American Telegraph.

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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,)	four insertions		$1 00
1 square, 1 or 3 ins.	$1 00	1 do 2 months	7 00
1 do 1 week	1 75	1 do 3 months	10 00
1 do 2 weeks	2 75	1 do 6 months	16 00
1 square, 1 month	4 00	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.
R. 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, mch. 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, Lithargе, 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 jewellers, 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 E. F. HUDSON, Agent,
mar 24— 99 Wall street, New York.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. COLLISON will open Fall and Winter Millinery on THURSDAY MORNING, 16th inst., and invites the Ladies to her show-rooms on *Sixth* street, near the corner of Louisiana avenue.

Opera, Dress, and Mourning Caps.

Mrs. C. has also on hand, and will open on the same day, the prettiest assortment of the above articles in the city, and at prices correspondingly low—selected personally from the importers and manufacturers. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at her
Fancy & Millinery Store,
oct 14—tr 6th st., near cor. of Louisiana av.

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.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

[Communicated.]

Crystal Palace—Glass Market-house in Washington, &c.

The Crystal Palace in England is to be taken down. Arrangements for its demolition are already made. For one, I regret that the British Parliament failed, before its recent adjournment, to interpose its authority to save the splendid structure at least for awhile longer, by directing the Commissioner of Woods and Forests to suspend the execution of the contract with the Royal Commission, which stipulated its removal from Hyde Park immediately after the close of the World's Fair. That immense and magnificent house of glass and iron is worthy to be called the eighth wonder of the world. It marks an era in architecture. Every age should have its peculiar style to distinguish it in after years. The Crystal Palace will represent the 19th century. It has no antecedent. Nothing of the like has gone before it. The style is useful and economical, and is susceptible of much esthetic effect. The successful erection of that great glass house, in an incredibly short time, capable of bearing on its floors and through its galleries the startling number of one hundred thousand people, without a single accident, commands universal attention and admiration. Its entire and incomparable adaptation for public or private structures, where light, space, ventilation, safety, and protection are essential, will have a controlling influence in the architecture of our age and generation. The railway companies of England have already adopted the style for their new station-houses, (depots.) We saw one at Oxford, (the city of colleges,) which was declared to answer the purpose better than any other building that could have been put up.

The Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, may be demolished; but Mr. Paxton's design will live forever, and will be recreated in every part of the world, in many shapes and for many purposes.

We propose a *Crystal Palace in Washington City!*—not for the "exhibition of the works of industry of all nations," as the English express it, but for the exhibition of beef and bread, vegetables and veal—for the practical and every-day business of supplying the diplomatic, legislative, and mechanical dinners of the federal capital. Let us have a glass market-house!—a large, light, airy, and elegant structure, after the fashion of the Crystal Palace. The whole of our extensive Market square might be placed under a glass canopy for the protection of every wagon and stall, every purveyor and purchaser. If it be the determination of the city corporation to remove from our beautiful Avenue the present unsightly old pile, or range of sheds, known as the Centre Market, we respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of the city fathers and our able Mayor Lenox the idea of an iron-ribbed and glass-covered market-house. Instead of advertising for millions of brick, quarries of stone, and forests of timber, and consuming many months of labor, to build a huge, heavy, dark, and probably ill-ventilated market-house, let the authorities call upon Mr. Wm. P. Elliot, the architect, who, having devoted unusual attention to Paxton's design, will doubtless furnish drawings for a structure that would be a splendid ornament to the city—a convenient and capacious place of business—safe, durable, and economical—brilliant, pure, and clear as
CRYSTAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1851.

General Lopez—Van Vechten, &c.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of October 28, contains the following:

We had the pleasure of conversing yesterday with Mr. Wilson L. Reeves, an intelligent young man, who resides in Mississippi, and was recently released from captivity in Havana, having been wounded and a prisoner in the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Lopez. Mr. Reeves was released by the interposition of the American Consul, out of respect to some of his relatives, who are leading political characters. This fact shows that our Consul has some weight and influence with Concha, and serves to render still more reprehensible his previous neglect to employ that influence to mitigate the unhappy fate of those gallant young men.

Mr. Reeves stated that his principal object in coming to see us was to put on record his indignant denunciation of all the calumnies which have been heaped upon the character of the heroic and true-hearted Lopez. He declares that no man could have behaved with more devotion, fidelity, and bravery, than Lopez displayed through all the trying scenes of their short but eventful struggle. His gallantry and coolness in battle were not more conspicuous than his solicitude for the comfort and safety of his men. He says that when they were deprived of the use of their arms by the tempestuous weather, and it became evident that the expedition had failed, Lopez told them to separate, divide into small parties, and that, if taken prisoners, he would endeavor to offer himself up as a sacrifice to save the others.

Before Lopez was captured, he remarked to one of his companions that he should not destroy himself, as he at first intended, because he hoped to have an interview with Concha in Havana, and he should then make representations to him that might effect the release of the other prisoners. On his arrival in Havana he made an earnest solicitation for an interview with the Captain-General. It was denied him. He then asked to be permitted to write to Concha; this also was refused, and so the brave old man was cruelly deceived in his last hope.

Mr. Reeves further informed us that he belonged to the company of which Van Vechten was an officer, and was left behind by Col. Crittenden, with Capt. Kelly and others, in charge of the baggage. He states that Van Vechten acted so badly that the men would not serve under him—that at the first fight Van Vechten went into the store, pretending to be wounded, and lay down near a Spanish soldier—that on examining his wound, he (Reeves) found it a mere briar scratch. He also says, that at the fight at the Cafetal de Frias, Van Vechten hid in the chapperal whilst the fight with the Spanish infantry was going on, and that when the Spaniards were about to make the attack, he remarked to Reeves that he believed he would get a horse and make for the sea shore. Our informant also charges Van Vechten with having used the money of the men, deposited with him, for his own use.

A Western editor asks the following question: "If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the girl has nothing, is her things hizen, or his things hern?" Well, we think so, too.

San Francisco—Provisions and Labor.

This is the worst market on earth for inferior or damaged articles. People will buy nothing but the best. Provisions of inferior quality are thrown away.

The supply of fresh beef is always good, and the best pieces can be bought for 19 cents a pound: mutton and pork being 40 to 50 cents, and salmon 25 cents.

Butter is retailed at 50 to 75 cents. A very small quantity is yet produced in the country. Those who raise cows can better sell the milk at 50 cents a quart, if they live near a market. The native cows are poor milkers. They are large masculine-looking animals, and being generally allowed to retain their calves for six months or longer, they do not willingly submit to the regulations of the dairy. It requires two or three men to milk a California cow. They set to work on horseback, and first lasso her and tumble her to the ground. They tie her head to a post, and then bind her feet together tightly in pairs. One of the men does the milking, while another holds the bucket, the terrified animal enduring the process with the same docility as a cross baby exhibits while its dirty face is scrubbed. One or two quarts of milk are the result of the operation.

Far more valuable for dairy purposes are the cows from the valley of the Mississippi that have crossed the plains. On the journey they are worked like oxen, and even here they are harnessed to the wagon.

A loaf of bread, such as you buy in the Atlantic cities for three or four cents, here costs you twelve and a half. Potatoes retail at eight to twelve cents. They are in demand by the quantity at seven cents. We certainly have the finest potatoes in the world. From one to two pounds is a common weight, and they often weigh more. I have never seen nor heard of a California potato being hollow or imperfect at the core. They are invariably dry and mealy. A few days ago I sat down to dine with ten others, mostly adults. A large dish of potatoes graced the table, cut in pieces before boiling. Our landlady informed us that there were two potatoes in the dish, and no more. But there was enough and to spare. On another dish was one-third of a beet. Onions often exceed a pound in weight. A cabbage at the door of a restaurant near me weighs twenty-eight pounds. These vegetables are not the result of forced culture. The soil, in many localities, can't help producing them. Very little attention is paid to tillage, and no manure is employed. I am informed that some of the gardeners in this vicinity are applying manure, but I have not seen a load of that commodity in California.

Tomatoes are plenty, at a shilling a pound, which is considered cheap. Grapes are coming in, and bring 75 cents to $1 a pound. They will be cheaper before long, as immense quantities are to come from San Jose and the adjoining villages, and from down the coast.

A cargo of oranges lately arrived from the Society Islands—the first offering, I believe, made by those islands to California.

Wages continue high. Farm hands have received from $75 to $100 a month and found. A mere child can command twenty to forty dollars a month, "to mind the baby." Thirty dollars was lately offered for the services of a little girl of twelve years, but her mother declined the offer, as the girl's services at home were worth more to her than that. A laboring man made a wry face to me, and complained that wages had fallen so that he got but four dollars a day!

There are washerwomen here who make from fifty to eighty dollars a week by the labor of their own arms. The price of washing and ironing is from three to four dollars a dozen. Board, with lodging, is from $10 to $20 a week.—*Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.*

[From the London Athenæum.]

The Catacombs of Rome.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives an account of the researches of M. Perret in the Catacombs of Rome, which will interest our readers. It appears that the antiquarian in question has been engaged for six years in exploring the catacombs, and in copying the remains of ancient art hidden for ages in those extraordinary chambers. Burying himself for five years in this subterranean city, he has examined every part of it, in spite of difficulties and perils of the gravest character:—the refusal of his guides to accompany him,—the intricacy of the passages,—the necessity for clearing a way through galleries choked up with earth which fell in from above almost as fast as it was removed,—the difficulty of damming up streams of water which ran in from above,—the foulness of the air, and consequent difficulty of breathing and preserving light in the lower chambers.

During his long sojourn in the nether regions, M. Perret succeeded in exploring the whole of the sixty chambers and their connecting galleries; and he has now returned to France with a collection of drawings which extends to 360 sheets in large folio. Of these, 154 sheets contain representations of frescoes; 65 of monuments; 23 of paintings on glass, (medallions inserted in the walls and at the bottom of vases,) containing 86 subjects; 41 drawings of lamps, vases, rings, and instruments of martyrdom, to the number of more than 100 subjects; and finally, 90 contain copies of more than 500 sepulchral inscriptions. Of the 154 drawings of frescoes, two-thirds are inedited, and a considerable number have been only lately discovered. Amongst the latter, as we learn from the *Revue*, are the paintings on the celebrated wells of Platonia, said to have been the place of interment, for a certain period, of St. Peter and St. Paul. This spot was ornamented with frescoes by Pope Damasus, about A. D. 365, and has ever since remained closed up. On opening the empty tomb, by permission of the Roman government, M. Perret discovered fresco paintings representing the Saviour and the Apostles, and two coffins of Parian marble. It is stated that on the return of M. Perret to France, the Minister of the Interior entered into treaty with him for the acquisition of his collection for the nation. The purchase has been arranged, and the necessary amount, upwards of £7,500, obtained by a special vote of the National Assembly. The drawings will be published by the French government in a style commensurate with their importance.

AVOIDING CHARGES.—The next steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company for the Isthmus will avoid Chagres, the New York *Advertiser* says, and proceed direct to Navy Bay, the Panama railroad being completed, and cars running by steam from that point to Gatune. From the riots between the Americans and natives, Chagres is a place to be avoided by all California passengers, who do not wish a bullet through the head to oblige the belligerents.

Rope carpets are coming into general use in Cincinnati.

KOSSUTH.—Not long ago, some of the newspapers were almost insane with enthusiasm about Kossuth. He was the Washington of the age, and the lion of the day; and had he reached New York in the height of this paroxism, he would have been greeted with an ovation that would have made former effervescences mere small-beer in comparison. But accounts have reached our shores within a few days, from correspondents of the same newspapers, saying that Mr. Kossuth aforesaid has been making himself somewhat ridiculous, and is little more than a weak-minded enthusiast, crazy with egotism. Therefore if he should reach New York now, "public sentiment" would probably be as flat as weak vinegar, and none of "the people" would be bold enough to do him reverence. One of these correspondents, writing from Marseilles, says that most of the Hungarians on board of the Mississippi were a rough set, who quarreled with their bread and butter on board; that they did not speak highly of Kossuth, accusing him even of cowardice, and that one or more Austrian spies were among them. We *guess* that the truth is somewhere between these extremes. Therefore we do not think it is quite becoming in Americans to lose their wits in admiration of Kossuth, or to spurn him as a contemptible creature. He is neither a demi-god nor a worm, and ought to be saved from either idolatry or insult.

If Kossuth comes here, we hope that he will be received cordially, but must protest, in advance, against any of the ridiculous demonstrations offered to Ujhazy and his companions. Such follies originate in the vanity of those who wish to exhibit *themselves*, and are regarded abroad as absurdities of the whole country. And we would here say that the Northern Europeans generally are quite too much disposed to court and receive this noisy notoriety, and herein differ essentially from the French and Italians. If a Pole, or a German, or a Scandinavian, or a Hungarian comes among us, his friends contrive to raise a commotion throughout the Union. But if an Italian patriot of equal and even greater merit arrives here, he modestly declines all public honors, and at once and quietly seeks support in some useful occupation. Generals Garibaldi and Avezzana, men who had done and suffered quite as much for liberty as Kossuth, or any other European, came among us quietly, unostentatiously, and shrunk from and positively declined any parade or publicity. The former, a world-renowned champion of liberty in South America, as well as in his native Italy, retired to Staten Island immediately after reaching New York, and quietly proceeded to manufacture candles. He was great in adversity; and if Italy should again strike for liberty in the present day, he will be again in the field, the most