

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

TODD HUTCHINSON, Editor.
W. E. HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 8.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

NUMBER 24.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
[Jan 24, 1867.]

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Bank. [Jan 24]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

P. TIERNEY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Court House. [Jan 24]

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Architectural Drawings and Specifications made. [Jan 24]

A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office one door east of Lloyd & Co.'s banking house. [Jan 24]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High Street, west of Foster's Hotel. Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties. [Jan 24]

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty, and Military Claims collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of Taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Judgments, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to. Pensions increased, and Equalized Bounty collected. [Jan 24]

J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.
Office adjoining dwelling, on High street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Feb 7-6m]

H. KINKEAD, Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.
Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., on High street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 31-6m]

D. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.
Office east of Mansion House, on Railroad street. Night calls promptly attended to at his office. [May 23]

D. D. W. ZIEGLER, having opened an office in the rooms over R. H. Thomas' store, offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. [ap 18-4m]

DENTISTRY.
The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience, he has sought to add the highest experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.
SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
Ref: Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, W. R. Handy; A. A. Blandy; P. H. Austin, of the Baltimore College.
Office at Ebensburg on the fourth day of each month, to stay one week. [Jan 24, 1867.]

LOYD & Co., Bankers—
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, &c. General Banking Business transacted. [Jan 24, 1867.]

M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers—
ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Money received on deposit, payable on demand, with interest, or upon time, with interest at our rates. [Jan 24]

M. LLOYD, Pres't. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North Ward, Altoona, Pa.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$300,000 00
PAID CAPITAL.....150,000 00
All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms.
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations always on hand.
To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.; \$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [Jan 24]

R. S. J. LLOYD,
Successor of R. S. Dunn,
Dealer in
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE WINES AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Also:
Cap, and Note Papers,
Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink,
And other articles kept
by Druggists generally.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Office on Main Street, opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 24]

SHARRETS DYSERT, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, Graining and Paper Hanging.
Work done on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop in basement of Town Hall, Ebensburg, Pa. [my 9-6m]

SHOE STORE! SHOE STORE!!
The subscriber begs leave to inform the people of Ebensburg that he has just received from the East and has now opened out, at his store-room, the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS!

ever brought to town. The stock was made expressly to order by the

BEST SHOE MANUFACTORY IN PHILA., the subscriber having gone to the trouble and expense of visiting that city especially to order it. The work is warranted not to rip—if it rips, it will be

REPAIRED FREE OF CHARGE!

A visit to his establishment will satisfy any one that he can not only sell a BETTER ARTICLE than all competitors, but that he can also sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order, on short notice and in the most workmanlike style.

A VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF REAL FRENCH CALF SKINS ON HAND!

Stand one door east of Crawford's Hotel, High street, and immediately opposite S. Barker's store. [Jan 24]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS!
The undersigned keeps constantly on hand and is still manufacturing all articles in his line, such as

SADDLES, FINE SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, DRAFT HARNESS, BLIND BRIDLES, RIDING BRIDLES, CHECK LINES, HALTERS, WHIPS, BRICHBANDS, &c., &c.

All which he will dispose of at low prices for cash.

His work is all warranted, and being experienced in the business, he uses only the best of leather. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him. [Jan 24]

Shot above the store of E. Hughes & Co. Persons wishing good and substantial Harness can be accommodated. HUGH A. M'COY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which he now resides, situate in Cambria Township, Cambria county, containing about 50 acres, nearly all of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House, a new Frame Barn, and all the necessary Outbuildings. There is a good Orchard on the Farm, and an excellent Well of Water at the kitchen door. Only five minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Terms moderate, and title indisputable. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or address

SAMUEL TIBBOTT,
Ebensburg, Pa. [ap 11-3m]

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR.—A work of real value, absorbing interest and universal popularity. The press and literary people everywhere commend and endorse it. It records the consecrated work of woman in organized and united effort, and the names of nearly 600 of our country's noblest women, with what they did for humanity and for the nation in its darkest hours. Beautiful steel portraits of a number of these ladies adorn the work, and it is acknowledged to be one of the finest works ever published. Clergymen, Teachers, Experienced Agents, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to canvass for this work. Address ZEIGLER, M'CURDY & CO., 561 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. [Feb 13-3m]

LIME! LIME! LIME!
Farmers, look to your interests!
The subscriber is now prepared to furnish any quantity of good fresh

LIME ASHES!
By the car-load of 300 bushels, at the following prices:

5 cents per bushel, or \$15.00 per car, **LOADED AT THE BANK.**

Also, Building Lime in any quantity at reasonable rates.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
Address, WM. H. CANAN,
ap 11-3m] El Dorado, Blair county, Pa.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!!
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand everything in the

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, all kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c., and **CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES!** Also, Buckskin and Woolen Gloves, Woolen Socks, Neck ties, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere. A full assortment of Candies!
Ice Cream every evening.
R. K. THOMAS.
[Jan 24]

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The subscriber is now carrying on the Colliery of Wm. Tiley, Sr., at Lily Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cambria county, and will be glad to fill all orders, to any amount, of citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Satisfaction as to quality of Coal guaranteed in all cases.
WM. TILEY, Jr.,
Hemlock P. O., Jan. 24, 1867.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
THE JOHNSTOWN MANUFACTURING CO. have constantly on hand and for sale at very low prices, a superior article of **COMMON AND PRESSED BRICK!**

Special rates of freight to all points on the Penna. Railroad. Address
O. N. RAMSEY, Supt.,
Johnstown, Pa.
May 9-6m.

O. K. CURTAIN FIXTURE.
Has no superior in the world! Is pronounced faultless by all who have seen it. It is predicted it will supersede all other Curtain Fixtures now in use.
For sale by
G. HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Pa. [mar 21]

FOURTH OF JULY, 1826.

ORATION DELIVERED IN EBENSBURG ON INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1826, BY MOSES CANAN, Esq.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Fifty years have passed—half a century has rolled away—since the sages of America proclaimed to the world that these United States should be free and independent. That which our statesmen dared to proclaim, our soldiers ventured to support. They fought—they bled—they conquered. The genius of man, which had long been shackled by the thraldom of tyranny, expanded into power; and Freedom then shone forth in all its brightness of beauty.

The favor of my fellow-citizens has conferred upon me the pleasing duty of proclaiming, on this day of jubilee, that the heights of the Alleghenies, that America is yet free; that after the lapse of fifty years, our wise institutions have been found efficient to distribute happiness and prosperity to this widely extended community; that our Constitution, founded in wisdom and supported by virtue, is sufficiently energetic without the aid of kingly power or hereditary grandeur; that a representative Republican government, where the rights of all are equally protected, and where every person has his due proportionate weight, is sufficient to regulate millions of freemen.

My pleasure on the present occasion is much increased when I look around me and observe the kind of audience I address. Not only native Americans, but emigrants from England, from Ireland, from Wales, from Scotland, from Germany, are listening to my voice. We have met together as friends and fellow-citizens ought—divested of all party rancour and national enmity—to celebrate one of the greatest events in the history of man—the birthday of a free nation. I hope we all come deeply impressed with gratitude to the Great Disposer of all events, who has cast our lot in a land of religious and civil liberty, where all are equally protected in their conscience, in their life, their liberty, their character, and their property.

It also gives me much pleasure to see this little band of hoary veterans,* whose exertions in early life were devoted to the cause of their country, and who have survived the wreck of time long enough to see the perfection of those free institutions for which they contended.

Defenders of your country! companions of the brave in arms! how exquisite must be your pleasure, and that of your few surviving compatriots, who are now convened in various parts of the United States to celebrate this anniversary of Independence, when you reflect that you contributed a part in procuring freedom for your country; you have now seen the experience of half a century successfully tried on the genius, the virtue and disposition of the people of the United States; you have found that liberty is congenial to them, and that they prosper under its auspices; you are now but a small remnant of that heroic band who shielded the rights of your country, and opposed their breasts as a bulwark against tyranny—Your country owes you a vast debt of gratitude. It has, it is true, permitted many of its defenders to descend to the grave in poverty. I hope that better feelings will dictate a better course, and that the declining years of those few soldiers of the Revolution who remain may be made comfortable by that wealth which their exertions, their blood, their sacrifices gained to their country. Those men who gained our Independence, who fought the fight of liberty, deserve the greatest praise. They acted nobly under the most discouraging circumstances. They were exposed to every possible hardship. They were badly fed, badly clothed, and badly paid. Frequently, they had no raiment sufficient to defend them from the winter storm. They often marked their steps with blood upon the frozen soil. But under all those difficulties, they struggled on, and gained their country's freedom—the great object of their pursuit.

It is not my intention to enter into a detailed account of the early situation of the affairs of America, of the rise and progress of those causes which led to the Revolution, and of the many battles, difficulties and hardships which attended the arduous struggle that finally terminated in the freedom of our country. Although the subject would be one in which your feelings would be deeply interested, yet I could not expect your indulgence long enough to describe it. The extended length of the day, at this season, would be too short for the purpose. The sun would descend below yonder horizon before the tale could half be told.

From the earliest settlement of the colonists in America, they had many dangers and difficulties to encounter. Driven by oppression from their native land, they entered upon the arduous task of reducing the wilderness to a state of cultivation, and of either conciliating the Aborigines of the country, or of resisting their attacks. Removed a great distance from the rest of civilized man, and navigation being then in an imperfect state, they enjoyed but little opportunity of foreign aid

or support. Some few whom the same causes had forced to brave the same dangers occasionally joined the first emigrants.

In process of time, from the unremitted industry of our hardy ancestors, the wilderness became checked with cultivated fields; and cities and towns arose upon the margins of our bays and rivers. "The busy hum of commerce" commenced; and happiness and prosperity began to dawn in our land. This state of prosperity aroused the jealousy of the mother country. The British ministry, either willing to fill their coffers, which had been drained by the long wars in which the nations had been engaged, or dreading the increase of power, and resolving to humble and depress in infancy that strength which afterwards made their lion to crouch and tremble in his den, imposed upon the colonists the taxations and burden, and inflicted the indignities, which are so feelingly complained of, and so well described, in the Declaration of our Independence, which has been read to you.

The cupidity of the British ministry was frustrated by the firmness of the American people—by the self-denial of those luxuries to which they had been for a while accustomed, and which they had begun to consider as necessary for their comfort. A due sense of the injuries they were suffering, and of the illegality of the impositions to which they had been subjected, aroused their apprehension and awakened their pride. A fixed resolution to resist the march of tyranny dictated the non-intercourse and non-importation acts. A firm and general resolve not to use nor to buy the merchandise of England pervaded almost every breast. Even ladies who had been used to all the finery of luxurious extravagance, cheerfully submitted to the scanty and rude supply which the then infant state of our manufactures afforded.

After having endured sufferings and indignities beyond measure—after the cup of humiliation had been drained to the very dregs—after every appeal to the feelings and the justice of the mother country had been in vain made, the resort to arms was had. The God of Hosts was invoked, and the energies of the country were brought into action, in defense of invaded right. "Our fathers rose with giant strength and burst the shackles of bondage." The struggle was long and arduous, but patriotism inspired the breasts—love of Liberty nerved the arms—and Washington, under the auspices of a benign Deity, directed the destinies of our country.

When we consider the comparative strength of Great Britain and America at the commencement of the Revolution we are filled with astonishment at the boldness of that bravery which dared to resist in what appeared almost a hopeless struggle, almost the effect of unthinking desperation. Great Britain was then one of the most powerful nations on earth. Her navies were riding triumphant on every ocean. Her armies were marching to sure victory wherever the safety of the country or the ambition of the Ministry directed them. Proud of the talents and bravery of her naval and military officers, strong in the number and discipline of her armies, and, although immensely in debt, yet powerful in resources, she considered our opposition as a mere Pygmean resistance, one that she looked upon with contempt, as easily to be put down by the mere frowns of her gigantic power. The Americans were destitute of a navy and an army. They were almost destitute of officers experienced in the arts of war, and they were destitute of the necessary funds for carrying it on. An undisciplined militia had to oppose the prowess of veteran troops unused to defeat. But the recollection of their wrongs, and certain misery if defeated, inspired the Americans with irresistible bravery and herculean strength. Although the times were fearful and gloomy, yet few deserted the cause of their country. We had but one Arnold. Heaven averted the consequences of his treachery; and the contempt of the world has followed him.

At first, but few dared to hope for Independence. The opposition was considered by many as only the means of procuring redress of the grievances under which they labored. Such men as Patrick Henry only looked forward with a prophet's eye to the future destinies of their country; and by the irresistible power of their eloquence prepared the minds of the people for the pang of political separation from the mother country.

When Independence was proclaimed, an almost universal burst of approbation followed. The spirit of resistance spread over the whole country. The people knew that the *Rubicon* had been passed, that there was no safe retreat, that they must support the Declaration, or sink into an abject state of subjection. If our Revolution had failed, miserable would have been the fate of at least the leaders of that time. They would have suffered all the punishment annexed to the crime of treason in the sanguinary penal code of England. Like the illustrious Emmet, the youthful Hero of Ireland, our beloved Washington would have been dragged to an ignominious death, for having dared to defend the rights of his country. But Heaven directed otherwise—Washington lived to see his country free—to enjoy the blessings of his countrymen, and the

highest honors they could confer; and died in a good old age, lamented by their tears, leaving a character as a soldier, a statesman and a man, unequaled by any in any age.

But, my fellow-citizens, although our heroes were clothed with honor in the war of the Revolution, yet it is from their conduct in the day of peace, and from the result of their glorious struggle that they are entitled to the greatest praise.

After having achieved the freedom of the country—after its Independence was acknowledged by the King of England, they, with their beloved and almost idolized Chief, retired to the shades of private life to enjoy that peace and liberty which their valor had gained. It is no little praise to them that, after having so long endured so many privations, they retired without commiseration and without murmuring. Our leaders were men, unambitious, and with their soldiers firmly devoted to the best interests of their country. We had no daring Caesar—no ambitious Cromwell—no aspiring Bonaparte, who, under pretense of giving freedom to their country, made use of the confidence and devotion of their soldiers to throw around it the chains of their own tyranny.

After peace was obtained, the people of the different States adopted a regular system of Government. Constitutions were formed by which their internal concerns were regulated; whilst the whole were harmoniously united by the Constitution of the General Government—the work of the sages of our land—one of the greatest efforts of the human mind—an instrument calculated to perpetuate the blessings of free Government—one sufficiently powerful to protect the interests of the country, and sufficiently guarded to prevent an infringement of the rights of the citizens.

This Constitution contains within itself a provision for amendment, when the experience of time or the exigency of the country demands it. This provision requires such deliberate examination of the evil and of the remedy as will at all times secure the country from the rash decision of political excitement.

Under this Constitution, our country has prospered and flourished. Our commerce has been extended to every part of the globe. Our ships float upon every sea. Our national character has been established on a high standing among the nations of the earth, and our flag is respected by all.

The wise policy which has lately been pursued, of placing our country in a proper state of defense, will, it is to be hoped, prevent any future insults to our national dignity. The disasters which attended the commencement of the war of 1812 were the result of our want of preparation. We had been lulled by a long peace into a fancied security, and when we should have been ready to act with effect, we had only begun to prepare. But when proper arrangements had been effected, and the power of the country brought into operation, our national character was retrieved, and feats of valor were performed worthy of the successors of the heroes of the Revolution.

Peace is the best situation for a republic; and the best way to procure peace is to be prepared for war. And the surest mode of preventing an insult is the exhibition of the power to resist it. The numerous fortresses which have been erected—the education which is now given to youths at our military academies—and the spirit which animates the volunteers of the country, will render us at all times impregnable to foreign force, without incurring the expense and the danger of an extensive standing army. Let proper encouragement be given to volunteer corps—let them be enabled to meet frequently for exercise and improvement, and an effective force of citizen soldiers will be always at the command of the Government, sufficient "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion."

Among the blessings which have arisen from the freedom of our government may be reckoned the spring and encouragement which have been given to industry and to every kind of improvements. The People, knowing that their rights will be protected, that whatever property or wealth they acquire will not be wrested from them by the grasping hand of tyranny, proceed with animation and confidence in all their undertakings.

When the storm of the Revolution had blown over, and the calm of peace had returned, a system of improvement commenced, which has been gradually increasing. Within that comparatively short period, great changes have been made on the face of the country; the wilderness has been made to "blossom as the rose;" cities, towns, and cultivated fields are spread over the whole United States. Immense territories have been acquired from the Indians and from foreign powers; not by conquest and the effusion of blood, but by purchase at a fair and adequate price.—Those territories have rapidly increased in population, and some of them are now formed into States, enjoying equal rights and privileges with the original States.—Within fifty years the number of States united under the same Constitution has increased from thirteen to twenty-four.

I hail with pleasing anticipation the time when our whole country will be intersected by Canals, Railways, and Turnpike-roads, as the surest means of binding

together the whole American People, by the indissoluble ties of commercial intercourse and reciprocal interest. That such will be the result of the spirit of improvement which has lately arisen among us, there is little reason to doubt. The object to be gained is great, and the means of accomplishing it are ample. But a few years will pass before every practicable improvement of this kind will be attempted; and there is no impety in venturing the assertion that the ingenuity and power of free man is sufficient to remove every obstruction, and to break down every barrier which nature has interposed between the different sections of the country.

Among the blessings of a free government, that of an untrammelled Press is not the least. "The Press is the freeman's guard—the tyrant's foe." I hold it to be a sound opinion that the laws are best administered when the conduct and actions of those who administer them are open to public examination and public scrutiny. Our rulers hold their stations, not by hereditary right, but by the free choice of the people; and as by the frequency of election they are often brought to the bar of public opinion, it is essential that that opinion should be formed from full and correct information. This information a free Press can best give. In proportion to the necessity of correct public information ought to be the punishment and disgrace of those who abuse the freedom of the Press by inculcating slanders and unfounded reports injurious to the character of individuals in either a public or private capacity.

The encouragement given to the incubation of useful knowledge has increased the number of daily and weekly newspapers in the United States beyond all example in any other country. It is little more than a century since the first Printing Press was established in America. At the commencement of the Revolution, there were very few newspapers, and they were confined in their circulation principally to our commercial cities. Now, in addition to numerous literary journals, daily and weekly newspapers are issued from almost every county, town, and principal village in the Union—thus widely diffusing knowledge and useful information of every kind. A newspaper gives to us "the passing tidings of the times." It is a valuable and cheap book for our children. It amuses and instructs, and perhaps more than anything else gives to them a taste for reading, and for seeking after useful information. Nothing but absolute poverty should prevent any father of a family from taking at least one newspaper, conducted with a view to rational amusement and general instruction.

In a free government, education is encouraged, and many inducements are offered for the promotion of learning. In the government of the old world, where hereditary right prevails, "any titled blockhead may wear a crown;" but here it generally requires education and talent to give promotion, and good conduct to insure its continuance.

The hypercriticisms of England have affected to condemn the talent of Americans, and have asserted with all the pomp of pride, that that ethereal spirit which constitutes true genius becomes stagnant under the influence of the American climate; that on our soil "fancy sickens and genius dies." Their self-important and fastidious travelers give to our customs and manners a false coloring and a wilfully perverted description. They despise those simple habits which the genius of our government requires, and which we would not exchange for all the gorgeous drapery of European fashions. It is true that prior to the war of the Revolution, there were few instances of extensive education, and few memorials of learning remain. The people of America were then engaged in those pursuits which were necessary for the support of life, and are incident to the settlement of a new country. Their necessities confined them to a close pursuit of agriculture, of commerce and the mechanical arts, except when called upon to defend their lives and their property from the cruelly provoked but ruthless savage; or when called to aid the mother country in her wars with France. These wars, however bloody and disastrous their events, ought to be considered as real blessings to the country. It was here that the first rudiments of war were acquired by the hardy yeomanry of America, which afterwards enabled them to withstand the numbers and the discipline of the British armies. In this school Washington was taught. It was here that Putnam and some few of the early defenders of our country acquired their military knowledge.

Are Americans destitute of genius?—Are they deficient in the talents which adorn a people or are necessary for war?—Let the people of England answer these questions. Their palaces are decorated from the artillery of Heaven by the *Franklin*, and adorned by the pencil of *West*. They have been taught the true idiom and construction of their language by *Lindley Murray*. The notes of their mammoth bank have been engraved by *Perkins*. Their waters are covered with steam vessels, the invention of *Fulton*, and *Irving and Cooper* are now rivaling his "great unknown" in works of genius and fancy.

The Congress of the United States in [Concluded on fourth page.]

*Six old men who had been soldiers of the Revolution were sitting near the speaker.