American Telegraph.

VOL. I.—NO. 76. WASHINGTON: THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 19, 1851. PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall,
BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL,
At Ten Cents a Week, or
TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for *ten cents per week*, payable weekly. ☞ To mail subscribers, $5 a year; $2 50 for six months; $1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discontinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Half square, (6 lines or less,) 25 cents for each insertion.

1 square,	1 insertion	$0 50	1 square,	1 month	$4 00
1 do	2 insertions	0 75	1 do	2 months	7 00
1 do	3 insertions	1 00	1 do	3 months	10 00
1 do	1 week	1 75	1 do	6 months	16 00
1 do	2 weeks	2 75	1 do	1 year	30 00

Twelve lines (or over six) make a square—longer advertisements in exact proportion.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

To Hotel Proprietors and others.
THE DAILY REGISTER,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA,

IS circulated extensively among the Merchants of that city, and travellers find it in all the Hotels, Steamboats, and Railroad conveyances diverging from Philadelphia. It contains a correct list of the names of those persons arriving at the principal hotels daily, and consequently is the best means the Proprietors of Hotels *in other cities* can have for extending their business among the travelling public.

☞ Messrs. CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL, Publishers of the *American Telegraph*, are the authorized agents for Washington city. mar 24—tf

The New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamers.

The ships comprising this line are the—
ATLANTIC, Capt. West.
PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Grafton.

These ships, having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, $130; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New York, £35.

An experienced Surgeon will be attached to each ship.

No berth can be secured until paid for.

☞ The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight and passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall st., N. Y., or to
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., 14, King's Arm Yard, London.
L. DRAPER, Jr., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre, Paris.
mar 24—d

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS—Sailing from Philadelphia on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

Ship SHENANDOAH, Capt. Wm. H. West; Ship EUROPE, Captain William McDowell; Ship MARY PLEASANTS, Capt. Anthony Michaels.

The above first-class ships are built of the best materials, and commanded by experienced navigators.

Due regard has been paid to select models for speed, with comfort for passengers.

Persons wishing to engage passage for their friends can obtain certificates which will be good for eight months.

Those who wish to remit money can be accommodated with drafts for £1 sterling and upwards, at sight, without discount.

Goods for the continent will be forwarded free of expense of commission, if addressed to James McHenry, No. 5, Temple Place, Liverpool.

GEORGE McHENRY & CO.,
mar 24—d No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected *Resident Physician* in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and *practical experience* in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Prelsnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past *in this country*, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to
SAMUEL WEBB, *Secretary.*
Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the *rising douche* (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. mar 24—

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

MOULTON & CO., Successors to JNO. FALCONER & Co., 64 Cedar and 22 Pine streets, New York, invite merchants visiting New York city to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of Dress Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will defy competitors.

Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON,
JAMES W. BARBER,
ZENAS NEWELL.
New York, March, 1851. mar 24—

VARNISHES, GUM COPALS, SPIRITS, TURPENTINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

50 cases Gum Copal, med. and fine Zanzibar, &c.
400 bbls superior Coach Body, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varnishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
10 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.
5 do white flowing do
5 do outside do do warranted.
5 do White do do for maps or whips.
10 do Iron Varnish.
20 do Painters' Japan.
100 do Spirits Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.
1000 gallons American Linseed Oil.
10,000 lbs. pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.

Also, Gum Shellac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry White Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates.

Persons purchasing the above will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufacture all kinds. BENJ. C. HORNOR,
No. 8 La Grange street, running from Second to Third, between Market and Arch streets, Phila. mar 24—tf

To Persons out of Employment.
NEW PICTORIAL WORKS,
Just published by R. SEARS, and for sale at No. 128 Nassau street, New York.

AMERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1851.—Agents are wanted to circulate the following new and beautiful works, (retail price, $2 50 per vol.) A new and complete

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA;

with a descriptive account of those countries and their inhabitants, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time. In which the editor has treated not only of the historical events, but also of the manners, customs, religion, literature, and domestic habits of the people of those immense empires.

The embellishments are about two hundred, and of the first order, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the inhabitants, regarding their dress, domestic occupations, their mode of agriculture, commercial pursuits, arts, &c. They are accurate, and each one has been made expressly for the work.

The volume forms a large octavo, containing between five and six hundred pages, printed in the best style, and on good substantial white paper. It is furnished to agents, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, or leather, as the purchaser may prefer, at a very liberal discount, when quantities of not less than twenty copies are ordered at one time.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES;

comprising the most striking and remarkable events of the Revolution, the French war, the Tripolitan war, the Indian war, the second war with Great Britain, and the Mexican war; with three hundred engravings! Retail price, $2 50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS

are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in this great republic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the patriot, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are not only such books as will sell, but are such as an agent of good principle will feel free to recommend, and willing to see the purchaser again after they have been bought.

OUR PLAN.—The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is the obtaining responsible men as agents, who are well known in their own counties, towns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending $25 or $50, for which he will receive an assortment as he may direct, at the wholesale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above volumes; and all postmasters, clergymen, book pedlars, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all who engage in their sale. For particulars address, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. Y.

To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States:

Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our $2 50 or $3 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher. mar 24—

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company
(ERICSSON LINE)

Have resumed their operations for the year with increased means of accommodating the trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former materially *reduced prices*, 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 prices of the Line, are advised to give explicit and positive directions for sending their goods to the Ericsson Line, and they should be particular to possess themselves of the receipts which are invariably given for their goods. In those are stated the price charged for transportation; and it will prove a protection against the double rates exacted by other lines, who have no published rates.

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 whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

NEW YORK.—Goods shipped from New York, or other places eastward of that city, should be distinctly consigned to A. GROVES, jr., Philadelphia, to insure their conveyance by this Line.

Freight to or from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coarse freights taken at still less rates.

The established character and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to confide their property to the care of the company.

One or more of the company's boats leaves Philadelphia from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 3 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia to
A. GROVES, jr., Agent,
No. 19 South Wharves, above Chestnut st.

In like manner a boat leaves Baltimore, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at half-past 2 o'clock.

Apply in Baltimore to
J. A. SHRIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st.,
mar 24— near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

New York India Rubber Warehouse.

D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street, (first corner from Broadway,) New York. Factory foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods will be found far superior to any before offered, having bestowed 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 Cloth, of all widths, from 3-4 to 6-4 inclusive, and made on the choicest drills and of the best of 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, Cloaks, Capes, Pouches, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Boots, Caps, &c., now so extensively worn by farmers, physicians, drivers, sea captains, sailors, &c.

Baptismal Pants, manufactured expressly for the clergy.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves—a perfect cure for chapped hands by wearing them for a short time, at the same time bleaching 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 Belting and Steam Packing,

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

Also, a large stock of Overshoes, Garden and Engine Hose, Whips, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Hoof Boots, Beds, Life Preservers, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Tobacco Wallets, Finger Stalls, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c., &c., besides an immense stock of

India Rubber Balls,

and other fancy articles, such as Elastics, Dolls, Dogs, and other animals of various kinds. Pure Rubber Cement for hatters' use. All orders executed with despatch.

mar 24— D. HODGMAN.

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewelers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE and the Collateral Sciences for March, 1851.—The March number of this well established journal is now before the public, containing original communications from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovarian tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritonitis arising from a novel cause, illustrated by a plate; remarks on tetanus, by Ezra P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut; rupture of bladder, by J. Kneeland, M. D.; reports of hospital cases, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interest by Drs. Sweat, Church, and Star.

The Foreign and American Medical Retrospect is full and complete; Bibliographical notices of all the late English and American Medical works, &c.

Published every other month, at $3 per annum; each number containing 144 pages.

Specimen number sent to any part of the country gratis, on application, post paid, to R. F. HUDSON, Agent,
mar 24— 89 Wall street, New York.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER and general dealer in English, German, and American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., 35 and 34 Fulton street, opposite the United States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites the attention of Merchants, making their purchases, to his very extensive assortment, comprising every thing in the line, and to which new and constant supplies are being added. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the various branches of mechanics, especially Coopers and Carpenters. Particular attention given to all orders, all of which are offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approved credit:

Cut 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
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Scythes and Snathes
Rifles, Black Lead Pots, and Sand Crucibles
Pumps, for wells or cisterns; Force Pumps and Hydraulic Rams
Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers
Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed
Scotch Water of Ayr Stone, for marble polishers
Coopers' Tools, in great variety, of the most celebrated manufacturers, Albertson, Conger, Horton, Barton, and others
Coachmakers' Tools
House and Ship Carpenters' Tools
Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings
House and Ship builders' Hardware
House furnishing Hardware, in great variety
Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire
Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve.
mar 24—

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Emigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce street, to which Emigrants can apply to obtain situations for which they are fitted.

Orders from employers in the country, stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt attention.

The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and early information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy. GREGORY DILLON, President.

HUGH KELLY, }
JAMES MATHEWS, } Vice Presidents.
JAMES REYBURN, }

EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
KIERNAN B. DALY, Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH STUART, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Felix Ingoldsby,	William Redmond,
William Watson,	Francis Mann,
John Manning,	James Stuart,
Terence Donnelly,	Stuart J. Mollan,
James Olwell,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
Charles M. Nanry,	John Nicholson. mar 24—

J. H. HAVENS, W. MYER, & CO.,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fire-proof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

W. MYERS, No. 319 Main street, near 8th, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all orders must be addressed. The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage, house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale. It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order one hundred tons. The paint is ground in oil, and put up ready for use, from the finest black down to any shade to suit the fancy.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of *Tanners' Blacking*. This article is so universally approbated by all who have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co., Columbia street, Cincinnati, has authorized us to use his name as a recommendation to tanners in general. To all who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six gallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallon.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to
HAVENS & CARROL,
Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio; or
J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of a *Water-proof Blacking for Oil-cloth*, that will reduce the cost fifty per cent., and will soon be in market. mar 24

FREEMAN HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 LIBERTY STREET, New York, (between Broadway and Nassau,) are now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety
Silks and Satins for Bonnets
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin
Thread, Brussels Valencione, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces
Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mits, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewing Silk
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask, and Plain Canton Crape Shawls
A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS, &c., &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—No. 194½ *Market Street, Philadelphia.*—We offer to our friends and customers the largest assortment of Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following, viz:

PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS; right and left handed Side Hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. *Four Highest Premiums awarded* to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also, Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the dasher.

Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety, among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Snathe, Scythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chisels, Beach and Bar Shear Repairing Pecles and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of Grass, Garden, and Field Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 194½ Market street, Phila.

mar 24—tf PROUTY & BARRETT.

French and German Looking-Glass Depot,
No. 75 Baltimore Street.

BARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufacturers of every variety of Plain and Ornamental Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Brackets, Bracket Tables, Ceiling Mouldings, &c., &c. Also constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work re-gilt, glasses inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work unsurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any other establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNIEWIND & CO.,

IMPORTERS, No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia; No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer for sale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the following goods:

Cloths and Doeskins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's, Bockschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to them direct from the manufacturers.

French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple Goods, of the best makes and styles, suitable for the spring season.

Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabrics. mar 24—

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

For the American Telegraph.

THE WHITE CHAPEL.

A LAMENT.—BY JOEL AUSTIN.

I.

That hallowed place is unforgot,
Near the White Chapel, in the elm-tree's shade—
It never seemed a lonely spot
Till in its depths your quiet form was laid!

II.

I cannot go by the soft lake,
Whose murmuring ripples, as they wider grow,
Seem the dear tones, so loved, to take,
And make my heart's chilled fountains overflow!

III.

I cannot stray by the hillside—
The scene grows dim, and swims before my view;
And every sense, my soul's thrice-wedded bride,
Minds me of joys faded and dead with you!

IV.

The trysting-place, by the cool spring,
Where the clear tide would o'er the margin bound,
To others 'tis a welcome thing—
But ah! to me, there's weeping in its sound!

WASHINGTON, October, 1850.

From the New York Sun.

MODERN CASTE.

One of the most serious obstacles to social progress in this country, and one most offensive and discouraging in its effects, is the feeling of caste growing up out of a narrow-minded pride, and developing itself in a contempt for honest labor and industrious poverty. Opposed as it is to our democratic institutions, and the best instincts of our common humanity, it yet makes its way, and maintains its influence, to the disgrace of its abettors, and the discouragement of a noble-minded usefulness. Some of its evils are too conspicuous to escape the notice of the most superficial observer. It divides society into clans and ranks, arousing the interests and sympathies of one class against those of another. It makes the poor, industrious artizan and laborer oftentimes a sort of Pariah, a beast of burden, a fellow-being whose rights and welfare are to be considered of but little importance in the social scale. He is looked down upon with contempt. His feelings and comfort are rudely sacrificed to the claims of wealth and position. His efforts at self-improvement are regarded with the utmost coldness and indifference. If he attempt to rise, he is thrust down by a neglect, more hard oftentimes to bear than the severest want, for it has the elements of inhumanity and scorn about it. Many a mind that might have become one of the lights of its age has been quenched by these mephitic vapors, or perhaps been denied the privilege of being kindled at all. And not unfrequently perhaps a discouraging coldness and insolence has turned it to grovelling aims, and driven it for sympathy to the haunts of vice and profligacy. There have been few to meet it with the warmth of a generous heart, and bid God speed to its noble aspirings.

We know that to this there have been, and are, honorable exceptions; men who, in the fullness of their success, were willing to remember that they were human still, and whose ideas of worth and respectability have not been cankered by their gold. All honor to them. Such men have a value in themselves that no reverse can ever entirely bankrupt. They are worthy of double honor for the identity that has won success, and the integrity that has kept it from spoiling them. We know some such men—the true nobility of the world—whose sympathies are on the side of humanity, and who know how to distinguish between a man and the accidents of his condition. They do not weigh them in the same scale, nor frown down industry or genius because they were nurtured in want, or had breathed the air of a hovel.

But then, on the other hand, what multitudes there are whose pride at once degrades themselves, and injures others. Their superciliousness makes them hateful, and their contracted views make them mean. As a general rule, our would-be nobility is the most worthless class of the whole community. It is composed for the most part of those who have least reason to be proud. Ancestrially, ignorance is their coat of arms, and a tailor confers their patent of nobility. Their notions themselves bespeak a littleness of mind, for a great soul cannot be bound by the formulas of fashion, or cramped by a vassalage to pride. It would be a most humiliating spectacle to look in upon the internal mechanism of a mind whose ideal of greatness or of worth is realized in the fancies of dress, or the possession of a fortune. Such a mind would be a mere toy-shop, scarcely fit to amuse a child. It is stored with trinkets full as worthless, and less interesting and original, than the wardrobe of a savage—feathers, beads, and blankets. Nature designed it for a noble end, the home of pure thought, and generous feeling, and high purpose, but they have perverted it into a museum of trifles or monsters. Its contents are the prodigies of folly, the abortions of pride, or the idols of sensuality. Its ideals of men are giants or dwarfs, puffed up with their own importance, or shrunk to a miserly selfishness. The mind that feasts itself on the petty distinctions that hedgerow society into so many seperate classes, and on the petty artificial elevation to which it has raised itself by accident, must have an appetite as morbid as disease can generate, and as cruel as tyranny can cherish. Such inward distortion will often find its corresponding index in the outer man. What can be more unspeakably contemptible and silly, than the fantastic airs of the man who feels that his manners and garb are every thing, and whose thoughts by day, and whose dreams by night, hinge on their importance? He is evidently a gross compound of pride, affectation, ignorance, and meanness. If we are to have in this country a nobility with external badges, let us import it ready-made from the old world, and spare ourselves the awkward blunders which an upstart gentility and bloated self-importance would thrust upon our homage.

But is there no true and proper nobility even here? We trust there is, but neither wealth, nor political station, nor social rank, are its necessary symbols. It is found in strength of character, in moral worth, in honest industry and mental improvement. He is the noble man, whether you find him in splendid halls or in a garret, who carries about with him in his own bosom the true model of manly greatness, integrity before man and God. He may wear drab or broad-cloth; may work with the hands of his body or the hands of his mind; may be a hod-carrier, or an importer; may pave the streets or make the laws; but the gold of character is there, and it is of less moment which its shape is, whether it be the rude bullion or the minted coin.

Such a man is worthy of respect, not for the coat he wears, but for the principle that is in him; not for the house he tenants, but for the heart he owns. He has an innate dignity and worth that cannot be cyphered out in the algebra of commerce, or summed up in the ledger. Gold is too poor to buy him, and power is misapplied when it seeks to control his convictions of truth and duty. Bury him in obscurity, and he is a hidden gem. Try him by misfortune and want, and he is still rich in the noblest treasures of humanity. Exalt him to high station, and you will find that he is there, what he was before, a king among men—the sovereign of himself.

Industry too, is always respectable when honest and useful. The tools it works with are one thing, and its own spirit and aims quite another. The value of these last, makes that of the former comparatively insignificant. The man that earns his own bread by the sweat of his brow, even though he picks up rags in the street, or cries "soap fat," is entitled to respect. If with somewhat more polished manners, and schooled in profligacy, he had become the proprietor of some one of those sinks of pollution where youth is corrupted, and honor lost, he might have worn the garb and been treated with the respect of "gentleman." But in this case the change would have been like substituting for a gnarly but ripe and healthful fruit the apple of Sodom. The polished exterior that hides inward rottenness is the fittest object of contempt. You cannot varnish indolence or stagnant sensualism, so as to change the loathsomeness of their nature. The man who sports himself about in leisurely parade of his gentility, while he feeds perhaps on the filchings of others' gains, or rolls in the luxury that was bought by another's sweat, is in truth one of the most contemptible of all beings whom nature has spared a reptile *form*. He may know the ways of men, and the ways of the world; he may abuse with the omnipotence of gilded folly men who are smeared with the dust or the soot of the workshop, but in all that makes a man truly respectable he is infinitely their inferior. The place which a man occupies in the great factory of a world's industry is little, is nothing to the case, if he fills it well. All are contributing to the same object, the support and the welfare of the race; and the great duty is, that each should do his own task as it ought to be done. It is no disgrace to oil the wheels, or feed the spindles, or kindle the fire. The man that plans the structure, and he that follows him with trowel and sledge-hammer, stand on the same platform of a common industry. All honor, then, to that nobility which carries its patent with it in the strong and healthful frame, the brawny arm and industrious habits of honest labor. Begrimed it may be at the forge, swarthy it may be in the sun, rude it may be in manners, plain it may be in features, and plainer still in garb; but all this is only the setting of a jewel that makes of the palm-leaf a coronet.

There is a pride of occupation and calling, contributing much to strengthen the feeling of caste, which needs to be demolished. One man is counted somewhat better than another because he can do his business without changing his coat. He is not exposed to the weather. He can ride while others walk. His transactions it may be are such that the drudgery is all imposed on others. Distinctions of this character run largely through society. It is more respectable to sew than to do housework. There is a sort of stain attached to factory labor. It is time that the true respectability of labor was indicated, defined, and understood. It is not bounded by geographical lines; it does not expire because it has nothing but the heavens for a roof. It can even outlive the soot and dust with which it may have to come in contact. There is no such magic power in the touch of a spade as to dissolve it. A man may stain his fingers and not soil his honor. He may take a poor, erring human brother by the hand, and treat him kindly, and not be the less a man for it. Industry in any useful form confers respectability. He only is the greatest who best executes his mission among men.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

THE ADDITION TO THE CAPITOL.

I am happy to see it announced that the plan of the additions to the Capitol has at last been adopted, and that the corner-stone is proposed to be laid on the Fourth of July next. As I have not seen the design or model, I cannot say whether it will mar the beauty and fine proportions of the present building or not; for to avoid that evil was the principal difficulty with the committees of Congress. That so beautiful a specimen of architecture should not be injured by the juxtaposition of additional buildings, must be the wish of all who have seen and admired it; and I trust that the taste and skill of the architect will enable him to allow it to stand out as far as practicable in its fair and magnificent proportions. In this fine edifice I feel all the interest of early association, as well as that which beauty in art cannot fail to produce.

Connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, I give you an extract from a manuscript work of the writer, called "The Reminiscences of Washington:"

"The Tiber originally passed across what is now the Pennsylvania avenue, about fifty paces west of the brick arch. At this point the only bridge then was the trunk of a tree, and higher up, near the late railroad depot, was a ford, over which, by means of several large stones, foot passengers were enabled to cross. It was over this rustic bridge that the procession, headed by General Washington, passed to lay the corner-stone of the Capitol in 1793. The numbers assembled on that occasion were not very great; but it took them some time to pass over the log bridge of which I have spoken. While engaged in laying the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies, the day being very sultry, a citizen named Clotworthy Stevenson wished to protect his head from the rays of the sun by holding an umbrella over him; but he politely declined the proffered favor, saying that he had been too long accustomed to exposure to require its shelter. The ceremony was concluded with a barbecue, given in honor of the occasion, not far from the spot where General Washington afterwards erected two large brick buildings, which were destroyed by the British army under Gen. Ross during the last war with England, in 1814, but which were rebuilt and recently owned by Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Navy. The spring from which the water was obtained for the assembled multitude was at the bottom of the hill on which the houses referred to stand, and is still there. It may now be seen flowing within a few paces east of the New Jersey avenue, under which its surplus water is conveyed through pipes, and flows into the Tiber."

Fifty-eight years have passed since the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by the Father of his Country; an interval replete with the most remarkable events that have ever occurred in the history of the world. Who shall lay the corner-stone of the new edifice which is now to be added to it? How great will be his honor who will be the *second* to perform this duty. The gavel which was used on that occasion is still preserved, and may still be obtained; but where shall we find one to be compared to him who then used it? W.

Yet, there are many who are worthy to follow him!

MECHANISM, No. VI.—BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

About five hundred years before Christ, a hundred oxen were sacrificed to commemorate the discovery of a principle combining the properties of the triangle and square. The sacrifice of a hundred oxen is called a hecatomb. The proposition presenting this principle is hence called the "Hecatomb Problem." It is also called the "Carpenter's Theorem," from the fact that carpenters make special use of it in squaring their buildings, and determining many other points about their work. It is constantly brought into use by architects, engineers, surveyors, navigators, and numerous other classes of business men. In colleges this principle is known by the title "Asses' Bridge," grounded on the supposition that the student who gets well over it by a satisfactory demonstration has proved himself to be not quite the most stupid animal in the world. It is also known among students by the somewhat more genteel title "Old Forty-seventh;" being the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid.

If the principle referred to warranted a hecatomb for its commemoration at the time of its discovery, it must at this age of the world at least deserve a place as a subject of instruction in a course of practical business education.

If squares be drawn on the sides of any right-angled triangle, the square upon the longest side is in all cases *precisely* equal in surface to the sum of the squares on the other two sides. This presents the proposition, and embraces the principle referred to. The longest side is, in all cases, opposite the right angle. The two sides containing the right angle may be equal; or, they may vary infinitely. The variation does not affect the principle, always with the proviso that the figure contain one right angle.

To illustrate by a particular case. Suppose the side opposite the right angle is ten inches; those containing the right angle are eight and six inches. The square of the first will of course contain one hundred square inches; squares of the latter will contain sixty-four and thirty-six square inches; the sum also one hundred. This case shows precisely the plan of carpenters in squaring their buildings. By measuring from a corner on one sill eight feet, and on the other six feet, the distance between the extreme points of the two lines will be made precisely ten feet; no more, no less, if the building be exactly square. The length of braces, rafters, and other parts of buildings required by the