muster roll, and perhaps in the list of the wounded and the dead. He is thrown carelessly into the grave; the earth covers him; and not even a plain marble, sculptured with his name, marks the resting place of the gallant dead. Pass this bill, and let the record of our proceedings be at once the record of a nation's gratitude, and the soldier's fame.

The speech, from which the above extracts are taken, is one of the most eloquent and logical we have ever read. It is such a speech as would do honor to the head and heart of the greatest Statesman. If our Locofoco friends have any more false statements to make, in regard to Mr. Pollock's course, while in Congress, they can put them out, as we are prepared for them.

The attempt to injure Mr. Pollock, by criticising his acts while in Congress, will be of no avail. His whole course was patriotic, manly, and honorable. We want no letter proof of the honor, integrity and patriotism of our candidate, than his acts in Congress. He was always found, as the records will prove, defending the interests of his country, and her honest, industrious yeomanry.—Union Co. Star.

A Devil of a Woman.

At St. Louis, in the afternoon of the 5th inst., a Mrs. Baker followed one Hoffman into a dry goods store, and fired at him with a pistol. He retreated behind the counter, and stooped under it, while she pursued him, leaning over the counter, and placing the pistol close to his back, fired again—the ball entering his back just below the point of the right shoulder blade. Whether the lungs or the liver had been touched in its course could not be definitely ascertained.

The murderer was arrested and committed to prison. The *Democrat* says: "The immediate cause of the shooting is not known. It will be remembered that, a suit was brought against Mrs. Baker for assault with intent to kill, on affidavit of Hoffman, the case being based on the occurrences at the St. Charles Hotel. We heard yesterday that Hoffman has in his possession some letters of Mrs. Baker's, which this trial will bring out. It is surmised that this may have had an influence to bring about the assault of yesterday evening. There are more rumors however, which may or may not be correct."

The ball was subsequently discovered and extracted from about the middle of the abdomen, and it was thought that Hoffman would recover. The ball appeared to have passed through his body, to the abdomen, without cutting the lungs, liver, or any other vital part. Hoffman was some time ago brutally cowhided by the husband of Mrs. Baker.

Hon. Edward Stanly.

The other day, in a cause before an honorable Judge of Santa Clara county, California, a very flattering compliment was paid by the jury to the Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, who was engaged in the suit. It appears that Mr. Stanly was under the impression that a conspiracy existed against the client's rights, who was none other than the celebrated pioneer, Capt. Graham, of San Diego, whose residence in the country dates from 1832. In the course of his argument, Mr. Stanly took occasion to allude to unfairness which seemed to characterize the proceedings, at the same time intimating that the court deemed a suspicion that it was not entirely unbiased. Whereupon, the clerk was ordered to fine Mr. Stanly twenty-five dollars for contempt. That gentleman stopped in his argument, walked up to the clerk's desk and paid the fine, remarking at the same time that nothing gave him more pleasure than at all times to render cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities of his country, and continued his argument. Mr. Stanly afterwards took occasion in his address to the jury to thank God he lived in a free republic where the truth might be told to 12 honest men and the teller not always punished for so doing. Mr. Stanly gained his case, and the jury, after having rendered their verdict, enclosed a complimentary note to Mr. Stanly with the amount of the fine that His Honor had imposed, which that gentleman returned with an assurance of his appreciation of the compliment, and a request that they would give the money to some charitable institution, for the benefit of those who needed it more than himself or to some clergymen whose mission was to preach the Gospel of Truth!

New Iron Company.

A bill has just passed the Legislature of our State incorporating a new Company for the manufacture of iron under the title of the Thomas Iron Company, with an capital of \$200,000. David Thomas, Esq., of the Crane Iron Works, is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, one mile above Catasauqua, in Lehigh co. Two stacks have been already commenced, and 2 large Engines of sufficient capacity to drive four stacks, have been ordered. It is the intention of the Company to complete the works as soon as possible, and put them in operation. The works will be under the charge of Mr. David Thomas, who is one of the most skillful and experienced Iron Masters in this country, and one of his sons who is thoroughly acquainted with the business. We learn that the following gentlemen are Stockholders to the amount set opposite their names, with a few others, whose names we are not informed of.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Russell S. Chidsey, Easton, | \$10,000 |
| Peter H. Michler, " | 10,000 |
| John Drake, " | 10,000 |
| Derrick Hulick, " | 10,000 |
| Dr. Detwiler, " | 10,000 |
| Carman Randolph, " | 10,000 |
| John T. Knight, " | 5,000 |
| Daniel Weittsell, " | 5,000 |
| B. F. Clark, New York, | 15,000 |
| David Thomas, Crane Iron works, | 15,000 |
| E. A. Douglass, Mauch Chunk, | 15,000 |
| Judge Marsh, New Jersey, | 10,000 |
| Mr. Talcott, Engineer Mor. Canal, | 10,000 |
| John Brown & Co., White Haven, | 10,000 |
| J. Singmaster, Stroudsburg, Pa. | 10,000 |
| C. A. Luchenbach, Bethlehem, Pa. | 10,000 |
| Augustus Wolle, " " | 5,000 |
| Mathew Krause, " " | 5,000 |

A meeting of the Commissioners named in the act, was held at Mrs. White's Hotel, in the Borough of Easton on Tuesday evening, at which time C. A. Luchenbach, was chosen President Pro. Tem. C. A. Randolph, Secretary Pro. Tem, to officiate, until permanent officers are elected which will be in the course of a few weeks.—Sentinel.

Cucumbers are selling in Cincinnati at 25 cents a piece. Green corn, asparagus, tomatoes and fresh peas are in the market, and sold at reasonable prices.

The Sheriff of Clarion County was waylaid by a man on the South road, last week, and badly beaten.

Amos Brown of Granville, N. Y., died lately of convulsions caused by eating cloves; he used them as a substitute for tobacco.

The Pennsylvania Senate, by two majority, has rejected a bill to prohibit the banks from issuing notes under \$10.

There is a singular freak of nature on the farm of Mr. Harvey Willson, near this town. Two thirty black oak trees standing several feet apart, are joined together about twelve feet from the ground by a limb, which like the ligature of the Siamese twins, starts from each trunk with an equal thickness, and becomes smaller as it approaches the centre each way—it is smooth, healthy, and appears to belong equally to both trees.—Morris (N. J.) Banner.

Philadelphia Market.

MONDAY, April 24.—The Flour market is very quiet to-day—there is but little inquiry for shipment, and the only sales are 200 bbls Brandywine at \$8 75 per bbl, and 100 bbls scraped at \$8; common shipping brands are offered at \$8 50. There is more inquiry for city consumption from \$8 50 up to 9 for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher rates. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

Grain—Supplies of Wheat continues to come in very slowly, and there is but little offering. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$2 per bu for red, and \$2 05 for white. Rye is worth 96 cents. Corn is in steady demand, and 56000 bush yellow were disposed of at 82 cents ashore, and 81 cents in store. Oats are scarce and worth 53a 56 cents per bu.

In Groceries there is rather more doing, but prices are unchanged.

Cloverseed is more inquired after at \$1 50 per bushel, but there is very little offering, and most holders refuse this figure. Whiskey, 27 cents.

To the Directors of the Crystal Palace Association.

GENTLEMEN:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that, in regard to the sum proposed to be raised by the sale of Tickets in advance, the results are flattering. Some of our fellow citizens have come forward, in this crisis, with a public spirit beyond mere eulogium. Others have still the matter under advisement, but will no doubt add a generous quota, in the end, to the contribution. Under these circumstances I may congratulate the Association upon the early realization of this initial movement towards the grand re-organization of the Crystal Palace as a permanent institution.

I have directed, therefore, that the Exhibition, in view of its new character, be temporarily closed on Saturday evening the 15th inst., to re-open with a Popular Re-inauguration and appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of May next, the details of which will be furnished by the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Horace Greeley, Charles Butler, John H. White, Edward Haight and P. T. Barnum.

The interval mentioned will afford a much needed opportunity for the reception and arrangement of a world of rare and beautiful articles that have recently come consigned to us from Europe, as well as some exceedingly interesting American and Foreign specimens in Machinery, Manufacture and General Art, that have awaited our determination to place the Crystal Palace among the imperishable enterprises of the Age and the Nation.

The Dutch Government has just contributed a large and choice variety of singularly unique articles of luxury and use from JAPAN. They number about one thousand and cannot but prove wonderfully attractive, as tending to throw much light upon the peculiar habits of a reserved and extraordinary people.

Our Foreign Agent, Mr. Charles Buschek advises us that, in consequence of the unsettled state of the European Continent, the number of costly paintings and valuable *chef-d'oeuvres* in sculpture ready to be placed at our disposal, is unusually great, and will be forwarded without delay, now that every apprehension that the Exhibition will be a transitory speculation, has been disposed of. His report in relation to the more novel and elegant manufactures of Europe is equally gratifying; and I may add that arrangements are being perfected for the purchase of a collection of admirable copies of all the celebrated statues of the Antique—a collection that, in itself, will present the highest claim to the popular taste and attention.

A perfectly correct and handsome model of Venice, covering about one thousand square feet and exhibiting every minute detail of that beautiful city, in carved wood, from the reality itself, will also be added.

Several eminent Horticulturists have manifested a desire to embellish the Crystal Palace with a profuse variety of uncommon Plants and Flowers. A number of Musical Societies and Bands have also intimated a wish to add, in turn, their attractions to the popularity of the Exhibition. With all these suitable arrangements will be effected.

The Committee, (consisting of Messrs. Mortimer Livingston, Watts Sherman, William Whetten, William B. Dinsmore, and Charles H. Haswell,) appointed to solicit our own citizens for Fine Art contributions, find that but one feeling pervades all classes of the people in reference to our undertaking. All seem to manifest the most earnest in its success, and all are anxious for an opportunity to aid us in its popularization. We may confidently depend, therefore, upon a very extensive selection of gems of Art from private and domestic sources, worth in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, and in point of intrinsic merit approached by no similar exhibition upon this continent.

The amplest facilities will be extended to Exhibitors, among which will be the important right to affix the price to any article of which they may wish to dispose, to direct Visitors where duplicates may be obtained, and remove their contributions, at any time, by giving only one week's notice in advance.

The Machinery Department will be much fuller and more effective than hitherto. There will be operating specimens of nearly every great invention, and in some instances the entire process of manufacturing various fabrics will be exhibited.

As Steam Power and space will be gratuitously furnished for the most interesting processes in Art and Industry, and as Inventors and Exhibitors will be permitted, under certain judicious regulations, to run the machinery for their own benefit, this branch of the Exhibition is expected to become especially interesting.

Allow me to recommend, in this connection, that the Board of Directors announce, at an early day, its determination to award Medals and other marks of merit to those who may be, by competent Judges, pronounced worthy of the distinction. The Medals and Diplomas awarded for 1853, will be ready for delivery in the beginning of May.

Under the new organization every article will be classified to facilitate inspection. Those of the same kind, as far as practicable, will all be grouped together, no matter from what quarter of the world contributed. The visitor may thus, at a single glance, institute a just comparison between the different developments of taste and skill in different countries. A novel and useful plan of re-arrangement has been decided upon that will nearly double the space previously appropriated to Exhibitors throughout the entire building. We need not hesitate to publish, therefore, our ability to find room for anything pleasing or useful that may be entrusted to us, and to invite every man and woman in the world to originate something for this concentration of the "Industry of all Nations," that may be