American Telegraph.

VOL. I.—NO. 112. WASHINGTON: FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 1, 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.

General Emigration and Passage Office,
No. 37 Burling Slip, New York, near Fulton Ferry.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his arrangements are such for bringing out and forwarding passengers to and from Liverpool by the old and favorite Black Star Line of Packets, sailing to and from New York and Liverpool every week, as to ensure cheap and quick conveyances. The ships comprising this line are all new and first class packets, commanded by old and experienced commanders.

Also, Agent for the Star Line of Glasgow Packets, sailing every month. Also, Agent for the splendid Line of New York and Louisiana Line of New Orleans packets, sailing every week.

Drafts at sight furnished for any amount on England, Ireland, and Scotland. THOS. H. O'BRIEN,
mar 24— 37 Burling Slip, 2 doors from South st.

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 Preissnitz, 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— 99 Wall street, New York.

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.

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Charles M. Nanry,	John Nicholson. mar 24—

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER and general dealer in English, German, and American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., 33 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—

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 Valenciene, 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 Govers & 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.

NOTES ON NEW MEXICO—No. 16.

BY HENRY HARDY.

And now at length I must bid adieu to Santa Fe—to Santa Fe, with all its pomp and circumstance, its pride and pretension, its large promise and small performance—to Santa Fe, with its good and its evil; its grand plaza, the frequent scene of gaiety and parade, of fun and frolic, the prancing-ground of the well-mounted cavalier, the sale-stand of the wood-packed *burros*, the rendezvous of chattering lovers, or the field of mortal strife, but, at any rate, the boast and glory of every native *ciudadano*. I must leave Santa Fe, with all its plains and shaggy mountains; its hot suns and cold winds; its purling rivulet and turbid canals; its moderate but motley population; its sharp traders, shrewd jockeys, fast sales and high profits; its fandangoes and its *monte*-tables; its strutting military and smart civilians; its beauties and its uglinesses (the latter prevailing); its priests and its people; its strife between Mexican apathy and American onwardism; its dirty streets, foul alleys and noisy groggeries; its few virtues and many vices; and, not to carry the catalogue further, in a word its Grisos and Gringos.

I would not libel Santa Fe a thought's hair's-breadth. It is the capital of a country which it fairly represents. There are many brave and good hearts in it, who with me wish it were better, and will no doubt lend a hand to every hopeful improvement. But I was glad to leave it; nay, I might say more, for I speak sober truth when I state that though I endured there by far the severest and most dangerous illness of my whole life, yet did I congratulate myself upon having to spend so much of my time in the sick-bed, rather than to mix in the dissipations that I could not have avoided had I kept in health. Yes, I looked upon my illness as a God-send, and forgot not to thank the kind Providence which had mercifully permitted or ordered it.

The moral atmosphere of this capital of the valley of the Rio Grande could not well be worse. Nor is its mental condition much more promising. When I was there, not even a hebdomadal press cast its fitful glare over the thick darkness that everywhere prevailed. A press might have been sustained and well supported, one should think, but what between violent party-spirit, intellectual apathy, and the vicious courses into which it somehow or other happens that almost all mechanics—and rather conspicuously, printers—are apt to fall after being a short time in the country, not a single sheet was printed from one end of the territory to the other. I was more than once urged by inviting considerations to remain or return, and set up a paper myself; but perceiving the great difficulty with which such an enterprise must be environed, I always respectfully, but with great sincerity, declined.

There are at all times in Santa Fe civilians and officers of the army, well read and well informed men both in literature and science, whose assistance might be secured in aid of other matter; but considerable as their talents might be, they are, or were, wrapped in the napkin of their own thoughts. New Mexico is eminently a region for the profitable study and active exertions of the geologist, the mineralogist, and metallurgist; nor would the intelligent naturalist, whether his department were zoology, botany, or ethnology, fail to find an ample field wherein to exhaust his labors.

The want of some stimulus to intellectual energy and pursuits is strongly perceptible in the case of the younger officers of the army stationed in that remote region, for they have much spare, or, to be more precise, much waste time on their hands, which they are but too apt to employ in low and immoral indulgences, the opportunities for which are most abundant in Santa Fe, and indeed elsewhere all over the province. It is but just to remark, however, that I saw the country at perhaps the lowest ebb of its neap, at a period when, from the circumstances of the case, the only power was the *one man power*, uniting in itself all authority, civil and military, legislative and administrative, and, possibly to some extent, judicial also. Under such a system of government any where, whether circumstantially justifiable or not, the press is not a congenial production, and even where it does exist cannot be expected to thrive. *Now*, the case is different. With the establishment of a Territorial Government in which the people have a very substantial, if not complete control over themselves and their concerns, the press is a natural growth, and must be sustained as much as any other indispensable requisite branch of the public economy.

But it is not only that presses and printers must become domiciliaries in New Mexico for the purposes of government, politics, and news; the moral and intellectual elevation and advancement of the whole people—natives and emigrants—can be effected in no way so surely as by the preparation of books written with special reference to their peculiar wants, character, and circumstances, and printed on the spot. And when this is done—as done it may and must be—an entering wedge will have been forged which shall as wholesomely as gradually open the way to the truth and the light which we of the United States so much more fully and benignantly enjoy—first to the adjoining populations of the old Mexican States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango, and, through them, to the whole people of our sister Republic.

I need scarcely remark that, as a means to get communication with the minds of the people of New Mexico, those teachers who are sent thither should be first well instructed, and skillful in the use of its vernacular tongue. Spanish should be a branch—and a prominent one—in the education of every young man designed for the office of public teacher; obviously to send one to that country without a knowledge of its tongue, is the same as sending a man into a field to work with a palsied right arm.

RETURN HOME.

Early in the afternoon of the 14th of November, I drove up my four-mule ambulance to the door of a Tienda, just round the southwest angle of the grand plaza. And here for an hour or more it stayed. There was so much to be done, I found, when I had considered every thing ready, that it kept me running and dancing about full of bustle. Letters for the States had to be collected; friends to be shaken hands with for the last, last time; quartermaster's papers to be finally set right; and a number of *et ceteras* to be attended to, entirely too minute and numerous to be here particularized. But about an hour and a half before sunset the crack of the whip signalized our moment of starting. With pleasure did my little party, consisting of a friend, myself and teamster, thread our vehicle through the narrow ways, called by courtesy streets, which conducted us from the centre of the town to the main road for the Rio Abajo, (pronounced Reo Vabo,) or the country on the river below. With pleasure did we cross the threads of pellucid water that unitedly form the Rio Chicito, or the Rio de Santa Fe. With pleasure did we give a berth to the *Iglesia de nuestra Senora de Guadalupe*, for we felt that we had worked successfully through all the *desagremens* that had attended our efforts to get clear of Santa Fe, and put us hopefully on the way home. Though yet quite feeble from my severe illness, and not indistinctly cognizant of the necessity that was laid upon me, at the risk of my life, of not catching cold, I threw open the curtains of the ambulance to see all around. For three or four miles we passed through a series of more or less poor-looking ranches, or farming establishments. These have one general appearance. Fancy first—and it is a thing which will require no very great stretch or refinement of fancy—a square mud building, like a large low brick-kiln; surround it with one or two similar edifices of less size; set up at some twenty-five feet apart four stout posts; on the top of these put a flooring of poles, or a triangle of the same material, apex downward, and you get an idea of the place where the corn-fodder which has been gathered from the harvesting for the winter use of the ranch stock is deposited. The corn itself will be found stowed away somewhere indoors, it being too valuable an article to be entrusted to the casualties which threaten all property in New Mexico not cautiously guarded. I spoke of the Rio Chicito, which at the crossing in Santa Fe carries a considerable current of water, but, considerable as it is, it travels no great distance above-ground, for the thirsty sands of the plain absorb it every drop.

[Communicated.]

The Grand Jury.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Grand Jury of this county is composed of respectable and substantial men—good citizens and pillars of the community. The president of this body of men is also the president of one of the charterless, and therefore lawless, banks of this city. What a commentary it furnishes, if true, that he should so read the law and expound their oaths to his fellow grand jurors, as to cause them to join him in agreeing upon a bill of presentment against R. W. Latham & Co.'s banking-house, for issuing paper money in one-dollar bills!

Latham's small bills, we all know, are the salvation of the city's and the city markets' small circulating medium. They drive out the small bills which would otherwise flow in here from all the surrounding States, in countless numbers and amount, and undesirable variety—to be redeemed, nobody could tell how or where. There are now collected in this city, and can at any time be seen by the curious to look upon them, more of those floating shinplasters, of all colors, textures and complexions, than would cover over the walls of a good-sized room. Who would know where or how to get such trash redeemed? On the other hand, who does not know where to go with the Latham small-notes and get good current money, in large bank-bills in exchange for them? I had rather have six Latham one-dollar notes any time, to keep or spend, than six little, trifling-sized gold dollars. Therefore I account Latham a benefactor to this community, in the matter of furnishing it with a reliable and convenient small-money circulating medium.

As for Congress, in the matter of denying to the people of this District the enjoyment of a privilege allowed to the citizens of all the surrounding States by the Legislatures of those States, respectively, I have only to say that a monument to that august body's wisdom ought to be raised by subscription, in this vicinity, to be surmounted by a modern *Dogberry*, delivering a lecture to a body of conservators of the peace on the law and the nature of their oaths.

O. P. Q.

[Communicated.]

Schools of Industry.

A mighty change is coming over schools. It is moving with giant strides. The omnipotence of public sentiment is in it. This cannot be resisted even by potentates, despots, or tyrants. It is itself a potentate over all earthly powers. Schools have been—to some extent they are now—anti-industrial in their character, tendency, and results. A mere "Book School" never was, it never will be, from its very nature it never can be, a "School of Industry." Let any one imagine, placed side by side, a boy and a book, and inquire whether the vast, the varied, the glorious energies of the one can be brought into action, fully employed, by the artificial, limited, and exceedingly meagre provisions of the other. Such a thing never was, it never will be, it never can be.

Hence thanks are due to teachers, to public sentiment, to this age of progress, that "Working Schools" are becoming the order of the day. No one who was present at the late examination of the female department of District School No. 2, in charge of Mrs. J. J. Randolph, will doubt that hers is a "School of Industry," and not confined to fancy-work. Bonnets, vests, shirts, and sundry other articles to meet our common wants, were exhibited as the work of her pupils, not to the injury, but the benefit of book lessons.

The exhibition and entire examination were alike creditable to this very excellent lady as teacher, and to all her pupils. Several pieces by Miss Emma Gouch are worthy of special notice, as showing industry, skill, and perseverance; also exhibited by the same young miss, in work for previous occasions. A beautiful bonnet by her has led to the commencement of another since the examination, and nearly completed, by Miss Lucy Jane Davis, who also had at the examination a valuable piece of work, showing great ingenuity and industry. Perhaps it is not too much to say of Mrs. Randolph's pupils: "Many daughters have done virtuously, but they have excelled them all." Yours, H.

GOING OFF.—The young ladies sent out by Gov. Slade, of Vermont, as teachers to Oregon, although put under $500 bonds not to get married within a year after their arrival, are in danger of going off with a will. The Oregon Land bill makes every lady worth 320 acres, if taken before December next; so that the inducements to get married more than counterbalance the fine imposed. They have created great sensation among the Oregonians, and it is predicted that unless a new supply is immediately despatched thitherward, the territory will soon be without teachers. That will, however, not be a very great deprivation, as all the next generation will find teachers in their mothers.

[From the U. S. Postal Guide.]

Clerks in the Departments.

(Concluded from the 29th July.)

A bill to increase the salaries was introduced at the session of 1836–'7, and again at that of 1837–'8.

On the 7th March, 1838, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wright, of New York, passed a resolution calling on the heads of Departments to report:

1. The number of clerks in each Department and Bureau.

2. The rates of compensation and the number of each rate in each Department and Bureau.

3. The classification of the clerks according to the character of their labor, care and responsibility, qualifications required, relative value of the services of each class, inequalities of compensation amongst clerks of same class, and clerks differently paid, performing substantially the same kind of service.

4. Such changes and improvements of classification in reference to compensation, as justice to the clerks and the interest of the public service required. All this to be done after consulting together and comparing duties, so as to secure equality, not only among the clerks of each Department, but of all, including the Bureaus. Reports were again made by the heads of all the Departments, recommending the passage of the bill, from their personal knowledge of the duties performed by the clerks, and the expenses of living in Washington. This effort and all this labor were as fruitless as before. Alas! we well remember the hopes that hung upon this bill, and their disappointment; the fireside discussions; the relief from debt to follow; the children to be clad or sent to school; the confidence in its passage; the many visits in wet, in cold, and dark, to urge, to argue and explain; but all to no purpose. The bill was not voted *down*—it was never called *up*; but died, and, for all that appears, without a foe, and without a friend!

In January, 1839, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives to prohibit clerks from acting as agents in the prosecution of claims before the Department or Congress, but it was not acted on, for the reason, it was presumed, that the practice was already prohibited, as it respects clerks in the Departments, and had no existence in them, nor probably in Congress.

On the 17th June, 1841, a select committee was raised upon the subject of retrenchment in the expenses of Government. Mr. Gilmer, the chairman, made a minute and thorough examination in many branches, if not every branch, of the public service, including the clerks in the Departments, and submitted a report, containing 240 pages, on the 23d May, 1842. Under a resolution of the 6th January, the Committee of Ways and Means entered upon an investigation of the compensation and duties of the clerks, and, through Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, made a report, embracing 124 pages, on the 2d of March, 1843—so that two committees of the House were engaged contemporaneously up