Our New Hampshire Correspondence.

CONCORD, N H, Dec. 6, 1852.

The Late Emeute in Old Tammany—New Way of Saving Labor for the In-coming Administration—A Cool Retreat for Disappointed Office Seekers about to be Opened on Mount Washington—Col Greene named for a Place in the New Cabinet—Death of the "Countess of Rumford"—The Legislature—Proposed Union of Railroads—Maine Law—Warm Weather—Low Price of Poultry and High Price of Codfish—Abolition of the Property Qualification, &c.

The plan which appears to have been recently adopted by a portion of the "unterrified" who "most do congregate" in and about "Old Tammany," to relieve the in-coming administration of a portion of the care and responsibility of making appointments to office, appears to be attracting considerable attention in this quarter. It is decidedly original, *sui generis*. After one half of the most zealous aspirants in your city have knocked off the heads, gouged out the "peepers," and split open the skulls of the other half, there will only remain half as many as there now are to be provided for. The fun will all be over, since "competition is the life of business." What kind of a show will the in-coming democracy make if the competitors for the loaves and fishes so far make mince-meat of each other previous to the inauguration, that there is no competition left? The offices alone will not pay expenses. That is a fixed fact. The honor of holding them is more than equal to the emoluments. But where there is no work, no trouble, in seeking for a desirable object, there is neither honor nor credit in attaining it; and, without competition, the possession of all the eligable situations in the gift of Uncle Sam, between Passamaquoddy and San Francisco bays, brings no more credit to the successful aspirants, than Simon Tapley found in the unlimited enjoyment of ale and porter drinking, (besides kissing the landlady, *ad libitum*,) while he was acting in the capacity of hostler at an English inn. Simon, it is written, who was accustomed to question his right to feel jolly under such favorable circumstances, used to meditate frequently upon the expediency of adopting a more "solemncholley" calling—that of sexton, or grave digger, seeming much more appropriate to him; and he only appreciated the full merit of feeling in good humor while luxuriating under a thunder and-lightning shake of the fever and ague, after he had accompanied to America his master, Martin Chuzzlewit, and gone in pursuit of some object out West. (It might have been in search of a hospital, near the Blue Licks, possibly; but about that matter my recollection does not serve definitively.) So with your New York candidates for office. They understand the theory of the thing pretty well. They seem to appreciate that there can be no credit in getting places, no honor, unless they are worked for. A few bloody noses and broken heads are just what is required; but the danger is that the stronger will kill off the weaker portion entirely forthwith, and thus destroy competition. General Pierce may gain something by this operation; but the successful contestants will lose in credit, unless they postpone this wholesale mince meat business until, at least, after the 4th of March.

Among the petitions presented to our Legislature this season, are a couple for leave to construct public houses, for the entertainment of travellers, on the summit of Mount Washington, up in Coos county. There is already one hotel there, called the "Tip-Top House," erected last summer. It is principally of stone, the timber for the roof being conveyed up the mountain on horse-back, as no wood grows within half a mile of the location. The elevation is only 6 226 feet above the level of the sea, and the air is delightfully cool and salubrious, especially at this season of the year. If Tammany Hall should become uncomfortably warm, any time previous to the commencement of the March breezes, there will be an inducement for the proprietors to put up the new houses forthwith. They are destined to have a tremendous run, as the site will be a capital one for ardent office seekers to cool off on.

The name of Colonel Charles Gordon Greene has been mentioned in connection with a place in General Pierce's cabinet, if an appointment should be assigned to New England. It has not transpired that Colonel G. seeks the honor, but there is a prospect that the honor may seek him. He has been spoken of for Postmaster General, a place which no man in the Union is more competent to fill, as indeed he would almost any other post in the new cabinet. Colonel Greene is well known as one of the most able, consistent, and straightforward national democrats in the country; of large experience, great foresight and sagacity in political matters. He would adorn a seat in the cabinet, as a statesman, even better than he has, for twenty years, a certain armed chair, located in the fourth story of No. 21 Water street, Boston. Colonel Greene has been an intimate and confidential friend of General Pierce, from their boyhood. Composed of such timber, the new cabinet is bound to be a unit. Although nominally "green," there is really no better seasoned democratic stuff to be found in the country.

Besides the President that is to be, this town has the honor of boasting of having formerly been the residence of the "Count of Rumford." His only daughter, the Countess of Rumford died here on Thursday last, aged 76. Her name was Sarah Thompson, and she was unmarried. She was in something better than moderate circumstances, pecuniarily speaking, and is reported to have left, by her will, the old family mansion, and some $15,000, (the whole amounting to perhaps $20,000) to our town authorities, for the purpose of founding an asylum for widows and orphans. I have prepared a sketch of the life of "Count Rumford," which I will forward for publication in the HERALD, unless you find it out of place for your columns just now at the re assembling of Congress, when so many important political matters demand your space. Now that the unsophisticated have ascertained "who is Franklin Pierce?" there may be a few left who don't know who "Count Rumford" was.

The Legislature, as usual, adjourned over from Friday last until Monday afternoon. A project to unite a couple of our non-paying railroads, the New Hampshire Central and Concord and Claremont, which have recently gone into the hands of capitalists in New York and Boston, at a nominal value, is exciting considerable interest. The owners propose to use the whole of the first road, from Manchester to Henniker, and a part of the Concord and Claremont, as a portion of a new route connecting the Vermont Central, at or near Windsor, Vt, on the Connecticut river, with Manchester and Boston. It will form a shorter route, and, if ever built, come strongly into competition with the Northern (N. H) Railroad, which passes through this town, and is now used as the great channel of communication between Boston and Burlington. This new union scheme will meet with a strong opposition, and the chances of its being carried, at the present session, are small. Application has been made, also, by the towns of Newport and Claremont, for permission to guarantee the bonds of the new corporation. This is not very likely to be granted, our New Hampshire democracy, when in the ascendant, being strongly opposed to the policy of making such guarantees, town and city loans, &c. It may possibly be carried, however, by a union between the whigs and a portion of the democrats, which has been the case at some former sessions.

The last edition of the Maine law, introduced a week ago, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, and is likely to remain quietly in their hands, at least until near the close of the session. If it ever reaches the Senate, that branch will doubtless refer it, as they did the last year's edition, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, in order to again test its constitutionality. Since the late decision adverse to the law, some of the "Maineacs" accuse their honors of being fond of an occasional glass. This is untrue; they are all strictly temperate. Again, there are those who scout the idea of the four legal gentlemen, presiding over our Superior Court, beginning to "hold a candle" to Neal Dow in their familiarity with constitutional law; and still others who are ready to put one grain of higher law against all the constitutions and courts that have ever existed since the occurrence, in olden time, of a certain wedding at Cana, in Gallilee.

The present winter bids fair to be "an open one" in New England. Last year the ground was covered with snow as early as October 27. It continued on the ground until nearly the middle of the following April; most of the time the sleighing was excellent. Now, we have no snow, the weather is very mild, wind northeast, and there is no frost in the ground. The heavy rain, reported by telegraph to have been falling at New York, has not yet arrived. The warm weather has produced a depression in the meat market and poultry has fallen from twelve and a half to as low as eight cents per pound. On the other hand, dried codfish—a staple article of consumption in "Yankeedom"—has risen from four to six cents per pound since last winter, in consequence of Mr Bull's late embargo on the fishing banks of Newfoundland. This must be attended to. The descendants of the old Puritans, here, would not stand the stamp act and the tea tax, and their stock, in turn, will have codfish, and that at a fair price, too. Bull beef won't answer as a substitute. Codfish must come down, or our voice is for war, even to the splitting-knife.

At our State election, last March, the question of expunging from the constitution the religious test and property qualification were both submitted to the people. The test was retained, as is well known. The necessary two-thirds vote was obtained, however, in favor of expunging the property qualification, and Governor Martin has issued his proclamation declaring that it is no longer a part of our constitution. The clause rescinded required Senators should own real estate worth one hundred pounds sterling.

PENNACOOK

Our Vicksburg Correspondence.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 24, 1852.

The Vote on the Planters' Bank Bonds Question.

I notice that several of the New York papers publish, and comment upon, a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, in which it is stated that the people of Mississippi decided, at the late election, by a large majority, to pay the Planters' Bank Bonds. So far from there being any foundation for this report, just the reverse is the truth. The question submitted to the people was whether a tax should be levied to pay the Planters' Bank Bonds. By the terms of the law, every man who refused or neglected to vote at all was counted in favor of the tax. The result is, that in a vote of 43,000, the anti-bonders have a clear majority of more than 12 000. The expression of the popular will against the payment of the bonds is emphatic and definitive. Whether the decision thus made is defensible or indefensible, disgraceful, or otherwise, I do not undertake to say. My object, at present, is merely to apprise you of the result.

That your readers may see how the vote has run, I send you the return from twelve of the most populous and wealthy counties in the State:—

	For Bonds.	Against Bonds.
Adams	569	311
Carroll	332	936
De Soto	540	856
Hinds	913	575
Itawamba	143	877
Lauderdale	132	997
Lowndes	414	690
Monroe	318	1,011
Pontotoc	153	1,300
Tippah	230	1,325
Tishamingo	286	1,311
Warren	698	455
Total	4,728	10,644
		4,728

Majority against the bonds in 12 counties 5,916

The balance of the State has voted, in the aggregate, in about the same proportion—that is to say, two to one against the payment of the bonds.

SYNGRAPH.

Visit of a Yankee to Turkey.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE SULTAN—VISIT TO THE PALACE, AND HAREM OF FUAD EFFENDI, THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ETC.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

We were conducted through two successive halls of the palace, both furnished in the most regal and Eastern style, in the first of which, drawn up in a double column, were the pages of the Sultan, who, with their tall helmets and feathers, looked very grand and picturesque. Entering into the third chamber our eyes fell upon his Majesty the Sultan, who was standing, with no one near him save the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the remotest part of it, awaiting our approach.

We advanced to within three yards of him and then made the usual Turkish salutation, which (the hand being first carried very low, and then brought near the lips) is in rude imitation of kissing the earth on which the sovereign treads. Whilst making these salaams, his Imperial Majesty graciously condescended to bestow a look, calm and apparently indifferent as it was, upon us.

Various addresses were then delivered, to which the Sultan replied by a bow.

During the intervals which occurred in the speeches, he cast an occasional languid look upon first one and then another of us, which gave us a fine opportunity of scanning his features. He is rather low in stature; has dark, melancholy eyes, which exhibit an almost total lack of energy; but which have, at the same time, an amiable and benevolent expression. The *tout ensemble* of his face is good, but on looking at it closely I discovered that it was much pitted with small pox. Like all Musselmen, he wears a full beard. He had a black cloth cloak thrown over him, which was fastened in front with a rich jeweled clasp. His coat was so richly embroidered, braided, and studded with diamonds, &c, that to attempt a description of it would be vain and superfluous. The collar and cuffs were completely encased in diamonds. He wore a sword, which reposed in one of the most elegantly chased and jewelled scabbards that the most exalted fancy could conceive of. On his head was the red fez, which is universally worn by high and low throughout the empire. To our wonder he remained standing all the time we were in his royal presence, the unusual exertion attendant upon which must have been quite fatiguing to his Highness. His feet are very much inverted, but such is the case with those of most of the Turks, owing to the position in which they sit, and their being so constantly in the saddle.

A few days ago we visited the house of Fuad Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and having inspected the grounds and enjoyed coffee and pipes, an eunuch, black as moonless midnight, clad in a scarlet robe lined with fur, suddenly made his appearance, like the genii of old, and announced that he was ready to conduct our female friends within the sacred precincts of the harem. He led them through several large apartments into one comparatively small. Here they were received by two Turkish women rather advanced in life, who were surrounded by about a dozen Circassian slaves. By a wave of the hands, they were requested to be seated, and were informed that, on account of her ladyship being indisposed, she would be happy to see her friends in her own chamber. In a short time the little daughter of madam entered the room, and said that her ma was ready to receive them. With some of the slaves preceding, others following them, they ascended a wide, circuitous and splendid stairway, and were ushered into an apartment where, on a couch formed of green and yellow satin cushions, with a splendidly embroidered cloth, of the richest hues and material, thrown over her, surrounded by a host of fair Circassians, one of whom was gently fanning her, gracefully reclined her ladyship. She partially rose upon their entrance, and saluted them with a turkish salaam, which is made by carrying the right hand to the chin and then quickly to the forehead. Almost simultaneously with this salutation the slaves placed chairs in front of her, upon which our friends seated themselves; during this time the rest of the slaves remained standing about in different parts of the room, ready to obey any summons of their mistress. She expressed her regret at being unwell, and consequently unable to receive her visitors below, but the Eastern picture that she presented, thus reclining and thus surrounded, was far more interesting than it could otherwise possibly have been. She appeared to be pleased with a visit from persons of the far off land of the new world, and asked almost as many questions concerning America as they did of her country. They found her quite intelligent, and her manners easy and lady-like. Women of the Turkish harems generally spend their time in luxurious indolence, but she showed a great fondness for embroidering, or engaging her mind and attention in something useful. She manifested a great deal of interest in her slaves, and teaches them the art of embroidery, &c. Many of them are skilled in music and one of them during the visit played several Italian and Turkish airs on the piano.

For the gratification of our friends, several of the most elegant dresses of her ladyship's wardrobe were exhibited, all of which were, of course, made in the loose and flowing style of the East. The dress worn by Turkish females of the present day cannot be called graceful; it may be made beautiful by rich working and material, but the cut of it is awkward. It is very loose, and so long that it trails a foot or two on the floor; it is brought together just above the waist by a sash. When they walk out, the skirts are festooned up at the sides. The Bloomer, or, as some consider it, the Turkish dress, worn by a few bold ladies in America, has no possible resemblance to the real article.

The slaves all appeared to be very happy, and more like daughters of their mistress than as her property. In fact, slavery in Turkey is a mere nominal thing; the bondsmaid is taught every accomplishment, and frequently thereby marries the highest officer in the realm. At first we would be inclined to pity the poor girl, fancying her forcibly torn from her distressed parents and sold into degrading servitude; but when we reflect she herself, while still young among her own kindred and her own mountain wilds, eagerly longs for the day that will bring her to this great Eastern capital to be sold into such luxurious captivity, where she is cheered by the bright beacon of hope, we cease to commiserate.

Madame Fuad was very desirous to know our practices concerning matrimony; whether it was customary to make the bride handsome presents, and whether a marriage is negotiated by others than the parties immediately interested, as is the custom here.

Our friends noticed the latticed windows which screen the inmates of the harem from the observation of outside barbarians. A person can, from the interior, observe everything going on without; and, as an opera glass lay on the satin couch, we can well imagine how the fair occupants of those bazars which overhang the Bosphorus amuse themselves watching the endless and ever-varying objects upon its surface.

After many social interchanges, her ladyship being pressing in her invitation to them to repeat their visit, our friends descended into a magnificently furnished apartment, where they were regaled with sherbet, brought to the door by the aforementioned black eunuch, and from thence by Circassian slaves, to the guests, each slave bearing a white, gold embroidered napkin. When any refreshment is served, the slave places her hand on the lower part of the breast, and retreats backward for a few paces, with the face towards the guest.

At length they made their way towards the salamlic, or male portion of the house, followed by several of the slaves, whom the eunuch had to resist from pushing forward. This dark mass of humanity, in their eagerness to behold the guardian spirit of the harem. He keeps the keys, and without his co-operation the women can pass neither out or in.

After parting with our kind host we wandered over his large and beautiful garden, where every species of shrubbery flourished. Near the summit of the hill, in the rear of his house, commanding a grand view of the Bosphorus, the castles of Europe and Asia, Constantinople, the Mormora, Seraglio Point, &c., he has had excavated a miniature lake, an island occupying its centre which is connected with the main land by a small rustic bridge. This lake is to be supplied with water from the mountain, which will tumble into it over rocks of lava. On the margin of the lake is a little thatched Swiss cottage, which adds greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene. Further down the hill are mammoth cages, containing hundreds of birds, of the most delicate plumage, whilst here and there lay statutes from Egypt, stalicties from Broussa, &c., all of which, duly arranged, will adorn these beautiful grounds.

Once more at the palace gates, and soon in our calque, we left those enchanting scenes behind, which will long linger in our memories like a bright and beautiful dream.

Houghton, the Western Swindler.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 27.]

We referred in our last number to the arrest of this person by Capt. Cozzens. As there is no doubt an anxiety amongst the public to learn something more of his former transactions, we subjoin what we have learned concerning him:—

He is represented as a man of pleasing address, and when he arrived in Bloomington, became a great favorite with all sorts of characters, accommodating his demeanor to their peculiar tastes and dispositions. He represented himself as an officer in the British army; that he had saved a large sum of money, and that he had inherited a handsome fortune from an aunt, which yielded him $25,000 per annum. The following is the history of his banking operations with McClung and Miller, to which we alluded the other day. We give the account as we find it in the *Evening News* of yesterday:—

The three were to subscribe all the stock for the proposed bank. Houghton, by some story, satisfied them that his portion of the necessary amount would be forthcoming. Mr. Miller drew a mortgage, having some years to run, and bearing six per cent interest. This mortgage embraced property of his own, worth $26,000. Mr. McClung prepared a similar document, for a like sum, in his own name. It was agreed to entrust Houghton with the negotiation of these mortgages, and it was arranged that he should proceed to New York city for the purpose. He was to obtain money upon these papers, and with the sum raised, purchase State stocks or similar assets, to file with the Auditor of Illinois, as the basis of the proposed bank. About the time fixed for starting to New York, he borrowed money from each of them, ostensibly to defray his travelling and other expenses that would accrue from the purchase of plates for the issue of their bills. He supplied himself with a daguerreotype likeness of a handsome lady of Bloomington, which was to be transferred to the engraved plate, and form part of the vignette for the bills of the bank. He raised money also, before starting, by selling spurious drafts and bills of foreign exchange.

An Englishman, living in that county, gave Houghton three hundred dollars for three hundred pounds in sterling exchange, and his note for the difference in the amount. Mr. James Bum, of Springfield, was the purchaser of a spurious draft on New York, for which he paid Houghton one thousand dollars. The whole amount raised, it is said, will not exceed five or six thousand dollars. While thus engaged in planning and executing these cheats, he practised a singular deception upon the people of McLean county. He appeared amongst them as "Major Houghton," an officer of the "Life Guards." He was absent, he pretended, on commissary duty, and, it is said, he examined and engaged a number of black horses, which were to be transported to England, for re-mounting the "Life Guards." About this time the Bloomington newspaper partially exposed him, and he ran off. He did not visit New York, but came to Missouri, and was sometime engaged in hunting. Lately, his object was to reach Texas by the land route.

He was arrested near the Prairie House, in the St Charles stage, which was then coming to the city. Capt. Cozzens kept him until morning and he was searched at the house of the Mayor. The sum found on him, we learn, was between $1,900 and $2,000, in gold. He had in his pockets checks upon the Bank of England; what amount is unknown.

It seems that a year since he went to Shelby county, Kentucky, with forged letters of recommendation, as the "Hon Mr. Wharton," a younger son of an English peer. He had money in plenty, and exhibited certificates of deposit for large sums, of various dates. He became a visiter, while there, at the house of Col. Charles S. Todd, lived fashionably and extravagantly, but paid scrupulously for all that he bought, while in the county. He was guilty of no act of dishonesty in Shelby, except that he swindled a citizen of $360 in so dexterous a manner that it did not appear in that light for some months after.

His next appearance was at Danville, in Boyle county, where he still retained his alias of "Hon. Mr. Wharton." He visited frequently the residences of the Messrs Shelby, of that county. He had become intimate with the family, when one of its members received an anonymous letter, of which the self styled Wharton was the subject. Alfred Shelby, Esq, supposing that this was dictated through other motives than the belief expressed by the writer, that Wharton was an impostor, made the cause of his new acquaintance his own. Still thinking this adventurer a man of honor, he instituted an inquiry concerning the authorship of the letter. While prosecuting this, a quarrel grew up between him and a Mr. Cowan, an intimate friend of himself and family. This finally led to a hostile meeting, and Mr. Shelby was killed. This happened in the month of June. Houghton then fled the State.

We next hear of him as Dr Howard, at the residence of Mr. Wm Shelby, of Lafayette county, Mo. During his stay there, he took advantage of an intention of Mr. Shelby, who thought of investing $6,000 or $8,000 in land in Texas, to make propositions for an investment in partnership. He had devised a scheme to swindle Mr Shelby of money to that amount, and was engaged in plotting a plan to execute it, when some of Mr. Shelby's relatives arrived from Kentucky, and recognised in him the Hon Mr. Wharton, of Shelbyville and Danville. He left Lafayette upon the instant, and since has been engaged in his Bloomington Bank schemes.

The Region about the Southwest End of Lake Superior.

[From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer, Nov. 25]

Mr. Stuntz, of Grant county, Wisconsin, has been deputed by the General Land Surveyor of this (northwest) district to lay off such a tract of land about the southwest point of the lake, into townships and sections, as emigration will earliest require. He returned, via Le Pointe and Stillwater, last week. We have obtained from him some new views of that region. From Fond du Lac, a trading post, situated about eleven miles inland on the St Louis river, eastward, for perhaps fifty miles, the margin of the lake is a flat strip of land reaching back to a rocky ridge, about eleven miles off. The soil of this flat land is a rich red clay. The wood is white cedar and pine, and of the most magnificent growth. The American line is beyond the mouth of the St. Louis, as far northeast as Pigeon river, one hundred miles. A mountain extends all the way between the St. Louis and Pigeon rivers. It evidently abounds in copper, iron and silver. The terrestrial compass cannot be used there, so strong is the attraction to the earth. The needle rears and plunges "like mad." Points of survey have to be fixed by the solar compass.

The Irdian and half-breed packmen have astonishing strength. One Indian, who is described by the others as being as large as two men, carried for a company of eleven men provisions for ten days, viz, one barrel of flour, half barrel of pork, and something else, besides the utensils.

Mirage is a common phenomenon in spring and summer. For the bays not opening so soon as the main lake, or not cooling so early, an object out on the lake is viewed from the shore, through a dense medium of air and a thin medium. Hence is a refraction of rays which gives so many wonderful sights that the Chippewas call that the spirit or enchanted land. Sail vessels, which are really thirty miles off, are seen flapping and bellying about almost within touch. Turreted islands, look heady and toppling toward the zenith. Forests seem to leap from their stems, and go a soaring like thistles for the very sport of it.

The ice did not leave some of the bays till the 10th of June. The fish are delicious, especially the salmon trout. But little land game. Mr. Stuntz calculates on wonderful enterprises in that country after the opening of the Saut Canal.

Mr. S. describes La Pointe, a town on the lake, as being situated at the head of a bay some twenty-five miles from the high lake, and secluded from the lake by several islands. He saw there a warehouse three hundred feet long, built of tamarac poles, and roofed with bark. This building is very much warped by the pressure of age; it is entered by a wooden railway. The town is dingy and dreary. He saw a most luxurious garden by the former residence of Dr Borup. It contained a variety of fruit trees and shrubs, such as plums, cherries, apples, pears, currants, &c.

Treasury Notes Outstanding, Dec. 1, 1852.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Dec. 7, 1852.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	$107,111 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	11,600 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office	2,750 00
	$121,461 64
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, all under the act prior to 22d July, 1846	150 00
	$121 311 64

N. SARGENT, Register.

New Publications.

Though New York has occupied the most prominent position of any city in the Union, from being the monetary and commercial capital of America, it has not, until recently, received due attention at the hands of "Guide-book" authors. This neglect is now made amends for by a South Carolinian, who has written "Glimpses of New York City," which title, however, belies the contents, for it is every way deserving of wider-meaning soubriquet, as it seems to leave nothing unsaid that ought to be said. Many of our citizens themselves will obtain a few "wrinkles" by perusing it, and the strangers who will flock hither during the Exhibition will find in this little volume all that they can desire to know of the "Empire City." The work is published by Mr. McCarter, of Charleston, but we presume that it can be procured of any bookseller.

Messrs. Cornish, Lamport & Co. have sent us two valuable works: "Church Music in America," by N. D. Gould, published by A. N. Johnson, of Boston; and "Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition to Various Parts of the World," by Lieut. G. M. Colvocoresses, published by themselves. The first named work will be found valuable to professional musicians and amateurs; and the second is replete with information, though it be "a thrice told tale."

Amongst the excellent commercial works which we have received must be enumerated a new series of the "Bankers' Magazine," published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., of Boston, which is a complete fiscal encyclopedia, and an invaluable handbook to every one engaged in commerce. As a voluminous accompaniment to the reports which have just been submitted to Congress, we may mention De Bow's "Industrial Resources of the South and Southwest," which, though not issued under the patronage of the government, is not the less excellent on that account, but, on the contrary, offers detailed information on those subjects which the government report only hinted at.

The magazine literature of the month is more than usually interesting. In the first place stands the "United States Review," which is a new monthly periodical, published at 251 Broadway. If this first number be a sample of what is to follow, the character of the American belles lettres will be likely to be enhanced considerably, for, in this magazine, there is evidence of a high order of talent, elegance, and judgment. Amongst the commentaries on our political and social condition, an article on "The Japan Expedition and its Results" will repay perusal, for, in addition to being a valuable disquisition on a matter that is pregnant with such mighty results, it is an exhibition of research that does infinite credit to the writer, and will impart knowledge to the reader. Amongst the information that it conveys, a letter from the Emperor of Japan to the King of the Netherlands will be found particularly interesting. The "American Whig Review," in addition to many party articles, contains a very valuable notice of Mormon events in Illinois, and a frontispiece portrait of the late Daniel Webster. The "Republic" is likewise interesting, for it is a miscellany of informing and amusing matter. The "Missionary Herald," though limited in its range of subjects, contains a fund of information about the dissemination of Christianity. "Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine," and De Witt & Davenport's "Minifies' Mechanical Drawing Book for Self Instruction," still maintain a high professional character, and ought to be in the hands of all artisans who desire to learn the theory of science. Appealing to the public generally, Messrs. Wieck & Wieck, of Philadelphia, have issued the "Book of the World," which is a cheap, illustrated miscellaneous cyclopædia, and with the first number they have published a beautiful lithographic picture of the city of Frankfort. The whole work can be obtained of Mr Harriott, 422½ Broadway. Mr. Savage, of John street, has published the second number of a similar work, called the "Schoolmate," which addresses itself particularly to youth. Messrs. Dunigan & Brothers have issued the seventh number of their Illustrated Bible, which is in perfect keeping with the beautiful numbers that have preceded it. Notwithstanding all the fairy tales that are extant, Messrs. Henderson & Co., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Appleton & Co., of this city, have published an elegant little volume, entitled "Good Aunt Fanny's Legends," which contains new and interesting stories, and will be likely to prove the delight of all children who may be fortunate enough to be presented with it.

Amongst the reprints of English works, we have received from Messrs Stringer & Townsend "Adventures of an Aide de Camp," by Grant, and from Messrs. Garret & Co., "Minnie Grey," whose characters have already been testified to by able English critics.

WEMYSS' CHRONOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE, published by Taylor & Co, 151 Nassau street, has been compiled with great accuracy by Mr. Francis C. Wemyss, of the Bowery theatre, who must necessarily have expended much time and patience on the labor. It presents, in a concise form, the principal events in the career of every actor and actress who has appeared on the American stage within the last century, and is a complete census of the professors of the dramatic art in this country, alphabetically arranged. If we have delayed to make this notice for some days after the receipt of the book, we have the advantage of being enabled by the experience thus afforded to recommend it as a most useful work of reference to all interested in the subject of theatricals. In addition to the above information, it contains a chronology of the stage, lists of theatres, managers, &c.

Board of Supervisors.

DEC. 6.—His Honor, the Recorder, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last proceedings were read and approved.

REFERRED.

Petitions of Anthony Artois, J. W Schmidt, and J. Tash, for the correction and remission of taxes.

TAX COMMISSIONER.

George H. Purser was unanimously re-appointed Tax Commissioner for the city and county of New York, for three years from the termination of his present term of office.

COUNTY CANVASSERS' BILL.

A resolution in favor of paying W. H. Ribiet, Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers, the sum of $400, to defray the expenses of the canvass of the last general election, was adopted.

BILLS PAID.

The bill of Mrs Foster for $79, for meals furnished Ann Clark, a witness in the case of James Doyle, from June 4 to November 19, was ordered to be paid.

The bill of Joshua Phillips, for services as clerk to Mr. Leonard, late Commissioner of the Almshouse, from May 5th to September 30th, 1848—$262 90. The bill of Maria Helms, for cleaning justices' and police courts for three months—$75.

ADOPTED.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, adverse to the petition of the Union India Rubber Company, for reduction of taxation. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in favor of applications for the correction of erroneous taxation on real and personal estate.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL—BLOOMER, A LUNATIC.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of Thomas Carnly, Sheriff, ($87 75) for conveying Martin Bloomer to the State Lunatic Asylum, was ordered to lie on the table.

PRINTING OF THE INDEXES OF THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

The frequently discussed subject of the expense of printing the indexes of the Register's office, was again renewed, in which the Recorder, Aldermen Sturtevant, Wesley Smith, Denman, and other members of the Board, took part.

The Recorder offered a resolution, requesting the Committee on County Offices to report all their actings and doings in relation to the indexes of the records; to suspend all proceedings in relation to the same till the further action of the Board; and that the committee include in their report a statement of all agreements made by them, and furnish copies of any that are in writing.

On this a discussion ensued, principally between the Recorder and Aldermen Sturtevant, and in which Alderman Denman participated in support of the resolution, and Alderman Barr moved, as an amendment, that the whole subject be discontinued.

By the explanation made by the Recorder in the course of the debate, it appeared that on the 23d November a contract was left with the Comptroller, which purported to be dated on the 8th November last, and which was signed by Aldermen Smith and Barr, (not by Alderman Ward, also a member of the committee,) and Arthur and Burnet, by which the following prices were agreed to be given, viz:—$5 70 per page for the first 250 copies, and $4 20 per page for each 250 copies of the remainder, and $3 50 for binding in Russia and calf each volume of 500 pages, and that Gould, Banks & Co had offered to do the work, including binding, in plain law binding, for $3,000 per volume of 500 pages, for 1,000 copies of each volume.

Under this state of the case, the relative expense would be thus:—

Per Contract of Arthur & Burnett

For printing, &c., 250 copies of one volume of 500 pages, at $5 70 per page	$2,850
Ditto, additional copies, 750, at $4 20 per page	$6,300
Binding in Russia and calf, at $3 50	$3,500
Total	$12,650

Banks, Gould & Co's Offer.

For 1,000 copies of one volume, 500 pages, printing, &c., and binding in plain law binding	$3,000
Difference	$9,650
Supposing the indexes of the Register's office to extend to eight volumes, inclusive, at $8,000 per volume the difference will be	$77,200

The whole matter was ultimately referred to the Committee on County Offices, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at four o'clock.

Law Intelligence

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC 3, 1852.—Robert M. Charlton, Esq., of Georgia, George F. Comstock, and Levi S. Chatfield, Esqs., of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 2. John Hegan et al. appellants, vs Wm. H. Pope's administrator et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. A. Campbell for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellants.

No. 3. Samuel Platt, appellant, vs. David McClure's executor.—On the motion of Mr. Hall, of counsel for the appellee, this case was dismissed, with costs, under the 10th rule of court.

No. 4. Charles S. Jones, plaintiff, vs Mason E. Saunders.—This cause was dismissed, with costs, under the 5th rule of the court. A[illegible]

Married.

On Tuesday, December 7, by the Rev. Henry Chase, Mr. HERBERT COLBY to ADELINE L. MULLIN, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, December 8, by the Rev. H. J. Eddy, Mr. GEORGE F. BIRD to Miss CHARITY A. DUSENBERRY.

On Wednesday, December 8, at Bushwick, L. I., by the Rev S. H. Meeker, HENRY V. SCHENCK, of this city, to MAGDALENE, daughter of Charles J. De Bevoise, Esq., of the former place.

In Albany, May 14, by the Rev. Mr. Selkirk, Mr. JOHN GROOSBECK, of Albany, to Miss MARY ELOISE DAY, of Cambridge, Washington County.

On Thursday, December 9, by the Rev. Henry F Pease, Mr. HENRY J. BEERS, of the firm of Beers & Davies, San Francisco, to Miss HARRIET A. FORBES, of this city.

San Francisco papers please copy.

Died,

On the evening of the 8th inst., of consumption, in the 27th year of his age, LEWIS G., son of James Tinker, of Paterson, N J.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Rev. M Marcus, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, Dec 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 166 Barrow street.

Norfolk, Va, and Paterson, N J., papers please copy.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, (Rev. John Thomson, 169 Greene street,) DONALD ROSS, second son of the late Dr Thomas Ross, minister, of Lochbroon, Rosshire, Scotland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

On Wednesday, December 8, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, widow of James Collins, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons John W. and Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from her late residence, No 297 West Twenty-sixth street.

On Thursday morning, December 9, of consumption, PATRICK COSTELLO, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 90 Orange street, this afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

On Wednesday evening at ten o'clock, of consumption, J. CHARLES CONRAD, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Encampment No. 12, and Venus Lodge, No 344, I. O of O. F., and Pithagoras Lodge, No. 86 of Freemasons; also the company of Carbin Rangers, under Captain Bechtel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 65 Market street.

On Thursday, December 9, at half-past four o'clock, A. M., FRANCIS, second son of J. Cristadoro.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 111 Leonard street.

On Thursday, December 9, after a short and severe illness, CHARLES SIBERY MORTIMORE, aged 5 years, 9 months and 28 days, the beloved and eldest son of John and Ann Jeannette Mortimore.

His friends, and those of Charles Sibery, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 507 Houston street, this afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On Wednesday morning, December 8, JAMES FERRIGAN, aged 19 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, for interment, this day, at twelve o'clock, from No. 314 Ninth street, between avenues B and C.

On Thursday morning, December 9, LYDIA M., eldest child of John and Mary McNally, aged 3 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Edward Fox, Esq., No. 262 Fulton street, this afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

Weep not for me, my parents dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here;
I was not your's, but Christ's alone,
When he was pleased he took me home.

On Wednesday, December 8, JOHN CYRUS, youngest son of Peter L. and Emeline Neal, aged 3 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, December 7, from injuries received on the New Jersey and Philadelphia Railroad, near Elizabethtown, DAVID STEVENSON, a native of Dunse, Scotland, aged 38 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his brothers, James and John, are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother John, No. 95 Court street, near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

On Thursday, December 9, of croup, HENRY CLAY, son of B. W. Davis, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from No 14 Willow street, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

On Thursday, December 9, of consumption, JOHN DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place, this afternoon, at two o'clock from No. 4 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

On Thursday, December 9, at Jersey City, Mrs. ISABELLA TELFAIR, aged 33 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Alexander Hamilton, Newark avenue, near Cole street, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

In Westboro', Dec. 2, Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, widow of the late Captain Thompson, of Sudbury, an officer in the revolution, aged 92. Mrs. T. had seven children, twenty-eight grandchildren, and forty great-grandchildren.

In Providence, R