



Jeffersonian Republican

Thursday, May 29, 1851.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA. A State Convention will be held in the City of Lancaster, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor, and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman
R. RENDLE SMITH, Secretary
Feb. 26, 1851.

On Friday last, a son of Daniel Hooser, while engaged with some playmates catching eels by the dam, on the McMichael's creek, at the lower end of town, accidentally slipped into the water, and before assistance could reach him he was swept down the stream by the rapidity of the current some two hundred yards, when he was happily rescued by George Washington, in the very moment which inevitably must have proved his last.

We are seriously of the opinion, that if the host of small boys in our Borough had been collected upon the brink of the stream, and watched that unfortunate child vainly struggling with the rushing water until his breath and strength were exhausted, and the now almost inanimate form had sunk beneath the watery element to rise no more save by a Providential hand, it would have proved an irresistible and lasting caution that might hereafter save them from a similar danger.

The Cholera.

We observe by the Daily News, that the Cholera has again made its appearance in Cincinnati. Four persons were attacked on the 15th inst., and two of them died.

Horace Greeley, editor of the New Tribune, we perceive, has been appointed Chairman of one of the Juries of the World's Fair.

Democratic Meeting.

The Locofocos of this County held their meeting at the Court House in this place on Monday evening last. James Terpening, President; assisted by some half dozen vice presidents. A series of Resolutions was adopted, eulogizing the Hon. James Buchanan, and declaring him their first choice for the Presidency in 1852; approving the course of Hon. M. M. Dimmick in Congress, and John D. Morris, Representative during the late session of the Legislature; and recommending the Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, for President Judge of this District.

John L. Ringwalt was appointed Senatorial delegate to the Reading Convention, and instructed to vote for the nomination of Wm. Bigler, as their candidate for Governor.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS.—A suit commenced in 1846, by Henry Baldrif against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for \$290 for the loss of his trunk, and for which he obtained judgment in the lower courts, has just been affirmed in the Supreme Court of this State.

Ireland Looking Up.

Such has been the drain of the surplus population of Ireland by emigration, that the contractors of public works as well as the farmers, in many places cannot obtain the necessary laborers. The consequence is labor is being better paid—business more prosperous—and food abundant.

We learn that a new Catholic Church is shortly to be erected, on the Lehigh hill, within the limits of South Easton, by the German portion of that sect. They have purchased a part of Mr. Porter's Orchard for a cemetery and intend building quite a handsome edifice.

BIO BUSINESS.—A man in Licking county, Ohio, sued his wife's father for services rendered by the wife to her father before her marriage. The verdict and judgment of the jury was for fifty cents damages, at the late term of the Licking Common Pleas.

A LUCKY MAN.—The barkeeper of the steamer Webster, lately destroyed by fire, who was reported drowned, was found on a pile of drift wood and picked up with, as he supposed, only the clothes on his back. He was unable to swim, but preferring water to fire, he jumped overboard, and fortunately floated to the drift wood. After reaching New Orleans, as we learn from the Pycayune, he found himself the fortunate holder of the ticket which drew the \$12,000 prize in the Havana lottery. This was making a pile very unexpectedly.

COURT commenced in this place on Monday last. A full report of the proceedings will be published in our next paper.

The want of leisure is often only the want of inclination.

We extract the following excellent letter from the Philadelphia Inquirer, relative to the next election:—

The Approaching Campaign—William F. Johnston and his Administration.

Harrisburg, May 20, 1851.

The incipient flutter and excitement consequent upon the approach of the season for political nominations, is manifesting itself in manifold ways in and about this ancient and honorable borough. Partisans of every complexion are busy in odd nooks and corners—delegates are being quietly selected and solicited, sounded and put in "good condition" for the coming hour—the knights of the press, from Erie to Berks, are gallantly nailing their favorite ensign to the mats-head, but still with the determination of "abiding by the nominations." The din of preparation is every where to be heard, and all denoting that the watch is abroad, willing and eager for the contest.

A late trip through our north-western tier of counties has impressed upon me the conviction that the present State administration is widely popular—I would have said almost universally so,—and the Whigs of Pennsylvania may well be proud of the thorough and radical change which has been effected, to the honor and credit of the Commonwealth; under the administration of Gov. William F. Johnston, by whose wise discrimination the mountain load of debts is being lifted from the Keystone. Prosperity has spread her wings over the people, and through the whole length and breadth of the State rings the voice of happiness and sweet content. Deep interest in the wants and wishes of the masses, a thorough appreciation of our immense mineral resources, the fostering of our long chain of State improvements, and a sound statesman-like policy, have effected all this.

Gov. Johnston will probably be the candidate of the Whig party at the next gubernatorial election—from present evidences he will be nominated by acclamation—the Whig press is largely in his favor, while the Locofoco organs are ominously silent. In this event, a brief recapitulation of the policy of the present Executive will be right and proper. As a fit prelude, it may be worth mentioning that the present Democratic State Treasurer, Gen. Bickel, admits that the Sinking Fund, as it exists under the auspices of Governor Johnston, will gradually liquidate and cancel the enormous State debt. This fact alone should command the support of every right-thinking man in the Commonwealth.

More than half a million of the actual State debt has been paid during the present Administration, which, with the liberal appropriations, toward completing the North Branch Canal, and the improvement of the Columbia railway, and the Schuylkill Inclined Plane, will show a saving to the coffers of the Treasury of nearly a million of dollars.—Governor Johnston is unalterably opposed to the creation of any new loans, and will not, under any circumstances, put his name to a paper that will increase the State debt—and this fact of itself has bound him with cords of adamant to the preference of the people.

Every holder of Pennsylvania State stock is interested in the continuance of his administration, because that stock has been appreciated at par and above par, and its interest paid in gold and silver. The interest of the rural districts and the cities are alike fostered from this fact. The payments are punctual—the demand of foreign creditors are regularly satisfied—the credit of the Commonwealth is restored—and the London Club Houses can no longer laugh at the witticisms of Sydney Smith, at our expense! And this magical change has been effected under the administration of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON—what need of further comment! Yours, truly,
INGLES.

Farmers Emigrating to Virginia.

Some of the best farmers in Western New York have purchased lands in Virginia, and will soon become cultivators of the soil in that State. In a letter to the editor of the Genesee Farmer, of a recent date, from Proctor's creek, Chesterfield county, Virginia, the writer says:

I am anxious for a company of Northern farmers, say one hundred to one hundred and fifty to purchase a tract of from twenty to fifty thousand acres, within twenty or thirty miles of the principal cities and tide water, at or near a railroad or water navigation. It will be but thirty hours travel by railroad from New-York and forty-eight hours by steamer. Some of these lands are well improved and have fair buildings; and their average may be four dollars per acre. The climate is salubrious and admirably adapted to fruit culture. The following prices are common for the crops named: Wheat \$1 05 and \$1 per bushel; corn, 70 to 75 cts.; rye, 65 to 70 cts.; buckwheat \$1 to \$1 25; hay, \$20 to \$25 per ton; oats, 50 to 64 cts.; butter, 25 cts. per lb. always; cheese, none made; Irish potatoes \$1 per bushel; sweet potatoes, \$1 to \$1 50; beans, \$1 30; cotton 12 cents; (little raised but might be.) Nothing is farther from the truth than the common belief at the North, that it is disgraceful for a white man to labor.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—The number of interments in the city of New Orleans during the week ending May 10th, as shown by report of the Board of Health, was 150.—Of the deceased, 34 died of cholera. In the adjoining city of Lafayette there were 5 more deaths from the same disease.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—Meadville, Pa., May 24.—The most severe hail storm that ever visited us occurred here yesterday, doing much damage to the crops and fruit.—The streams were much swollen, mill dams carried away, and windows and other property demolished.

From the Honesdale Democrat.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

It will be remembered that at an early period of the late session of the Legislature, Mr. Dobbins, of Philadelphia county, offered, in his place in the House of Representatives, a resolution instructing the Standing Committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements to enquire into the expediency of the resumption of the Pennsylvania Section of the Delaware and Hudson Canal by this Commonwealth. In prosecuting this inquiry the Committee addressed a series of interrogatories to the President of the Company relative both to the expenditures upon the section in construction, superintendence and repairs, and the revenues accruing from it.—Answers to the interrogatories were not returned until just before the close of the session,—and until after the Committee had made its report to the House. The report states that the Commonwealth, in the original charter, granted to Maurice Wurts on the 13th of March, 1823, and which was afterwards by legislative authority, transferred to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, reserved the power to resume all the rights, liberties and franchises granted, upon certain conditions. It was stipulated that if, at the end of thirty years, it should appear, upon examination, that the profits of the work had been sufficient to reimburse the whole sum expended in construction, repairs and superintendence, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the work should then belong to the state, and it was further stipulated, that if at the expiration of the thirty years it should appear that the profits arising from the work had not been sufficient to repay the cost of construction, repairs and superintendence, with interest, the State should have the right of resumption upon making up the deficit. This proviso attaches only to the Canal, for the reason that the privilege to construct the railroad was granted subsequently, and without any such conditions.—The report further states that there is abundant reason to believe that the profits of the work, have more than paid all the legal charges against it, so that the Commonwealth will be entitled, in 1853, to enter upon the possession of it, without paying the Company a dollar. In conclusion, the report recommends the resumption of the work by the State.

After the presentation of this report the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, who are hereby authorized and empowered to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, at such places as they shall deem expedient, to take testimony and generally to investigate the affair of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, with reference to the resumption of that work by the Commonwealth, and to report to the Legislature. The said Committee are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths.

It will be perceived that this resolution was carefully drawn—that it does not confine the investigation of the Committee to the cost and profits of the Pennsylvania section of the canal—but, requires a general investigation of the affairs of the Company. It is to be expected, therefore, that many points of great interest to individuals as well as to the Commonwealth will be broached and developed in the course of the examination; and it has been intimated in certain quarters that an effort will be made to establish the allegation that the Company has, by misconduct, forfeited all its rights and franchises, and can legally and equitably be entirely dispossessed.

It is understood that the committee of Investigation will meet in Honesdale on the twenty-fifth day of June, and, after finishing its labors here, will proceed to Carbondale.—John M. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been retained as counsel for the Company.

The Company and the Internal Improvement Committee of the Legislature are wide apart in their respective computations.—While the Committee assert that the Pennsylvania section of the Canal has re-imbursed its total cost with interest, the Company avers that, according to its books, the work has not kept itself in repair, saying nothing about the original cost of instruction and the interest upon the investment. This difference of computation is accounted for in part by the fact that the Company contends that in estimating the revenues it is not to charge tolls upon its own coal or other freight, while the Committee insists that tolls are to be computed upon all property passing along the canal—and also in part by the fact that the Company contends that if the state resumes it must reimburse the cost of the enlargement, while the Committee insists that as the enlargement was undertaken and prosecuted without authority of law, and as the Company has manifested from the beginning a deliberate and settled design to defraud the state of its equitable interest in the canal, the cost of the enlargement cannot be allowed. Here are questions which we have no means of rightly determining; and if we were in possession of the means it would not be our prerogative to determine them. The solution of these questions belongs in the first place to the Committee of Investigation, and afterwards to the Legislature. There we are content to let it rest. But, whatever may be the result of the investigation, we are fully impressed with the belief that the welfare of this section of the state will best be subserved by letting the works remain in the hands and under the exclusive management of the Company. This region has been greatly benefited by the operations of the Company.

Its population has been augmented; its enterprise has been stimulated; its resources have been developed; and all its interests advanced with a rapidity and perfectness not surpassed in those portions which have enjoyed to the fullest extent the fostering care of the Commonwealth. Not that we would be unmindful of the rights and interests of the state of which this region is an integral part. If it shall be found that the state has an equitable interest of considerable value in the Company's works, let the Legislature name a suitable sum of money for which it will forego and release that interest. The Company is able to pay, and can afford to pay, a full and ample consideration for whatever equitable interest it may be ascertained that the state has in the works. If it shall be ascertained that the State has no just claim upon the works, and that the Company has deported itself properly in the exercise of its privileges, let the facts be stated, at once with a distinctness that shall put the matter forever at rest.

The Methodist Church Case.

This case was opened in New York on Monday a week, before Judges Nelson and Betts. The attendance was large and much interest is manifested in the result. The following is we believe a clear statement of the facts of the case.

In 1847 the Rev. Francis Harding, a slaveholder of the State of Virginia, was suspended by the Baltimore Conference, for his connection with slavery. The action of this body was afterwards confirmed by the General Conference, which also suspended Bishop Andrews from the performance of his official duties, because of his holding slaves whom he had obtained possession of by marriage, and of his refusal to liberate them.

In consequence of the course taken by the General Conference, the southern delegates declared that a continued agitation of this subject would compel them either to abandon the slave states or separate from the north.—The southern delegates afterwards agreed upon what was called a plan of separation, and a southern convention held on their return home, resolved to establish a separate organization; but the northern conference, which had possession of the funds, refused to give any share of them to that division of the church, which now became known as the South Methodist Church. After this refusal, Southern commissioners were appointed by the General Conference (South) to institute this suit for the recovery of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars, the amounts claimed by them as part owners of the general fund previous to the separation, and which is at present invested in the Methodist book establishments of Ohio, New York, and the charitable fund of Philadelphia.

The counsel employed on the part of the plaintiffs, are Mr. D. Lord and Revery Johnson, and for the defendants Messrs. George Wood and Rufus Choate. Mr. T. Ewing has also been retained as counsel for the plaintiffs.—Newark Mercury.

The American Contributions.

We give below an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in Washington respecting the portion of the Grand Exhibition which has been contributed by our countrymen, and the comparison which it bears with the contributions of other countries. The view which he presents is not pleasant—indeed it is rather mortifying to our national pride—but it is from an honest and intelligent source, and, though unpalatable, the bitter may prove wholesome:

The importance of this Exhibition has been greatly underrated by us. The European display will be costly and magnificent beyond description. Some single individuals have gone to an expense of £10,000 in the arrangement and display of their goods. If our Government had granted as many dollars to the object, we might have made a creditable appearance. As it is, the American portion will bear an appearance of stinting and meanness not very flattering to our national vanity. The articles, now that they are in the building, are found to be insufficient to fill the allotted space, and a considerable portion of it has been resigned to other countries. I fear we shall be very badly beaten; and I advise any one who intends coming here in the expectation that this Exhibition is going to raise our country in the eyes of the world to stay at home. I was one of those who expected it, but now that I see the splendid results of the art and taste of the European nations, I feel that what we have to show is only credible considering our youth. Some of our carriages and machinery are, however, quite comparable with the best here. In daguerotypes, also, we shall excel, and in Indian rubber fabrics. But in all works of arts and taste—in sculpture, glass, silks, wollens, and even in agricultural implements—we shall be entirely surpassed or quite equalled. In designs we are thrown entirely into the shade. There will be an advantage growing out of all this. We have been "comparing ourselves among ourselves" until we have become convinced that we are ahead of all mankind. This direct comparison will open our eyes, and must, I think, result in great good, by giving a powerful impulse to the arts in our country; if so, the temporary mortification will be more than compensated, and may be recurred to without regret.

Etiam hæc olim fortasse meminisse juvabit.

LONGEST RAILROAD.—The Erie road is the longest in the world—407 miles. That between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, being 430 miles. The Russian government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles, of which Major T. S. Brown, late of the Erie road, will be Chief Engineer. It is not worthy that the American great enterprise is by a private company; the Russian is built by government.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic. The American mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived at New York at six o'clock, on the 25th instant. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at half past ten o'clock in the morning. She has, therefore made the passage in ten days, seven hours and thirty minutes.

The news brought by the Baltic is four days later than that received by the Africa. There was a panic in the Liverpool cotton market, and a considerable decline.

The market in England for public securities was exceedingly steady. Consols in London, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., were 87 1/2 97 1/2.

The French Five per Cents closed in Paris on Monday, the 12th inst., at 90f. 35c; and the Three per cents, at 56f.

There was no change in breadstuffs. Accounts from Lisbon to the 31st inst., convey a hope that the military insurrection in the country was about subsiding, in consequence of the Duke of Terceiras resignation, and the appointment of Marshal Saldanha as Prime Minister, with the Barons Da Mura, De Francos, and Meranchinal for the War, Navy, and Finance departments. The ministry was not deemed likely to be of long duration, and the public opinion was in favor of an administration of which Count Savardio, Viscount Vanderia, and M. Carvalho should form a part, on account of the respectability of these men.

The news from the continent is unimportant.

The Berlin Parliament was prorogued on the 9th inst. The President, on behalf of the King, alluded in terms of gratification to the good understanding existing between the Chambers and the government, and thanked them for their patriotic exertions.

The great race at York, for one thousand guineas, between Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur, was won by the former.

Count Bille Brake has been appointed to the Presidency of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark Assembly.

The steamship America, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

It was rumored that intelligence had been received of the death of the King of Naples from dropsy, but the statement could not be traced to rest upon any solid foundation.

The Paris Monteur publishes a decree of the President of the French republic, appointing Gen. Pelissier Governor-General of Algeria ad interim, in place of General D'Haulpoul, whose mission is terminated.

M. Dupin has been re-elected President of the French Assembly for the next three months, by a great majority. General Bedeau was elected Vice president.

The Paris La Patrie contains a disavowal of the constitutional plan for abrogating the electoral law of May, which it regards as the standard around which the party of order must rally. The revision of the constitution and the fusion question were the only topics of discussion.

The Queen Isabella, of Spain, has had the misfortune to break her leg, in descending from her carriage at Aranjuez.

The great Exhibition progresses favorably. The attendance was large on the 13th inst., and the receipts at the doors yesterday, independently of the amount taken for season tickets, were £1,597. The total amount of foreign packages received was 10,055; Colonial, 1,317; Channel Islands, 67.

The Pope, who questioned the right of the Spanish government to sell their own church lands, has signed a concordant which makes those sales legal.

Viscount Melbourne was in such a precarious state of health, that but slight hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Lady Franklin's vessel, the Prince Albert, was to sail for the Arctic regions on or about the 15th of May.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.—A well known citizen of Lucas County, Ohio, returned a few days ago from California where he had been spending the last three years. Conceive, if you can, of his astonishment when he found that a little stranger, scarcely six weeks old, had been added to his household. He was transported with rage at this stain upon his honor; he saw all his fond hopes of domestic comfort dashed to the ground, and immediately set himself about the work of vengeance. He learned the name of his wife's seducer, who had secreted himself on hearing of the husband's arrival. He hunted after him for several days, and at last ferreted him out, and shot him down like a dog, the wounded man is not expected to recover.

The whole estimated cost of the National Monument is \$1,250,000, of which only about \$150,000 has been collected. The work upon the monument is rapidly progressing. The structure is now eighty feet in height, and will reach one hundred and fifty feet by the coming autumn. If adequate funds are promptly supplied, the shaft, it is thought, will be carried to its destined altitude of five hundred and sixteen feet in eight years from the present time.

TO MAKE BEER.—Take one pint of corn and boil it till soft, add to it one pint of molasses and one gallon of water; shake them well together, and set it by the fire, and in twenty-four hours the beer will be excellent. When all the beer in the jug is used, just add more molasses and water. The same corn will answer for six months, and the beer will be fit for use, in twelve hours, by keeping the jug which contains it warm. In the absence of molasses, sugar or honey will answer in its place. In this way the whole in making a gallon of beer, will not cost exceeding four cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cider.—Paulling (Miss.) Spy.

The Locusts have made their appearance in Berks and Lancaster counties.

The Locusts.

Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, who has paid much attention to the habits and history of this insect, fixed the period of their leaving the ground in Maryland, about the 20th of May. But few, he said, would be found on the first day, more the second, and so on increasing, until the 27th of May, after which there would be a gradual decrease until the 5th of June. The following description by Dr. S. of the first appearance of the insect above ground, and of its transition to the winged state is as minute and no doubt accurate, as it is interesting:

When they come up from the earth—always about day-light or a little before—they immediately climb the first object they meet with, a tree, a bush, or stake, any thing two or three feet high. They then lay hold of the bark, fixing themselves firmly by their claws, and commence working themselves out of their old shell, which is done by rupturing it on the back, between the shoulders, and drawing themselves out. As soon as they get fairly out, they seize hold of the old shell with their claws, raise themselves, and begin to expand their wings. Their bodies and wings at this time are exceedingly delicate, white and moist; but a few minutes' exposure to the air dries and hardens them, so that by the time the sun is fairly risen they are perfect, and can fly. The wings, before sloughing, are beautifully folded up, and it is a beautiful sight to see them unfolded, and in a few minutes changed from the moist soft and delicate tissue to the firm and rigid wing of the perfect insect. If it be a wet or very cloudy day, they are apt to perish in the operation of sloughing and drying.

The following, which we copy from the Baltimore Patriot of Monday, shows that the predictions has been verified:

Yesterday morning, May 18th, the general resurrection commenced, and we learn that field and forest are now rife with them in every direction as far as heard from. Dr. Smith has shown us quite a considerable box full of the insects. They are also in our garden. Some few early risers made their appearance in warm, confined situations several days ago; but the grand march out of Egypt commenced yesterday morning.

Three Men to be Hanged on the 27th of June—Impressive Ceremony—Awful Warning.

New York, May 2, 1851.

There was a very solemn ceremony performed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, James Wall and Aaron B. Stookey, who were both recently convicted of murder, were sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of June, the day to which Carnell, who murdered the German named Rosseau, in Dey street, was respite by the Governor. Although Carnell may have hope, in consequence of the respite, of escaping the gallows, there is no probability that he will be able to evade the penalty which he has incurred. 3 men, therefore, condemned to pay the penalty of the highest crime known to the law, on the same day. In two of these cases the crime was the result of intemperance.

Judge Edmunds in addressing Wall, used the following language:—Your habits of intemperance have done it all. For some ten years you have constantly indulged in this miserable habit. It has driven from you your wife, who, there is much reason to believe, was taught by your example also to become intemperate. It caused the violent and bloody death of your child in its infancy; it has made you a vagabond on the face of the earth, without a home and without a friend; it has made you to be a frequent inmate of the Penitentiary; it has imbrued your hands in the blood of a fellow creature, and now places you before us to receive from us the ignominious sentence of death on the gallows. All this you have owed to the habit of intemperance, in which you have voluntarily and perseveringly indulged.

In addressing Stookey, the Judge said—Like the case of the wretched man, who has just been sentenced in your presence, you owe your habits of intemperance.

It seems that you were once a respectable man, but by such habits, you have fallen from that condition, until you are arraigned at the bar of justice, to receive sentence of the highest penalty known to our law. The circumstances which attended your crime, forbid you to entertain any hope that your sentence will be mitigated; without prevention, and in the merest watonness, you stabbed your victim to the heart, so that he instantly died. And that by the means of a deadly weapon with which you went constantly armed, and which you had often threatened to use before, you have just made yourself an example of disorder and bloodshed; and the peace of society demands that you be made an example of the fearful consequences which must flow from such conduct. A few days only have passed since your crime was committed, and a few weeks only will roll away, before you will expiate it on the gallows. The time of your death will soon be at hand, but the interval may be profitably spent.

Here are lessons on the evils of intemperance, which it is to be hoped will not be without their effect. Here is an admonition, especially to the rising generation, which should sink deep into the minds of all.

The Great Exhibition.

The Secretary of the American Committee, Mr. KENNEDY, received by the last steamer a copy of the "Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," published by authority of the Royal Commission. This Catalogue is printed in quarto form, and contains 320 pages, close print in double columns.

The contributions are from all the civilized nations of the earth—from the Yellow Sea, the Burumpootra and the Ganges in the East, to the Mississippi, in the West; from Australia to California—and their number is almost incredible. We shall recur to the list hereafter, to give our readers some better idea of the vast array. The London Times, in announcing the opening of the Exhibition, happily and justly says: "This is the first morning since the creation that all peoples have assembled from all parts of the world and done a common act. Happily, that act is an act of peace, of love, and religion."

We observe, comprised with the Commissioners of other countries, and associated with them and the Royal Commissioners in the procession, the names of our Agents, Mr. Stansbury and Mr. Riddle, and Secretary Mr. Dodge.—Nat. Intelligencer.