

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.

Insurrection in Spain!—The Baltic Fleet, near Cronstadt.

New York, July 18—4 A. M. The steamship Franklin left Coves at 6 o'clock p. m. on the 5th. She went ashore on Long Island beach, off Moriches, early yesterday morning, in a dense fog. The passengers were all ashore in safety and forty-three arrived in the city at midnight, together with the mail.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool at 4 A. M. on the 5th inst. The Franklin brings dates from London and Southampton to the 5th. The London corn market was 1a2s. lower. Flour market 1a2s. lower.

Consols 92. Liverpool corn market dull. Buyers holding off. Indian corn pressed for sale. A military insurrection, headed by O'Donnell, had broken out in Spain—Four thousand of the Madrid garrison had marched on towards Toledo.

Latest.—Madrid covered with barricades. Garrison patrolling in the insurgents. O'Donnell threatening to attack the palace. The Queen had replied to the Austrian and Prussian summons that she will resist to the last possible.

The collision between the Austrian and Russian forces in Moldavia is imminent. The Russians had defended the Sereth, and the Austrian commander had gone to the seat of war with orders to insist on the evacuation of Moldavia, which the Russians refused.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult. state that the town was much agitated. The insurgents to the number of 4000 were at the Campo del Mora, about a gun-shot from the palace. Gen. Cuzano, director of the artillery, had refused to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the Queen. Gen. Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison.

O'Donnell, it was said, summoned the Queen to change her residence, and unless she did so would attack the town the same evening. Subsequent advices to the 2d inst. state that Madrid was covered with barricades. The populace were crying out, "Death to Sartorius."

The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a regency, of which Navarez should be a member. On the other hand the Paris declares the news received from Spain to be favorable to the government and that the insurgents after having been defeated, had marched to Toledo.

PARIS, July 4.—The Monitor contains a dispatch from Bayonne of the 3d inst., which states that on the 29th ult., the Queen of Spain appeared on the Prado, and was well received by the troops and the populace. A dispatch from the Spanish government of the 2d, states that on the 29th ult. the Anglo-French fleets were lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack the next day.

The bombardment of Boomerang began at 5 p. m. of the 21st ult.; about 7 o'clock, the masked batteries were dismounted, and at 10 the Russian magazines were in a blaze. One account says the English lost three men, and another, four men and seven wounded. The Russians fought desperately.

A bomb fell on the deck of the Hecla, and midshipman Lucas threw it overboard. On the other hand the French Admiral Napier was near Cronstadt with twelve screw line battle ships, nine French ships of the line, and several French steam corvettes.

THE WOUNDED AND THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learned yesterday that arrangements have been entered into by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad company, with several of those who were wounded by the late calamity on that road, by which the claims and damages are to be compromised. The company in these cases, to pay all the expenses, and to pay a certain weekly salary, equal to the amount obtained before the injury, during the whole time the parties by their injuries are unable to attend to their vocation. This proposition has proved very satisfactory to those who acceded to it, but there are others who will prosecute for heavy damages, and leave the result to the judgment of a jury.

The wounded generally are getting along very finely, most of them being cheerful and in good spirits. Mr. Joseph Richenberger is thought to be the most doubtful case in the city, both legs being terribly crushed, and he refuses to submit to an amputation. All the cases at the infirmary are doing very well, and there is a strong probability of the recovery of them all, now eleven in number.

The condition of the conductor, John Scott, was considered last evening more favorable than at any previous time since the accident, and strong hopes are now entertained that both his life and limbs will be saved. He has been almost continually, since the accident, out of his mind, but at intervals yesterday he talked quite rationally, his fever having greatly subsided.—Baltimore American, 14th.

Gov. Slade finds great trouble in his laudable enterprise to provide the west with "school-matras." When they leave New England, they come out here and find some of the best matras, so that they quit teaching take turban, and instead of giving lessons, go to raising scholars.—Western paper.

THE CURA FILLIBUSTERS.

The editor of the Alexandria Democrat (River, La.) has been spending some time among his brother fillibusters, in New Orleans, and writes joyously home to his paper as follows: "The fate of Cuba is sealed. Nothing short of the hand of Omnipotence can save her now, and the Queen of the Antilles set about preparing her wedding dress for her marriage with Uncle Sam. It does not matter a straw whether we kick up a war with her or not, she will take its place among the thousand and one other indignities we have so lately and so impudently endured. There is an expedition on foot, having for its object her overthrow, of a character altogether too formidable to admit of a loop which to hang a doubt. This is positively true, and what is a little remarkable, there is no disguise whatever about it. Men talk of it here as an event beyond the servitude of chance. There is no such word as fail! Blatant meetings are not held, nor are any risible antics excited by symbolic givings-out any mysterious hints. But what amounts to something more, and better, a hundred subscription books are open, and I state a fact within my own knowledge, that nearly half a million of dollars has been subscribed in New Orleans, and paid in. Any one can see these books, and witness the paying down of cash by what may call a countless throng crowding around them, and fork over whatever he may deem proper. Munitions of war, huge cannon, muskets, powder, &c., leave here almost daily for New York, and large bodies of emigrants are pressing forward to the Rio Grande. Up to this time these public movements have encountered no obstacle, nor will they in future. Men have charge of the expedition who are not half-brained fools, but energetic, practical business operators. They will start with the sinews of war—money—with picked men—not the rag-tag and bob-tail of large cities—and with appointments for any emergency."

ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A romantic instance of love at first sight occurred in this city on Saturday, which, but for certain untoward circumstances that often hinder the course of true love, would have been followed by an elopement and marriage. A young sailor, who arrived a few days since from New York, was making some purchases in a clothing store in the Northern Liberties, when the daughter of the proprietor and the hero of this true history became mutually smitten. While bargaining for the articles, he invited her to accompany him on an excursion up the Schuylkill, and she, nothing loth, joined him subsequently. During their trip up that romantic river, they formed their plans for a run-away match, which was to be put in effect the same night. In the evening they again met, and wandered off with the design of going to New York by the one o'clock night line. Unfortunately for their design, this time does not start on Sunday morning, and the untoward circumstance, discovering this before the time, did not go to the Kensington depot, but continued to walk the streets, having concluded to wait until the early morning line, they presuming that it left Walnut street wharf as usual on the other days of the week.

The parents of the girl, alarmed by her absence, started out in pursuit, and gave information to all the watchmen, who met and asking the arrest of the girl and her companion. A watchman told the story to officer J. Donnell, of the Northeastern division, and he, accidentally encountering the pair in Second street, near Chesnut, took them to her parent's house. A scene occurred there that may well be imagined. The officer was prepared to take the young sailor into custody, but the father declined to prosecute, and the result was an abduction, in order to save his daughter from exposure, and finally the manly behavior of the sailor made such an impression upon the parents, that they gave him shelter for the night, and when the officer left, there was a strong probability of the "old heads" consenting to the union resolved upon by the young hearts. The girl is not more than sixteen years of age.—Philadelphia Ledger, July 3.

A LIVE YANKEE IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, furnishes the following account of a recent business transaction, by which an enterprising American will pocket a snug fortune: Mr. Loubat, of New York, has sold his American horse railroad along the Seine, to the omnibus lines, all of which are to be centralized into one. He gives up with it his privileges for thirty years, at an extended fee to St. Cloud and Bercy. All his outlays are to be refunded; he is to receive 25 per cent. of the profits for three years, and after that a sum representing the capital of which this 25 per cent. would be the interest reckoned at 5 per cent. His hopes and calculation is that his quarter will be 50,000 francs a year, and his final realization therefrom, a million francs beside.

A letter in the Liverpool Times represents St. Petersburg as strangely altered in its appearance since the Turkish war commenced. Everything looks very gloomy in doors. The city, once so beautiful and full of life, is no longer to be recognized. The palaces are converted into barracks, bridges are broken down, the streets covered with tents, for more than 40,000 British troops are said to have come from the governments of Oranburg and Perm, from their steppe and nomad encampments, and to have entered St. Petersburg for the protection of the city, where they make a hideous impression. But the proud and magnificent guard has gone away, partly to Poland, partly to Finland, and thus the total absence of moving life is daily intercourse, the city looks desolate.

The Democrat.

Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

THE "HARD" STATE CONVENTION.

The Adamantine State Convention was held at Syracuse on the 12th inst. Hon. Thomas B. Mitchell, of Schoenectady, was chosen temporary Chairman, and S. Earl, of Herkimer, and J. K. Babcock, of Chautauque, were appointed Secretaries. The Counties were called, and Delegates presented their credentials; after which a Committee was appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention. Hon. Samuel Beardsley, of Oneida, was reported by the Committee as President of the Convention, who was assisted by eight Vice Presidents, one from each Judicial District. There were also eight Secretaries, Mr. Beardsley on taking the Chair, briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him.

The following Resolutions were reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and passed: Resolved, That the National Democracy of the State of New York hereby reaffirm their adherence and devotion to the doctrines embodied in the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention of 1848 and 1852, as great cardinal principles of the democratic party of the Union, declaring them to be now, as ever, the principles which they heartily accept and cherish, and which they are fully determined to sustain.

Resolved, That the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, the right of the people of the territories to make their own local regulations and temporary laws, (subject only to the powers relinquished by the states to the general government), including all regulations relating to domestic servitude, have long been prominent and leading features in the creed of the National Democracy; that the policy indicated in the resolutions introduced by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in the Senate of the United States, on the 14th of December, 1847, in which it is declared as follows, viz: "Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations with this continent, by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained; and that neither in such acquisition, nor in the territorial organization thereof can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State with the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy."

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government for the territories, the principle of self-government upon which our federal system rests will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy thereof to the legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of this state, has long been maintained by them in opposition to all attempts at Congressional interference with the affairs of the people of the territories, whether under the pretense of slavery restriction or any other local legislation; that this doctrine secures to the people of the several states their equal rights in the territories, and enables them, as they become states, to fashion their own institutions on the principles of free self-government, and to be maintained by them in opposition to all attempts at Congressional interference or dictation.—That the National Democracy can point with pride to their past action in sustaining such doctrine at all times and under all circumstances, amidst the shock of free-soil and abolition assaults, and successfully preserving the constitution from violation, and the rights of all sections of the Union from infringement; and that we approve of the recent act of Congress for the territorial organization of Nebraska and Kansas, so far as it establishes the principle that the people of the territories have the same inherent rights to legislate for their own welfare, as is exercised by the people of the states.

Resolved, That the Presidential campaign of 1852 was begun and conducted upon the principles of the National Democracy—that the brilliant triumph then achieved was the triumph of those principles—that the democratic party of the Union was then not an assemblage of incongruous elements, nor a coalition of adverse sentiments and opinions bandied together for purposes of public plunder—but was organized and united upon its time-honored principles, owing no obligation to factions, pledged to the bestowment of no rewards, and bound by every consideration of honor and justice to maintain its position and principle before the country.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by his unwarrantable interference with our local politics—his palpable and alarming invasion of State rights, and his unjustifiable and undignified use of his patronage to control our State elections, has violated his obligations to his party, his allegiance to the constitution, and his duty to the country, and alienated from his administration a majority of those in this State who cast their votes for him in 1852.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of this State contemplate with high satisfaction their agency in effecting the amendment to the constitution which has placed the enlargement and completion of the canals at an early period, beyond a contingency, and we congratulate the people of the State that the eminent success which has thus far attended its execution, has fully justified the expectations and hopes of its projectors.

Resolved, That all coalitions are unmanly and dishonest, and lead only to tricks and struggles for ascendancy between the discordant interests which have bargained for success solely in the intrinsic excellence of our principles, as having their foundation in eternal truth and justice, and therefore destined, through whatever fluctuations of fortune, ultimately to prevail; that all those who are with us in sentiment and feeling, we cordially invite to aid us in giving effect to those principles, by assisting to build up and consolidate the National Democratic party of New York.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for State officers, which resulted as follows: For Governor—Greene C. Erotson, of New York. For Lieut. Governor—Elijah Ford, of Erie. For Canal Commissioner—Clark Burnham, of Chenango. For State Prison Inspector—Abram Vernam, of Livingston.

A State Committee was appointed, consisting of twenty-four persons, three from each Judicial District. The members from this District are—Benjamin Carver, of Herkimer, Joseph M. Lyon, of Oneida, Heaton F. Noyes, of Oswego. The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and officers, after which the Convention adjourned.

ANTI-NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION. A call for an Anti-Nebraska State Convention has been issued to be held at Saratoga Springs, on the 16th of next month. Among the names attached to the call we recognize the following: A. C. Flagg, Isaac Seymour, Fanning C. Tucker, Joseph Blunt, William V. Brady, Joseph Hoxie, Cyrus Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas McElrath, R. M. Hoe, E. H. Chapin, Geo. Bruce, Minthorne Tompkins, J. McMillen, Moses H. Grinnell, Theodore M. Namee, William Coffin Bryant, John A. King, John Jay, Robert H. Pruyn, J. C. Cuyler, J. Munsell.

BANKER'S ADRIATIC CIRCUIT.—This questionaire, as may be seen by referring to our advertising columns, propose giving two of their highly popular entertainments in the village of Mohawk, on Tuesday, afternoon and evening, the 23rd instant. Among the many attractive features in this exhibition, put forth in the bills, we notice that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," dramatized from Mrs. Stowe's popular work. This play has been received by the public with universal approbation, and has never failed of drawing crowded houses.—The company has received many favorable notices from the press, in its tour through this State, and we feel warranted in saying that those who visit the exhibition will receive an equivalent for their investment.

CHOLERA MEDICINE.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal recently published a recipe for the cholera, which is said to have been used with great success, especially when taken immediately after the attack. It consists of Laudanum, one drachm; Spirits Camphor, half drachm; Tincture Rhabarb, two drachms; Aqua Ammonia, fifteen drops; Oil Peppermint, eight drops. A teaspoonful in hot sweetened water, is recommended to be taken every fifteen minutes, to allay the vomiting and pain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COXSACKIE.—A fire, which proved most disastrous, broke out Monday evening, July 9, in the public house kept by Mr. Kennicut, at the middle landing, Coxsackie, and only ceased when most of the buildings in that quarter—some forty in number—were consumed. Nearly the entire portion of the village at the landing was destroyed. Among the buildings burned were three hotels. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

The number of deaths in New York for the week ending July 16 were 817, of which 147 were by cholera. In 1849, during the cholera season, the deaths ran up to 1,000, 1,300 and 1,400 per week, in a population of at least one hundred thousand less than now. According to the accounts from other parts of the country, New York has less cholera than any other city in the Union.

THE JAPAN TREATY.

The treaty between the Japanese Government and the United States, called the Treaty of Kanagawa, negotiated by Com. Perry with the Empire of Japan, on the 31st of March last, was transmitted to the U. S. Senate on the 18th inst. A condensation of the Treaty will be found below: 1. There shall be perfect and cordial peace between the two nations and all their citizens, everywhere.

2. Open the ports, of Limoda and Hakodade to American ships—the first immediately and the latter in one year—whenever they can receive wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them; a tariff of prices to be given by the Japanese officers, and payment to be made in gold and silver.

3. Promises succor to American ships wrecked on that coast. 4. Shipwrecked and other Americans shall be free as in other countries. 5. Such Americans shall not be restricted as the Dutch and Chinese at Nagasaki, but may go where they please within seven Japanese miles from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, and in like manner within limits at Hakodade, to be defined after the visit of the U. S. squadron there.

6. In matters of trade there must always be careful deliberation. 7. Permits Americans to exchange money or goods for other articles, under regulations of the Japanese government, and to carry away again such articles as they may be unwilling to exchange. 8. Supplies and goods are to be obtained through the exclusive agency of Japanese officers, appointed for that purpose.

9. If Japan at any time grants further privileges than herein stipulated, to any other nation, the same shall be extended at once and without consultation to the United States. 10. U. S. ships must resort to no other than the two ports named, unless in distress. 11. The United States may appoint resident consuls or agents at Simoda, after eighteen months.

12. Provides that this treaty shall be obligatory and faithfully observed, &c., by both parties, as soon as ratified by the respective governments, and that ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months. PERSON BANK.—Our readers will see by an advertisement in our columns that this institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. This is certainly a sign of prosperity, and shows the business to be in the hands of judicious managers.

A private letter from Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, says she is about giving up her home in Dresden. She is in delicate health, and will spend the summer at a watering-place—Frankens-Bad, in Weitsengen.

Nathaniel B. Blunt, District Attorney of New York, died at Lebanon Springs on Sunday last, of congestion fever, after a short illness.

Distressing Accident.—Last Sunday afternoon, as John Kelly, young child of Mr. Thomas Kelly, Look Tender at this place, aged 7 years, was returning home from ferrying, near the River and Canal, in company with a son of Thomas Burns, some 2 or 3 years old, and one or two others, they stepped on board of a light boat at Parkhurst's Look, to ride up to the village, about the distance of a mile; but they had hardly proceeded 30 rods, when they were met by a heavy laden boat from the west, which struck their boat with such force as to precipitate the boys above named into the deep water of that part of the canal. Young Burns, however, swam to the tow-path; and seeing his companion's hat upon the water, nobly plunged in after him—but in vain—the little fellow had sunk to rise no more!

As soon as possible, the water was drawn off, and fruitless efforts for the recovery of the body were made until near midnight, and resumed, near the following day; but the corpse was not obtained till Tuesday last, being carried by the current down to Fink's Basin, where the verdict of an inquest held by Coroner Wait corroborated the foregoing facts. The afflicted father deeply feels the loss of his peculiarly affectionate and promising boy; but says his mother, when dying several years ago, predicted that "he would very soon be with her,"—and consoles himself with the firm trust that both are translated to a happier sphere. Meanwhile, he thanks the public for their generous sympathy in his behalf.—Mohawk Cour.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Three or four good looking young fellows have established a bachelor's hall in one of the fashionable streets up town, and purchased a door-plate ready-made and engraved, "School for Young Ladies." On Sunday afternoons these handsome ways may be seen dressed in their line, feet on the windows, enjoying a genuine Havana, while the passer-by, in his verdure, as he looks at the door-plate, thinks what a glorious time these chaps must be having, and wonders if they are the "Professors!"—N. Y. Herald.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate yesterday the bill providing for the better preservation of life and property in shipwrecked vessels, on the coasts of the United States, was taken up and passed. The Lighthouse Appropriation bill, which has already passed the House, and is now before the committee of the Senate, contains an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for a similar purpose, but its expenditure is restricted to the coast of New Jersey. It cannot be doubted that some comprehensive system of relief for shipwrecked vessels on our coast is almost indispensable, and, therefore, we trust the House will not hesitate to concur with the Senate, even though, as is most likely, the Jersey appropriation should be rejected. The resolutions fixing the salaries of the employees of the Senate, and increasing those of the legislative department of the government twenty per cent, were adopted. The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out the sixth section, which places aliens and native born citizens on the same footing, as regards the benefits of the bill, was rejected by a vote of thirteen to twenty-nine. Mr. Stuart proposed a substitute, which extends the privileges of the bill to all persons who by State laws are entitled to hold lands, and fixes the price to be paid by persons seeking the benefit of the act, after possession and cultivation for five years, at twenty-five cents per acre. It also provides that for lands a certain time in market twelve and a half cents an acre shall be charged, according to the time the land has been in the market. And it moreover allows the States in which lands lie to take it at the graduated prices for railroad purposes. Other amendments were offered. The debate on the merits of the proposition was interrupted by Mr. Wade, who succeeded in getting up a personal controversy with Mr. Clayton in regard to language used some days previously.

The motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Pacific Telegraph bill passed, was rejected, as was also that providing for the printing of the Nebraska-Kansas act. The bill creating Dan-ker, Barcofia and other ports in Western New York, ports of entry, was briefly discussed and passed. In the house yesterday, the bills for regulating the pay of the army, and increasing its efficiency by retiring disabled officers, was rejected by a vote of ninety to sixty-four. In committee the Army Appropriation bill came up, the question being on reporting the law as passed, with the amendments of the military superintendents in the national army, and providing for the appointment of civilians in that service. Before arriving at a conclusion on the subject the committee rose.—New York Herald, July 18th.

EFFECTS OF THE LATEST STOCK SWINDLER. PHILADELPHIA, July 17. The fraudulent issue of stock at the Vermont Central Railroad, created much consternation at our stock board. Crane was one of the subscribers to the stock of the Suburb and Erie Railroad, upon the faith of which the city of Philadelphia issued bonds for the first million dollars of its subscriptions, the ordinance authorizing the subscription requiring that a similar amount should first be obtained from private subscribers.

The discovery of this fraud will undoubtedly suspend operations upon the road, as the second subscription by the city cannot now be paid.

Instead of the usual cases and composing sticks, the compositor standing at his work, we see a large machine before a machine with key like a typewriter, which plays on incessantly, and every touch on the tangent is followed by a click; the letter is already in its place in the long mahogany channel prepared for it. The whole is excessively ingenious. In fact it is a fairy work.—The most wonderful part is that it disposes of the already used type at the same time that it sets the new pages, and with an exactness perfectly accurate. No mistake can ever occur. The compositor by this machine does four times as much work as another workman, but as he requires an assistant to line and page the set type, this brings it to twice the amount of type set. The whole is so clean and pleasant that it will probably soon be a favorite employment for women. The machine occupies a very small space, not more than a large chair, and is beautifully made of hard wood, brass and steel. Its success is now beyond all doubt. The proprietors of the Federalist are so gratified by the one they have, that they have ordered another. The price is 2400 Danish dollars. It will last apparently for a century or two without repair. Mr. Sonrensen, the inventor, himself a compositor, has kindly shows the machine to any visitor. Of course a compositor cannot set with this machine at once; it will take him a short time, a few days, for him to become familiar with the details, but he is then a gentleman compared to his old comrades.

LATEST COURTESIES.—20s, on the Bank of Bath, N. Y., altered—vignette drove of cattle and a man on horseback.—Comptroller die on the right end.—80s, on the Bank of Bath, N. Y., altered from 1s—vignette blacksmith's shop and shoeing horse—well done.—10s, on the Bank of Bath, N. Y., altered from 1s—vignette blacksmith's shop and shoeing horse—well done.—10s, on the Manufacturers Bank of Troy, N. Y., altered from 1s—vignette four men coiling rope—female on the right end.—Thompson's Reporter, July 8th.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAN.—Mr. Robert Schuyler, the defaulter, is the same man, the Boston Transcript says, that a few months ago had conscientious scruples about running trains on the New Haven Railroad on Sunday.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

The Troy Whig publishes a letter from D. M. CHAPMAN, who has been through a good part of these new territories. He says, dating at St. Joseph's, Mo.: "Familiar as you certainly are with the excitement of border life, you can scarcely imagine the state of things, not only in this city, but all along the frontier line. The rush to California was nothing to it. Camps are formed, and tents are dotting along the hills and valleys. Thousands are waiting 'the permit' to cross. Large numbers have organized for mutual protection and defense, and have crossed the river, and are locating claims, and staking out farms. Trees are 'blazed' in every direction; and even 'row' much of the choicest land is 'marked,' and in such a way that it would be death, or at least 'a bad feather,' for any one who should attempt to 'squat' on it which the territory is opened."

We started from Independence, west to the Kansas river, then followed that stream to its debouchment, in the Missouri river, thence northward near the river, turning up each tributary about twenty miles, until we arrived at the state of Nebraska, up which we traveled to Grand Island and Fort Kearney. Having plenty of time and our animals being in good condition, (for we had excellent grass all the way), we rode out on the emigrant road, far into the Buffalo country, and had a glorious time in hunting them.

"That chimney rock 'took me down.' It is, certainly, a most astonishing curiosity. I thought that we would never get to it, after we caught a sight of it. But what a miserable country that is agriculturally considered; after you leave Fort Kearney nothing, absolutely nothing but barren desert plains. All the fertile region is found within a hundred miles of the Missouri, except along the narrow 'bottoms' of the streams.

The scarcity of timber will keep a great deal of good land from being settled for a century at least. On the Kansas we found some beautiful spots, and fearing we could not do better, we 'based out' a large claim for our whole settlement together. But I am afraid we may have trouble to keep it, there is so many rushing in from Missouri. The best land in this region is in Kansas, though we found some splendid places in Nebraska.

We 'blazed' out another claim near the mouth of the 'Niangua,' the very spot you spoke of, and as soon as possible, we are going to divide the company and protect each claim, until the proper time of taking possession of either one or the other, perhaps both, if any of our friends join us. You and your brothers must come and join us certain. We have calculated for you an equal chance, so come on. If you can't this time, come next, and we will have a settlement, and a township all our own. From what I hear, scattered all along this line, not less than thirty thousand emigrants, some say fifty thousand, but I doubt it.

Yours truly, D. M. CHAPMAN.

The type-setting machine in the office of the Federalist, at Copenhagen, is described as follows: If its success is sure, it will be the first invention of the kind that has ever been of any value; and this is not a great labor-saving machine after all, as it only does the work of two men. The economy of the affair is not quite apparent.

The transfer books of the Vermont Central Railroad Company have been closed for the present, in order to give time for a thorough investigation, and a meeting of the directors has been called for Thursday evening, which is the earliest time they can be assembled. The stock to-day was suspended from the books of the Brokers' board, until the course of the Company in regard to the over-issue is ascertained. A committee of investigation has been appointed.

The "American Crusader," at Boston—organ of the Native American Secret Societies of that city—publishes the following as the creed of those with whom it acts: 1.—Repeal of all Naturalization Laws. 2.—None but Native Americans for office. 3.—A pure American Common School System. 4.—War to the hilt on Romanism. 5.—Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners. 6.—The advocacy of a sound, healthy and safe Nationality. 7.—Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form, and whatever name. 8.—American institutions and American sentiment. 9.—More stringent and effective Emigration Laws. 10.—The amplest protection to Protestant interests. 11.—The doctrines of the revered Washington and his compatriots. 12.—The sending back of all Foreign Paupers landed on our shores. 13.—The formation of Societies to protect all American interests. 14.—Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State. 15.—Our Country, our whole Country, and nothing but our Country. 16.—And finally, American Laws and American Legislation, and death to all foreign influences, whether in high places or low!

TOTAL DEPRIVATION.—A wealthy gentleman from Western New York died in this city on Friday afternoon, at one of our hotels. An only son—and the only relative present at his disease—while the corpse was warm, offered to sell the bones of the dead to the porter of the hotel at which they were stopping.—Albany Register.