rnd, last fall, he made the forest resound, while he preached from the stump against bank promises to pay, bank swindlers of all kinds, and promised the Locofocracy of the State to exterminate all monster corporations, if they would send him to Congress. He told the people of Kent and Sussex, "he came among them to skin the coons," and his party held him up as the great 'coon skinner' of the day. For purposes of his own, he made himself an active member of a society to repeal the Union between England and Ireland: humbugged the Catholics, and abused the Land Bill, as a mode of creating Protestant schools in the State; and deceive the gullable foreigners in our city, by making them believe he was an honest man and their friend—let them learn, by his fate, to distrust all such demagogues hereafter.—He was a Tariff man in one place and anti-Tariff man in another place; he carried water on both shoulders, and carried it for all; and he came nearer attaining perfection in the art of being all things to all men, than any other man whom even the Locofocracy can boast of. By a thousand tricks and stratagems, false voting and frauds unparalleled in the past history of the State, he came within eight votes of disgracing the State forever, by being elected its Representative in Congress With the proofs of his felony in the hands of a bank in this city, he had the unblushing impudence to assail the integrity of all banks; and he braved the danger of an exposure, which would be certain to convict him, with that characteristic fatuity which so often accompanies the perpetration of great crimes.

Let the people of this State, seeing the gulf from which they have so fortunately, and so narrowly, escaped the disgrace of being represented in Congress by a forger & felon—while they return thanks to heaven for their deliverance, never forget the lesson which the conduct of this man has taught them. JUSTICE.

AGRICULTURAL

PROSPECTS OF CROPS.—Knowing the anxiety felt for the crops of winter grain, arising out of the intense severity of the winter and protracted cold of spring, we shall condense below such intelligence as our exchanges for the week afford. Although as yet it is too early to form any opinion as to what the crops may prove at the period of maturity, it may still be gratifying to learn how they now stand.

Michigan.—In this state the wheat fields look unusually well, and not materially injured in any part of the State.

Iowa—in this territory the prospects for a full crop are unusually good.

Ohio.—As far as we can learn, the wheat crop promises more than an average crop in this state—the frost has affected it but little—and much more land was seeded last fall than usual

Illinois—In this state, there has been considerable killing out by frost, but owing to there having been an excess of land seeded, the crop promises to be more than an ordinary one.

New York.—The wheat crop good, & rather benefitted, than otherwise, by the large quantity of snow which fell last winter and during the spring.

Maryland.—The prospect for a wheat crop in this state, is, as far as we can hear, tolerably fair: the grain on improved fields, which have been limed, look uncommonly well. In some parts of the state, the frost has done considerable injury. The Rye crop may be said to look promising, though, from the experience of the last ten years, it is hard to tell whether it will, or will not, yield much grain.

Of Oats we fear the quantity seeded is much less than for many years, owing to the backwardness and inclemency of the spring preventing the farmers from getting the ground ready. Of the corn crop, our intelligence is so trifling as not to justify the expression of an opinion.

Pennsylvania.—The wheat crop both in the western and eastern parts of the state bids fair to be a heavy one; in the latter section the Rye looks remarkably well.

The Germantown, Pa. Telegraph, says:

We have accounts, not only from various quarters of this State, but from many of the principal grain growing districts in the west and north west, and they all agree in pronouncing the present appearance of the Wheat crop to be highly promising—equallly so with the last season, which was one of the most prolific on record. In some places in Illinois and Ohio, it is true, the hard winter has caused some injury, but the greatly increased quantity of Wheat sown will, it is estimated, far more than meet this contingency.

The Rye crop also indicates a heavy yield; while the grass, partaking of the general backwardness of the season, looked remarkably scant two weeks ago, has shot forth with astonishing rapidity, and now bids fair to produce a full average crop.

The Oats, although sown late & much of it not yet up, will hardly suffer by the tardiness of the season; the Corn, a large amount of which was put in during the very fine weather the part week, was quite seasonably planted—the old period in this region being from the 10th to the 15th May.

Judging, therefore, from present appearances, the crops the present year will yield their usual abundance, and thus provide for us twelve months longer the blessings of a good and bountiful Providence.—Amer. Farmer.

THE CROPS—THE GRAIN MARKET—BREADSTUFFS.—

The St Louis papers contain the following circular in reference to the growing wheat crop, issued by a gentleman of that city who has given much attention to the subject:

CIRCULAR.

On the prospect of the present growing Wheat Crop

ST LOUIS, MAY 10 1843.

TO MY CORRESPONDENTS:—Production consumption, exportation, & importation are, or should be, fundamental words, in a merchant's vocabulary. To buy low, and sell high, (to a qualified extent,) is his business—his legitimate calling; and to accomplish both these objects, he must look to statistics of supply and demand;—in other words, to production and consumption—the bases of all trade. Hence Prices Current, with tables of imports and exports, when reporting facts, are valuable to the intelligent calculating merchant; and sometimes conclusions drawn from such sources are a help to increase his gains or to shield him from the loss of those already acquired.

The Wheat crop of this country is second in importance only to Cotton. I estimated its yield in 1842—in my annual circular—at 110 millions of bushels which, at 60 cents a bushel—a low average—is 66 millions of dollars; being probably two-thirds the value of the whole Cotton crop of the Union, at present prices. The one, however, is comparatively an article of luxury—the other, of dire necessity. An extensive failure of yield in the latter, would cause great pecuniary distress—a wide-spread failure in the yield of the former, a train of physical evils, as well as pecuniary distress, which would strike consternation to every inhabitant of the land. Happily, we have no basis to anticipate such a result the present year; but, we are in possession of information, which in a mercantile point of view, deserves, I think to be heeded.

The object of this circular is to give to my correspondents information on the "prospect" of the present crop, and to this end I some time since addressed letters to judicious persons in all the grain States of the Union, and to their several sections asking information relative to the crop: and with due allowance for the proneness of man to *under estimate* the productions of GOD's bounty, I proceed to draw my own conclusions from this data, and from oral testimony, as to the yield of the present crop. I unhesitatingly believe, from the information I am possessed of, that the Wheat crop of this year will fall short one fourth, at least, of what it was in the year 1842! Let us see then how we shall stand, if this estimate proves correct when the new crop comes to market, viz in September and October next. The sowings of the present year I estimate at 5 per cent on those of last year. I estimate the old grain States at 2 per cent.

The increased sowings in Iowa will be at least 20 per cent, and in Ohio Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri at least—say, for the Union, an average of 5 per cent. The crops of 1842, as per my annual circular, is 110 millions. The consumption, at 4½ bushels to the head, 83,250,000 bushels—leaving a surplus of 26 750 000 to be disposed of from 1st October, 1842, to 1st October, 1843. Of this surplus at least 10,000,000 will be taken to foreign markets:—Canada and the other British Provinces, together with the West India Islands, (*other than British*) have already taken more than 4 millions, (a barrel of flour I estimate at 5 bushels of wheat, although I know the Eastern is not so much,) and South America and the Mexican ports have taken upwards of 3 millions more. I compute the year's export, 10 millions, as above I place the amount of old wheat unconsumed when last year's crop came into market, at 4 millions bushels.

I estimate the average East and West production of last year, 20 bushels to the acre; thus 110,000,000 of bushels will give 5,500,000 acres, to which add for this year 5 per cent additional sowings will give 275,000 acres more making an aggregate of 5 775,000 acres—which, at 1½ bushels to the acre for *seed*, will consume 8,662 500 bushels of the yield of 1842

I now proceed to recapitulate in figures.—

	Bushels	
Crop of 1842,	110,000 000	
Add for surplus on hand of prior year,	4 000 000	
Making on 1st October, 1842 on hand,	114 000,000	
Consumption from 1st Oct. 1842, to '43	83,250,000	
To be exported in Grain and Flour during the year,	10,000.000	
Seed for present Crop	8,662 500	
		101,912,500
Leaving on hand 1st Oct. 1843		12 087 500

Now let us apply these statistics to the crop of 1843:

YIELD.

Surplus on hand 1st Oct. 1843,	12 087 500
Add crop of 1842,	110 000,000
Add for additional Sowings of 1843,	5 500 000
	127,587,500

DISPOSITION.

Consumption of 1843, allowing no increase of population—say as '42,	83 250 000
Do. for increase in population,	3,000,000
Allowing export is *no greater* in 1843 than 1842	10 000,000
Seed for next Oct. sowings,	8,662,500
Short crop of 1843, which I estimate, as before, at least one fourth of the whole crop of '42, and the planting of '43 viz. 115,500,000 bushels; one fourth is	28,875,000
Disposition,	131.737,500
Yield,	127,587,500
Deficiency on the 1st October 1844.	6,200,000

I have no reason to doubt the information I have relative to the bad "prospects" of the present crop. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the above statistics. If both are true—the farmer, the miller, and the merchant, can draw his own conclusions;—I have already drawn mine.

GEORGE K. BUDD,
Flour Factor and Commission Merchant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Five Days Later from Europe.

The arrival at Boston, of Cunard's steamer Caledonia, Captain Lott, at six o'clock on Friday morning, supplies us with London and Liverpool papers to the 3d and 4th inst.

The Caledonia was fourteen and three quarter days on her passage, and brings forty-eight passengers from Liverpool to Boston, and twenty five from Liverpool to Halifax.

The news is scarcely worth recording, excepting that no news is good news.—The money market is not essentially different, and the state of trade remains as per former advices.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—There is every prospect of a very early and very abundant harvest this year. From the mildness of the Winter, the wheat was more forward at the beginning of April than it usually is at the end of that month, and the abundant rains and occasional genial weather which we have since had have caused it to advance, notwithstanding a few checks from frosty nights. The spring corn, which was got into the ground almost as well as the wheat, is also beginning to show itself strong and healthy, especially the oats beans and the grass crops look better on the 1st of May than they have done for several years The lambing season has been unusually good this spring and from the abundance of grass the lambs are very fine and large, and we may add, cheaper than they have been at this season for many years. There is, in short a prospect of great abundance of every kind of produce except, perhaps, of fruit, the blossoms of the fruit trees having suffered very much from the April frosts, which have done almost as much damage to the plum and pear blossom in the north of England, and to the apple blossom in the south, as they have to the apricots and vines in France. With this single exception every thing looks well.—Liverpool European Times.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Somerset (Md.) Herald says.—The weather in this place, during the last week, has been very unfavourable for wheat. In the high lands, however where the soil is light, it wears quite a healthy complexion and thus far bids fair to yield a plentiful supply. The weather was so exceedingly mild during the winter months, that it has suffered very little from cold The fly has not yet made its appearance, and if we should escape frequent cold rains, such as we had on Thursday last, but little apprehension need be entertained of the rust. The oats look very promising too and the corn which was planted early can plainly be seen waving its green foliage from one end of the fields to the other.

WITHDRAWAL.—The Pennsylvanian of Saturday says, "preparations are being made to withdraw Mr. Clay from the course."

Our neighbor is, in some degree, right more nearly right than he intended to be, we fear. Preparations are being made to get Mr. Clay off the course—and the preparations are not confined to a single place. In the South, Mr. J. C. Calhoun and his friends are stirring the earth—they have, we suspect, no influence above—to get Mr. Clay off the course. They are denouncing him as the enemy of their "peculiar institutions," the father of that system by which the lordly planter is made to understand that he is a man amenable to the laws of the country—a system which provoked the *southern* candidate to denounce war against the nation, and led his friends to declare that they would "go to the death for their sugar."

In the middle States, the "artful dodger" of Kinderhook has been preparing his mischievious machinery to drive Mr. Clay from the course, by representing him as the man who dared, in the worst of time, propose a temporary act, by which peace should be restored to the nation—as the man, whose deep hold on the affections of the people, and influence over the popular mind, stirred up the free men in 1840, to break up the nest of leeches that had gorged upon the public body, and drawn the life blood from the nation, sapping not only its wealth by their cupidity, but weakening all the relations of its parts, by grossly wicked abuses of the power they had by deception attained.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan is the stalking *horse* by which the gallant steed is to be forced from the course. The Federalists, when Federalism had ought to bestow—the Democrat, when Democracy was triumphant; and on account of the former, the best of all the instruments yet used, and hence also, the least likely to succeed.

In the centre, *John Tyler* and his sons have formed their balls with which to pelt the racer; but the materials are not *sound*, & only cohesite, from their common rottenness. They are rolling these balls on the *track*, but the hoofs of the gallant courser will tread them down with the fungi in the *route*.

The East is to be baited, with abolitionism to one part, and *solid* protection to the other. And when the gaunt form of Mr. Calhoun, and the once beaten personage of Kinderhook—the better properties of Mr. Buchanan, and *he* of the Presidency now, are all used up by their mutual collison, (for there is no affinity beyond the advantage which each might hope for the other,) then Clay will be seen at the "winning post," ready for the oath and the duties of the President.

WITHDRAW HENRY CLAY!!—We know not what in the councils of Providence is to be the fate of men, of parties, of nations; but we do know that no portion of the great Whig party, that has ever been friendly to Mr. Clay's election, has any idea of withdrawing his name from the list of candidates.—Phil. U. States Gazette.

Reported for the Balt. Pat. Thursday 18th

THE WEBSTER DINNER.

Mr. WEBSTER was entertained at dinner yesterday in the Exchange Hotel, by a number of his friends who wished to manifest their sense of the benefits conferred on the country by the Treaty of Washington. At half-past six, nearly a hundred gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous repast, served up in a style which has seldom been equalled, and never excelled in this country. Mr Coleman well deserved the acknowledgements of the Committee for the taste and splendour of the arrangements. Among the various and superb ornaments of the table was one of a perfectly unique character, appropriate to the occasion, representing the Bunker Hill Monument, with inscriptions on the four sides, mentioning the dates respectively of the Battle, the laying of the foundation stone, and the completion of the Monument in June next when Mr, Webster is to deliver an oration. One of the inscriptions also referred to the Treaty of Washington. The company were enlivened during dinner by music from an excellent band.

Robert Gilmor, Esq presided, with his usual propriety and dignity, assisted by H. Birckhead, Esq, Col. S. More, Geo. Brown, Esq. and Thomas Swan, Esq as Vice Presidents.

This dinner seems to have excited much more notice abroad than at home Some of the editors of New York and Philadelphia sent on reporters at great expense, imagining that the Ex-Secretary intended to make a grand political demonstration. There was nothing of the kind! The farthest from it possible Not a word was breathed to disclose what is yet "in the womb of time."

In looking over some Treasury Notes, a few days since, we saw some with the name of R. S. Graves upon them, This is the absconding treasurer of Mississippi. He was authorized by the State to receive $10,000 from the Government, but he contrived to get $114,214. Since his escape, about $92,600 have been reclaimed by the State. A question now is made, whether the State, or the United States, are accountable for the enlarged reception of the honest treasurer. Mr. Spencer thinks that the Government is not accountable The Governor of the State thinks Mississippi not accountable.

The notes are fairly issued, and are payable to R. S. Graves, individually, and not as State Treasurer. There is a disposition somewhere to repudiate; and Mississippi, we understand, will call on the United States for the whole amount of the two per cent. fund paid to Graves less the $10,000 which he was authorized to receive.—U. S Gazette.

The English papers give the particulars of the launch of Her Majesty's Steam Yatch Victoria and Albert. A vast concourse of persons were present on the occasion The extreme length of the yatch is 225 feet Her style of construction is novel and peculiar. She is built only with plank; the first two layers being oak 1 3 4 inches thick, placed across each other diagonally at an angle of 45 degrees; the outside plank being of larch three inches thick lying longitudinally or with the sheer of the ship, and the whole being bound up with vertical and diagonal iron bands. Between each layer of plank the surface is covered with thick tarred felt; the vessel therefore cannot leak, nor be in the least degree damp inside; and being divided into five compartments by four water-tight bulk heads extending as high as the state deck, it is impossible for the body ever to sink although it might be bilged in any part from accident.

A Mr. Tongue has invented an additional rein for horses, connected with a spring trap which, by a single action of the hand, is drawn so close over the nostrils and the mouth as to stop breathing, and thereby bring the most restive animal to his senses.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA—THE MOST DESIRABLE RECIPROCITY. At the recent anniversary meeting of the Liverpool Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society held in Brunswick Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Caughey, a Wesleyan minister from the United States, made a very animated and able speech in behalf of the missionary cause. He alluded to the Rev Mr. Newton with particular warmth of feeling, designated that able and zealous minister as "the great Newton," and observing that his visit to the United States had done more to cement the union amongst Christians on both sides of the Atlantic than any event that had occurred, or than any other effort that had been made. The Rev. Mr. Caughey adroitly introduced a donation with which he had been entrusted by detailing a very characteristic anecdote of the Rev. Mr. Newton. Mr. Caughey stated, that soon after Newton's arrival, he attended a missionary meeting at New York, to which he (Mr. Caughey) went, though he had to travel near three hundred miles; but his desire to see and hear Newton was great. The minister last named made a most powerful speech, and, as is his well-known custom illustrated his views throughout by pleasing and playful episodes. The Americans have, it is well known, as their gold currency coins called eagles and half-eagles—Near the close of the speech, Newton, who had been speaking of his movements since his arrival said, "On my way hither, it chanced that I fell in with a nest of young eagles," and he proceeded in his own animated manner to enlarge upon the circumstance till amid the applause of the congregation, he poured the four and twenty half eagles, or "young eagles," as he called them, upon the table, a donation to the New York Missionary Society.

"Now, said Mr Caughey, as I came along, it chanced that I was introduced to the family of the sovereigns, and I have brought them with me; they are not 'young' sovereigns, but full grown, mature sovereigns, as you shall perceive." Mr. Caughey here presented the chairman with ten sovereigns; and subsequently he announced that he had received five more of the same highly respected and beloved family. At the termination of Mr Caughey's address, the chairman (Mr Richard Matthews barrister at law,) after complimenting the speaker, said, he was sure the audience would not be displeased that America had for once paid us back in our own coin.

GREAT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.—The London Morning Herald, in an obituary notice of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq, has the following interesting remarks relative to the comparative wealth of certain leading European and American capitalists:

He died possessed, it is reported, of not less than seven millions sterling in personal property alone, irrespective of landed estates. As an individual capitalists there is not one in Europe at the present time who can approach within half the distance, excepting perhaps the excellent no less than wealthy Mr. Solomon Heine, of Hamburgh, who, according to general repute, is estimated to concentrate in his own person the representation of many values to the vast amount of four millions sterling.

It must be remembered, however, that this sum represents the whole property of Mr. Heine, whereas the late Mr. Arkwright was possessed of landed estates perhaps one or two millions beyond the amount at which the personality is rated Immensely wealthy as are the Barrings, the Rothschilds, the Hopes, &c., of Europe, there is not, has not been one that could be placed at all in comparison; not all the magnificent fortunes drawn out of with all the vast capital remaining still in, the princely house of Baring would, perhaps, all combined, reach to the amount; not all the splendid capitals of all the Rothschilds throughout Europe together equal probably more than one-half the enormous mass of accumulated hords left behind by the late Mr. Arkwright.

Out of Europe the only capitalists who could approach the comparison would be Mr. Astor, of New York whose name will be familiar with all travellers from the massive and magnificent pile of buildings which, as Astor's Hotel, has administered to their convenience—a building which, of the description, and for the special use, stands unparalleled in the whole world: with this palatial structure it must be understood that Mr. Astor neither was nor is otherwise connected than as planner and proprietor, and as forming part of his vast estate. The reports current about the enormous wealth created and accumulated by this extraordinary man carry it as high as sixteen or 17 millions of dollars, or say about four millions sterling: but, of course, whilst he is living, this can only be a matter of conjecture, though perhaps not far from the truth.

REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—A friend has handed to us for publication the annexed remedy for Indigestion, a complaint which is so generally prevalent in this country. It was communicated to him by a gentleman in Great Britain, who says in his letter on the subject—

"Having suffered much from indigestion, I send you the remedy to relieve you It arises by rejecting too large a portion of the phosphates of lime and magnesia contained in the bran in making our bread: being quite sure that our All-Wise Creator, in giving us wheat for our food to support our frames, placed in it every necessary constituent for the health of them & made known to us thro progressive knowledge He is plased to grant us When, therefore, you derive benefit from it, please to make it known to our brethren in America"

Remedy for Indigestion.—Boil half a pint of white wheat three hours in a quart of water, or a little more if necessary.

Drink half a pint of the liquid, twice or thrice in a week.

To make wholesome Bread.—Six ounces of bran boiled one hour and a half in five pints of water; strain the liquid from the bran, and dilute it with water, suficient to make the bread,

Two ounces of salt
Five pounds of good flour.
Two table spoons full of yeast.

In baking a larger quantity, each article must be proportionably increased.

A BATTLE AT CARLISLE.

The following frightful intelligence is given in a letter in the Spirit of the Times, dated Carlisle, May 18th. The letter commences by stating that the Carlisle Infantry, while parading in front of the College Buildings, insulted several of the students and a Professor very grossly:—Phil Inq.

The students then assembled in a body, (about 100) and armed themselves with pistols, knives, clubs, &c., drove the military off the ground.—They returned, however, after having augmented their force considerable, and succeed in driving the students behind the wall of the "Campus" at the point of the bayonet.—The students rallied and fought very successfully behind the wall.—They kept possession of their ground until a detachment of U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieuts. Daies and Hillhouse arrived from the Garrison, and put the party on the outside of the wall to flight, upon which the students retired in order to their rooms. The officers of the "Infantry" have been arrested and committed together with several privates. There was much blood shed on both sides, but there were few wounded seriously.—Many would no doubt have been killed had the soldiers been provided with ball cartridges. It is the general opinion of the citizens that the students did right, for they can scarcely ever pass through the streets without being insulted.

Yours, in haste, C. F. D.

P. S. 10 o'clock. P. M. An attempt has just been made to rescue the prisoners arrested yesterday; but owing to a strong guard kept at the prison by Sheriff Martin, it was unsuccessful. At present the excitement in town is very great. A patrol is walking every street The U. S. Troops have their cannon loaded, placed by the county prison, to keep off the mob, who seem bent on a rescue.

C. F. D.

THE PHARAOHS ARE COMING.—The following is from the New York American:

"I heard a Pharaoh this morning," said a countryman to us as we were wending our way to the city. "Oh!" said another, 'I dug up near upon a bushel of them in my garden' so that they will soon be here;" and from this we gathered, that by the figure of speech in question the locusts were typified, and sure enough they are appearing,—the seveteen year locusts as they are called,—to devour the green things of the earth and to serve in turn as food for hogs and such other quadrupeds, and such Plumed bipeds as have fancy that way."

We believe it would be better for the Democratic party, that a Whig should be elected, than that a Democrat should be elected by the House of Representatives.

Washington Globe.

It would, & *will*, be best for the Democratic party, and all parties, because it will be the best for the country, that a Whig be elected President, at any rate. And we are assured that all things will be done for the *best*.—U. S. Gazette.

It is now understood that the American the British, and French Governments have offered their services to settle amicably the differences between Mexico and Texas. Of course, the only settlement can be a private acknowledgement, by the former, of the indpendence of the latter, and, perhaps some little payment, by way of sweetening, by Texas.—U. S Gazette.

All Sorts of a Dinner Table. The following is a bill of fare of a grand entertainment given at Hull, down east: Whale soup, pickerel pie, pohagin stew, coddled eels roast grampus, powdered clams, lobster mush cold crumpets, pickled serpent, halibut pudding, baked crocodile, deviled hippopotamus.

CHINA—THE AMERICAN FLAG STAFF.

The frigate Brandywine, now fitting out at Norfolk, is to carry out to China, the Flag staff which is here described in the Norfolk Herald:

The Ministerial Staff which is destined for the first time to bear aloft the "Star Spangled Banner" of our country on the soil of the Celestial Empire, has been constructed entirely by Norfolk mechanics; and we mention the fact with the more pleasure, as there is great beauty of workmanship as well as mechanical skill in all its parts. The staff proper, is composed of two pieces, commonly called mainmast and top mast; both are of the finest yellow pine, selected by the undertaker, at the invitation of Commodore Shubrick, from the timber depot at the Navy Yard, and without knot or blemish. The length of the main stick is 82 feet; that of the top mast 51 feet; the height of the two, when erected will be 123 feet from the partners to the extreme top—10 feet of the main staff being below the ground the heel stepped in a block of granite four feet square and one foot thick. Diameter of the main staff at the partners, 18 inches and, most symmetrically tapering to the top. The "partners" are the cross pieces of massy timber which enclose the mast at the foot, on which will be erected a circular platform 20 feet in diameter. The round-top at the junction of the main and top masts, is a grating of oak slats, of cucular form, and ten feet diamiter. The telegraph is a beautiful piece of workmanship and is composed of four handsome BRAS DE FER, diverging from a center, each supporting a large letter of gilt copper indicating one of the four cardinal points of the compass. The topmast is surmounted with a richly, gilt copper globe and arrow vane; and above the whole projects the emblem of the immortal Franklin—the iron chain rod conductor tipped with its spear of silver. The whole are to be shipped on board the Brandywine; and all except the ponderous masts are being packed away in boxes, to be fitted together permanently when the staff is erected in front of the Minister's residence in the Imperial City of Pekin.

The Norfolk Beacon of Saturday says:

The Hon. Caleb Cushing Commissioner to China arrived here yesterday in the steamer Jewess from Baltimore, and visited about meridian, the U. S. Ships Brandywine and St. Louis, now lying at the anchorage off the Naval Hospital, and destined for the Chinese seas, where he was received with the usual honors and salutes. Mr. Cushing, we learn, does not go out in the Brandywine, but some of his effects will be taken out in her.—Balt American.

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