

From the N. Y. Mirror.
WILLIS' LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
NUMBER TWO.

LONDON, July 1.

My Dear Morris—Having some delay in giving my little Imogen her first English dinner, we saved our passage by half a minute, and were off from Liverpool at 4 precisely. The distance to London is, I believe, 230 miles, and we did it in five hours—an acceleration of speed which is lately introduced upon the English railways. There are slower trains on the same route, and the price, by these, is less. There are also three or four different kinds of cars to each train, and at different prices. I chanced to light upon the first class, and paid £5 for two places—my nurse and child counting as one. I understand, since, that many gentlemen and ladies of the most respectable rank take the second class cars—as few Americans would, I am sorry to say, though there would be two degrees still below them.)

This travelling at forty odd miles the hour gives one's eyes hardly time to know a tree from a cow, but here and there I got a distant view in crossing a valley, and recognized the lovely rural beauty of England; the first impression of which lasts one, like an enchanted memory, through life. Notwithstanding the great speed, the cars ran so evenly on their admirable rails, that there was no jar to prevent one's sleeping or being comfortable, and I awoke from a very pleasant dream to find myself in London.

As I was dressing to dine out on the following day, I stopped trying my cravat to send for a physician, and here, if you please, we will make a jump over twelve days, and come to a bright morning when I was let out to walk in Regent street.

It is extraordinary how little the English change! Regent street, after four or five years, is exactly what Regent street was. The men have the same tight cravats, coats too small, overbrushed whiskers, and look of being excessively washed. The carriages and horses exactly the same. The cheap shops have the same placard of "SELLING OFF" in their broad windows. The blind beggars tell the same story, and are led by the same dogs; but what is still stranger than all this sameness, is that the ladies look the same! The fashions have perhaps changed—in the milliners' shops! But the Englishing that is done to French bonnets after they are bought, or the English way in which they are worn, overpowers the novelty, and gives the fair occupants of the splendid carriages of London the very same look they had ten years ago.

Still, there are some slight differences observable in the street, and among others, I observe that the economical private carriage called a "Broughman," is very common. These are low cabs, holding two or four persons, with a driver, and perhaps a footman in livery on the outside seat, and one horse seems to do the work as well as two. This fashion would be well, introduced into New York—that is to say, if our city is ever to be well enough paved to make a drive any thing but a dire necessity. The paving of London is really most admirable. Vast city as it is, the streets as smooth as a floor all over it, and to ride is indeed a luxury. The break-neck, hat-jamming and dislocating jolts of Broadway must seem to English judgment an inexcusable stain on our public spirit. And, apropos of paving—the wooden pavement seems to be entirely out of favor. Regent street is laid in wooden blocks, and in wet weather (and it rains here some part of every day) it is so slippery that an omnibus which has been stopped in going up the street is with difficulty started again. The horses almost always come to their knees, though the ascent is very slight, and the falls of cart and carriage horses are occurring continually. Nothing seems to do like the McAdam pavement, and wherever you find it in London, you find it in as perfect order as the floor of a bowling alley. I see that all heavy vehicles, (by the way) are compelled to have very broad wheels, and they rather improve the road than spoil it. A law to the same effect should be passed in New York, if it ever has a pavement worth preserving.

Observing Lady Blessington's faultless equipage standing at the door of the Cosmorana, I went in and saw her Ladyship for a moment. She said she was suffering from recent illness, but I thought her looking far better than when I was last in England. Her two beautiful nieces were with her, and Lord —; and the celebrated Vidocq (for this was what they had come to see,) was showing them the disguises he had worn in his wonderful detections of criminals, the weapons he had taken from them and all the curiosities of his career—himself the greatest. I looked at the Prince of Policemen, with no little interest of course, after reading his singular memoirs. He is a fat man, very like the outline of Louis Philippe's figure, and his head, enormously developed in the perceptive organs, goes up so small to the top, as to resemble the pear with which the King of the French is commonly caricatured. Vidocq's bow to me when I came in was the model of elegant and respectful civility, but I could not express a feeling of repugnance to him, nevertheless.

I made a couple of calls before I went home. The chief topic of conversation at both houses was the charms and eccentricities of an American belle who has lately married into a noble family. She seems to have enchanted the exclusives by them with the most un-deferential freedom. A few evenings since, she chanced to be surrounded by a half dozen high bred ad-

mirers, and conversation going rather heavily, she proposed a cock-fight. Dividing the party into two sides, she tied the legs of the young men together, and set them to a game of fist-cuffs—ending in a very fair representation of an action between belligerent roosters! One of her expressions was narrated with great glee. She chanced to have occasion to sneeze when sitting at dinner between two venerable noblemen. "La!" she exclaimed, "I hope I didn't splash either of you!" I have mentioned only the drolleries of what I heard. Several instances of her readiness and wit were given, and as those who mentioned them were of the class she is shining in, their admiring tone gave a fair reflection of how she is looked upon—as the most celebrated belle and notability of high life for the present season.

Yours, faithfully,
N. P. WILLIS.

DR. NOTT.

At the recent Semi-Centennial Celebration of the founding of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., Chancellor WALWORTH gave as a toast, "Our venerable and venerated President, who understands the true secret of teaching others to govern themselves." The venerable Dr NOTT responded, and the following sketch of his remarks is taken from the N. Y. Tribune:

He was dressed in a long black coat and a blue or purple cap, from beneath which his silver hair trembled in the breeze. No one could see him without loving him, and at the same time mourning that his life must end so soon, for

"Upon his aged temples grow
The blossoms of the grave."

My children, said he, I come at the request of many pupils. Though sickness told me not to speak, yet I could not refuse a request coming from my children and their children. My children have but one life to end, and therefore let us live it well. Man is mortal. Institutions such as this never die. By them we transmit to other generations our influences. They have done much good by reviving letters, but more by reviving the reading of the bible. Where has the bible gone and has not carried with it love of arts, love of letters, love of liberty? The bible alone meets the case of man. Chemistry can never discover an Elixir which can reanimate the urn—but the bible teaches us how life shall spring from death—how mortality shall be clothed with immortality.

When fifty years more shall have passed away others will come up here—I shall not be here. Many of you my older children, shall not be here—be it so. We shall separate after these ceremonies are ended, but not for ever—we shall meet in another world. I have been young, and now am old, yet I declare, that had I to live my life over again, I would live more than I live ever for God and my country. Were I to live ever so short a time, even if no longer than the merest ephemera floating in the subaerum, I would rather soar with the eagle and be lost among the stars, than meanly to grovel in the earth with things that perish.

Some of you will be alive at that next Jubilee, when I shall be forgotten. The cold earth shall soon rest on this aged bosom; and this arm shall be cold and senseless to the appeals of the poor and the distressed. But you, my children, see to it that, while you live, the poor shall never want a friend, nor the defenceless, defenders. And should it be my happiness to reach—oh! happy thought—those mansions of bliss, let every angel bear tidings from Earth to Heaven of your good works. Let it be told in those Mansions that other Brainerds, and Hales, and Howards, and Granville Sharpes, have arisen. Nor feel your work accomplished till misery and vice shall cease on this planet, and virtue and happiness be universal. I shall close these remarks, my children, by offering the following sentiment, "The Alumni of Union College—distinguished less by honors received than conferred—having rendered their Alma Mater, while in the greenness of youth, venerable by their deeds."

"This off hand speech and sentiment," adds the Tribune, "were received with great applause. The speech was a true piece of eloquence, not more for the beauty of its language than for his tones and manner of delivery, which cannot be reported."

A GIRL STRANGLER TO DEATH BY A SNAKE.—A little girl, about eight years of age, was strangled by a snake last week, near Bainbridge, in Lancaster county, Pa. She had been sent to gather blackberries in a field, a short distance from the house, and being absent for a longer time than usual, her parent proceeded to search for her. They found her quite dead—with a large black snake coiled around her neck.

HOW TO MANAGE A HORSE.—We find a scrap in the American Agriculturist, giving directions how to manage horses by the bit and rein, when a horse is unmanageable, as some horses are. The writer says—"The rein passes from the ring of the right side of the bit, on the right side of the head and over it behind the ears, then down the left side through the ring of the left side of the bit, which gives a purchase upon the mouth that cannot be resisted; the groom thus manages him with the greatest ease."

POTATO PUDDING.—The multiplication of starch factories at the present day will put in the power of some of us editors, to get some other kind of a pudding than a sawdust one. We put in for a potato pudding, now and then. The following, "they say," is the best way to make them. To one quart of boiled milk, add gradually, as in making hasty pudding, a quarter of a pound of potato flour, or, in other words, potato starch well pulverized—a quarter of a pound of sugar, and a little butter—when cold, add three eggs and bake it half an hour.—Maine Farmer.



Saturday, August 2, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

AN IRONY SCREW, belonging to the top of a flute, was lost in this borough sometime since. The finder, by leaving it at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

The season of heat, thank fortune, has passed. The nights have become cool and pleasant. Though the clouds have worn something of a threatening aspect, for the last week, we have had but one shower. More rain would not come amiss, nevertheless, we should be extremely thankful to a merciful providence for the bountiful harvest already bestowed on us.

INTEREST OF STATE DEBT.—The quota for this county, was paid into the State Treasury yesterday.

WILLIS' LETTERS.—Our readers will find, in this week's paper, several of Mr. N. P. Willis' letters from Europe, where he is now travelling. Mr. Willis is extensively known at home and abroad, as one of the most pleasant and interesting American writers. His letters from Europe, published in the New York Mirror, about ten years ago, were much admired and very generally read. We shall continue them as they come out.

TEXAS.—The news of the confirmation of the Annexation resolutions by the Convention, now in session, though not unexpected, is highly important. There was, it appears, but one dissenting voice in the Convention, in opposition to the resolutions. The member who dissented is Mr. Bache, and what is somewhat singular, he is brother-in-law to Mr. Dallas, our Vice President, and Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, both ardent friends of annexation. President Jones, of Texas, is very roughly handled in the Texan papers, on account of the opposition he secretly made against the measure of annexation.

There are a few of the peculiar democratic organs that occasionally give vent to their malignity and spleen, by attempting to traduce Gen. Cameron and the democratic members who voted for him as U. S. Senator. These effusions are as impotent as they are ridiculous. All the democratic papers of Northumberland, Union and Columbia counties, nine in number, have approved of his election, and nine-tenths of the people are with them. And yet we find a few irresponsible popinjay editors, insolently stigmatising these men as traitors, for obeying the wishes of their constituents.

Rail Road from Philadelphia to Erie, by way of Pottsville and the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.

We have shown, by estimates and statements, in three previous articles of this paper, the great importance of the completion of the Shamokin, Mahanoy and Schuylkill Rail Road, to the Reading Rail Road Co., by increasing its net receipts about \$240,000, and therefore adding to its actual value at least four millions of dollars. And we have shown also, that this link of about twenty-five miles, which is wanting to make a continuous line of Railroad from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, at Sunbury, taking the very low estimates and allowing for every contingency, would pay more than 10 per cent. on the cost of its construction.

These estimates were based on the present state of trade of the Susquehanna and its tributaries, without reference to further improvements through the populous, rich, and fertile districts of the Susquehanna valley,—rich in mineral wealth and agricultural productions. We shall continue by taking a more comprehensive and extended view of the subject. In 1836 an Internal Improvement Convention was held at Williamsport. A large number of delegates, from different sections of the State, were present. The result of their deliberations was an application to the Legislature for the incorporation of the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Company. The memorialists, in their application to the Legislature, say—

"The efforts of our sister states, show that, if we even regard the preservation of what we possess, capital and enterprise must be awakened to further action, in the construction of this great central railway. The earlier and later navigation of our Canals has been the subject of boast; but the fearless strides of New York by railway to Erie, unless speedily counteracted by an energetic competition, will soon show it to have been a vain and transient boast. Shall Pennsylvania look idly on during four months of the year, and on the opening of our canals in the spring, find, that during the winter, while the canals of her own, and of other states, were shut up, the great railway of New York, and those on our South also, had been drawing off the wealth of the West to their own cities! To hold what we have,—and more clearly to keep pace with other States in the laudable race, we, also, must make a railway to Lake Erie.

Sectional prejudice, or selfish calculation, cannot influence honorable minds against this rail road; and the groundless apprehension that our canals may be deficient in tonnage, ought not to impede its formation. New York already finds her canal choked up, and boats delayed for days, with the multitude of cargoes; and, doubtless, were the funds even now subscribed for the road to Erie, our own augmenting trade, and our superior mineral wealth, would afford abundance to our navigation, before it could be

completed. Various portions of the road, and its branches, whose treasures are now impeded, or concealed, will pour their tonnage into the canals in the spring, and into the Columbia rail road in the winter; and, at all seasons, lighter merchandise and persons, can be conveyed with superior despatch and certainty.

The act of incorporation was granted and a survey of the route made by competent Engineers, who have reported that it was entirely practicable to construct a Rail Road, of easy grades, without any inclined planes, from this place to Erie. This route is by way of the West Branch to the Lakes, and is shorter than any other known. It also passes over ground much more favorable than the New York and Erie Rail Road, which is now rapidly progressing to completion under great and numerous disadvantages, and would, therefore, enable Philadelphia to compete more successfully for the great Lake trade. Nature has given to Philadelphia advantages in securing this great and growing trade, which she can obtain without much difficulty, and which, if lost, will be entirely owing to her own supineness and neglect. Her powerful rival, N. York, is now making Herculean efforts to monopolize this trade, by the construction of a Rail Road through the Southern tier of the counties of that State to some point on Lake Erie. The following table of distances, will show the decided superiority of the route from Philadelphia to Erie, by way of Pottsville, Sunbury, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

- Miles.
1. Buffalo to New York, by Erie Canal, 508
 2. Dunkirk to New York, by Erie Railroad, 511
 3. Cleveland to Philada., by Mahoning canal 567
 4. Cleveland to Philadelphia, by Sandy and Beaver Canal, 573
 5. Erie to Philadelphia, by Chenango route, 563
 6. Erie to Philadelphia, by Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, 411

Thus it will be seen that the distance between Philadelphia and Erie, by the Sunbury and Erie Road, will be 100 miles shorter than the New York route. Besides, the navigation of the Lake, at Erie, opens about one month earlier than at Buffalo and Dunkirk. These advantages, which Philadelphia will have over New York, in contending for the trade of the Lakes, are so obvious, that they must, ere long, necessarily command the attention of the capitalists of Philadelphia and other places. We shall resume the subject again.

For the American.

MR. EDITOR.—Taking a walk through your beautiful Borough, I was much struck with the fine crop of Thistles and Night Shade growing in your streets and alleys. They appear to have been cultivated by the authorities with some considerable care. Upon enquiry, I find no provision has been made for the cutting and gathering of this valuable crop. I would, therefore, suggest to the honorable council, in the absence of their efficient chief, that a Borough meeting be called, to take into consideration the propriety of appropriating two hundred dollars for the reaping, curing and safe-keeping of the aforesaid valuable crop.

CULTIVATOR.

A Temperance Mass Meeting of colored people will be held at Milton on the 4th of August. Several speakers, white and colored, will address the meeting.

The Lewisburg Chronicle says some 12 or 15 fine brick buildings are being erected in their flourishing and prosperous village, together with a number of frame ones.

READING RAILROAD.—Upwards of twenty-five thousand tons of coal were taken to Philadelphia by the Reading Road, the week ending on Thursday.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company took to the same city, seven thousand tons.

AFFLICTING CASUALTY.—The Locomotive Gazette, published at Williamsport, says—"An accident of rather a serious nature occurred near this place on Friday morning last. A young man by the name of Francis H. Campbell, son of our worthy townsman F. C. Campbell, Esq., while in the act of discharging an old gun, had a portion of his right hand blown off by the bursting of the piece. We understand the injury is of such a character, as to irremediably destroy the use of the hand. Let this suffice as a warning to all who idly sport with powder."

THE INCREASE OF MANUFACTURING WEALTH.—It is estimated by a gentleman of intelligence and well acquainted with the business of Pittsburgh, that \$1,000,000 are added yearly to the actual wealth of that city by its productive industry. Large as the estimate is, it is altogether probable; and we are not sure that in proportion to the means employed, the same ratio of increase would not be found to exist in many other manufacturing communities of our country.

Iron, in some way or other, is now produced in twenty-four of the United States and in one territory, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida are the only States, and Iowa and the District of Columbia the only other sections where there are no products of iron.

ANOTHER BODY was found on Thursday, among the ruins of the fire in New York. The Tribune says, a huge bundle of charred Ledgers was grasped under the circling bones of the left arm, while the fingers of the right hand clutched some scattering pieces of gold. The skeleton lay crushed upon the steps, and the poor faithful wretch was joyfully making his escape from the burning building with his employer's books and his employer's gold.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Among the books recovered in the ruins of the New York fire, it was found that all entries made in blue ink were totally erased, while those in black were uniformly legible.

TAKING TEXAS.—A gentleman from Texas, now in Europe, writes that a colony of 15,000 Swiss are preparing to leave their country and settle in Texas this fall.

From the Picayune of 20th inst.

Late and Important from Texas.
Annexation Ratified—Death of Vice President K. L. Anderson—Invasions and Depredations of the Indians—General News.

By the arrival of the brig Hope Howes, Capt. B. G. Shaw, from Galveston, yesterday, we are apprised of the glorious and gratifying fact that the question of Annexation has been fully consummated. Thus, by the House and unwavering conduct of a free people, have the machinations of traitors at home and enemies abroad been foiled and frustrated. Honor to the Republicans of Texas for the part they have taken in the achievement of the purpose!

We give our worthy correspondent's letter, which embraces a clear and succinct narration of the proceedings of the Convention, up to the latest period at which it was possible to receive Austin news—

AUSTIN, July 7, 1845.

The Convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. On taking the chair he made a short address, which was well delivered and suitable to the occasion. A committee of fifteen was soon after appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Lipscomb, an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of Annexation proposed by the United States Government. It was adopted with one dissenting voice—but five members absent—it was engrossed and signed by all the members present. It is not a little singular that the only dissenting voice was Richard Bache, the father-in-law of our Secretary of the Treasury, and brother-in-law of the Vice President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—"That the members wear crepe on their left arm for one month, as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen. Jackson." Whatever differences of opinion may exist as regards his political acts elsewhere, Texas owes him a debt of gratitude. To him we are indebted for the privilege of becoming a member of the great American Union—a measure so important to us, and I hope to you. The Convention then adjourned. It was a novel celebration of the Liberty Day—to surrender the independence of our nation, and by the act of the whole people, assent to its incorporation with another, and offer a tribute of respect to the man through whose influence the measure was consummated.

On the 5th we appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia Convention, to report on the various subjects submitted. It called forth some discussion which was creditable to the speakers—it was the skirmish that precedes more heavy firing.

The delegates to the Convention, for intelligence, integrity and worth, would rank high in any country. There is not, perhaps, much of brilliancy, but a great deal of matter-of-fact sense and sound knowledge; and I predict that we shall form and send you a sound and sensible Constitution, free from the worst features of ultraism.

The terms of annexation are not, perhaps, such as we had a right to ask, but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation in the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the Constitution differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress.

A despatch was received from the United States in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by serious indisposition. These despatches relate to the occupation of our frontier by our troops. They are now on their march—the foot by water to Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces; the dragoons by land to San Antonio.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war; or, if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter—defeat and disgrace only by the former. To-day a resolution was passed requesting the President of the U. States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction, on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement noted above.

The intrigue of those in power here, which in its commencement was advised by the ex-President, has been dissipated by the power of the people. The Executive occupies no envied position; I am inclined to think he has been victimized by his friend and patron, as well as her Majesty's Minister. True to his faith, however, he issued his Proclamation admitting a state of war and a disputed territory, which, if not intended as treason to the country, or proceeding from disappointed hopes, was excessively foolish.

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith that her majesty's Government will not interfere in the question, so he writes home. This removes one of the prospects of war; so if you get to loggerheads with John Bull, it will be about Oregon. Jonathan will fight for whales and lumber, but seems to have but little fancy for it if sugar, cotton or negroes have any thing to do with the matter.

This once flourishing village is in a state of entire dilapidation and ruin—the effects of an arbitrary exercise of power, without cause and without precedent, and although the author of all this ruin is elected a delegate, he will not take his seat; he cannot, he dare not look upon hundreds whom he has in his wantonness ruined!

Gen. Tarrant, a delegate from Fannin, was on a visit to San Antonio. He, with Mr. Howard, delegate from that place, had for some time been expected. Painful apprehensions have arisen for their safety, as many Indians are on the frontier who have committed many murders lately.

We are entirely exposed to the attacks of Indians and Mexicans—not a soldier on guard, and but few firearms. So callous has the people of Texas become to danger, that they scarcely ever

prepare to repel attack. On my way here I met a young man, with two young girls, in a buggy, no protection whatever from attack, almost at the very spot where young Hornsby had been killed two weeks previous by the Indians. They were in high glee laughing and talking merrily. I could but think that an hour might consign them to death, or a worse fate.

The Hope Howes reports only 40 hours from Galveston to the Balize. The latest Galveston paper we have is of the 12th inst. We are indebted to Capt. Shaw and Mr. Nick Boilvin for papers, &c.

The British Brig Persian arrived at Galveston a few days ago, from Vera Cruz. She brought despatches for the government, and was to return as soon as she heard from Washington. It was rumored at Galveston that she was there for the purpose of learning the fate of the Mexican proposition to President Jones, and if they were rejected, that the fleet of Mexico would be down on Galveston without delay! We hope the Galvestonians will not evacuate their city on the strength of this fearful rumor.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, died on the 10th ult., at Fantrop's Montgomery county, of fever. The papers are in mourning for the sad event.

Mr. Edward Bourne, a native of Coventry, England, left his residence on Clear Creek Lake in a boat, on the 3d ult., and is supposed to have been drowned on the 4th.

Ashbel Smith has been recalled from England. Speaking of this, the Galveston News of the 12th says—"We should like to know what he went for, what he has done, how much money he has pocketed, when he is going again, or what plan will next be fallen upon to disburse our public funds."

The following appointments have been made by the President—

Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State.
Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, Attorney General.

Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury. The reports of the crop throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast pressing into the country from the adjoining States of the Union; and the prospects of Texas, view them through what phase we will, are prosperous and encouraging.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Thompson's Bank note Reporter furnishes the following interesting analysis of the rates of postage under the new law, which went into operation on the 1st inst:—"One dollar and fifteen cents of American coinage, in silver, weighs one ounce. A fifty cent piece and a five cent piece (say 55 cents) are almost equal to half an ounce.

Those who wish to ascertain what their postage will be, can with silver change weigh the papers before folding the letter.

We have made a variety of experiments and give the results below:—

Two sheets of common letter paper folded,	5 cents
Four sheets of light French paper folded,	5
Ten Bank notes, in letter paper,	5
Fifteen bank notes in French paper,	5
A half eagle in French Paper,	5
A quarter of a dollar in common paper,	5
A child's cap in French paper,	7
A child's frock in French paper,	17
A lady's handkerchief,	10
A full frock (no flounces),	100
Turnip seed for a quarter of an acre,	10
Ribbons, to trim a bonnet fashionably,	2
100 pinches of snuff, in French paper,	2

N. B. If the distance is more than 300 miles the postage will be double. Love letters are often so light that they weigh nothing; on such there will be no postage.

AN EARLY APPLICANT.—The Postmaster General has received an application for the appointment of Postmaster at Galveston, Texas. The chap knows the value of being in time.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.—Col. Seth Salisbury at the late celebration of the 4th of July, at the seat of Government, gave the following characteristic and patriotic sentiment, alike worthy the cause of the democracy and creditable to his devotion to its principles. At this crisis in the democratic party of Pennsylvania, when the federalists are talking loudly of carrying the State in the fall elections, such sentiments will be received with high approval by the toiling millions coming as it does, from a friend so able, so sincere and constant to the cause of republicanism. It will cheer on the democracy to union and victory, and a sound republican Legislature will be elected on the second Tuesday of October. The decision of 1841 will thus be gloriously asserted in 1845, by the honest hearted democracy of the Keystone State. But to the sentiment—

"The ascendancy of democratic principle must be sustained at every sacrifice, and by every honorable exertion. The decision of 18 will be gallantly re-asserted by the people of Pennsylvania in 1845, by electing a republic Legislature. Union, concession—everything for the cause." Duty and gratitude, as well the integrity of the democratic party, call for harmonious and energetic action."—Potter's Empirium.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.—A Boston judge I decided that a tailor is bound to make you clothes a proper fit, and failing to do so, you may return them within a reasonable time. That before they are half worn out. The other important question, how soon they should be paid for, if kept, was postponed for further consideration by the learned judge.

THE RIGHT TO THE BREECHES.—A young f was fined, in New Orleans, lately, for appearing in the street in boys' clothes. The just admitted the right of married women to "wear the breeches," but denied that single females had any business with any such article.

PRESERVES.—It is said that to set newly on preserves for several days, open in the air, is one of the best methods of making them keep through the summer, unfermented. It is worth trying.