that are made by erratic orators, who, during the long vacation, astonish all England, mean? (Cheers.) Why, here, instead of one in seven, it is absolutely little more than one in four, even if we include the million and a half of labourers whom they do not propose to enfranchise. (Cheers.) Well, now I have made a few observations upon these four important points, and it appears to me that the propositions do not bear investigation—that they are not founded upon fact—that they are not prepared with that research which the House has a right to require on subjects of this nature, especially from a gentleman who has devoted a long life to this question—(cheers)—and that there are in them statistical errors which are more flagrant than political blunders. We have had some allusions to-night to a declaration on the subject of reform from her Majesty's government; but I must protest against the conclusion from an anonymous statement in a newspaper, that my colleagues and I consider an extension of the franchise to be synonymous with the extension of democratic power. (Cheers.) When the Reform bill was debated, I should like to know where it would have been, had it not been for the support and energy of my Lord Stanley? (Hear, hear.) Again, did not the noble lord whom I have succeeded in the constituency I represent (the Marquis of Chandos), propose a motion which added one-ninth to the constituency of Great Britain? (Loud cheers.) Therefore, I entirely repudiate the assertion that we are a party banded together against all reform and that we will listen to no proposition founded on justice and matters of fact. (Cheers.) But I will tell you what we are opposed to. We are opposed to crude, unnecessary projects. (Loud cheers.) Some honorable gentleman asked if we intended to bring forward a project of reform; but if any project on that or any other subject should ever be brought forward on this side of the House, I hope it will at least be founded on more accurate data than the proposition which has been offered to-night. (Cheers.) What we are opposed to is tampering with the depository of political power. (Cheers.) I consider that this constant shifting and changing of the depository of political power is one of the most injurious things than can be conceived. (Cheers.) You may talk of tampering with the franchise—and there are few things worse—but that which is worse is tampering with the constituencies of England. (Cheers.) If there is to be a change, let it be a change always called for by clear necessity, and which is calculated to give general and—I do do not say final—but permanent satisfaction. (Cheers.) Now, I say, here is a proposition which is founded upon statements which are utterly fallacious—is that a proposition calculated to give general and permanent satisfaction? (Cheers.) Was that proposed by the late minister calculated to give such a satisfaction? Why, the noble lord will confess that, whatever its merits, it was certainly not calculated to do so. (Hear, hear.) He has withdrawn it. The country called upon him to withdraw it; and we may be sure that if it had been brought fairly into discussion it would not have stood that discussion even in an unreformed House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, these are our views. Therefore, if they cannot show that the present system is calculated to favor misgovernment, it is clear that they have no grounds for their scheme; and I must uphold that system which exists, and which, though I believe it was conceived in no friendly spirit towards the tory party, has found in all its faults a remedial agency in the good sense of the people of this country—that system under which our institutions have flourished, which I believe are necessary not only for the greatness of this country, but for the freedom of the people. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

Mr. Henry Berkeley said a few words in support of the ballot, but promised to reserve himself for his specific motion on the subject.

Mr. Bernal Osborne congratulated the House that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken out explicitly on the question of reform, and had declared that the "finality dodge" was to be tried again. This, if the statistics he had cited were to be relied on, was most unjust, because he had himself shown that the agricultural interest was unfairly represented, and ought to have a new Reform bill for itself. Neither party in that house was sincere in its desire to put down bribery and intimidation, or the ballot would have been given long ago. There was no indecision on the subject in the mind of the country. He could have wished this motion put in a better form, but he should vote in its favor.

Lord John Russell said the question was whether the adoption of the bill proposed would conduce to the good government of the country, and he was clearly of opinion that it would not. A House of Commons obtained by the means proposed would not be so efficient a body as the present. And part of the propositions contained elements of future danger to the constitution. He referred especially to the lodger clause, which nearly approached universal suffrage. Without denying the present popularity of the proposition for the ballot, he would say that he thought many of those who had adopted it had not considered all its consequences. A Parliament elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot, and sitting for three years, would not long he thought, co-exist with a monarchy and hereditary peerage. He defended the Septennial act, recapitulating the reasons for which it was passed, and asserted the belief that the people of England would reluctantly bear the continued recurrence to elections proposed by the motion. Against the motion he should record his vote. But he stated, in reference to the Reform bill of the late ministry, that he retained the belief that the representation was too much in the hands of the middle classes, and that the working classes might, with advantage, be admitted to the franchise. And he also stated his views as to the desirable alterations in the arrangement of representative localities. He could not think it wise in the government to declare their intention to adhere to the details of the measure of 1831. It was not a dignified policy to remain in a given position until general discontent arose—the "clear necessity" alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He hoped that government would reconsider the policy they had announced that night, and give matured consideration to the necessary reforms in the representation.

Mr. Walpole denied that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had used the phrase "clear necessity" in the sense stated by Lord John Russell.

Mr. Williams here moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion, as many members wished to speak.

Mr. Hume thought it was a pity that the debate should not go on, as it was only twelve o'clock.

Mr. Williams insisted on an adjournment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the course of gentlemen opposite hardly fair to Mr. Hume, and one which made it appear that the motion was only intended to afford an opportunity for election speeches.

Mr. Bright urged that the House should go to a division.

After some further discussion on this point,

Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, and

Mr. Hume replied. He was placed in a peculiar position. He was able to deal with his opponents, but what could he do with his friends, who had advanced arguments that he had not expected—who had, in fact, something like deserted him. The noble lord, the member for London, was in favor of giving the advantage of the suffrage to the intelligent artizan and to members of the learned professions, but he (Mr. Hume) defied him to give it to them in any other way than as lodgers. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer he had very little difficulty whatever, because he was prepared to show that everything which the right honorable gentleman had stated was entirely wrong. (Laughter.) The right honorable gentleman had talked of a territorial qualification, but he (Mr. Hume) had never made use of the term; so that the observations of the right honorable gentleman were entirely superfluous, and he had, in fact, raised a lion for the purpose of slaying it. In order to set the right honorable gentleman right in his view, he (Mr. Hume) would mention one of the anomalies that existed under the present system. If they compared county with county, and borough with borough, they would find that the grossest inequality existed in the representation. The three counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Westmoreland, as compared with Middlesex, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, presented a flagrant instance of this inequality. (Divide, divide.) Again he could point to six boroughs, with a population of 29,000, returning six members, and to another six boroughs returning the same number of members with a population of 1,506,000. Now, he was for having the distribution more equal, both in the counties and in the boroughs. With regard to the ballot, the right honorable gentleman ought to know that New York was in a different position, with regard to elections, from any other of the States of the American Union. There was no other place where so much rioting and disturbance took place at elections; and the reason was, that there was no register at New York. He (Mr. Hume) admitted that the ballot would not altogether prevent bribery; but he did not wish to see the ballot introduced into small constituencies, where there was the greatest opportunity for bribery. (Divide, divide.) He had nothing further to add. (Hear, hear.) He was prepared to give all the statements of the right honorable gentleman a direct negative. (Laughter, and oh, oh.) The plan which he proposed was the result of a consultation between sixty or seventy members of that House, and he hoped still to live long enough to see it carried into effect. (Loud cheers.)

The house then divided, when there appeared in favor of the motion—

Ayes 89
Noes 244

Majority against the motion 155

Foreign Miscellany.

A collection of autograph letters of an attractive character, was recently sold, by Puttick and Simpson, of London. A letter of Lord Bacon sold for £13 5s.; a letter of Alexander Pope sold for £3 4s.; a letter of John Calvin sold for £11 10s.; a letter of Charles V. sold for £5; a letter of Charles I., when Duke of York, (scarcely eleven years of age,) sold for £11 5s., and the following lot, a letter of Charles I., as king, sold for £3 8s. There were several autographs of Oliver Cromwell, which sold for various prices up to three guineas each. The autograph of Archbishop Cranmer sold for £4 8s. The first day's sale terminated with a collection of about 35,000 franks, many in great disorder, which realized in the whole rather more than £40. In the second day's sale, a signature of Queen Elizabeth was considered cheap at £2. A letter of Flaxman, the sculptor, sold for £1 11s. The initials of Nell Gwyn, "E. G.," being all the writing of which she was capable, sold for £2 2s. A letter of James III., the old Pretender, sold for £3 3s. A letter of Charles Lamb sold for £2 12s; the well-known letter of the Duke of Monmouth, written five days before his execution, imploring Lord Rochester to intercede for him with the king, sold for £17 5s. This autograph was sold in the same rooms a few months since for £21 10s. A short letter of Sir Isaac Newton sold for £5; a letter of William Penn sold for £3 3s.; a letter of Nicholas Poussin sold for £2 6s., one of Rembrandt for £3 8s., and one of Rubens for £1 12s.; a signature of Sir Walter Raleigh sold for £2 2s.; a letter of Somerville, the poet, sold for £1 18s.; a letter of General Wolfe sold for £1 11s.; the autograph of Cardinal Wolsey sold for £5 5s.; a letter of Sir Christopher Wren, about building the Monument, sold for £10 2s. 6d. W. H. Ireland's "Account of the Shakspeare Forgories," the printed volume, with numerous additional revelations in the autograph of the author, and specimens of the pseudo-original MSS., sold for £29. A copy of the "National Portrait Gallery," with autographs inserted, sold for £8. The original manuscript of Sir James Mackintosh's "History of England" sold for £1 10s. The original manuscript of Southey's "Madoc" sold for £6 15s. Some letters of Shelley and Keats, and some volumes said to be from the library of Lord Byron, were withdrawn from the sale, the auctioneer having reason to suspect their genuineness.

From the accounts made up to the 31st of Dec., 1851, of the Russian Dutch Loan, of the sums paid and applied during the year 1851, it appears that the principal was 16,250,000 florins; the interest on the sinking fund, 6,250 florins; and on a further sum of 16,000,000 florins, 800,000 florins.

M. Gefney, chief editor of the *Journal du Havre*, has been expelled from France.

A lady recently died in Bath, England, aged ninety-five; a gentleman is living in or near Percy-place, aged ninety-six; a gentleman residing in Langbridge place entered his hundredth year on Saturday week; and a poor woman in the Upper Bristol road, now nearly one hundred and one, is able to walk, and in good health.

Accounts from Amsterdam state that the proposition to impose a tax upon all incomes from the funds had been brought forward and rejected.

Among the last marriages recorded in the *Vienna Zeitung* we stumble over Herr Liebezel, Kaiserlich, Koniglicherdritor, Oberhofstaatsgerightsranthscan. zleiunterinspectionsstitut and Sandy Lachenmayer, Kaiserlich Kenighliche Tabackstrafiksanwartschaftsinhaber Tochter.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from the north-west, gives the following items of news from Herat:—"There is no news from Kabul, but there is from Herat; it is now certain that 12,000 Persians have arrived from Meshed to aid the Alikzyes in beleaguering the citadel, in which the son of Yar Mohammed Khan still remains shut up. I know not the name of the Persian general who is at the head of this army, but hear that he is the governor of Khorassan, and son of the late Abbas Mirza."

According to the last census in Switzerland, the population of that country amounts to 2,392,740 individuals, of whom 71,570 are foreigners. Of the whole body, 1,417,786 are Protestants, 881,809 Roman Catholics, and 3,145 Jews. Amongst the foreigners are 1,085 travellers, and 1,539 political refugees. The canton of Berne contains 458,301 inhabitants, of whom 5,784 are foreigners.

The Gold Mines of New Granada.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As there has been lately more interest manifested in New Granada affairs than formerly, you will not think amiss that I should borrow a space in your widely circulated paper's columns, when wishing to say something about that beautiful country.

The commercial is what, to-day, interests people the most. A few years since, no navigation was carried on in the Magdalena, but by *bongos* or the like; to-day, the gorgeous steamer dashes with its powerful wings the Magdalena's waters, and affords ample room for passengers and merchandise. The gold resources of the country, which, with others which I shall state, are certainly golden, seem now the common topic. Choco is expected to be a second California; it is but reasonable. Its treasures were long ago made known, and there is nothing but what seems to carry out such an expectation. Taking the western side of New Granada, and by observing the map of Col. T. Acosta, that kind veteran to whom every traveller that passes through Guaduas is under obligations, we find a gold mine near Barbacoas, another near Iscuandé, one near Guapi, and yet two others—one somewhat higher, and that of Gelima—all within a little more than one degree of latitude, and close to the Pacific shore, except Gelima. A little south of Quibo, a port of the now-a-days famous Atrato, another gold mine is found. In the same latitude almost, eastward, on the western side of the river Cauca, opposite the towns of Estrella and Amaga, two mines are met with; and another on the eastern side of the same river, near the town of Carmen. In Chaparral we have another. Thus there are now ten mines on the west of New Granada, leaving the auriferous Antioquia almost unnoticed. This Antioquia is very well known, and has supplied more gold, perhaps, than any other district. Close to Rio Cuello, near Ibague, a silver mine is found, and another in Santa Ana, near Honda. Thus, within the small space of 4 degs. 30 min. lat., by 3 degs. lon., there are twelve mines, which we find on the map. The whole number of those that are worked, is, of course, not all marked, as the geographer does not intend to produce a true geological map. We see, then, in this tract of country, Choco, &c., enough of mines to be satisfied of the auriferous character of the country. Other mines are left unnoticed, not being on the Pacific coast, such as the two gold ones of Ziron, the renowned emerald mine of Muso, and that of Somondoco, the copper mine of Monoquira,—specimens of which Lewy presented to the French Academy, last November, with the rest of his natural historical collection—whose recent accounts we have had in the Herald.

Now, to those who want gold, and the number is by no means small, risking so much in California, it might be asked why do you not go to Choco. The passage to the Atlantic coast (Carthagena, Sta. Martha, &c.) is little more or less the same as to Chagres. When on the coast, in the vicinity of the Magdalena, already spoken of, take a boat, and go up the river until meeting the junction of the Cauca and Magdelena, and following the former, the Antioquia district will be met, and passing on, as the mines and lands have owners, the eastern coast (Pacific) is reached, where the soils are auriferous.

On being on the coast, the river Atrato can be taken instead of the Magdalena; and going up, the Choco country will shortly present itself.

The rivers Atrato and San Juan are going to be united, and ship passage afforded through the Choco country, between the Pacific and the Atlantic. Many of the lands around are *tierras baldias* (government lands), and whoever has some money to spare can be owner of some beautiful piece of land, which in a short time will be invaluable. And those interested should not delay, for speculators and capitalists may soon buy out the lands, and then all is gone—hope and reality.

In buying so, the owner should want to be a citizen; and what is he to expect of a country, which, in about thirty years of freedom from a most ignominious yoke, and almost complete ignorance, has raised itself, notwithstanding the many obstacles, to the place which it now occupies? One which possesses the best geographical position in the world, whose soils are full of gold, platina, &c. And where liberty as well as order are the object of its laws; and where learning will soon take an European stand, if the senseless abolition (abolition is the non-requirement for university degrees) of the study of the classics is no longer the rule, and the study is resumed. What he can expect he will better judge for himself.

There are bright prospects for that country, and if only a little Yankee blood gets there, for as some one has said, "if we give them our form of government, we must give them men to teach its good use," and start up the dormant aspiring spirit of the native. It is a common sense realizable consequence, that the adopted country will be one of the first, if not the first. And more so, if, as no doubt will be the case, European nations contribute to the *tout ensemble*.

Of the advantages that the country offers to gold diggers, we will say something; they are obvious. First, the expense of the passage is less in money and less in risk. Secondly, the prospects are almost as good, for should gold be not, at first, found as abundant as in California, everything else is so cheap that with little one can live well. Thirdly, if successful in the digging, an easy chance is offered for procuring cheaply a home and a farm in as free a country, and with as good a future, as any other. Fourthly, should all resources be exhausted, be glad that such did not happen in California, for there is no fear of starving to death, and be obliged to wear garments that once had the shape of an habit, for fruits, fish, and warm hearts in the villages, are found in plenty, and if gold digging is not successful, innumerable ways there are for the expert to make money there and a home also. To which we might add, fifthly, should there be a disappointment and a wish for a trial in California, passage can be had from Buenaventura, the port on the Pacific.

As it will be looked on as the greatest prospect that any Californian *in futuro* may have, is to go to the Choco country, where amid gold regions he will see the Atlantic ships majestically cross over to the Pacific, and make his adopted home the centre of commerce, none such should treat the matter lightly.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Anticipated Overthrow of the Mantchou Dynasty.

THE SLAUGHTER OF SOLDIERS, &c. &c. &c.

[From the Overland Friend of China, Jan. 30.]

The Chinese newspaper press may not be expected to furnish correct political information, if the same is likely to be distasteful to the ruling powers; and it is a matter of some surprise to find any notice at all of the progress of the southern rebels in the papers that are daily hawked about for sale in Canton and other places. Indeed, from the purport of some that have fallen into our hands, we are inclined to think that the publication of their stupid details must be connived at by the imperial government, with a view to throw contempt on the leaders of the insurgent bands. A paper now before us (not a respectable looking sheet, like an English journal, but of very small dimensions, and purchased here in Hong Kong for so small a sum as a single cash, the fourteenth part of a penny) gives the public to understand that the rebel leader, Tien-teh, was burnt to death during an accidental fire in his camp, and that, thereupon, his wife assumed the imperial tiara, sharing her throne with two young men, her favorites (whose names are duly given), and although her measures were distasteful to Tien-teh's brother, and to others, by causing the assassination of the former, she has succeeded in fixing herself firmly on the throne. Such nonsense as this, evidently written, as we have before said, with a view to throw contempt on the rebels, may have the desired effect upon the Celestial mass; but with us it only serves to show that the government are at their wits' end, and know no other course but duplicity, to stay the torrent that is apparently about to overwhelm them.

In other parts of this paper, we mention the beleaguerment of the Imperial Commissioner Seu and suite, in the southwestern part of the Canton province. Lately we had an opportunity of conversing with a mandarin holding the brevet rank of Yun-tai, an officer of the third class, (addressed as "his excellency,") and endeavored to obtain from him an opinion as to the truth of this rumor, and what would be the result should Seu be captured. That there was such a report he admitted; but he doubted its perfect truth. Seu, he said, would certainly destroy himself rather than be made prisoner. Regarding Canton, he thought there were too many obstacles in the way of its being reached easily by the rebels; but that there are a great many disaffected spirits in the city is well known, who may be biding their time. The taking of the departmental city Wing-on, is generally talked of by the inhabitants, who know that those who took it, did not, as mere robbers do, take all that those who were captured were worth, but only a portion as contribution towards carrying on the war, which they told the people would certainly end in their absolute success; and that what was then taken should, by and by, be remitted out of taxes due. This from one, who, on the accession of the present Emperor received further promotion as a mark of his Majesty's regard, and whose interests by being bound up in Yih-chu's retention of the throne, may reasonably be supposed unwilling to countenance reports unless he fully believed that there were good grounds for them, should certainly have weight with those who, out of a dogged determination to maintain previous opinions, though erroneous, are still doing their best to make light of the supposition that the southern capital is in jeopardy. Should the rebels indeed come to Canton, our informant added, his only means of safety would be flight to the hills.

From what has been done by the rebels during the month now ending, so far as known to us, we must refer our readers to the compendium of extracts from bi-weekly issues.

We have two long papers, translations of some of our Chinese correspondence, one telling of the taking of the chief city of the Chin-kong district of Kwang-si, and a hard fight between the imperialist troops (those from Kweichow, principally) and the rebels, and in which we have the usual report of thousands killed, and thousands wounded; among the officers in the latter category, Chang-king-sew is named, who fell from his horse and lamed his left foot. The city had been thoroughly ransacked, prisoners released, &c.

The other paper tells of the bad conduct of the imperialist soldiery, when *en route* to the seat of war, and of organized bodies of them being set upon and dispersed by the common people. A friend of ours witnessed something of this kind the other day, at the place a little below the Dutch folly, where the provincial levies are generally stationed on their arrival in Canton. The soldiers who had been gambling (cheating or being cheated), made a rush to their boats, loaded a long gingall, and sent its contents in among the mob, whereby one was shot dead, and several others wounded.

It is not generally known, we believe, that the Chinese government have offered the Superintendent, here, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, large sums per month for the services of two steamers to aid them in their operations against the rebel fleet on the coast. By the report from Ningpo, as published in the *North China Herald*, of the 20th ult., it will be seen that a victory was gained by the pirates, chiefly through treachery. This, however, is only a repetition afloat of the continual fraternizations of troops on shore; *and that the days of the Mantchou dynasty are drawing to a close, there is not a particle of reason for doubting.* A body of about four thousand imperial troops passed up the river opposite the factories, (Canton,) during the past week, bound to the seat of war.

A court messenger arrived last week, with an order from the Emperor to raise a million of taels of silver for payment of the troops. Officials contributed 400,000 of it without any delay, leaving the remainder to be made up by the rich families. Meetings have been held at Tai-fut-chie, daily, ever since the 20th (the 16th instant), to consider the receipt; but, to quote the exact words used by the Chinese in writing us, "they, the rich people, looked at one another, and refused to prepare the sum."

We have heard that the district cities of Woo-heen, on the south, and Chaou-ping on the east side of Yung-gan-chow, in Kwangse, have been taken possession of by the rebels, who immediately opened all the granaries and treasuries for the benefit of the people, and remitted all taxes for the present year.

We have received a letter from Kwangse, stating that the great Tartar General Sae-shang-ah received an imperial rescript insisting that the city of Yung-gan-chow be again brought under royal authority within the space of fifteen days, and that in case of failure the General Hyang-ying, Lieutenant General Woo-lan-tai, and Colonel Ting-sam, were to be beheaded. On the receipt of this news on the seventeenth day of the tenth moon, all the officers collected their troops, and from various points proceeded to attack the city of Yung-gan-chow, but did not pitch their encampment within 70 le of the city. The rebels, however, pretending to be defeated, gradually led them on to where they had a large body of troops in ambush, and then suddenly turning upon them, poured forth *a complete shower of cannon balls, killing upwards of 10,000 soldiers, and more than sixty officers, of various ranks.*

[From the Friend of China, Jan. 7.]

It is reported that Seu, the Governor General, is at present in the city of Kaou-chow-foo, and that the rebels have attacked it on all sides, having erected a powerful battery before each of the city gates, so as to be ready to attack the soldiers whenever they venture to come out. The Tartar troops are afraid to go out and fight, and have now been besieged for more than ten days. A most urgent message has been sent by Seu to Woo-chow (in Kwangse) for the 2,000 troops lately sent there under Heu-tseang-kwang, to return immediately for the relief of the city. We have not yet heard which side has gained the victory.—12th mon. 9th day.

[From the Friend of China, Jan. 29.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE SHANG-TE SOCIETY TO THE INHABITANTS OF WING-ON-CHOW.

The Teaou-ching-sz, chief officer in the left wing of the army, has received the royal commands to publish this, that the hearts of the people may be changed.

Know ye people that the middle ground (China proper) belongs to those of the former dynasty. Be not afraid, ye scholars, farmers, workmen, and merchants, but hold steadfastly every one to his work. The fortune of the Han dynasty is about to flourish, and the foreign dynasty of the Mantchoos will soon end. This is the decree of Heaven, in which there can be no mistake. After a long union, division must ensue, in order that affairs may be arranged again. Our kings publishing laws, exhibited their benevolence, and before ever they bowed the knee to Shang-te (God), they assisted the distressed; and after they had learned to worship God, they exerted all their strength to save the people from ruin—they supported the weak, resisted the strong, and assisted each other in opposing thieves and guarding against robbers with united strength and unanimity of mind. They are not like Taitow-yeong, Tah-heu-yu, Cheong-kwelen and others, who stopped the vessels on the rivers, plundered everywhere, and killed the inhabitants of the towns and villages. On the arrival of officers and troops these men were afraid—they only cared to sell passports of safe conduct, as a protection to the people; but their assurances of peace was in vain, for the inferiors depending upon their superiors, also went abroad to sell the passports and collect a tax, so that the inhabitants had no peace till they had yielded to all these demands. In this way the merchants and traders suffered great and indescribable injury. The cats and mice slept in the same place; hence numbers of inferior persons assumed unmerited dignity and formed all kinds of schemes to do as much harm as they possibly could; they also raised troops from amongst the inhabitants and even called upon the kings to submit to them. On the day that Yug-on city was settled, there were three contending parties, but he who walked according to the wishes of heaven, obtained possession. Our kings have spread their benevolence to the utmost; and regarding the people as their children, they have commanded the army to refrain from murder, and to take nothing without permission. They are just and impartial as the balance, and the trade in the markets now goes on quietly as before. If any one refuses to obey the laws, let him be report to the law officer of the army. Our kings invite the inhabitants of all districts and departments to surrender, and will reward those who establish their merits by exerting their strength. They are now waiting to be joined by the kings of the other provinces, in order to unite their troops for an attack on the capital city, Pekin; after which they will proceed to divide the empire.

Kings (high officers).—Taie-ping, Heuen-teen, Ping-teen, Yin-tik, Teen-tik, Shun-tik.

Commanders-in-Chief.—Yeong-sew-tsing, Generalissimo; Hoo-e-kwang, Chief Assistant General; Sew-chaou-kwei, Second Assistant General.

Teen-keo, first year, 8th moon.

[From the Friend of China, Jan 3.]

A rebellion has broken out in the Sin-on district of this (Canton) province. On the 20th day of the 11th moon, the officers engaged in collecting the taxes found some who had no means of paying; but instead of seizing these men, they took their elder brothers into custody, especially the richer ones, from whom they expected to obtain a good deal of money as ransom. The inhabitants, however, became enraged, and rose and killed the magistrate of the district. Troops are now on their way to the scene of disturbance to examine into the particulars of the murder, &c.

One of our Chinese correspondents has since partially corroborated this report, and gives fuller details. It was not Chong, the district magistrate, who was killed, but his chief subordinate; whereupon Chong made prisoners of all the *literati* of first and second rank; one of whom, surnamed Lieu, examined as to the perpetration of the deed, was tortured so severely that he died under the infliction. Upon this the villagers rose *en masse*, tied Chong to a tree, gave him a certain number of blows with a bamboo, shaved off his beard and eyebrows, and dismissed him to tell his tale to the deputy governor of the province, killing seven policemen who attempt to defend him.

We have some interesting intelligence regarding the Chinese rebellion, and, in reply to enquiries, are told that Governor General Seu is at his wit's end at Kaou-chou-foo, for nine days, having been without any kind of access to the surrounding country, so that he stands a fair chance of being starved into submission to the Tien-teh dynasty. A true Tartar would cut his throat, or jump down a well, rather than yield; but Seu has Chinese blood in him, and will doubtless see his old lord and master a great way further before he does anything of the kind. Seu's conduct has been a species of mystery for some time past; even to such wonderfully clever people as our contemporaries of the *Mail* and *Register*, and their respective lights.

The report that Seu is beleaguered at Kaou-chou-foo proves correct. He had offered the besieging force, at last advices, 300,000 taels to retire, and allow him to report a victory. A Canton mandarin runner told us last week that he heard he had got away, and was at Nankin; shaking his head doubtfully when asked if there was probability of Tien-teh taking New Year's dinner in Canton.

Whig Legislative Caucus.

EMPHATIC EXPRESSION IN FAVOR OF GENERAL SCOTT.

[From the Albany Journal, April 8.]

The whig members of the Legislature were called together last evening, to consider the question of appointing two delegates at large to the Whig National Convention. Although these delegates have been twice heretofore appointed thus, with the general concurrence of the party, very many have believed that the duty should be left with those more immediately chosen for that purpose. A resolution was therefore introduced last evening, directing the State Committee to convene the district delegates, at some convenient time and place, to elect two State delegates. There was some difference of opinion as to the propriety of this transfer of responsibility; but, after a free interchange of views, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Having thus determined to forego the selection of delegates, it was deemed a fitting occasion to give expression to the Presidential predilections of members. A resolution was accordingly introduced, naming Gen. Scott as their preference, subject to the decision of a National Convention, and it received the vote of fifty of the fifty-one members present. [Subsequently, ten members not at the caucus, signified their approval of the resolution—making the vote stand sixty to one.]

This emphatic vote requires no comment. It speaks for itself, and exhibits a greater harmony of sentiment than has ever before been exhibited in this State.

The following are the official proceedings of the Caucus:—

WHIG LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

At a caucus of the whig members of the Legislature, held in the Assembly chamber, in the city of Albany, Wednesday evening, April 7, 1852,

On the motion of Mr. A. Smith, of Chautauque, Senator Upham, of Genesee, was called to the chair, and Mr. Hedges, of Suffolk county, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Moss, of Niagara, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That this caucus recommend that the Whig State Central Committee call a convention of the delegates chosen for the several Congressional districts to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, at such time and place as they may deem best, for the purpose of electing two delegates for the State at large.

Mr. Underwood, of Cayuga, offered the following:—

Whereas, General Winfield Scott, in consideration of his life having been wholly devoted to and actually spent in the service of his country, and that by such service he has pre-eminently advanced its honor and renown at home and abroad, has shown himself justly entitled to the gratitude and affection of his countrymen—Therefore,

Resolved, That the whig members of the Legislature of the State of New York, in caucus assembled, do present to the Whig National Convention his name as their first choice to the Presidency of the United States, subject to the decision of such convention.

After a brief interchange of views, the foregoing preamble and resolution were adopted—Ayes 50; Noes 1.

On motion of Mr. Keese, of Dutchess, the Secretary was directed to submit the resolution to such members as were absent, for their concurrence or disapproval.

[Under this resolution, ten members who were not present, have signified their approval of the resolution.]

On motion of Mr. A. Smith, the caucus then adjourned.
A. S. Upham, Ch'n.
Henry P. Hedges, Secretary.

The American Cities.

HIGHLY INTERESTING STATISTICS.

[From the National Intelligencer, 8th instant.]

The Superintendent of the Census has furnished the following table, exhibiting facts of great interest, and in many instances really surprising, and a rapidity of increase of population the like of which was probably never before seen upon earth:—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH THEIR DECENNIAL INCREASE PER CENT. FROM 1830 TO 1850.

Cities and Towns.	Ratio of Increase from 1830 to 1840.	Population of 1840.	Population of 1850.	Ratio of Increase.
Bangor, Me	200.9	8,627	14,432	67.28
Portland	20.79	15,218	20,815	36.77
Augusta	33.51	5,314	8,225	54.77
Bath	36.25	5,141	8,020	56.
Manchester, N. H.	268.87	3,235	13,932	330.67
Boston, Mass	52.1	93,383	136,871	46.56
Lowell	221.22	20,796	33,383	60.52
Salem	8.54	15,082	20,264	34.35
Roxbury	73.22	9,089	18,364	102.04
Charlestown	30.75	11,484	17,216	49.91
Worcester	79.65	7,497	17,049	127.41
New Bedford	59.2	12,087	16,443	36.03
Cambridge	38.48	8,409	15,215	80.93
Lynn	52.6	9,367	14,257	52.2
Springfield	61.92	10,985	11,766	7.1
Taunton	26.53	7,645	10,441	36.57
Providence, R. I.	37.65	23,171	41,512	79.15
New Haven, Conn	21.37	12,960	20,345	56.98
Norwich	40.26	7,239	10,265	41.8
Hartford	33.84	9,468	13,555	43.16
New York city, N. Y.	58.64	312,710	515,507	64.85
Brooklyn	35.37	36,233	96,838	167.26
Albany	39.29	33,721	50,763	50.53
Buffalo	110.11	18,213	42,261	132.03
Rochester	119.3	20,191	36,403	80.29
Williamsburg	350.64	5,094	30,780	504.24
Troy	67.3	19,334	28,785	48.88
Syracuse	—	—	22,271	—
Utica	51.57	12,782	17,566	37.41
Poughkeepsie	38.54	10,006	13,944	39.35
Lockport	138.68	9,125	12,323	35.04
Oswego	72.58	4,665	12,205	161.62
Newburg	32.05	8,933	11,415	27.78
Kingston	39.66	5,824	10,233	75.7
Newark, N. J.	57.85	17,290	38,894	124.95
Paterson	—	7,596	11,338	49.26
New Brunswick	10.62	8,693	13,387	54.53
Philadelphia city, Pa.	16.4	93,665	121,376	29.58
Philadelphia county, exclusive of the city	51.72	164,372	287,386	74.83
Pittsburg	68.	21,115	46,601	120.7
Alleghany	260.19	10,089	21,261	110.73
Reading	43.61	8,410	15,748	87.25
Lancaster	9.25	8,417	12,365	46.9
Wilmington, Del.	—	8,367	13,979	67.07
Baltimore, Md	26.9	102,313	169,054	65.23
Washington, D. C.	24.1	23,364	40,001	71.2
Richmond, Va	232.83	20,153	27,482	36.36
Norfolk	11.26	10,920	14,326	31.19
Petersburg	53.81	11,136	14,010	25.8
Wheeling	49.45	7,885	11,391	44.46
Charleston, S. C.	*	29,261	42,985	46.9
Savannah, Ga	53.57	11,214	16,060	43.21
Mobile, Ala	280.74	12,672	20,513	61.87
New Orleans, La	105.09	102,193	119,461	16.89
Lafayette	—	3,207	14,190	342.46
Memphis, Tenn	—	2,026	8,839	336.27
Nashville	24.48	6,929	10,478	51.21
Louisville, Ky	105.1	21,210	43,196	103.65
Cincinnati, Ohio	86.61	46,338	115,436	149.11
Columbus	148.37	6,048	17,882	195.68
Cleveland	464.21	6,071	17,034	180.57
Dayton	105.66	6,067	10,977	80.92
Chillicothe	59.74	3,977	7,100	78.52
Zanesville	54.04	4,766	7,929	66.36
Madison, Ia.	—	3,798	8,005	110.76
Chicago, Ill	—	4,470	29,963	570.31
Detroit, Mich	569.65	9,102	21,019	130.92
St. Louis, Mo	230.9	16,469	77,860	372.76
Milwaukie, Wis	—	1,712	20,061	1,071.78

* Ratio of decrease, 3.30.

Message from Governor Hunt.

The Constitutionality of the Canal Law.

On Thursday last, Gov. Hunt sent a message to the Legislature, referring to the obstacles which have been interposed to prevent the execution of the Canal law, and asking for authority to appoint counsel to argue the mandamus case, on the part of the State, before the Court of Appeals. We have already given a telegraphic account of the message, which we now present in full:—

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Senate and Assembly:—

Fellow Citizens—It becomes my duty to invite your attention to the unforeseen obstacles that have been interposed to prevent the completion of the unfinished canals of this State.

At the commencement of the present session, it was confidently believed that no more difficulties would be encountered in prosecuting the several improvements provided for by the last Legislature.

The Canal law had received the general sanction of the people. Both parties stood pledged to sustain it, and on all hands it was regarded as a settled question.

In the election of a new Canal Board, every member chosen, unless known as an original supporter of the measure, had received the popular suffrage upon a public pledge, supposed to be binding, in honor and morality, to support the law, and co-operate in its execution.

Some important steps had been taken towards carrying out the provisions of the act. Canal revenue certificates, to the amount of $1,500,000, were issued before the commencement of the present year; and a loan of $200,000 was obtained under the act providing for the enlargement of the Oswego canal. Late in December, contracts were awarded and entered into by the Canal Commissioners, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Division Engineers, for the entire work of completing the Black River and Genessee Valley Canals, and the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, at an aggregate cost falling below the official estimates of the engineers.

In view of all these antecedents, I regarded the policy of the State as fixed and established, and deemed it a cause for profound congratulation, in my annual message to the Legislature, that our canal improvements had ceased to be a subject of political controversy.

In the present posture of affairs, I do not desire to revive former discussions, nor can it be deemed necessary to enlarge upon the considerations which governed the action of the last Legislature. It cannot be disguised, however, that the reasons which influenced your predecessors remain in full force, strengthened by another year's experience, and by the additional weight which results from an existing law, sanctioned by emphatic expressions of popular approval.

The necessity for a more capacious channel to accommodate and secure the Western trade, has long been felt and acknowledged.

Seventeen years have passed away since the Legislature decided to enter upon the enlargement of the Erie canal.

After various alterations of policy, the completion of the undertaking was provided for by the new constitution, by setting apart the surplus canal revenues for that purpose. When sixteen millions of dollars had been expended upon the enlargement, it became necessary to determine whether the consummation of the work should be deferred for a long series of years, or expedited by anticipating the surplus revenues which the constitution had pledged to its accomplishment.

It was demonstrated that a system of small annual expenditures involved an unnecessary and injurious delay; considerable increase in the actual cost of the work; a heavy loss of interest on the money already expended, inasmuch as the principal advantages of the improvement could not be realized until the entire channel is completed; and that, during the tardy progress of the enlargement, our inability to cheapen sufficiently the cost of transportation would force a large amount of Western business into other channels, to the prejudice of all our financial and commercial interests.

On the other hand, it was perceived that these evils would be obviated, and the desired advantages attained, by a more vigorous prosecution of the undertaking.

While the importance and expediency of expediting the enlargement were generally conceded, the same unanimity of sentiment did not exist in regard to the mode to be adopted for securing the object.

Differences of opinion were manifested in relation to the power of the State to obtain the necessary funds by an issue of revenue certificates, intended to operate as a transfer of the future surplus revenues, without recourse to the State, in case of their insufficiency. It was shown, to the satisfaction of a majority of minds, that this mode of proceeding was in harmony with the provisions and purposes of the constitution.

The competency of the Legislature to anticipate the surplus revenues in the manner proposed, was sustained by the opinions of our most eminent jurists, including the late Chief Justice of our highest judicial tribunal. After the fullest discussion and examination, the exercise of this power was deliberately resolved upon by the Legislature, and confirmed by the people. The question having been thus determined by the passage of the law, and the subsequent proceedings in connection with it, it seemed reasonable to presume that no further efforts would be made to defeat or retard its execution. But this impression has proved to be erroneous. After the award of the contracts, a serious question was presented in respect to the authority of the letting board to make final and valid contracts without first submitting them to the Canal Board for approval.

It is not within my province to pronounce an opinion upon the extent of the powers vested in the subordinate board by the resolution under which they acted. If it was necessary to the validity of the contracts that they should be reviewed and acted upon by the Canal Board, a prompt discharge of that duty would have protected the State and its citizens from unnecessary embarrassment. Unfortunately, no practical measures have been taken by the present Canal Board towards removing the difficulties referred to; and paralyzed by doubts concerning the precise extent of its authority on some points, it seems to have shunned the exercise of every power which had become necessary to the progress of the work. While the Canal Board and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund renounced all responsibility in respect to their duties under the law, it cannot be deemed surprising that the Auditor of the Canal Department should distrust his authority to recognise the contracts, or to draw warrants for work performed in pursuance of their conditions.

Yielding to the doubts produced by the non-action of his immediate official superiors, the Auditor has refused to honor the drafts of the Canal Commissioners, and several of them have been protested.

It appears that proceedings have been commenced against that officer to compel payment of a draft thus refused and protested; that the Supreme Court has granted an order for a peremptory mandamus, and that the whole case has been carried to the Court of Appeals for a final decision. It is also understood that the questions presented will be argued and disposed of at the present term of the Appellate Court, and that its decision will extend not only to the power of the letting board to award and execute the contracts, but to the constitutional validity of the law itself.

You cannot fail to appreciate the grave importance of this proceeding, and the magnitude of the interests to be affected by its adjudication. The great undertaking upon which the State has entered, and which was supposed to rest upon the deliberate approval of the people and their representatives, must now depend upon the action of the judiciary. Novel and anomalous as it may appear, the question of enlarging the Erie Canal, a measure demanded by so many considerations of public interest and policy, and so repeatedly sanctioned by an enlightened public sentiment, has assumed the form of a law suit, and the capacity of the State to proceed in the work it has commenced is reduced to a question of critical phraseology and technical construction. Whether the law and the constitution shall be interpreted according to the common sense and reason of mankind, and allowed to operate beneficially to the public welfare, or shall be thwarted by the artificial refinements of legal subtlety and abstraction, will now be determined by the court of last resort. Before that elevated tribunal, composed of judges whose capacity, partiality, and independence inspire the highest public confidence, we may anticipate the result without apprehension.

The language of the law to be submitted to their consideration is plain and distinct. It declares in express terms that the revenue certificates authorized by it "Shall in no event be so construed as to create any debt or liability against the State or the people thereof, within the meaning of section twelve, article seven, of the constitution." Before the act can be construed to create the obligation, which it thus explicitly disavows, we must reverse the ordinary meaning of words and defy the clearest principles of interpretation. Such a conclusion would, of course, over-ride the deliberate and well considered action of the legislative department. It would be alike repugnant to the public judgment and disastrous to the vital and cherished interests of the State. An abiding confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the judiciary dispels all apprehensions of a result so calamitous in its consequences. Constitutional and legal provisions, intended for the advancement of useful and beneficent measures, have always been liberally interpreted in favor of their objects. After adopting a measure, deemed eminently wise and judicious, for completing the public works from the means which the constitution has appropriated to that object, and after the progress which has been made in the undertaking, we cannot abandon the law and the objects it was intended to secure, without renouncing our commercial supremacy, and producing a train of evils which no patriotic citizen could contemplate with composure.

It is due to your predecessors, that measures should be taken to vindicate their opinions and maintain the rightful action of the law-making power, whenever the subject is presented for judicial consideration. In contemplation of the momentous interests involved in the final decision of the case, I deem it respectful to the court, and befitting the importance of the occasion, that able and eminent counsel should be engaged to appear in behalf of the State, to defend the constitutionality of the Canal law.

Ample authority is vested in the Executive to "employ such counsel as he may deem proper to assist the Attorney General in any suit prosecuted or defended by him, in behalf of this State;" but that officer has not been connected with the present proceeding, and in the event of his omission to appear and sustain the law, the provision referred to does not sufficiently meet the exigency of the case.

I consider it my duty, therefore, to recommend the immediate passage of an act authorizing the appointment of such special counsel as may be deemed advisable, to appear for the State, in support of the law, and making provision for the payment of a reasonable compensation.

The importance of securing an early decision by the court is obvious. It becomes indispensable to the efficient and successful prosecution of the work, that the questions which have been placed in issue should be finally determined, so that all doubts in respect to the rights of individuals, and the duties of public officers, may be removed.

It is hoped that your action on the subject will be as prompt as the ordinary rules of legislation will permit.
WASHINGTON HUNT.

Albany, April 8, 1852.

Mr. Moss moved that the communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

More Southern Views on Kossuth's Course.

[From the Savannah (Geo.) Republican, April 5.]

KOSSUTH ON STATE RIGHTS.

In his speech in New Orleans, on Tuesday last, Kossuth corrected the telegraphic misrepresentation that he had spoken disrespectfully and unkindly of Mr. Clay, at Louisville, and then went on to give his views of State rights and the true policy of the South. The South, he says, contends for the right of regulating its own affairs, without dictation or interference from others. In other words, the policy of the South, as he understood it, is non-intervention. Such is his policy—such is the policy of Hungary—and, therefore, he thinks the South ought to support his measures. To do this, it would become necessary for us to do the very thing against which he protests. To establish non-intervention, we must first intervene—otherwise, our protest would be a mere *brutum fulmen*.

Kossuth also contends that the South should not oppose him, simply because some of the abolitionists support him. In maintaining his cause, the South would maintain State rights, and oppose all interposition in its domestic affairs. This is all very plausible, as is every thing else which proceeds from the Hungarian; but the premises being false, the conclusion is false also. The abolitionists look upon Hungary as in a state of political bondage, and upon Austria and Russia as her masters. In their view, it is a case of unjustifiable oppression—Hungary being the oppressed, and Austria and Russia the oppressors. They take the same view of the master and the slave of the South—with this exception: the servitude of the Hungarian is political, that of the Southern slave social as well as political. The same motive which impels the abolitionists to interfere in the one case, actuates them in the other. They denounce Russia for her interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary; they denounce the white man for his interference with the negro. They advocate intervention by the United States to save Hungary from the oppressor's foot; they advocate intervention in behalf of the slave to rescue him from the dominion of the master.

Such is the reason which induces the abolitionists to accord to Kossuth "material, financial, and operative aid," and such are the "base uses" to which they seek to apply the precedent of intervention for the sake of non-intervention, in the case of Hungary. Kossuth's illustration is unfortunate, and so is his frequent allusion to State rights. He disclaims all intention of taking part in any of the political questions of the country, and yet he not unfrequently accompanies his declaimer with artful allusions to this or that party or faction.

Kossuth repeats for the hundredth time, that intervention by this country will not involve us in difficulty—will involve us in no war—"but," says he, "if you do not protest, then you will be certainly led into difficulties, and have a war." This is strange logic; it is logically illogic. If you spit in a man's face who is quarrelling with another, he will not return you a blow; but if you let him alone and say nothing to him, then he will be sure to strike you! Kossuth, we fear, under-rates the American character for intelligence. Perhaps he has never witnessed the expressive pantomime performed by incredulous boys when they hear a long-winded story. If he could look behind the curtain, when he advances such an argument as the foregoing, he would probably find the whole audience with their thumbs upon their noses, and their little fingers wriggling most mysteriously in the air.

KOSSUTH IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

After disappearing for a season, Kossuth emerges at New Orleans, but even there the telegraph disposes of him in two lines—"arrived—no preparation to receive him—little interest shown." This is all that the Cresent City does for the mob hero, at whose heels the whole population of the North pour along in surging multitudes. Perhaps even they are by this time ashamed of their measureless adulation. Perhaps they have discovered the hollowness of his flatteries, as he has of their enthusiasm. They were well matched. The enthusiasm on both sides was merely the exaltation of self-worship. But, little as there was of the sincere and enduring in the glaring blaze of Kossuth's Northern progress, there was enough of wild ferment and momentary force, to sway the opinions and conduct of a great portion of the public men at Washington, and thus seriously to compromise the interests of peace with Europe.

In this position of things, if the South had yielded to the agitation, there is scarcely a doubt that irrevocable steps would have been taken, and the United States would have paid by the calamities of long years for the riotous drunkenness of a day. But everywhere, on the borders of the South, the torrent was checked, and the re-action of this calm and firm resistance, was immediately felt in the ranks of the politicians, and in the increased confidence of those Northern journals which, from the first, had shown a disposition to defend the true and established policy of the country against the cosmopolitan piracy of European red republicanism.

Northern enthusiasm is now stale and flat, after having shown itself unprofitable. It has effected no object that either true patriots or deep rogues could greatly rejoice over. It has made the country ridiculous. It has broken up for a time our good understanding with some of the governments of Europe, against whom we could allege no grievance. It has thrown a suspicion on the moral soundness of the public opinion of this country, which, for a time at least, will weaken the faith of other nations in our public pledges. This much of evil it has undeniably done. But it has perhaps also done some good. It has subjected the principles of our foreign policy to a searching scrutiny, and thus enlightened the general mind. It has afforded an instance of a wild popular frenzy being quenched while yet far from the mischievous end to which it was speeding. It has shown more clearly than any other single page of our history, that the South is the conservative element of the confederacy.

Marine Affairs.

The Steamship Empire City left yesterday with passengers for California, via Havana.

Steamship General Armero, built at Kensington, by Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson, for A. Lopez & Brother, of St. Jago de Cuba, made a trial down the Delaware on the 7th instant. Mr. Thompson contracted that the vessel should draw but five and a half feet of water, with a hold capable of stowing 300 hhds. of sugar, and that she should steam at the rate of ten miles an hour, all of which stipulations are said to have been more than fulfilled, as she can carry a larger amount of cargo than named, with a draught of water within the limitation, and possesses a speed equal to twelve miles per hour, and she is also represented as being a most beautiful craft. Her hull was built at the yard of Mr. Wm. Cramp, after a model designed by Mr. Thompson, which, to effect the desired result, was peculiar in its proportions. The dimensions are—170 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 10 feet hold. She is driven by two trunk engines, working vertically, with cylinders equal to 28 inches diameter and two feet stroke. Her propeller shaft is geared to make three revolutions to one of the engine, and the driving-wheel by which this is effected is one of peculiar construction, the merit of the design being due to Mr. Thompson. It may be called an internal gearing, the cogs which work upon the pinion being on the inner circumference of the rim, which is a solid mass of iron, and, acting as a fly wheel, by its momentum assists the engines, and at the same time avoids the grinding noise produced by the usual mode of gearing. The propeller is one of the Thompson parabolic patent, and is but six and a half feet in diameter, with four blades. The General Armero is intended to ply between St. Jago and Cumberland harbor, on the south side of Cuba. This vessel made the run from the Navy Yard shears to New Castle, 33½ miles, in two hours twelve minutes, and returned again to the Navy Yard in two hours and thirty-four minutes—accomplishing the whole run of sixty-seven miles in five hours and forty-six minutes, without making a single pause of her engines, which performed most admirably, reflecting infinite credit upon the builders, Messrs. James T. Sutton & Co., of the Franklin Works, Kensington. With thirty-two inches of steam, the engines made 40 revolutions per minute giving the propeller 147 turns in the same time. The speed kept up was frequently above twelve miles an hour, and far exceeded the requirements of the contract, and the anticipation of her owners. The wonder is, that, with a propeller of such small dimensions, anything like ten miles could be accomplished. The propeller has an increasing pitch throughout its blades, the average of which is eight and a half feet to one revolution. Its whole number of revolutions in the sixty-seven miles was 383,853, and the number of feet in sixty-seven miles is 353,760. The amount of loss, or slip, therefore, was 30,093, or less than one twelfth. This is the greatest result which has thus far been obtained by this mode of propulsion. In England, one-tenth has been considered the best result which could, under any circumstances, be obtained.

Launched, at East Machias, Me., on the 5th inst., by P. Talbot & Son, a fine brig of 170 tons, called the Linda.