From the N. O. Deits, of the 16th and 17th inst. I the line, cracking jokes with the boys, and fi-THE PRISONERS OF ENCARNACION. Proply Interesting Narrative of the Capture, Adventures, Sufferings, etc., of Majors Gaines and Borland's Party in Mexico.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T

There arrived yesterday in our city, by the schr. Home, from Tampico, John Swigert, John Scott, W. Holeman, of Capt. Milam's Company of Kentucky Cavalry, P. Tunk, of Capt. Pennington's, and W. P. Denowitz, of Capt. Heady's Company, all of whom belonged to the command of Major Gaines, which was captured last February near Encaroacion by a large Mexican force under Gen. Minon.

These gallant fellows, who are very young men, escaped from their goard at the town of Huejutla, about forty leagues from Tampico. and, reaching the latter place in safety, after a most perilons and trying march, embarked for this port in the echooner Home,

The principal events of the capture of Majors Gaines and Borland's parties are well known to our readers. These officers, with three companics of Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry, were out on a two days' march beyond our main camp as a scouting party. It was thought that there were small bodies of the enemy's cavalry prowling about the country, but no one had the elightest apprehension that a large force could be so near Gen. Wool's camp.

An officer with an interpreter and white flag was sent to Mai Gaines to demand his uncondational surrender. "Never," replied the gallant American. "Then no quarter will be given," remarked the Mexican, "Very well," exclaimed Capt. Clay; "remember the Alamo; before we surrender on such terms, more than tive hundred of your vellow belly scoundrels shall be left to bleach on yonder plains." This remark the interpreter did not think he could do full justice to in the translation, and he left the officer to guess at its meaning, which, however, was no difficult task, as the Captain accompanied his declaration with very emphatic and expressive gesticulation.

It was finally agreed that Major Gaines should have an interview with Gen. Minon -From him the the Major received very courteous treatment, and was assured that in surrendering himself and his party they would be treated with all the consideration of prisoners of

Maj. Gaines, on communicating the result of his interview with Gen. Minon to his officers, took a vote whether they should fight or surresder, and Capts. Clay and Danby and Lieut. Davison were for fighting, and Majs, Gaines and Borland were for surrendering. Whilst they were parleying with the Mexicans, Maj. Gaines observed that their men were approaching near to the Reach. He immediately ordered his men to fire upon the Mexicans if they approached a foot nearer, and told their officers he should not continue the parley until their men fell back to their original position, which they did in very quick order when a few rifles were levelled in their direction. They finally, Capt. Clay giving in to Mais. Gaines and Borland, agreed to surrender on the most honorable terms as prisoners of war, the officers to retain their private property and side arms. They delayed the surrender, however, as long as possible, with the expectation of being reinforced from Gen. Wool's camp. It was an express condition in the capitulation that the Mexican guide, who had been forced by Mai Gaines to act in that capacity, should have a fair trial, and if he was acquitted, should be released. The Mexicans at first objected to this, but Capt. Clay said he would die before he would surrender the unfortunate guide without assurances of his safety. As soon as he was surrendered, the faithless Mexicans immediately murdered the poor fellow. The priconers were then marched, without any food or water, for thirty or forty miles on the road to San Luis, under an escort of eighty lancers. Maj. Gaines having been allowed to ride, selected, in preference to his own charger, a blooded mare, belonging to Sergt. Payne.

Capt. Henrie, whose name is familiar to all who have read the stirring history of Texan warfare and adventure, and who accompanied Maj. Gaince as an interpreter, had rendered biniself extremely useful on the occasion of their capture by his coolness, segacity and knowbelge of the Mexican language and character. Capt. Henrie was very unkious for a fight, and trongly discoulded May Guines from surrendernot. He told the men to count their bullete, and if they had one for every two Mexicans, it was a fair game, and be would go it. He also contioned them to hit the Mexicans below their wards, that they might frighten off the others by their growns, and to give them as much misery as possible. One of the Mexican officers, recognized him, cried out in Spanish, "I shall have the pleasure of your company to the city of Mexico, Capt. Henrie !" "Excuse me, senor, I generally choose my own company," replied the cool and courtly Captain.

It was the second day after their capture, and near the town of Salado, famous in Texan hisary as the place of the decimation of the Mier prisoners' that Major Games' high-spirited mare showing considerable restlessness, the Major requested Captain Henrie, who is a famous rider of the Jack Hays' school, to "mount ber and take off the ware-edge of her spirit." The Captain did so, and riding up to Capt. Clay, carelessly remarked, "Clay, I am going to make a

The Mexican commander, half suspecting his design, placed additional forces at the head and rear of the column of lancers within which the prisoners were placed, and rode himself by the side of Hen.ie, who would pace up and down announced.

ring up the spirit of the mare by various ingeni- The War-Scott's and Taylor's Operations ous moneuvres. At last, Henrie, seeing a favorable opportunity, plunged his spurs deep into the sides of the noble blood, and rushing against and knocking down three or four of the mustangs with their lancers, started off in full view of the whole party, at a rate of speed equal to the best time that Boston or Fashion ever made. After him rushed a dozen well mounted lancers, who, firing their escopetas at him, started off in close pursuit. But it was no race at all—the Kentucky blood was too much for the mustang. The lancers were soon distanced, and the last view they got of Henrie, be was flying up a steep mountain, waving his white handkerchief, and crying out in a voice which echoed afar off through the valley, "Adios, senores-adice, senores !"

Our readers may fancy the intense excitement which the scene produced among the prisoners, and will, no doubt, excuse them for so far forgetting their situation as to give three loud cheers as they saw the gallant Henrie leaving his pursuers far behind, and safely placed beyond their reach. The subsequent adventures and sufferings of Henrie are well known to our readers. After many narrow escapes number of Mexicans. from the enemy, and starvation, and after losing his noble more, Henrie arrived safely in our camp, and gave the first nuthentic intelligence of the capture of Major Games' and Borland's

The prisoners passed for several days large

bodies of Mexican soldiery, who seemed to be pushing on towards the Sierra Madre with crest rapidity. They were in fine cond ton, well equipped and supplied with all the necessary supplies. As they passed the prisoners, many of the soldiers would insult them by gestures, indicating that their throats were to be cut, or that they were to be hung up! The only reply made to these cowardly joers was a very significant gyratory movement of the right thumb applied to the apax of their usual appendage, and a hin: that Old Zach would give them a dose which would make them laugh on the other side of their faces. At night the prisoners would encamp with some divisions of the Mexican army, and from the soldiers they learned what where Santa Anua's designs. He had intercepted, they said, letters of Gen. Scott, showing that Gen. Taylor's army was reduced to a thousand ill disciplined troops, and that the whole valley of the Rio Grande was without an adequate force to protect it. Santa Anna had determined to push on, annihilate Taylor, recapture Saltillo, Monterey, Camargo and the whole valley of the Rio Grande, possess himself of the immense supplies of our army, then push on to Corpus Christi, and thence proceed to the valley of the Mississippi and lay waste that whole vast country. Certainly this design was worthy of the Napoleon of the West. It was very wrong in Old Zich to interfere with such a magnificent scheme. He should have allowed the Mexicans to come over here, when we could have caught them all alive and put them to some more useful and profitable undertaking than fighting Americans. Clearing our swamps would be a much easier and more benecial employment for Mexicans than fightin such battles as those of Burna Vista and Cerro

The revolution in the city still continued .-There was a most terrific din of cannon and small arms, drums beating, bugles blowing, cavalry charging, &c.

For fifteen days did this fi-ree revolution rage in the city. The parties would rise early in the morning, and while it was cool and pleasant, would fire away at each other, very comfortably retiring for their coffee and lunch. In the heat of the day they would suspend operations altogether, but at dark they would begin whole night long.

Proposals were made by both parties to our their side. The Mexicans had heard of the skill of our riflemen, and they believed that it was only necessary for the prisoners to join either party, to secure its success in the strife then going on in the city. But our boys prefer red looking on, like the old woman in the fight between her husband and the bear, not caring a copper which whipped.

Mexico. - The States of Jalisco, San Luis Potosi Mexico, Zacatecas, Queretaro, and Anguscalientas have formed a lengue or coalition independent of the Federal Government. The "plan" of the league contemplates independent action, and protests in advance against any treaty made between the United States and the administra-This is the sentiment that seems to prevail throughout the country, except among a small party. So adverse are the majority of the Mexicans to peace, that Santa Anna, though invested with the authority of a dictator, is restricted in the power of making peace, which is denied him. This does not look very anspicious for peace, yet despite of these facts, we see predictions positively made that peace is at hand. The last is from the New Orleans Courier We must say, however, that we have very little confidence in it. The Courier says :-

"A friend of ours has communicated to us a letter from a member of Capt. Dupera's company of dragoons, dated July 9. The writer is of opinion that the two governments are on the point of coming to some arrangement of their difficulties, if it be not already done, and that peace will be signed before the lapse of one month. He offers to bet \$100 against \$25, that his prediction will be verified, and goes so far as to say that the preliminaries are concluded, and that the treaty only wants the ratification of the two govern-

ments to be in full force." We will believe it when we see it officially From the N. O. Delta, 18th.

We observe in several of the papers, whose editors should be better informed, the most dole ful complaints and sombre forebodings respect ing the situation of Gen. Scott. We do not per ceive the slightest grounds for all this pretended anxiety and concern. Gen. Scott has already a force amply sufficient to conquer the whole Republic of Mexico. It is well known that he had determined not to push on from Puebla until he was reinforced by the new levies, which have been lately sent forward to him with so much promptitude and rapidity. Before these joined him, his force amounted to \$500 men, three fourths of whom are regulars. More than four thousand of the new regiments left some time ago, under Col. McIntosh, Gens. Cadwalader, Pillow, and other officers, and bave no doubt joined Gen. Scott before he left Puebla. Gen. Pierce is now on the march with nearly 4000 men. These will give Gen, Scott an available and complete force of 15,000 men. He must indeed be a timid and nervous American, who en tertains any fears for Gen. Scott, in his present situation Indeed, the number of Gen. Scott's army already exceeds that of the enemy; its strength and capacity are equal to four times the

The Mexicans in the Capital seem to be making no preparations to defend the city. Most of their military are posted on the road, some distance from Mexico. Alvarez is skulking in the mountains with his Pintos, biding his chance for plunder, the love of which is a much stronger motive of action with this unprincipled Mexican hero, than patriotism or honor. There is, too, a force at Rio Frio, preparing to defend that point In the Capital there are not more than 3000 regular troops, and a large and ill-disciplined force of National Guards, poorly armed, and not to be depended on in any serious encounter. They serve very well for the harmless and innocent diversions in which, under the name of revolutions, the people in the Capital are wont to let out the valor of their souls.

Turning from General Scott in front of the Capital, to General Taylor, on its right flank, the prospect of speedy and effective operations is equally cheering.

Gen. Taylor has now with him, including Gen. Wool's and Gen. Hoppin's commands, about 5000 men, and four batteries of artillery. There are now en route for Taylor's division, a fine regiment of Ohio volunteers, under the command of Col. Brough; one of Indianians under that gallant and efficient commander Col. Gorman -These, with two or three of the new regiments. will swell Gen. Taylor's marching column to coats and cloaks in use, but we saw a coal stove eight or nine thousand men. By the first of September, the General will be in a condition to commence his advance on San Luis Potosi.

Later from the Brazos. Expected Attack upon Reynosu-Despera does Routed-Lieut, Barker a Prisoner at

the Capital-Prospects of Release. New Orleans from the Brazos, which she left on

It was removed there that Gen Urrea was

about to attack Reynosa with a force of 3000 Mexican troops. Preparations were making for a vigorous defence of the place, Detachments of his force had been seen near

the river and the chiest of Urrea was believed to be to attack the depots and the wagon trains between Camargo and Monterey.

These rumors are not confirmed by the Matanores Flag of the 10th, but it has similar accounts relative to Carrabajal.

A gang of desperadoes, consisting of Mexicans or dispersed. The rancho which they frequented was burned to the ground.

A letter is published in the Picayone, from Lieut Barker, taken prisoner in February last. 29th of June. He says the provisions for the exprisoners to release them if they would fight on | change of Major Gaines and others have not been extended to himself, Quartermaster Smith and prices. Midshipman Rogers, and that Santa Anna has no idea of releasing any of them, but wishes to send all to Acapulca, on the Pacific.

> The 10th volunteer regiment from New York and New Jersey are quartered at Matamoros. where they are to remain until relieved, which will perhaps be several weeks.

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED - Deaths by drawning are very frequent, many lives being sacrificed for want of knowledge of the means of Y. Journal of Commerce says: restoring suspended animation. Life in some instances will remain an incredible time in the body, and only needs the proper restoratives to set it in active motion again. Dr. Mott, of the American Shipwreck Society, gives the following directions :- "As soon as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and foreibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without intermission until a pair of common bellows can be procured; when obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of neck, called Adam's Apple, and use the bellows actively. Then press away. The age of demogogueism has not yet upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs- | passed. to imitate natural breathing. Continue this an hour at least, unless signs of natural breathing come on. Wrap the body in warm blankets, and place it near the fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart artificial heat, if possible. Every thing, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for medical aid immediately. Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree established."

Specie for Maxico .- The steamship Massa-Vera Cruz, with \$300,000 in specie.

STRUS UNUS

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 31, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Es. tate and Coul Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Offic s No. 160 Mussau Street, New York, S. E. Corner Bal State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorised to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH. Of Montgomery County.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, GEN JAMES IRVIN. For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON.

TRINTING INE -A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelobia prices.

DF Hoven's INE .- A fresh supply of Hover's celebrated ink, in bottles of all sizes, has been received and can be had at H. Masser's store.

We neglected, last week, to state that the Odd Fellows had a large procession at Danville last week, an abstract of the proceedings of which will be found in another column. The veritable Razor Strop man was in attendance, having "a few more of the same sort left,"

THE WEATHER .- The excessive heat which we endured about ten days since, was succeeded by copious and heavy showers. The change in the temperature of the weather has run into the other extreme. On Monday week last, the thermometer ranged from 94 to 96. On Tuesday last, the mercury had fallen as low as 61 degrees fabrenheit. We did not exactly see overin blast in the hotel of Capt. Lazarus, around which we observed some half a dozen of persons with as much apparent comfort as if we were under the influence of a January, instead of a

THE SUPREME COURT terminates its session of four weeks to-day. The Judges, after re-The steamer Mary Kingsland has arrived at turning home for a few days, set out again for a long session at Pittsburg. They have an arduous intercourse among us, we always regret their de- ence of our whig friends on this subject, and profit parture and welcome their return.

COPPER -Some of the citizens of Muncy are having the copper are tested, which is found sion .- The fifteen miles on the Western Division fer, formerly of the state geological corps, has taken some specimens to Philadelphia, for that

CF Messrs, HAYWOOD & SNYDER, we observe by the Danville papers, are about erecting an anthracite fornace at Danville. The Susquebanand others, had been discovered near the Brazos | na is, after all, the great iron region of Pennsyland completely routed, being all taken prisoners vania. Coal, iron ore and limestone of a superior quality are found almost contiguous, and as the facilities for transportation to market are equally great, the valley of the Susquehanna must continue to be the great iron manufacturing while commanding the escort of a wagon train district of the Union. There are still a great the battle with great ferocity, and fight the cut to pieces, who was generally supposed to number of advantageous locations that might be have been murdered. It is dated Mexico, the improved, and none more so than this place, where the three articles of iron-ore, coal and limestone can be procured at the very lowest

COP LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY .- Gen. Taylor is still encamped at Walnut Springs, waiting for reinforcements. He has rations for 120 days, 800 wagons and 2000 mules, waiting to move towards San Luis Potosi with a force of 2000, in a few days. The Mexican force there is estimated at 14,000, under Valencia, who is said to be en route to join Santa Anna.

BY REVULSION IN THE CORN TRADE. - The N.

"The price of corn is now so different from the expectation of the owners for West, that the charges are more than the article is worth Large parcels of corn and some other produchave been abandoned to the forwarders, and many cargoes the consignees would sell for the charge. The original purchase money is therefore a total less, and where the owners are able, they will suffer a still further loss."

Those editors who declared that so long as the present tariff remains undisturbed the price of provisions must remain high, will find some difficulty in explaining to Western farmers how this fall was occasioned, by which some of them will not only get nothing for their produce, but will be obliged to pay a premium for having it taken

GEN. TAYLOR IN MARYLAND .- The Democrats in Hartford county, Md , in convention, have re- | dred millions of dollars. Their finances must be solved to support Zachary Taylor for President, James A. Stewart, Esq., a prominent candidate for nomination for Governor, at a recent Democratic State Convention, has come out as the Taylor candidate for Congress in the 1st District.

RETURN OF COM. SLOAT FROM THE WEST COAST. -Com. Sloat, who was the first to hoist the U S. flag over the Californias, is on his way home chusetts lett New Orleans on the 15th inst., for 17th of May last, having sailed trom Monterey on the 18th of March.

Hauling Down the Shunk Flag.

Our neighbors of the Miltonian must have been exceedingly hard run for the subject of a paragraph, last week, when they announced the highly important news of our having bauled down the Shunk and Longstreth flag. Before we saw the statement in the Miltonian we were not aware that either our paper or ourself had undergone any change. We did, at the time, leave out the ticket, as well as other matter ready for the press, for the purpose of making room for important news from the Army, just as we were going to press. This we have done on several occasions before, and no doubt may have to do again before October next. There is time enough before the election to enter into the political arena, especially if we are expected to fill our columns with the political slang found in the papers of both parties, to the exclusion of more important and useful matter. We have no doubt but that the prospect of a candidate is more frequently injured than benefitted, by the indiscreet course of friends who think they can do their candidate no greater service than by abusing the candidate of the opposite party. We regret to see this course pursued by many of our own as well as of the whig party. Against the person- Conductor, supported by R. and L. Scene Supal character of either Gov. Shunk or Gen. Irwin, no honorable man will say one word. They are both men--and we are pleased to say it -of character and high standing. Gov. Shunk is a sterling old democrat, and will of course be supported by his democratic friends. Gen. Irwin, on the other hand, though a whig, we know to be a liberal minded and honorable man. In advocating the election of Governor Shunk, we shall certainly not so far forget our regard for truth. consistency and self-respect, as to traduce Gen. Irwin as an Iron master, or be guilty of the still more contemptible conduct of impogning his motives or account of his munificent donations and the liberal distribution of his means for charitable purposes, or the low demagogueism which would array the people against him on account of his wealth. Such appeals are degrading to the character of the Press,-disgraceful to those concerned, and unworthy the character of a free and enlightened people. Charity is one of the noblest virtues that can be practised by man, and is much too sacred to be made the subject of criticism by soulless editors or profane partisans. When we recollect that Gov. Porter was stigmatised by his opponents as an iron master, and the lamented Muhlenberg reproached on account of his wealth, we feel surprised in seeing the same unmanly course pursued by some of our own Presses. To stigmatize a man as an iron master. may injure him in the eyes of some; but in this section of the state it would rather have a conrary effect. But the attempt to injure a man on account of his profession, whether an iron master, or a lawyer, - the latter being frequently charged upon Gev. Shunk,-should be frowned down by honorable men of all parties. Gov. Shunk is too well known in Pennsylvania

to require any such means to aid him in his election, and we are sure he would not encourage such a course, if it were even to ensue to his beduty to perform. Social and entertaining in their nefit. Democrats should not forget the experiby the lesson.

CENTRAL RAILROAD LETTING-Western Divibout ten miles above Muncy. Mr. P. W. Shaf- of the Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Pittsburg, have been let to the following persons Sections 1, 4, 9, 10, Joseph Hunt; 2, 11, 13, J. Rehrar and J & J. A. Irwin; 3, Collins, Reeside & Co.; 5, Stewart, McFarland & Stewart : 6, Lutz & Wallace; 7 and 8, Nestor Karns & Co : 12, Rehrar, Black, Irwin & Co ; 14, Sterrett, Humbird & Co ; 15, C. Cherry. The work was let very low.

> The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser inclines to the opinion that prices of Breadstuffs will soon be higher than they were at the time the Britannia left Liverpool. In his letter of the 3d inst, he re-

> fair winds, have taken place from the Northern ports of Europe, much of the grain thus received being in a damaged condition, so as to compel sellers to press it on the market. On the continent, however, the fall in price has not been so considerable, and as this will lead our neighbors speedily to make purchases of us, an opinion is entertained that the decline will only go a few shillings faither, and that another upward movement may then be looked for. A week or even a few days of bad weather would also at once produce a material effect.

> More Annexation - The New York Sun proposes that the Government of the United States shall purchase Cuba, and seems to consider itself. an authorized agent to settle the terms. It says :

"Cuba is in the market for sale, and we are authorized by parties eminently able to fuin! what they propose, to say that if the United States will offer the Spanish government one hundred millions of dollars Cuba is ours, and that with one week's notice, the whole amount will be raised and paid over by the inhabitants of the Island. One week is all they ask, if our Government will only make the offer for them to Thompson & BROTHER, will show this. Apact upon, and which Spain is ready to accept .-This is no vision, but a fixed fact, of which we all their original freshness, flavor and juices, have seen, and now hold the most undoubted

Only one week to raise and pay over one hunrather flush at the present time.

A LITTLE TOO HIGH .- The spirit of speculation, during the late grain fever, caught some of the farmers, and, as a matter of course, some of them have been seriously bitten. Several in the neighborhood of Rochester have two or three crops on band, which they expected to sell for two dollars a bushel. Some set the mark as high in the Savannah. He was at Valparaiso on the as \$2 50. They got a little too high, and will | ved from decay. In fact there is hardly a perhave to fall so much the farther in consequence Phila. Ledger.

From the Danville Intelligencer, 23d inst. Odd Fellows' Procession.

The Procession by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in this place, yesterday, was large and interesting. Several hundred members in full regalia joined in the excercises. The neighboring Lodges were well represented, among whom we noticed delegations from Milton, Muncy, Lewisburg. Northumberland, Sunbury, Bloomsburg, &c. The procession was formed at 10 so'clock, in front of the Montour Lodge. under the direction of Mr. Thomas Woods, as Marshal, assisted by Messrs. S. L. Roush, William D. Moore, Jonas Wolf, and L. Ware, -in the following order:

Grand Sire, supported by two Grand Representa tives. Members of Grand Lodge and Grand Encamp Montour Lodge, 109, in following order : Marshall of the Lodge. Inside Guardian, with drawn sword.

Past Grands. Noble Grand and Supporters. Vice Grand and Supporters. Treasurer, supported by two Secretaries. porters. Two Wardens Members of 5th Degree.

3d & 4th 1st & 2d Members of no degree. Outside Guardian, with drawn sword. Mutual Lodge, No. 84. Van Camp Lodge, No. 140. Brady Lodge, No. 116. Crescent Lodge. Northumberland Lodge.

And proceeded through the principal streets to the Grove near the Presbyterian church, where an Ode was sung by the members of the Order. and an interesting and animated Address delivered by H R Kneass, Esq., Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, after which the procession again formed and marched thro' the principal streets to the Lodge, where they were dismissed. The strictest order prevailed, and every thing passed off with entire satisfac-

WAR STEAMERS .- We have already stated that Government was about to build four war steamers, agreeably to the Act passed by the last Congress. Two of them, we learn from the Union, are to be of the first class, 2,414 tons burthen each; 250 feet between perpendiculars; 45 feet beam, extreme; and 261 feet depth to gun deck in hold. One of these is to be built at Gosport: the other at Philadelphia. Both will be propelled by side wheels. The other two are to be second class vessels; each of 1,370 tons burthen; 210 feet between perpendiculars; 27 feet beam, extreme; and 23 feet deep to gun-deck in hold. One is to be built at New York; the other at Kittery, Maine,-One is to be propelled by side-wheels; the other by a screw propeller.

The Philadelphia North American has the following account of an invention which promises to be of very great value in various points of

One of the most important inventions of the age owes its origin to the skill of Mr. Peren KEPHART, of Baltimore, by means of which all perishable articles, fruit and vegetable, and even animal, can be preserved for months, and even for years. It consists of an immense chamber, so cut off from the influence of heat as always to be at an uniform temperature, a degree or so about the freezing point. To describe the process is not our intention, but the curious and scientific may gratify themselves by visiting one of these Preservers now in operation near Fairmount, under the charge of Messrs, Flack, THOMESON & BROTHER.

The ice, which is the preservative power, is replenished but once a year, and the Fruit The cause of the decline on our corn exchange | Chamber is so constructed that no heat can find since the departure of the last packet has been its way into it. To those interested in the sale solely the enormous arrivals which, owing to of fruits and vegetables, perishable cured meats, butter, eggs, &c , this invention will be found most valuable. The temperature is so low that the rotting, as well as the over-ripening of truits is prevented, and there is not, at the same time, the least danger of their being frozen, or of undergoing any fermentation.

> There is not the least moisture in the chamber, as it is all carried off and made to subserve the important purpose of absorbing the heat from the circumiacent air or ground. The ice being deposited on the roof of the chamber causes its upper air to be somewhat colder than on the lower floor, on which articles to be preserved are deposited, and therefore it is physically apossible that moisture can be condensed on

> The theory that cold was a preserver, if the temperature were kept dry and even, has long been maintained, but this invention has for the first time practically tested its correctness .--The theory having been reduced to practice, it now remains to inquire its uses. A single visit to the establishment of the Msers. Flack, ples of last fall's growth are there, which retain just as pulled from the tree. Oranges, pine apple, lemons, and other exotic

fruits have been placed there for months, and are yet untouched by the least symptoms of decay There may be seen boquets of flours, retaining all their scent, and as brilliant in appearance as when taken from their parent stem. Bacon, which in warm weather becomes subject to decay and troubled with skippers, it placed here is soon as sweet and pure as when it was first smoked. Butter and eggs are also saishable article, which has not been experimented upon with perfect success.