'Hear,' said Captain L. now taking from a drawer and handing me for inspection a deed of Washington's drafting, so singularly brief as to be all embraced in seven or eight lines written in a bold hand across a half sheet of short foolscap, yet constituting, though not one word could have been spared, a conveyance of real estate to the grantee and heirs, which, as far as could be conceived, was perfectly legal; 'Here is a deed of a plantation from General Washington to me, which I show you, not only as a curiosity of itself, but for the sake of introducing the pleasant little incident out of which it originated. Soon after leaving the General's employment, I chanced to be riding through the interior of Virginia, when I came across a deserted plantation, the situation and general appearance of which, though overrun with weeds and bushes, yet pleased me so much, that I took the first opportunity to make some inquiries concerning its ownership, &c., and was told it was supposed to belong to General Washington. The night after I reached home, I went to sleep thinking of this plantation, and wondering that I, who supposed I knew all Gen. Washington's lands, never heard of it before; when I happened I know not why, to dream that the General made a present of it to me The next day, as it further happened, I rode over to Mount Vernon, the General being then at home. After attending to the more immediate object of my visit I asked him if he owned such a plantation as the one I had seen, now describing it to him. At first he replied in the negative, but soon rising and going to consult a book in which he kept a record of all his deeds, he said he did own this tract of land, but though of value, he had entirely overlooked it for some years.

'Well General,' said I, banteringly, I dreamed last night you gave me that plantation.'

'Washington, contrary to his usual habit, laughed outright, and observed:

'You did not dream Mount Vernon, away from me, did you sir?'

'Oh no, I was not so grasping as that though I honestly had the dream,' I replied, in the same vein of pleasantry; when nothing more being said, the affair on my part passed from my mind as a joke, and was forgotten It seemed however, that my dream was not so vain a one as I had supposed: for the next morning as I was taking my leave, the General dropped a folded paper into my hat, carelessly remarking that I could examine it at some leisure opportunity. I did so, and to my agreeable surprise, found it to be this very deed, made out, probably, after I had retired the night before, and conveying as you perceive, for the consideration of natural affection, the valuable plantation I had discovered.'

D. P. T.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct., 1843.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Paris Journal des Debats (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) contains an able article on the subject of American Manufactures, which is deserving of attention. We have translated and present below the material parts of it. It begins with some statements of the commerce of the United States, founded on the late official publication of the Commerce and Navigation of the country, from the Treasury Department. After those statements, the article proceeds as follows:

This modification results in a good measure, from the Tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted. They have placed themselves under the banner of protection. They have laid duties equivalent to a prohibition of some articles. Foreign commerce has felt it severely. England, who sent to North America to the value of 421 millions in 1836 and 295 in 1837, in 1842 did not furnish more than 182 millions. France, which holds the second rank in the commerce of the United States, delivered them goods to the amount of 195 millions in 1836 and 117 in 1837, the figures in the table for 1842 only for 108 It is perceived that the loss to France is considerably less than that to England: as regards the year 1836, it is however 45 for a hundred.

This diminution of the consumption of foreign products must not be attributed to the tariff of duties alone. It proceeds also, at least with regard to France, which exports more particularly articles of luxury, from a fortunate modification which has been introduced into the habits of the people. Adversity has made the Americans more economical. French silks and articles of Paris fashions have been less sought for. Meantime the fact which goes before all others, and which modifies most profoundly the commercial relations of the United States with Europe, is the entrance with full sails of North America into the manufacturing system. She did not perhaps desire it; it may be considered a surprise upon a good number of her legislators The want of the duties has been alleged as a reason, for the Treasury was empty. The intrigues of parties were mingled with the question. Meantime America is now submitted to the manufacturing regime—she appears to be definitively subjected to it.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the United States, it may be believed that this same cause will produce great changes in the general commerce of the globe. The American is an excellant mechanic—he has the spirit of bringing manufactures to perfection, in the highest degree. No extremity impedes him in the improvement of his operations To keep up an antiquated method of labor seems to him a greater evil than to ruin himself, a greater dishonor than becoming a bankrupt He possesses the mechanical genius in a superior degree to the Englishman himself. As an operative he is very skillful, very intelligent, very alert. The American workman is more cultivated than the European workman; he is more active with his understanding, and his work shows it. There is therefore room for the belief that under the spur alone of National rivalship the American fabrics will make rapid advances, that in a short time they will produce largely, and at good bargains.

Undoubtedly wages are higher in America than in Europe, but this increase of expense for the manufacturer is compensated by various advantages; the low price of certain primary materials, cotton for example, and it may be believed that the price of mechanical labor will be lowered in the United States; it has perceptibly diminished for some years past, and with an equal retribution the American operative will enjoy more comfort than the European workman. For commodities of the first necessity are at very low prices in America, except in two or three of the large cities on the sea coast In the city of Cincinnati, for example, which manufactures a great deal, and which is one of the most populous cities of the Union, a kilogram of beef may be had for 20 or 25 centimes, and other things in proportion.

The conclusion to which this leads is that the United States are tending speedily to becoming a manufacturing people, who will pour into the general commerce manufactured goods, of every kind, hardware, clock-work, wrought metals, in great quantities and at low prices, and that they will prove every where powerful rivals to the great manufacturing nations, and particularly to England, to whose productions their own genius attracts them. In a word, England is threatened with having in the American Union, a commercial rival which will make terrible war upon her, because she will oppose to her merchandize, products exactly similar. When we consider the part that commerce and manufactures have had in the establishment of the English power, it is easy to conceive that this would be an event of a nature to influence even the political balance of the world.

We may say that England menaced. This is not enough. The rivalship of the manufactured goods of North America is an actual fact. The Americans have made prodigious improvements in their cotton manufactures, and even their woollens more recently. A cry of alarm has been sounded in Great Britain. At the moment we are speaking, all the cotton manufacturers in Europe are astonished at the low prices at which the Americans furnish their goods. It is said that at such prices nothing of this kind can be sent to America. A few months since mercantile houses in Boston sent cottons to India and China by the way of England. These goods were stopped by the English custom house, under pretext of fraud in the manufacturers' mark. This incident recalls the fact that in 1784, an American ship having arrived at Liverpool with eight bales of cotton, the custom house officers seized it, persuaded that this cotton could not have come from the U. States, where in fact it was not cultivated before the Independence. In 1800 the U States furnished as much as Brazil, in 1820 as much as India, which was the principal producer; in 1833 twice as much and a half more. This year the crop in the United States is 225 millions of kiligrams of cotton which will sell for 550 millions of francs In 1840 the crop amounted to 360 millions of kilograms, again t 100 which came from India. All the rest contributes to the general commerce 100 millions of kilograms. This year it is nearly a tenth larger. But such is the energy of the American people in labor, that there is no impossibility in their showing the same skill, the same power, the same progressive boldness, in the manufacture of the cotton as they have given proof of in its cultivation.

PINS, HOME MADE.—The new Tariff imposed for the first time a decidedly Protective duty on Pins, equal to 50 per cent. There were but two pin making establishments in the country when that law was passed, each of which had been carried on for years without making a single dividend—one certainly had made none. Since then, this concern has paid its first dividend of 24 per cent—the sole return on a nine years' investment—and is now driving a good business, and likely to do well. It is selling Pins fifteen per cent cheaper than they were sold before this Tariff was adopted, and making a vastly superior article. The average price is 65 cents a pound or pack, containing 2,500 to 5,000 pins Duty, 8 cts. per thousand pins. Several new establishments are now going forward, and we have not a doubt that Pins will be 10 per cent cheaper yet within two years if the present Tariff is sustained. The wages of the workmen have been increased since the Tariff passed, and a great many more have been set at work. The manufacturers are daily learning how to economize in materials and processes, and can sell cheap because they have a sure, adequate and steady market.—N. Y. Tribune.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who has seen a model of Mr. Ford's machine for setting & distributing type, says it will set types & spaces, but it will not justify. Of course, then every line must be taken out, & justified by hand; that is, so arranged, that it shall be of the exact length of the column or page of which it is to form a part; and, consequently, the editor is of the opinion that while the machine will both compose and distribute, it will not save time, and therefore, will not be advantageous to the art, or what is of greater consideration, will not be injurious to the craft.

But, some time since, one of the London papers contained cuts and a description of a machine for setting and distributing type, which, so far as we recollect was very similar to this of Mr. Ford's.

At a meeting of the State whig Central Committee, held in Baltimore on Friday December the 15th, 1843, the following address to the Whigs of the State of Maryland, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

JAMES HARWOOD,
Chairman.

ADDRESS

OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

The duty which has been assigned to the Whig Central Committee, by the State Convention of 1842, requires them to give their attention to whatever may belong to the welfare of the Whig party throughout the State until a new Convention shall supersede the present Committee, by new appointments.

The period is fast approaching when a State Convention must again assemble.

Important interests now await the determination of such a convention Chief amongst these, will be the nomination of a candidate to be voted for by the Whigs, for Governor of the State during the next three years after 1844.

The Committee see many indications is of an increasing public concern in the quest on, in different sections of the State: a concern which has already led to some action, and which is prompting more.

It was their wish to delay until the Whigs members of the Legislature should recommend what proceeding might be thought necessary on this subject. They regarded the Whig members of the Legislature as a more appropriate exponent of the wishes of the Whigs of the State, and for that reason would have preferred to remain inactive until the views of the body were made known: would now prefer it, if there were not considerations pressing upon the Committee, at the present moment, which, in their opinion make further delay unadvisable. In no emergency do they desire to assume to themselves even the duty of suggesting a course to be pursued by the Whig party but with the full acquiescence and approbation of all who take an interest in its success.

There have however, recently, been so many intimations given to the Committee, from various quarters, of the necessity for their interposition at this time that they cannot, consistently with the duties of their trust, and the expectations of the party, longer refuse to take the responsibility of indicating what they believe to be useful and proper to be done in the present state of affairs In venturing to do this now, they submit themselves to the better judgment of their political friends, and hope to find, in their acknowledgment of the necessity of this proceeding, a liberal justification of the course they have thought it right to adopt.

It is desirable that the canvass for the election of the Governor should be opened contemporaneously with that for the President of the United States.

The Presidential nomination will be made in the city of Baltimore, by a National Convention, which is to assemble on the first day of May.

The committee propose that the State Convention be appointed to assemble in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 30th of April—being the day before that selected for the National Convention:

That it be composed of as many representatives from each county as such county is entitled to in the two Houses of the General Assembly:

That it be duly authorised and required to nominate the Candidate for Governor:

That it be empowered to appoint a State Central Committee, which shall serve until superseded by a new Committee: and

That it be directed to make all needful provision for the welfare of the Whig Party, and for the promotion of its success in the several elections which are to occur during the next year

The Committee further propose that the several counties and the city of Baltimore direct their attention to the duty of organizing the State Convention on the above plan, at such times as may be found most convenient to the Whigs residing in the different districts; making this organization at as early a day as may be compatible with a full notice and such deliberation as the business may require

In regard to the city of Baltimore, where the facility of meeting is so great & where no motive for delay can be perceived, the Committee propose the immediate formation of the usual Whig Convention for superintending the general interests of the Party through the ensuing year. For the purpose of creating this City Convention, they suggest that Ward Meetings be held on Friday evening next the 22nd inst. in the customary manner, to elect 5 delegates from each ward, who shall compose the Convention, and who shall at their own convenience thereafter, appoint the delegates to represent the whigs of the city of Baltimore in the State Convention. The nomination of Congressional Candidates, as well as those for the Legislature in 1844, will, of course, belong to another body.

The time for commencing action in the counties, for the formation of the State Convention, is necessarily left to their own appointment. The Committee have no means of knowing what period might best suit the convenience of the Whigs in the several parts of the State; and it seemed to be more appropriate that the designation of the time of meeting should be referred to those most interested in the matter;—the Committee feeling every confidence that all necessary arrangements will be made in due season, and in such manner as shall secure, in the Convention, the most effective representation of the opinions and wishes of all. The Committee desire to avoid interfering with the construction of the Convention in any particulars, except those they have indicated,—sensible that upon a question of so much interest, as that which will constitute the chief topic of discussion in that body and upon which there may be much variety of personal preference and opinion the more spontaneous the movement, the more it will be likely to conciliate confidence and ensure harmony. Their only purpose is to make a beginning of the organization, and to take the opportunity which is thus afforded, very earnestly to impress upon the Whigs of the State, the importance of a full attendance in the primary meetings and of a grave and deliberate consideration of the duty which will be before them.

The Whig candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, all will readily acknowledge, should be such a man as may command the most cordial and undoubting confidence of the Party; who will most truly represent its opinions; most faithfully defend its principles. Maryland requires a man of this character now, more than at any former period of her history. The public affairs have been brought into such a condition as may be retrieved only by much sagacity, much firmness and a sincere devotion to the policy and doctrine which have ever been regarded as cordial to the Whig faith.—He who would successfully achieve this great good for the State, will stand in need of the strong support and warm attachment of the Whig party; an attachment which shall bring him their most zealous cooperation in the necessary measures of reform, and which shall lead them to share with him the high responsibilty of the crisis. We need not say that such a man must be able to present a pledge in his past life of such future usefulness as shall secure him not the confidence only but the affection of the Whigs.

If there be any admonition which the sad experience of the present times has impressed, more painfully than another upon the Whigs of the Union, it is that which teaches them a scrupulous circumspection in their choice of Candidates for High Places, and an earnest attention to the duty of presenting none to the public suffrage but men of approved Worth and tried Fidelity. The Whigs have many such in their ranks; and in elevating them they will give the best pledge to the People of Maryland of a sincere and honest purpose to promote the happiness and renown of the State.

We enter the next Canvass under circumstances peculiarly auspicious. If the Whigs heartily resolve to win the victory, it will be theirs. *They have the majority;*—and we cannot doubt that it will be summoned to the polls—not only to right Maryland of many wrongs but to join in paying a deserved tribute of honor to the great Whig Champion of those National interests in which our State has no less a stake than any other member of the Confederacy.

The Committee rejoice in this the first opportunity presented to them, to congratulate the Whigs upon the glorious result of the contest of the present year In June last, they ventured to make an appeal to their political brethren in reference to the principles and measures by which that contest was to be guided:—the Whigs have nobly responded to that appeal; and have brought a full popular sanction to the opinions then uttered—The State has thereby declared her resolve to redeem her faith and maintain her honor: she has pledged herself in favor of the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; she has determined to establish her policy upon the basis of the long avowed and cherished principles of the whig creed. She will now proceed with such expedition as she may command, to assert these principles, by placing her representatives in the National Legislature.

That this has not been done before the opening of the present Congress, may only be attributed to those who took such frequent occasion to make the omissions of the last Legislature on this point a topic of bitter invective against the Whigs.—They who affected to see such revolutionary designs in the failure of the District bill, and of the election of a Senator, might have found a ready relief to their fears, by summoning the General Assembly only a few weeks before its ordinary period of meeting, when all embarrassment, arising from our want of representation in the national councils, would have been removed. This plain duty they have avoided leaving us a very intelligible commentary upon all that zeal of denunciation which was exhausted upon the Whigs before the election

In addition to the topics which the Committee have thought it necessary to bring into consideration in this address, they would take the occasion to remark, that there are subjects which will claim early attention from the Whig party of the State.

Delegates are to be nominated to the National Convention and to the Convention of Ratification: nominations will become necessary for the Congressional election as soon as a district bill shall be passed by the Legislature, and candidates to represent the State in the Presidential Electoral College will also claim attention. Besides these duties, the various concerns belonging to an efficient organization of the party, with a view to the great canvass which is now about to be opened, will occupy the Whigs in their primary meetings.

These cares more properly belong to the counties and districts themselves and may receive but little aid from any cooperation on the part of the Central Committee. They will no doubt, obtain an ample and early consideration from those locally concerned in superintending them. The committee would take the liberty very strenuously to recommend the establishment of Clay Clubs in every county and election district, and connected with these, the creation of some Central Committee in each county for the purpose of holding correspondence with the State Central Committee, and of ensuring rapid and certain communication with the great mass of Whig voters in every district.

In reference to whatever is to be done in the selection of candidates for any official station, the Committee will express the common wish which prevails, and the gratification of which will certainly animate the hopes of every Whig in the State, that Maryland shall every where bring forth her best men. The times require it and the country expects it.

In these few suggestions,—all that are deemed necessary at the present time,—the committee trust they will not be misunderstood as desiring to forestall or embarrass the action of the Whigs of the Legislature, or any other properly organized body of the party, upon the questions they have presented, or to anticipate that action further than the present emergency seemed to require.—They feel a strong confidence that the great community of the Whigs of Maryland will recognize the propriety of these recommendations: they therefore request that steps be taken in the several counties to secure the objects brought into notice by this communication.

JAMES HARWOOD,
GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
OSMOND C TIFFANY,
J. P. KENNEDY,
THOS. KELSO,
GEO. M. GILL,
JAS. O. LAW,
CHARLES H. PITTS,
WM. REYNOLDS,
A. W. BRADFORD,
GEO. AV. SPRECKELSEN,
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
W. H. GATCHELL.

Baltimore, December 15, 1843.

REMAINS OF COMMODORE PORTER.—The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Constantinople, dated in that city, Oct. 17th, 1843. It gives an interesting account of the disinterment of the remains of Commodore Porter:—Boston Atlas.

'On Saturday last, 14th instant, we brought up, in the 'Yence Downia*,' the remains of Com. Porter to the city—& they were taken on board the U. S. brig Truxton, Capt Upshur sent out to take the body to America, which vessel is to sail to morrow. After his death, he was buried at his residence at St. Stephano, ten miles below the city. We left the city about 11 o'clock in the Morning with a large and respectable company of invited guests on board the steamer, consisting of members of the various Diplomatic Corps, all the Americans here several English merchants, with about 50 sailors belonging to the Truxton, the Marines and Officers, excepting the first Lieutenant, the Officers of the English war steamer Devastation, and of two Russian Steamers. The American flag was hoisted at the main the first time we have hoisted it since we took the Turkish. Having arrived at St. Stephano, the company assembled about the grave. The coffin, which was enveloped in a U. S. Flag, &c. with the hat and sword of the late Commodore placed on the top was raised by the sailors of the Truxton and a procession formed in the following order—The Marines of the Truxton, proceeded by the band; which played the dead march, followed by two American Missionaries. Then the Bier, carried by American sailors, escorted by their Excellencies, the Austria Ambassador, the Ministers of Sardinia and Spain, and the Charge d'Affairs of Sweden, Naples and Belgium, who carried the shroud. The relations of the deceased, the Charge d'Affairs and Consul of the United States many Members of the Diplomatic Corps the American, English, Russian Officers the Merchants and the sailors of the Truxton followed Arrived at the landing the procession went on board the steamer, the colors being lowered to half mast. A Guard of honor was stationed over the coffin, and the steamer left St. Stephano. When she arrived opposite Seraglio Point, the Truxton fired a salute of 17 minute guns. As we swept round the stern of the British steamer Devastation the American Ensign was displayed at half mast, at the fore, the British Ensign also at half mast, the officers & Marines saluting at the same time. At 5 o'clock, the steamer came to anchor near the Truxton, and the body was removed on board. Thus ended this imposing ceremony, well worthy of him who was its object.'

*This is the Turkish name of the American Steamer, formerly called the Bangor—which was sent to Constantinople, last, year—and which the writer of our letter has charge of. She hoists the Turkish flag, to avail herself of the patronage of the Turkish Government.—Yence Downia is the Turkish name for 'New world.'

A foot race for one hundred sovereigns came off near London, about three weeks since, between James Byron, a celebrated English runner, and T Jackson, who has obtained the designation of the 'American Deer.' The race, which is described as a very beautiful one, was won by the American Deer, who beat his competitor by about twenty yards.—The distance run was a mile, which the winner accomplished in four minutes and fifty two seconds.

The wreck of the steam frigate Missouri still remained at the last dates, submerged at Gibraltar.—Active operations had been carried on for raising her contents. The magazine hatch had been cleared, and the whole of the magazine gotten up, consisting of 60 costly copper tanks which fitted the ship. The powder was damaged by salt water.

The splendid mansion of the Marquis of Bute, in Bedfordshire, England, was recently destroyed by fire. The library of 40,000 volumes, and a number of valuable manuscripts, were saved by great exertions. The most valuable pictures were saved by the presence of mind of the house keeper, who seized a case-knife, and directing the men, who had assembled in the passage of the mansion, to follow her to the gallery, she pointed out to the men the most valuable, cutting down part of them with her own hand. For one of the pictures by Raphael, thus saved, the Marquis had refused 10,000 guineas

A printer, whose talents were but indifferent, turned physician. He was asked the reason of it. 'In printing,' said he, 'all the faults one commits are exposed to the eye: but in physic they are buried with the patient'

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

A letter to the Philadelphia Chronicle, says:

Mr. Wise's name will be again sent into the Senate for the mission to France. He will of course be rejected for want of capacity. *Henshaw and Upshur will be confirmed in the Cabinet, and J. M. Porter be rejected. The administration now occupies a neutral position between the Whigs and Democrats. The Madisonian has opened its batteries both on Clay and Van Buren. It has ceased to support Calhoun, in consequence of the remonstrances of some of his friends, who regard the support of the administration as an injury to any party on which it is bestowed. I do not think Mr. Tyler has received the visits of more than ten or twelve of the whole Whig delegation in Congress, into such utter disrepute has he fallen among honorable men.

*Henshaw is more deserving rejection than Porter.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who has been pretty severe upon the Secretary of the Navy at times thus speaks of the recent report of that functionary:

'We are pleased with the report of Mr. Secretary Henshaw. It is a plain straight forward business like document, direct in its statements and manly in its tone.—The people have but to read it to know all that is necessary of the situation of the Department, the service performed during the year, and what is intended for the year to come.

'It has been already announced in the papers that all the officers in commission not in active service, have been ordered to report themselves for duty. The reasons for this measure, and for keeping all the ships of the navy fit for service at sea are forcibly stated. We have held the same opinion for many years—never yet having been able to perceive the wisdom of building ships, as in the case of the Ohio; for instance, for the mere purpose of seeing them go inactively into decay at the docks, while the officers for commanding them were also going to decay ashore.

'We do not observe a single recommendation to which we can object—nay, which ought not to be adopted.'

HONEST JOHN DAVIS.—The Whigs of St. Louis and neighboring counties recently held a convention, and appointed H. S. Geyer, a delegate to the Whig National Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved That our Delegate to the Baltimore Convention be instructed to support Henry Clay faithfully from the first to the last, as the nominee of that body for President of the United States.

Resolved, That we leave our Delegate free to choose a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but would warn him to be careful; and would express a preference for 'honest John Davis,' of Massachusetts.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMBOAT.—The Pittsburg American of Thursday afternoon contains the following account of a dreadful accident on board the Warren, a small steamboat engaged in the Alleghany Trade:

FREEPORT, Thursday Morn. 2 o'clock.

Mr. Biddle:—DEAR SIR: The steamer Warren on its way up the Alleghany, collapsed a flue of its boiler while lying at Freeport, about one o'clock this morning Of 18 or 20 on board, twelve are badly scalded—some of them, four or five, the physicians think will not survive.

MARYLAND COAL.—A short time since a cargo of coal from Maryland was shipped at Georgetown for New York, being the first brought down on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and so shipped by the companies engaged in mining in Allegany co. The following opinion is expressed of it by one who has used and tested it.

'A few days ago the Maryland Mining Company sent their first cargo of Cumberland coal from Maryland to this city. It was we believe, consigned to Laing & Randalph. We have since its arrival, received half a ton for the purpose of testing its qualities as an article of domestic fuel. We have done so. We have tried it in every shape for about a week or ten days, and we pronounce it to be, without the possibility of doubt, the best species of bituminous coal in the world. It is equally as inflammable as the best English coal, much more lasting and gives out a greater degree of heat without unpleasant smoke. Indeed, we have no doubt that if the canals and railroads, and other means of communication between the mines and the coast are finished, this coal will entirely supercede the importation of English or any other species of coal. Its superiority is beyond a doubt. For all purposes of domestic fuel, and as an article for the supply of steamboats, it will, we have no doubt, be preferred to any coal in England. This is really a mine of wealth in Maryland and the sooner the coal is brought in large quantities to this market, the better for all classes. We understand that the company will be able to sell it at $6—about one third less than the price of English coal. It is really a very superior and beautiful coal.—N. Y. Herald.

Public Schools of the City & County of Philadelphia.—More than thirty three thousand children, being three fifths of the whole population between the ages of five and fifteen, now frequent the public schools, and large numbers of applicants are seeking for admission more rapidly than vacancies occur or new schools can be opened. The number of schools in the District is 214, of which one is the high shool, 40 are Grammar, 18 secondary' and 76 Primary Schools, and 80 in the outer sections where the schools are not classified. The number of teachers, including the Professors of the High School, is 499, of whom 87 are males, & 412 females. The aggregate amount of salaries is $136 843, and the average compensation to each $274,23.

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