

THE PIONEER.

EDITED BY DUFF GREEN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—We copy the remarks of the Evening Star upon the New York election, that our readers may see what Mr. Noah says of the result. For ourselves, we are accustomed to take comfort from occasional reverses. The Whigs are like other men, with difference; as a party, we have too many leaders, and too many who would be leaders if they could. There are too many who require a little outward pressure, and hence what we have most to fear is, that some will become soured or lukewarm, when they come to measure their own pretensions under the certainty of success. We believe that the old Hero will come in on a swelling tide, but it is necessary that every man should do his duty. Such a defeat as that we encountered in New York, will tend to keep us united, by reminding us of the necessity of sacrificing personal ends for the public good. Indeed, what we have most to fear is, that Virginia will go against the administration by so large a vote, as to lull the Whig party into a false security. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and we would say to our friend Noah, the City is not the State. We can elect Harrison without the City, and we believe that Van Buren may take the State, and yet he will be beaten. As it is, the result in the City shows no change to alarm us for the State. Our majority in the State will no doubt be increased.

A SIGN.—We have the pleasure of giving a more extended circulation to the excellent remarks of the Baltimore American, an old established commercial paper, which, under the pressure of the times has put aside its neutrality and come fairly into the field to do battle for the public good. The American will be a valuable auxiliary, and greatly aid the cause in which it is embarked. The intelligence of the Editor, the respect in which the proprietors are held in this community and throughout the country, and the industry, energy and skill, which they have heretofore given to the management of the American as a neutral, will render it an important adjunct in its new character.

AN EXHIBITION, BY PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS AND AMATEURS.—The first public exhibition by the Association for the encouragement of genius among the Artists, opened yesterday, (the 16th) in the room formerly occupied by the Philadelphia Museum, over the Arcade. We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that this association already numbers two hundred members, among them artists, amateurs, and citizens, who either have a taste for the fine arts, or who desire to afford encouragement to the many artists of promise or distinction in Philadelphia, and its vicinity. We wish this Society complete success, and hope that the day is not far distant, when that large portion of our own citizens, who possess the fortune, taste, and leisure, to accomplish such an enterprise, will extend the hand of patronage to our own artists, and gratify us with a similar exhibition. While upon this subject, we would invite attention to the advertisement in another column, of the Exhibition at the Diorama in North street, of two grand pictures,—one of the Destruction of Jerusalem, and the other of the Coronation of Queen Victoria; and we confidently assure all those who have not yet seen these magnificent paintings, that the time and money spent in a visit to the Diorama will be amply repaid.

BALTIMORE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Walter A. Huske, Robert C. Belden, and John Winslow have been appointed delegates from Fayetteville, North Carolina.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The alarm of fire yesterday, about noon, proceeded from the burning of a bed in Salisbury st., by which a small colored child was burned to death.

An "Observer" has been received, and will appear to-morrow.

The trial of Edgar P. Newnam, for the murder of Jas. K. Wroth, comes on in the Maryland Kent Court on the 21st of April, instead of the 20th, as formerly stated.—George Vickers, Albert Constable and John Clapton, Esqs. are Counsel for the prisoner.—Pat.

NEW ORLEANS.—We extract the following from the N. O. True American of the 7th.

GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY!!!
"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

We met the Loco Focos in this city yesterday, with the combined forces of down town interests, and naturalized citizen prejudices, and beat them ONE HUNDRED AND TWO VOTES.

Had the Whigs been united on one man, they would have gained the day by at least five hundred votes. Our paper, the True American, was the only one that supported Fremont as the Whig candidate. We knew the city—we knew our strength, we battled boldly and conquered.

We are too tired, too excited; our friends run in upon us too much to permit us to say more to-night. New Orleans is Whig! Whig! Whig!!!

A SIGN.—The Charleston Courier says:—An Anti-Van Buren meeting of State Rights men, was held at Milledgeville, Geo., on the 7th inst., and resolutions adopted, to support an electoral ticket for Harrison and Tyler, as President and Vice-President of the U. S.

Verily this hand writing is on the wall—will not the Belshazzar of the White House take warning in time, abandon his financial sports, and use all due and prudent precautions to avert the impending ruin—we hope so.

Ex-Sheriff Parkins, of London, died at Newark on Sunday last.

OUR NEW POSITION—THE WHIG CAUSE.

It is well known to our readers that since this paper has been in the hands of its present proprietors, its course in reference to political matters has been neutral. For many years past our aim has been to render the American a useful commercial journal, to identify its interests with those of the business community, and to devote its influence to the advancement of the general prosperity of our growing city. To these ends our efforts—we say it in no boastful spirit, have been directed not without success; for our feelings and hopes were blended with our pursuit. We preferred to know not any distinctions of parties, but to view all our fellow citizens as members of one community, bound together by business relations, constituting a bond of union unaffected by the political divisions which in other respects might cause diversity of aims. So long as general politics were confined to matters properly pertaining to government, and business men were suffered to pursue their callings in peace, exempted from influences which sought to make the affairs of trade subservient to partizan purposes—we pursued our course without difficulty, and were abundantly satisfied with it. But the time has now come when farther continuance in neutrality seems impossible, without an abandonment, partial or entire, of those interests with which our paper is so closely united. It is not that we wish to go out of our sphere; but politics have intruded within it.

For some time past, in treating of subjects affecting the general good, whether relating to the Currency, to Commerce, or internal Improvements, we have found ourselves restricted. We could give but partial views without incurring the danger of trenching upon political ground; and upon some topics of vital importance, absolute silence was necessary. The distribution of the public Lands was one of these. The measure proposed by Mr. Clay, for apportioning the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States, viewing the National domain as the property of the States, held in trust for their benefit, was one which we thought was founded in justice, and adapted with especial propriety to bring relief to the country in its present exigencies, when the burden of debt is resting upon nearly every State in the Union. But it was made a party question, and could not be discussed on its own merits.

Concerning the great subject of the Currency—a subject conjoined with the very life of trade—we found ourselves embarrassed in a similar manner. In dwelling upon the causes which produced the unexampled distress and prostration under which the whole country is laboring, we were obliged to pass by the chief one. For no one can doubt that the fatal measures of the Administration, directed against the very interests which it is the business of a government to uphold and cherish, have operated to bring about, to prolong and to aggravate the commercial ills which have reduced this vigorous and powerful nation to a state of suffering and exhaustion, such as no people ever before endured from rulers of their own appointment. The Sub-Treasury scheme has been urged with a pertinacity so remarkable, notwithstanding the evident unwillingness of the people to receive it, and in spite of the disastrous consequences which the measures leading to it have already produced, that there can hardly be any doubt of the ultimate purposes of its supporters. It is apparent that nothing less is aimed at than the entire overthrow of the Banking system as the convenient machinery of business, in order, not to substitute a "better currency," but in the place of that which it is capable of supplying, to vest the control of the moneyed circulation of the Union in the hands of the central Government, thereby subjecting the business interests of the country, in every department of industry, to the direction of men in power, to be used for the building up of an influence unknown to the Constitution. Before the commencement of the present era, the operations of Banking carried on with order, regularity and success; the system was adapted to the wants of the country; it gave facilities to enterprise; it was detached from politics, and meddled not with things out of the legitimate sphere of business. The war which has been waged against Banking institutions was designed, if we may judge from the plain indications of facts, not to reform abuses, if any existed in them, but to effect an entire revolution in the system, and this not a revolution of form, so much as of spirit; not to make Banks better suited to the wants of business, but to convert them into engines to serve as the recipients and dispensers of political influence.

But we design now to announce our new position, rather than to discuss at length the causes which have induced its adoption. Without in any degree changing the prominent characteristics of our paper as a Commercial Journal, we enter upon the political field for the purpose of more effectually advocating the interests to which we have been hitherto and shall continue to be devoted with untiring zeal. We unite ourselves with the great constitutional party of the Union—the Whig party, whose principles we believe are blended with the true spirit of our republican institutions—with the support of order—with the stability of our political fabric—with the sanctity of vested rights and of plighted faith. The time we think has come when the ground of neutrality, to those who would take part in support of any general interest, is so much narrowed as to afford no longer standing room. Political influence is diffused through the marts of business; it has invaded the counting house; it prevails in the establishments of the manufacturer and the mechanic. As citizens, as men of business, as friends of our city's prosperity and of our country's honor, we cannot avoid participation in the important questions to which it gives rise—questions whose decision must affect us in all the relations of life.

As a means of indicating the course and demeanor of the American in the political sphere, which is now included within the limits of its field of action, we must refer to the character of this paper as hitherto sustained. We have to discuss political questions with candor and moderation, viewing them in reference to the tendency of principles rather than to the motives of men. This course will afford room enough for all purposes of rational investigation and discussion, without needing to wander into the arena of partizan warfare—where petty animosities too often take the place of liberal minded zeal. With our contemporaries who entertain political views different from our own, we would preserve that courtesy and decorum of language which it has always been our wish to maintain; since there appears to be no reason why questions involving principles may not be fully treated without resorting to personal aspersions or passionate recrimination.

LOUISIANA.—A friend who has spent some weeks in Louisiana informs us that Louisiana will vote for Gen. Harrison, and names some among his most ardent supporters who were among the most active, personal and political friends of Gen. Jackson.

FIRE.—Yesterday about three o'clock, the extensive calico printing and carpet manufactory of Messrs. Scott & Co., situated in Camden, by the upper Ferry, was discovered to be on fire. The building being of wood, was completely destroyed.

Mr William Carman's lumber yard and coal depot, adjoining the factory, was considerably damaged. The large grist mill to the south of the fire, a short distance, was also on fire several times, but was preserved from the flames.

More than nine thousand men are now at work on the Erie Canal between Utica and Albany. Great exertions are making to open the Canal as soon as possible.

THE ELECTION.

We have lost the election. Lost it by a greater majority than the two preceding ones.—Mr. Varian as Mayor, and twelve Loco Foco Wards have succeeded. Our good Whig friends at Albany who were so anxious to get rid of the influence of the city of New York, have a fair prospect of being gratified now. They have done their best to produce this result; and we may find it necessary hereafter to go into a more full detail of recent events in relation to the management of the Whig party in this city and State, in order that responsibility should rest where it ought to rest. Not having expected much, we have not lost much. It had been determined upon by the Whigs to withdraw their candidates, and allow the election to go by default, when they heard that Gov. Seward had vetoed the Registry Law. Having subsequently signed the bill, it was thought advisable to organize and to go into the fight, but the ardor of the Whigs was cooled in a measure—they had received an unexpected blow in the veto, which staggered them—they recovered, however, and made a gallant but profitless sortie, and we have here the result.

The following is copied from the Journal of Commerce, which gives the highest Loco Foco vote excepting the New Era.

1840.		1839.	
Phoenix,	Varian,	Clark,	Varian,
2824	4528	20,005	21,072
	2824		20,005
Varian's maj.	1704	Do. in 1839	1067
Last year	1067	Scat'g votes in 1839	36
Gain	637		

Nearly 40,000 were polled on both sides. Great numbers were naturalized. It will doubtless be said by some, that the Registry Law lost us the city. No such thing. A registry was necessary; it might, probably, have been made general, but it was necessary and proper. The loco foco made a dreadful cry against it, and they were right. It cut down illegal votes, and scattered to the winds their floating capital. But had the bill been introduced and passed by the middle of January, the whole registry of names would have been completed by the 1st of March, and the city would have been ours by 5000 majority, and the campaign would have terminated. Instead of this they procrastinated, dallied, and lost time with an important measure, petitioned for by 20,000 applicants; and then, on the heel of the session, passed an imperfect law, part of which could only be made available at the charter election, and the Governor, who had watched its progress through both houses, concluded, after it had passed, to send it back with his objections, when he was influenced finally to sign it. The loco foco would have tranquilly submitted to its operation, registered themselves, and awaited the issue. Both parties have reason to be satisfied with the division of the wards, and the multiplication of polls. It worked admirably.

The publication of the city expenses under the Whig Common Council did us no good with the cautious and economical tax-payer, more especially the items of extraordinary expenses of the Commissioners of the Alms House. They made a deep and painful impression on the correct men of both parties. Expensive wines, segars at thirty-seven dollars a thousand, grand dinners and desserts, silver plate made for the purpose at the city's cost and not now to be found. In what manner are we to justify such acts? The almoners of the public bounty standing between the poor and the taxable inhabitants, indulging in such costly entertainments, and presenting an example of extravagance which we, who preach reform and abuse our opponents, should have studiously avoided.

Altogether, while the result is to be regretted, the Whigs have nothing to tax themselves with as a body. Under great disadvantages they sustained themselves; and had their friends at the seat of government seconded their efforts, the city would have been theirs.

In relation to the returns from the different Wards, it is certain that in those Wards where the Native American Citizens constitute the mass of the population, the Whig party have carried their majorities; and that in those Wards where the Naturalized Citizens have settled, the majorities have been on the other side. We have heretofore been at a loss to determine for what reason our naturalized citizens have so generally been disposed to take ground against the natives of the country—to put themselves under the control of politicians, rather than unite and blend themselves with American born citizens. We will venture to assert that if the naturalized citizens in this city voted in a separate ballot box, there would have been an American majority, two for one, against the administration at Washington. Upwards of 10,000 copies of Governor Seward's speech at the St. Patrick's dinner, were distributed, we hear, among the chapels, and yet, in the 6th and 14th Wards, where they mostly reside, they all voted against us, as usual; showing the utter impossibility of inducing them to go with the Whigs.

The true policy on the part of the Whigs is never to seek the foreign vote, as a separate vote but to let them take their own course until, from improved knowledge and a more extended acquaintance with the true interests of the country, they shall come to know that the sooner they unite with the great body of the American family, the sooner will their true interest be subserved.

GREAT WHIG VICTORY IN BROOKLYN.

The Whigs of Brooklyn have achieved a noble victory. Last Spring their majority was about 40, and this year it is 157.

	MAYOR.	Sprague.
	Smith.	
1 Ward	107	
2 "		44
3 "	251	
4 "	122	
5 "		319
6 "	32	
7 "	32	
8 "		23
9 "	29	
	573	386
	386	
Whig majority,	187	

A PUBLIC GARDEN.—The Philadelphians are about to establish a public garden, somewhat in the style of Niblo's, to be located at the south east corner of Schuylkill, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

The Richmond Star of Saturday states, that the deficit in the Bank of Virginia, has already reached \$549,000. The defection of Dabney had produced a great sensation in that city.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Star.

Liverpool, March 19, 1840.
So, we are to have a war with China! It is said that Lord Auckland has, in the name of the British government, declared war—advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping, to convey the troops to China, (14,000 from Calcutta, and the rest from Bombay and Madras,) that 16,000 troops will be first sent, that the British are to take Canton, and that Lord Auckland goes to China in chief command of the expedition.

All this I do not believe. The Governor General of India has not the power of declaring war, of his own free will, and the Government say they have not authorized him, neither is he to head the expedition.

But Admiral Gordon, chief in command in the Indian Seas, does go to China with the squadron—one 74 gun ship and 8 frigates, reinforced by 7 ships of war direct from England, and should his remonstrances not succeed in getting reparation from the Emperor, then he is to declare war, and make war. England, and not the East India company, will pay the expense.

Meanwhile, in addition to the 5000 extra men added to the army in August, 3500 men are now to be added, exclusive of those connected with India, so that the peace establishment for the United Kingdom and the Colonies will be 93,471 men, independent of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, and an army of some 25,000 police in Ireland!

Ministers have announced that new taxes will be imposed. An impost upon salt, whether for home use or exportation, will probably be one of the new "ways and means." A loan of 12 millions sterling is spoken of, and will very probably be made. As things are now, with a decreased revenue and increased expenditure, I suspect that Peel blesses his stars he is not in office.

The Queen's honeymoon is over. She keeps her man tied to her apron strings pretty closely. They are very often out together—have been to Covent Garden Theatre several times privately—have been to a concert or two—gone to church to hear prayers,—drive out in the Park, and all that sort of thing. She has had several levees and drawing rooms at which to show him off.—She has given him precedence next to herself, (during her life time.) She has made him Field Marshal over the head of Wellington, whom she calls "an old rebel," because he said it was right the nation should know what the Prince's religion is. She has made him a knight of the Garter. She has ordered that the 11th Light Dragoons shall be armed, clothed, and equipped as Hussars, and be styled the 11th (or Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. She wanted to get him 100,000 a year, and nearly boxed Lord Melbourne's ears when she heard the Commons would give him only 35,000 a year, for life.—And finally, she has made him Grand Cross of the Bath.

The addresses to the Queen, her husband and her mother (congratulating the three, upon the marriage of the two first) were so numerous that the mere list of the places and parties they come from fills whole columns of the Gazette.

As usual, there is much sycophancy in every thing said or done about the Prince. He is, I believe, a young man much superior to the usual run of Princes, but the adulators take it for granted that he has every virtue and accomplishment in the world. The people are said to be Albert-izing every thing. Braham's St. James Theatre is now called "The Prince's Theatre." An iron monger in Piccolo has a culinary invention "cepted 'The Albert Gridiron.' A tobacconist placards the town with bills of "Real Albert Cigars," and a snuff called "Prince Albert's mixture." A penny pie man announces his "cheep Albert pies." A gin shop sports "Albert cordial at 2d a glass." Another spirit dealer has a run upon that species of gin called "Prince Albert's cream of the valley, only four pence the quarteen." A tailor in the Edgeware road placards his shop windows with "Trousers cut in the Halbut site, thirty shillings the pair; 2 happarences wanted. N. B. Loggins to let."

There has been a most awful row at the Royal palaces, in consequence of a determination on the part of Lord Uxbridge (the Lord Chamberlain) had what is called "the broken meat," shall in future be distributed among the poor, by ticket, instead of going, as it hitherto has, as perquisites to some of the upper servants of the Royal Household. The indignation displayed by these servants exceeds description, and has gone to every length—except their resigning their situations. Were Peter Pinder now to arrive, the satiric spirit that wrote "The Lousiad" would doubtless find scope for his exercise on this battle royal of the royal kippers.

An on-dit runs that Prince Albert's brother, Ernest, is very sweet upon the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge.—This young lady is about 18, very pretty, and cousin to the Queen, who is said to be extremely anxious that this marriage should take place, and it is said, has even gone the length of saying that, if it does, the bride shall have a portion out of the public money. Once upon a time, and such things were, but just now public money is not to be wasted thus, and if the bride be portioned, it will be by her father, or the Queen. The nation will not incur the expense.

As a proof that public money is not to be thrown away upon Royalty, I may mention the fact that Mr. Hume gave notice, in the House of Commons, that on 25th inst. he should move that the pension of 21,000l. to the King of Hanover be suspended while he remained the sovereign of that State. I do not think he will press the motion, but he would carry it if he did.

It has long been believed that when the Duchess of Kent was *enclave* of Queen Victoria, in 1819, her husband was most anxious that the child should be born in England, and that, detained by his debts on the Continent, he owed to Alderman Wood the means of paying them, so as to be enabled to return to England. The fact of Wood's getting a baronetcy shortly after the Queen's accession appeared to confirm this tale.

A counter statement, however, was made at Gainsborough, in Yorkshire, at the dinner in honor of the Queen's nuptials. Mr. Clark, a most respectable gentleman, was in the chair, and said it was owing to the liberality of two Yorkshire noblemen, and another, whose name he had forgotten, that the Duke of Kent had been enabled to return to England. He then said that the late Lord Fitzwilliams, the first Lord Dundas (the father of him lately made Earl of Zetland) and the third nobleman, advanced the Royal Duke the third nobleman, advanced the Duke and Duchess each of their continental debts, and came back to England, where Victoria was born. Early in the Queen's reign the loans were repaid with interest, and her Majesty sent autograph letters to the three lenders, thanking them for their kindness, and requesting their acceptance (each) of a very handsome piece of plate, bearing an inscription expressive of her gratitude.

An uncertainty prevails as to the age of the Duchess of Kent. She was born in August 1786 (so is now in her 54th year) was married when

17, to the Prince of Leiningen, by whom she had

a son and daughter; was a widow in 1814; married the Duke of Kent, in 1818, when she was only 28; was delivered of Queen Victoria May 24th and lost her husband in January 1830, a week before the death of George III.

Lord Brougham's return is now almost daily expected. The last accounts left him at his seat at Cannes (Var), where he would have the full advantage of the breezes from the Mediterranean. Lord Glenelg, who had been at Nice, was expected at Cannes on a visit to Lord B.—By the way, some one put a hoax into the Times the other day. This was an advertisement, seemingly from Charles Knight, the publisher of a volume of "Poems on several occasions, by the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, Member of the Institute of France." People stared—but the next day appeared a letter from C. Knight, stating the true character of the advertisement.

Bentley is much condemned for a most shabby literary cheat—worse than a hoax. He announced "Cousin Geoffrey," a new novel by Theodore Hook, with a portrait. Out it has come in three volumes, with a portrait of Hook, and a preface of half a dozen lines from Hook intimating that he had only read, and not written the work, which was from the pen of (Mrs. Loudon of Leamington) authoress of "Fortune Hunting." This is a regular cheat.

Rothschild (Baron Antony) will wed Miss Montefiore next month. She is a Jewess of course. The Baron has taken as his town residence the house in Grosvenor Place, next Lord Mahon's, and lately occupied by Sir J. Mordaunt.

At the Levee, last week, the Duke of Norfolk presented Sir Moses Montefiore to the Queen, on his return from the Holy Land, and as part of an address of congratulation on her marriage from the British Jews.

A memorandum, says one of the papers, has been addressed to the Protestant monarch of Europe, on the subject of the restoration of the Jewish people to the land of Palestine. The document in question, dictated by the peculiar conjunction of affairs in the East, and the other striking "signs of the times" refers to the original covenant, which secures that land to the descendants of Abraham, and urges upon the consideration of the powers addressed what may be the probable line of duty, on the part of Protestant Christendom, to the Jewish people in the present controversy in the East. The memorandum and correspondence which have passed upon this subject have been published. The subject is one of deep interest.

M. Quizot, the new French Ambassador, is most popular in London. He gets up at 6 every morning, and his Secretary is in attendance at 7. When he was appointed to succeed Sebastiani, he ordered a table service of plate, value 60,000 francs. On each article is engraved a line with the motto "Lines recta brevissima"—the straight line is the shortest. He is the first Protestant Ambassador ever sent to this country (or any other, I believe) from France.

In the Sheriff's Court, Surrey, on Friday, Mr. Roberts, a lawyer, obtained a verdict of 1500 damages against William Bruskell, a private in the Guards, for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Roberts, a handsome woman, of some talent, and of good family. Numerous letters from her to Bruskell were read, all very well written, but impassioned to a degree. Bruskell could not read, it seems, but had the letters read to him by a sergeant's wife, who finally informed the husband. Bruskell will not be able to pay the money of course, but the verdict will enable Mr. Roberts to sue for a divorce.

There has been a sort of *amule* about Helen Faucit. In the Morning Chronicle of Thursday appeared a long statement containing the certificates of Dr. Babington, Dr. Elliottson, and Mr. Duke (a surgeon of Hastings), to show that her removal to that place was expressly advised by her medical attendants, and for the recovery of her health, which was affected by a severe pain in the chest, especially on the left side, and latterly accompanied by a general debility, and a loud, dry, and almost incessant cough." Dr. Babington thinks the disease hysterical, and aggravated by professional exertion. Dr. Elliottson says it is nervous, and incidental to her age and sex. Mr. Duke says it is like *angina pectoris*, and induced by severe professional labor.

It is said that Vestris is about becoming lessee of the English Opera House.

The Queen and her husband have paid three private visits to Covent Garden Theatre, to see "Love."

A drama founded on the Double Gullaret of Wicheley is to be produced at Covent Garden.

Wood has been at Bath theatre for one night. He made a great hit as Dandi Dimmont in the musical drama of Guy Mannering.

Mrs. Sterling succeeds Mrs. Glover at the Olympic, where Butler is doing well.

Mrs. Glover, Macready, Power, &c. have gone to the Haymarket, which opened on Monday.

Planche is writing the new Easter piece for Covent Garden.

Alexander, of Glasgow, has opened a new theatre in that city, at the cost of £22,000. Burton, your Philadelphia comedian, should write reminiscences of Alexander, who is quite a character. He has stuck two full length statues, ("stone statues," as he calls them), one representing Shakespeare, and the other—Mr. Alexander!

THE FASHIONS.
Every lady wears black; that is, almost every lady. Next to velvet robes those of moire and satin are run upon. Then comes the robe of black lace over lilac, or over straw colored satin, or even over black satin. These dresses look well, and are in vogue. Those who can't afford lace put tulle as a substitute, with two orlans, the berthe, and pagoda en dentelle.

A simple and pretty dress is a robe of organdie, embroidered with white and red roses. It is cheap, and shows off a nice figure.

Flowers much worn on dresses. Trimmings of oak leaves, and gold beads or buttons, instead of acorns, look fanciful and rich.

The hair is worn plain in front, and tied negligently in a loose knot behind. Gold pins fasten it up.

Handkerchiefs are more richly embroidered than ever, and are woven with lace.

Scarfs turbans, in gold and silver lace, combined with velvet, are the *ten*. Toques of velvet, with gold barbes de dentelle, falling low to one side, are also fashionable. Gold ornaments are profusely worn in the hair and on the head dress.

Bonnets are worn small. In points d'Angleterre, and trimmed with flowers, they are favorites. Velvet turbans are worn at evening parties, the opera and the theatres.

The house of Mr. John B. Austin, in the town of Yonkers, N. Y. was lately destroyed by fire, and six of his children, three sons and three daughters, varying in age from 5 to 19 years, were burnt to death.

A detachment of the U. S. Artillery, on their way to Houlton, Maine, reached Boston on Saturday last.