

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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PARKVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkville Hydropathic Institute, held at Parkville, Mo., on the 15th of March, 1851, was unanimously elected President, and Dr. Wm. M. West, Secretary.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and Dr. Wm. M. West, has been appointed to the office of Superintendent. The founder of the Hydropathic Institute, and several other persons, have been admitted to the institute, and are attending to their studies.

The Institute is situated on the bank of the river, and is a beautiful and healthy place. It is adapted for the treatment of all diseases, and is particularly adapted for the treatment of chronic diseases.

Persons wishing to attend the Institute, should apply to the Superintendent, Dr. Wm. M. West, at Parkville, Mo. The Institute is open for the reception of students from the 1st of April to the 1st of October.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

MOUTON and Sons, New York City, invite merchants to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Their stock is entirely new, and in addition, still receives by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of Dry Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will defy competition.

Each buyer and merchant generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country, and we are constantly endeavoring to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOUTON, JAMES W. BARNER, ZENAS NEWELL, New York, March, 1851.

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400 lbs superior Coarse Oil, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Flowing, Scraping, and Venetian Blind Varnishes, No. 1, 2, and 3. 10 lbs fine Cabinet Varnish. 5 do white Bowing. 5 do outside do warranted. 4 do White do. 10 do Iron Varnish. 20 do Painters' Japan. 100 do Spirit Turpentine, in glass bottles or half bills. 1000 gallons American Linseed Oil. 10,000 lbs pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.

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Out and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latchets, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, and Shears, in great variety. Skates, Slates, Sleigh Bells, loose and strapped. Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Sifters and Brushes. Rifle, Black Lead, and Sand Crayons. Pumps, for wells or cisterns; Force Pumps and Hydraulic Rams.

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SHARPS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the best of the kind, and are well adapted for their time in supplying the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be in the hands of every family.

THE BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY (ERISSON LINE).

Have resumed their operations for the season, and are now running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former rates of freight, being on dry goods, hardware, &c., only 10 cents per 100 pounds, and but half the price charged by other lines.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the facilities and moderate rates of this line, are advised to give explicit and positive directions for sending their goods to the Erission Line, and they should be particularly to send themselves certificates in writing, and to be ready for their goods. In those cases where the price charged for transportation; and it will prove a protection against the double rates exacted in other lines, who have no certificates.

Goods destined for the West, South, or other places beyond Baltimore, forwarded promptly on the day of their arrival, with every care and attention, free of all charge but that of the service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

New York—Goods shipped from New York, or other places, to Baltimore, to be distinctly and positively signed to A. GROVES, Jr., Philadelphia, to insure their conveyance by this line.

Freight to or from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Goods freight taken at still less rates. The established character and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to consign their property to the care of this company.

One or more of the company's boats leave Philadelphia from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia, to A. GROVES, Jr., Agent, No. 19 South Wharves, above Chestnut st.

In like manner, boats leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted), at half past 2 o'clock. Apply in Baltimore to J. A. SILVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st., near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

New York India Rubber Warehouse. HODGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane and 69 Nassau Street. (first corner from Broadway), New York. Factory foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

Persons wishing to purchase India Rubber Goods are respectfully informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods will be found far superior to any before offered, having been selected upon each individual article the benefit of my long experience in manufacturing, which enables me to warrant entire satisfaction.

Among the most important, I would call attention to my extensive stock of Carriage Cords, of all widths, from 3/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch, and made of the choicest drils and of the best gum. Purchasers will find that it will neither crack, peel, nor become sticky, as is the case with much that has been and continues to be sold in this city.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING. Consisting of Coats, Caps, Pouches, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Boots, Caps, &c., now so extensively worn by farmers, physicians, and others, and especially by the military, and the manufacture of these goods, is a specialty of this house. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves—a perfect cure for chapped hands by wearing them for a short time, at the same time, and rendering them soft, and delicate.

These Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tanners, Masons, &c., being a perfect protection against acid and lime.

Machine Darning and Steam Packing, in every variety, and cheaper and better than any thing which can be substituted for either.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

From Harper's Magazine for April. "BIRTHS.—MRS. MECK, OF A SON." A Plea for Infants.

My name is Meek. I am, in fact, Mrs. Meek. That son is mine and Mrs. Meek's. When I saw the announcement in the Times, I dropped the paper. I had put it in myself, and paid for it, but it looked so noble that it overpowered me.

As soon as I could compose my feelings, I took the paper up to Mrs. Meek's bedside. "Maria Jane," said I, (I allude to Mrs. Meek), "you are now a public character." We read the review of our child several times, with feelings of the strongest emotion; and I sent the boy who cleans the boots and shoes to the office for fifteen copies. No reduction was made on taking that quantity.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that our child had been expected. In fact, it had been expected, with comparative confidence, for some months. Mrs. Meek's mother, who resides with us—of the name of Bigby—had made every preparation for its admission to our circle. I hope and believe I am a quiet man. My constitution is tremulous, my voice was never loud, and, in point of stature, I have been from infancy small. I have the greatest respect for Maria Jane's mamma. She is a most remarkable woman. I honor Maria Jane's mamma.

In my opinion she would storm a town, single-handed, with a hoarse throat, and carry it. I have never known her to yield any point whatever to mortal man. She is calculated to terrify the stoutest heart.

Still—but I will not anticipate. The first intimation I had of any preparations being in progress, on the part of Maria Jane's mamma, was one afternoon, several months ago. I came home earlier than usual from the office, and, proceeding into the dining-room, found an obstruction behind the door, which prevented it from opening freely. It was an obstruction of a soft nature. On looking in I found it to be a female.

The female in question stood in the corner behind the door, consuming sherry wine. From the nutty smell of that beverage pervading the apartment, I had no doubt she was consuming a second glassful. She wore a black bonnet of large dimensions, and was copious in figure. The expression of her countenance was severe and discontented. The words to which she gave utterance on seeing me were these: "Oh, girl, along with you, sir, if you please; me and Mrs. Bigby don't want no male parties here!"

That female was Mrs. Prodigit. I immediately withdrew, of course. I was rather hurt, but I made no remark. Whether it was that I showed a lowness of spirits after dinner, in consequence of feeling that I seemed to intrude, I cannot say. But Maria Jane's mamma said to me, on her retiring for the night, in a low, distinct voice, and with a look of reproach that completely subdued me, "George Meek, Mrs. Prodigit is your wife's nurse!"

I bear no ill-will toward Mrs. Prodigit. It is likely that I, writing this with tears in my eyes, should be capable of deliberate animosity toward a female, so essential to the welfare of Maria Jane? I am willing to admit that Fate may have been to blame, and not Mrs. Prodigit; but, it is undeniably true, that the latter female brought desolation and devastation into my lowly dwelling.

We were happy after her first appearance; and we sometimes exceedingly so. But, when the parlor door was opened, and "Mrs. Prodigit" announced (and she was very often announced), misery ensued. I could not bear Mrs. Prodigit's look. I felt that I was far from wanted, and had no business to exist in Mrs. Prodigit's presence. Between Maria Jane's mamma and Mrs. Prodigit there was a dreadful, secret understanding—a dark mystery and conspiracy, pointing me out as a being to be shunned. I appeared to have done something that was evil. Whenever Mrs. Prodigit called, where the temperature is very low, indeed, in the wintry time of the year—and sat looking at my frosty breath as it rose before me, and at my rack of boots: a servicable article of furniture, but never, in my opinion, an exhilarating object. The length of the councils that were held with Mrs. Prodigit, under these circumstances, I will not attempt to describe. I will merely remark, that Mrs. Prodigit always consumed sherry wine while the deliberations were in progress; that they always ended in Maria Jane's being in wretched spirits on the sofa; and that Maria Jane's mamma always received me, when I was recalled, with a look of desolate triumph that too plainly said, "Now, George Meek! You see my child, Maria Jane, a ruin, and I hope you are satisfied!"

I have, generally, over the period that intervened between the day when Mrs. Prodigit entered her protest against male parties, and the ever-memorable midnight when I brought her to my unobtrusive home in a cab, with an extremely large box on the roof, and a bundle, a handbox, and a basket, between the driver's feet. I have no objection to Mrs. Prodigit, (aided and abetted by Mrs. Bigby, who I never can forget is the parent of Maria Jane,) taking entire possession of my unassuming establishment. In the recesses of my own breast, the thought may linger that a man in possession cannot be so dreadful as a woman, and that woman Mrs. Prodigit; but, I ought to bear a good deal, and I hope I can, and do. Huffing and snubbing, prey upon my feelings; but I can bear them without complaint. They may tell in the long run; I may be hustled about, from post to pillar, beyond my strength; nevertheless, I wish to avoid giving rise to words in the family.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 Nassau Street, New York. (first corner from Broadway), New York. Factory foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods, are invited to call on the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, at the corner of Broadway and Nassau Street, New York.

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MACHINERY AND LABOR.

We often hear the complaint made, "machinery is making the rich richer, and the poor poorer—it is destroying the labor of the poor." We have heard the same remarks made frequently, and by men who otherwise held correct opinions upon almost every subject. The only reason why people hold such opinions is owing to the little attention they have given to the subject. We hold the opinion, that every new and useful machine, invented and improved, confers a general benefit upon all classes—the poor as well as the rich.

Severe bodily toil; day by day, as a work of necessity, is coveted by no man. "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat thy bread," was the woe pronounced for transgression, and ever since that moment severe toil, for a bare subsistence, has been desired by no man. Every sensible man endeavors to do his work with the least expense of toil; and foolish men that man who does not look upon the saving of slavish toil in the light of a blessing. It is indeed true that the first effect of new machinery is to throw some muscular labor out of the market, but this is no more than adding to the number of laborers; but wicked men that man certainly who wishes for war and famine to depopulate the world, in order that there might be more labor at the common trades for those who escape the bullet and the sword.

The laboring man sees a machine doing the same work he might have done, and it may exert an imprecation from his lips, but, in doing so, he forgets that the machine is working for him as well as for its owner. If all machines were in a moment to be banished from the earth, in what condition would the human family be placed? In the condition of the Australian savage; and yet those men who would proscribe one machine cannot be consistent without proscribing all. This brings down the whole matter to its radical. Every person who reflects calmly upon the subject, will come to a right conclusion.

But we believe that machinery does not throw people out of employment and make them beggars, (the most common argument against it.) No, it only destroys the least mental of manual employments, and coerces man to seek more elevated and dignified pursuits. When rude trades are superseded by machinery, others, which are less laborious and more profitable, spring up, phoenix-like, from the very ashes of the annihilated trades. The fields of labor have become more extensive with every improvement in machinery. How many new callings have been created by railroads, telegraphs, &c., and all for the general good. The labor saved by machinery is saved to all men, and the mechanical skill of a nation is a very good test of its civilization.

Machinery is the friend of the poor. It has made those things common which were once the luxuries of the rich. The day is past when fine linen or purple was the badge of a Dives; or when Queen Elizabeth could consider a pair of stockings a royal gift. The poor type-setter, who once strained his eyes beside a dipped candle, now composes under the blaze of gas. The poor man's locomotion is cheapened, and thus he gains a month in every year.

Improvements in machinery enable the humble operative to read his cheap newspaper and book—a blessing denied him not many years ago. The use of coal alone, as connected with machinery, has given employment to hundreds of thousands. The luxury of manufactures engenders new wants, which cause new demands, and repay new labor. Can it be pretended that human power is driven out of the market? If one hand can be made to do the work of ten, the nine are left free to add to the same sort of work or to turn to something else, or to rest, or to read. Saving of labor is increase of leisure. Here is a chance for the working man, helped by machinery, to bestow on intellectual advancement hours which he never could redeem before.—N. Y. Scientific American.

DAHOMEY, IN AFRICA.

The various particulars of statistical and other information relative to Dahomey, acquired by Lieutenant Forbes during his first mission, says the Athenaeum, may be thus thrown together. The country is about 150 miles in extent, from east to west, and about 200 miles from the sea-coast to its inland frontier, the Kong mountains. This large country, though rich in all kinds of natural resources, is very thinly peopled, owing to the devastating war and slave hunts, of which it has been the scene for more than a century. The whole population does not exceed, it is supposed, 200,000 persons of both sexes, of whom only 20,000 are free. The capital, Abomey, numbers about 30,000 inhabitants. The Dahoman army consists of 12,000 regular troops, of whom about 5,000 are Amazons or fighting negroes—such armies of Amazons having been one of the institutions of Dahomey ever since the reign of Adja Hoonzo, the grandfather of Gezo, (1774, 1788), one of whose "happy" conceptions it was to make his female subjects serve him as soldiers as well as the males. On occasions of emergency, however, the King of Dahomey can bring 50,000 soldiers of both sexes, or a fourth part of his subjects, in the field; the women being as efficient as the men, and much better.

The sole occupation of the nation, with the exception of a little agriculture, which is well conducted, and a few manufacturing processes carried on at Abomey, is war or slave-hunting. Every year the nation is levied en masse, a foray is led against some adjacent tribe or nation in the interior or near the coast, villages are destroyed, and the aged and young murdered; and thousands of prisoners are dragged into the Dahoman territory, to be either sacrificed to the Fetish gods, or driven down to Whydah, where resident slave merchants purchase them from the Dahoman king, and sell them again to Portuguese and Brazilian traders, who are on the watch to run them through the line of the British cruisers and across the Atlantic. These slave-hunts usually take place in November or December. Their proceeds form the sole revenue of the Dahoman king; who, besides supplying his soldiers with rations, rewards them by an annual largess of rum, cloth, cowry-shells, &c., during the period of the "Customs." His ministers and higher officers are similarly paid. The king is absolute, and deprecates his subjects at pleasure—his prime minister being also his executioner; still there are certain traditions and rules which bind them. At the annual "Customs," Dahoman opinion makes itself heard; and the topics of State are freely handled in a noisy palaver, in which the Amazons take a leading part. At these "Customs" the scene of the next slave-hunt is discussed and secretly determined. The Fetish-people, or priests, exercise a good deal of influence all the year round.

THE DARKEST HOUR OF ALL.—An old "Revolutioner," who had been through all the hardest fights of the war of 76, once said that the darkest and most solemn hour of all to him, was that occupied in going home one dark night, from the widow Bean's, after being told by her daughter Sally that there was no earthly use in his coming back that way more.

GRUESOME AND SADNESS.—Whatever is the highest and holiest is tinged with melancholy. The eye of genius is always a plaintive expression, and its natural language is pathos. A prophet is sadder than other men; and He who was greater than all prophets was "a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief."

AN AMERICAN CURIOSITY.—One of the remarkable curiosities which will be exhibited at the World's Fair is the New York Courier and Enquirer, printed on a double sheet. The dimensions of this mammoth sheet are five feet six inches by nine feet four inches, and its weight is a little over half a pound!

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

It is stated, in a London paper, that there are among the medical men of no mean skill and science, veterinary surgeons, whose knowledge of horse-flesh cannot be surpassed, seeing that they are Hungarians; literary men; workers in brass and iron; one who was superintendent of gas-works in Pesth Buda; artists who wield a facile pencil; house and decorative painters; paper-hangers; and farmers, whose knowledge of the peculiar agriculture of their own country may be turned to good account in England, at this momentous crisis, for the cultivation of the soil. There is likewise a book-binder, and a civil engineer of great ability; and one and all, they are admirable penmen. Indeed, the art of calligraphy, as practised by the greater number of them, is wonderful for its beauty. It should never be forgotten that it is to the refugees, after the repeal of the edict of Nantes, that England owes her present manufacturing prosperity. They it was who introduced the arts of life among the people of this country, and thereby became our best benefactors. To this it may be added, that our best and all they are perfectly competent to act as interpreters—some of them in German and Polish as well as in Magyar.

PROGRESSING BACKWARD.—Corporal punishment is again introduced as a legal penalty in Mecklenburg, in Germany. It was abolished in January, 1849, according to the article of the German Grundrecht. The decree of the 4th ult., which re-establishes it, states that the abolition of corporal punishment, without exception, has been proved by experience to be impracticable. According to the new regulation, prisoners in confinement, and persons detained for trial by the judges or the police, "must" be flogged for the maintenance of discipline; youths, hardened offenders, vagabonds, and wood stealers, "may" be punished in the same manner.

OLD EPIGRAMS.—A century ago, or a little later, says the Boston Post, the epigram was the favorite vehicle of wit and sarcasm. The man who made a good epigram was the most dangerous of adversaries, and he who had had badly luck to be the subject of one was as thoroughly victimized as the hero of the Don Quixote, or the common pillar. The prevalence of this kind of writing brought down some very excellent hits, but the larger number now extant are chiefly remarkable for their coarseness and malignity. The following epigram on Lord Chesterfield was reckoned a very pretty thing in its time. It was published in the London Morning Chronicle, in 1780:

"Vile Stanhope, (demons breath to tell),
In twice three hundred years,
Taught his own son the road to —,
The way to the Green —,
Yet, little the engraving had,
Concerned himself about 'em,
How base, degenerate, unmanly had,
He made 'em! — without 'em."

The following, "on a gentleman who, out of spite to his neighbors, cut down some shade trees," was at least well deserved:

"Indulgent nature on each kind bestows
A sacred instinct to avoid its foes.
The silly goose avoids the cunning fox,
Lambs fly from wolves, and sailors steer from rocks;
Yet, little the engraving had,
Concerned himself about 'em,
How base, degenerate, unmanly had,
He made 'em! — without 'em."

INTERESTING SCENE.—On Monday afternoon fifty-two persons united themselves, on confession of faith, to the Kensington Presbyterian church, (Rev. George Chandler, pastor.) The services were solemn and impressive, and were conducted by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. C. Wadsworth. The communicants consisted of all ages, of both sexes, from youth to gray-haired age. Mr. Chandler has been laboring faithfully among this people nearly forty years, and during his ministry has attended 4,000 funerals, and married near 2,700 couples. We hope he may long continue to labor and to do good.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

TAR AND FEATHERS.—The use of tar and feathers in the punishment of crime is one of great antiquity. Richard I., in his voyage to the Holy Land, ordained thus: "If any one is convicted of theft, let his head be shaved, like Chaucer's; let melted pitch be poured upon it, and feathers shaken over it, that he may be known; and let him be put ashore at the first land to which the ship approaches."

MECHANICS IN CONGRESS.—It is said that nearly one-half of the members of the last Congress were once journeymen mechanics. This shows what perseverance can accomplish. These men have become great, not so much from the facilities for a common knowledge, which our systems of education afford, as from a self-reliance which a sense of independence confers. It has been truly said, that the moment you make a man politically equal with his fellow, you give him a consciousness that he is so in all respects.—Charleston News.

FIXING HIMSELF.—Mayor Kingsland has been fixing the merchants of New York City for obstructing the sidewalks with their boxes, barrels, and barrels of goods. Some of the sufferers retaliated by keeping watch over the large wholesale establishment of the Mayor, who is himself a merchant. The other day they caught the Mayor's employees napping, entered complaint before his honor, and obliged him to fine himself three hundred dollars.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy of the United States at present consists of 75 vessels, carrying two thousand and eleven guns. These comprise twelve ships of the line, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, four brigs, five steam frigates, and ten steamships, of which three are first-class.

THE DARKEST HOUR OF ALL.—An old "Revolutioner," who had been through all the hardest fights of the war of 76, once said that the darkest and most solemn hour of all to him, was that occupied in going home one dark night, from the widow Bean's, after being told by her daughter Sally that there was no earthly use in his coming back that way more.

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SCIENTIFIC FACTS.—A remarkable instance of the divisibility of matter is seen in the dyeing of silk with cochineal; a drachm of which gives an intense color to a pound of silk, containing eight score threads to the ounce, each thread seventy yards long, and the whole reaching about one hundred and forty miles.

The addition of a small quantity of resin to lamp oils, greatly increases their illuminating power, and renders them less liable to congregate.

A railway train, going at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour, has a velocity one-fourth that of a cannon-ball; and the momentum of such a moving mass, at such a speed, is equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon-balls equal to one-fourth of its own weight.—Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The amount of specie shipped from New York during the last week was \$3,020,150.

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