

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Britannia.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

Loss of the Packet-Ship Whitney, with Ninety-Two of her Crew and Passengers—More Failures—Slight Improvement in Monetary Affairs—Cotton Stationary—Activity in Corn, &c.

The Britannia left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo, and was consequently nineteen days on her passage. She brings dates from Liverpool fifteen days later than those previously received. The following dispatch from our Liverpool correspondent was forwarded to us from Boston between 12 and 2 o'clock this morning.

Liverpool, Nov. 19, 1847.

Best Western Canal Flour, 29s to 30s. per barrel, Richmond and Alexandria, 28s. to 28s. 6d; Philadelphia & Baltimore, 28s. to 28s. 6d; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. to 27s. United States and Canada, sour, 21s. to 23s.

Indian Meal, per barrel, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

Wheat, United States and Canadian, white and mixed, per 70 lbs. 7s, 6d. to 9s; red, 6s. to 8s. Oats, per 45 lbs. 2s. 6d. to 3s. Barley, per 60 lbs. 3s. to 4s. Rice, per 480 lbs. 3s. to 4s. Peas, per 504 lbs. 39s. to 40s.

Although this market has shown no positive tendency to advance since your last advices, it has been characterized by sustained and increasing demands.

Indian corn, particularly, has been extraordinarily active, and is steady at present quotations, while the best white is retailing at 40 shillings.

Indian meal, for Irish supplies, is also very brisk in London. The market is by no means so active as in Liverpool, and throughout the provinces generally.

On Wednesday the attendance of buyers at Mark lane was very small, and the transactions were exceedingly limited.—Quotations, however had not receded.

Cotton Market.—The sales of the week ending the 12th inst. amo'ted to about 26,400 bales, of which 4,500 were for export, & 1,800 on speculation The business for five days to yeste day, may be estimated at 5,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 3,000; but speculations was without effect. An improved tone indicating an advance of 1-8d. to 1-4d. from the lowest point became perceptible in this market for about a week after the departure of the last steamer, but it was generally dispelled by the Cambria's advices, which bore so favorably upon the coming crops.—From the receipt of those advices up to last evening, the market has become extremely languid, and the improvement is wholly lost.

Commercial and Financial.—Contrasting the operations of trade, and the general aspect of Monetary affairs of the country, for the last fortnight, with those of the preceding, it is gratifying to observe that a slight but still a perceptible improvement has taken place, retarded by the stoppage of Trueman & Cook, of London, an eminent brokerage house, whose liabilities are estimated at £350,000.

The price of money is still high, and insolvencies are rife. The fury of the panic has been stayed, but money is yet most difficult to be had! Commercial distress has not been materially assuaged, but hope is higher, and the future is promising.

The English funds for the past fortnight suffered less fluctuation than for a considerable time previously, with unequivocal tendency to ascend, promoted by importation of foreign gold, amounting to nearly a million and a half of pounds.

The Bank of England still demands 8 per cent. while its branches refuse to advance under nine per cent.

General Intelligence.—*Loss of the Packet Ship Stephen Whitney.*—This noble, but unfortunate vessel, was totally lost at 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 10th inst, on her voyage from New York to Liverpool under circumstances the most perfectly appalling, that the imagination can possibly conceive. Mistaking the light on Rock Island, near Cape Fear, on the south coast of Ireland, for the old Head of Kinsale, she continued her course to make Cork harbor, but in less than a quarter of an hour, with a suddenness which defied all human effort to avert her fate, she came broad on a rock called the West Calf, about four miles inside the Cape, and, in less than ten minutes after striking, was dashed to atoms, overwhelming no less than 92 of her hapless crew and passengers, 18 only, of 110, surviving, who succeeded in clambering up the face of the rock, which forms a wretched island containing three fishermen's huts.

Horrid Murder.—A correspondent of the Worcester Transcript writing from Canaan, N. H., Nov. 23d, gives us the following shocking intelligence:

"Some fourteen years ago, Captain Elijah Whitter, living at the "Summit," four miles below here, killed a child of his with a gambrel. He was arrested and tried, and finally after a long imprisonment in Haverhill jail, set at liberty, because he at the time of doing the deed was considered insane. He has bore the name of "Kill baby Whitter" ever since.

"Last Saturday morning he got up from his breakfast table, went to the door, and took another young child of his, 2 1-2 years old, by the legs and literally beat its brains out against the doorstone. He is to be tried for the deed, and will doubtless be acquired as formerly."

To be Hung.—Bell, a youth of 17 years, of prepossessing appearance, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of December, for the murder of Mr. Butcher, in Watson county, Florida. They were both intoxicated, and the killing was done in a quarrel.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Probable movements of Gen. Scott—Mexican Army at Orazuba—Rumored Assassination of Ampudia—Activity of Col. Wynkoop—Col. Hughes Appointed Governor of Jalapa—His Popularity Among the Mexicans, &c. &c.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, the 28th ult., from Vera Cruz *via* Tampico. She left the former port on Sunday, the 21st of November. We extract the following intelligence from the Picayune:

Mr. Fitzgerald, bearer of despatches from General Scott, arrived in the New Orleans. He left the city of Mexico with the same train that accompained Gens. Quitman and Shields.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the attempt by Santa Anna to resume the reins of government—not by force, but by a new assumption of the authority of President, from which he contends he has not yet been legally separated. A long document has been addressed by him from Tehuacan, dated November 1st, to the President through the Secretary of State, in which, after reviewing the history of his resignation were not sufficiently explicit, and that it can have no legal force until it has been accepted by Congress.

Again he contends that he never did resign entirely the functions of President; that he only consented temporarily to a separation of the civil from the military power of the President—the circumstances of the country then requiring it—and that he took command of the army in his character of President. The reason for the separation of the civil from the military authority of the President having ceased, he now desires to resume his full legal position as President, until Congress shall see fit to accept his resignation.

We have nothing later from the interior in relation to the proceedings of Congress The belief prevails here that as soon as the new levies of troops, of which those going up under the command of Gen. Butler are, I believe, the last to arrive, reach Gen. Scott, expeditions will be undertaken against several of the large cities and towns yet in the hands of the enemy, and it is likely the "locomotive capital" will be the first point of attack. Gen. Scott, when all his reinforcements reach him, will have a force of about 20,000 men, and it would appear ridiculous to leave them without employment while work is to be done.

Reports have reached here of an insurrection at Guadalajara in which Gen. Ampudia was killed. How the report came it is impossible to find, and no details are given by those circulating it.

The same day he addressed an "imposition" to the Mexican Congress, in somewhat the same strain as his letter to the President, in which he tenders to Congress his resignation, and entreats them to accept it. The reader will at once detect the point at which he aims; for if Congress accept *this* resignation, declaring the office of President now first vacant, then Pena y Pena's exercise of authority has been all along a usurpation, and his removal of Santa Anna from the command of the army a usurpation. Santa Anna would hardly have ventured upon so bold a stroke without assurance of a stronger support than it was supposed he could command.

The Arco Iris of the 21st inst., says the editors of the Genius of Liberty have been ordered out of the country.

There has been no later news received at Vera Cruz direct from the city of Mexico. The subjoined letters furnish the latest intelligence of Gen. Butler's and Gen. Patterson's movements.

Jalapa, Nov. 15, 1847.

It is rumored here that a force of 1,500 men is collected at Orizaba, who are drilled by a Mexican officer of rank, who gave his parole of honor at Vera Cruz last spring to oppose us no more unless he should be exchanged. It is said that the enemy is casting cannon at the same place.

A rumor has reached here this morning from Queretaro that the Mexican Congress, now in session, (having assembled a quorum,) have shown themselves decidedly in favor of peace, but that the Governors of Departments are opposed to it. This is believed here. A. B.

Jalapa, Nov. 15, 1847.

Since the approach of Gen. Patterson's column to this place much has been done towards breaking up the guerillas and ferreting out the leaders and accomplices.—Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvanian volunteers, has been a most active and efficient agent in this business, and deserves great credit.,

Information has been received here of a large quantity of powder and ammunition being smuggled into this country from the United States, and that one hundred mule loads passed through this city not long since from the port of San Carlos. The supply was furnished by one Carvajal, a commissioner deputed by the Mexican Covernment for that purpose.

LATEST FROM THE RIO GRAND.

General Taylor's Movements.

Attack of Guerillas—Depredations of Indians—Gen. Taylor at Matamoras——His Leave of Absence Not received——Reception of Gen. Taylor and Staff on the Rio Grande—Health of Matamoras, &c.,

The schooner Wm. B. Hazard, Capt. Sanders, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at New Orleans, on the 28th ultimo. She left Brazos on the evening of the 20th.—Lieut. Col. Mansfield, engineer corps U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Fagg, North Carolina volunteers; Major Early, Virginia volunteers; and others, came passengers in the Hazard. The Picayune correspondent furnishes the following items of news:

The party of 2d and 3d Dragoons which was despatched after the guerilla party who attacked Lieut. Campbell on the 1st inst., returned without having been able to find the party. They ascertained, however, that the loss of the guerillas had been more severe than was at first supposed, the captain of the band, the celebrated Mucho Martinez, the one-armed robber, having been killed as well as six or seven of his men, and quite as many more wounded.

The command of Major Lane, which was dispatched to Parras after the Indians, arrived there the day the fair, the red men having left the previous day, taking with them about two thousand five hundred cattle, horses and mules, driven from the different rancheros.

On the 7th inst. a train was sent from Monterey to Camargo, under the escort of Capt. Butler's company of 3d Dragoons, and two companies of the 10th infantry.—Gen. Taylor broke up his encampment at Walnut 'Springs' near Monterey, on the morning of the 8th inst., and with his staff, accompained by Gen. Wool and staff, turned his face homeward.

At Cerralvo Gen. Taylor was received with a salute, and waited upon by the officers of the garrison. The General arrived at Mier in the afternoon of the 12th, and partook of a little collation, given by Col. Butler, of the 3d Dragoons. The next Monday he left on the steamer Major Brown, accompained by Gen. Wool, and arrived at Camargo in the afternoon, where he was received with a salute of artillery from Capt Hunt's company, and visited by Lieut. Col Fay, of the 10th, and the officers of his regiment stationed there.

On the 15th, Gen. Wool returned to Mier, & Gen. Taylor left for Matamoras on the steamer Col. Cross, where he arrived on the evening of the 17th, and on the next morning pitched his tent on shore, accompanied by Col. Whitney, Col. Monroe, Col. Belknap, and Maj. Bliss, where he was to remain until the 22d, when he would leave for the Brazos, there to await an answer to his application for leave.—On the 21st. no dispatches had reached the Brazos for him. The health of Matamoras has greatly improved, although there was still some yellow fever there, but of a mild type, yielding readily to proper treatment.

From the Balt. Sun.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Preparations for his Reception.

The last mail we received from the South brought us New Orleans papers of the 30th ult, but last night the mail failed to bring us any papers from New Orleans.

Our "Pony Express," however, came through, bringing us the New Orleans Delta, of the 2d inst., two days in advance of our dates by mail.

General Taylor arrived below New Orleans on the 1st instant, which is thus announced by the New Orleans Delta.

The arrival of the gallant old hero in the neighborhood of our city, has created general animation and pleasure, which are perceptible in the face of every man, woman and child, we have met in the streets. Though yesterday was a dark, rainy and dismal day, it could not dampen or restrain the ardent admiration and affection which pervaded our whole population for the valiant old man, who has done so much to brighten the nation's escutcheon, and elevate the name and renown of our Republic.

The Delta, of the 2d inst., also makes the following reference to the preparations for his reception:—

The triumphal entry of Gen. Taylor in the city, will take place to-morrow. The steamer Mary Kingsland, with the committee of arrangements, the members of the General and Municipal Councils, and Major Gally's battalion of artillery, will proceed to the barracks at 9 o'clock to-morrow, to accompany the General and Staff to the city.

The Mary Kingsland, on her return, will land opposite the Place d'Armes, at 11 o'clock, where a triumphal arch is erected. The procession will then be formed, under the direction of Col. Labuzan, Grand Marshal of the day, as set forth in the published programme. On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, the presentation of the magnificent sword, presented by the State, will take place in the reception room of the St. Charles Hotel

A letter having been addressed by the mayor to General Taylor, inviting him to become the guest of the city, he replied as follows:

U. S Steamer Monmouth, }
Mississippi river, Nov. 30, 1847. }

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th inst., communicating the invitation of the municipal authorities of New Orleans to become the guest of the city, while I remain in it.

I cannot but be deeply sensible to this unexpected token of the respect and affection of the people of New Orleans. Superadded as it is to so many cherished testimonials of their confidence, I feel that they have laid me under an obligation which I can never adequately repay.

I beg you to convey to the authorities of the city my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements for the great honor thus conferred, and my acceptance of their offer during the brief period that I can remain in the city.

With high regard, I have the honor to be your friend and obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

His Honor A. D. Crossman,
Mayor of New Orleans.

WANT OF FUNDS IN THE ARMY.

—Extract of a letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated

Puebla, Mexico, Aug. 6, 1847.

Yesterday afternoon another council of war was held, at which the General-in-Chief, Major Generals Worth, Pillow and Quitman; Brigadier Generals Twiggs, Shields and Cadwalader were present. At this assembling, the route and plan of operations, in his march upon the city of Mexico, were laid down by the General-in-Chief to his commanding officers

The embarrassments our army in this hostile country has labored under, for want of an adequate supply of funds, have been far greater than any of you at home can imagine; and the means which the Quartermaster's department has been driven to, to procure money, are disgraceful alike to our great nation, and to the Administration. Money, in sums of four and five hundred dollars, have been borrowed from place to place, as it could be found; and in many instances, interest at the rate of *one per cent. a day* has been paid for its use. Even at this moment, I could loan, if I had it, a hundred thousand dollars at these rates to our Government officers.—In some instances the chief of the Quartermaster's department, has been compelled to borrow from the gamblers, or sell them drafts on New Orleans. They first skin our officers and men by winning what loose change they have, and then take a second jerk at the Government, by loaning its officers, charged with supplying the army, money at high rates of interest, or by shaving its drafts on the U. States. All this with the slightest foresight, could be obviated. The merchants of wealth and standing in Mexico are all foreigners. Their commercial intercourse is confined entirely to France and England; if the Government of the United States had, as it could have easily done, made arrangements by which the chief of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments could have drawn, either on France or England, they could have raised any amount of money that might have been required to keep up the supplies of the army. In this way, hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved in the difference of purchasing in this country on credit and for cash. As it now is, they are entirely at the mercy of those *willing to sell* our Government *on credit;* and as necessity knows no law, we are compelled to pay whatever price the seller sees fit to demand To my knowledge, one merchant in this city offered to let us have fifty thousand pounds sterling at par, if we could give him drafts on either England or France. Drafts on the United States he declined, at any rate, as he had no commercial relations with our Government, but entirely with England or France.

General Pierce came up to-day with his command, bringing eighty-five thousand dollars *in drafts*, but not one cent in money. The disappointment and vexation, both of the General-in-chief, and the Quartemaster's and Commissary's departments, is great in the extreme, and how they are to get along, is with them an unsolved problem. The paymaster's department is no better off; and the only way officers can get along to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, is to first procure a draft on one of the cities of our Union from the Paymaster, and then have it shaved at the rate of twenty-five or thirty per cent. from its face. This is but a faint and imperfect sketch of the *financial operations* of our army; and if it is not enough to crimson the cheek of every American with shame, then have they greatly deteriorated in self respect, within the last twelve months. GOMEZ.

Midshipman Rodgers.—This gallant young officer has arrived at New Orleans from Mexico. It will be recollected that he was captured while making an examination of the fortifications at Vera Cruz, and carried to the city of Mexico, where he was kept in close confinement, and treated with great rigor. The editors of the Delta have had an interview with Mr. Rodgers since his return, and have published a brief account of his sufferings and escape.

Mr. R. received from Santa Anna assurances of kindly treatment, and many promises, which were never kept. Finally, Mr. R. was released on bonds, and, snatching a favorable opportunity, escaped from the city in the disguise of an English workman on his way to the manufactories near Puebla. To sustain this character, he procured from a friendly Scotchman the usual certificate or passport, and by the aid of false whiskers, moustachios and coarse garments, escaped observation and detection. On his way to Puebla he overtook some young ladies with whom he had become acquainted in the city of Mexico, and who, being accompanied by their father, gave him great concern lest they should expose and betray him. But, with the sagacity and kind heartedness of woman in every land and in every age, they perceived his condition and purpose, were cautious not to recognize him, and kept their secret until they thought he had had time to get to Puebla. Mr. Rodgers says his feelings, when he saw the American sentinel at our outposts near Puebla, were indescribable. He felt as if he could have hugged the rough soldier with joy and delight. He was received by Gen. Scott and the officers of the army with much kindness, appointed on the staff of Gen. Pillow and accompanied the army through all the hard fought battles which led to the capture of the city. He is mentioned in the despatches of Gens. Scott and Pillow in high terms of praise, for his gallantry and coolness.

Visit of Henry Clay to Washington.—The Washington Whig announces that the Hon. Henry Clay will arrive in that city about the 23d inst., on a short visit. The Whig adds:

No man's presence will be greeted with greater delight than Mr. Clay's by his host of devoted friends. They long once more for the opportunity of doing homage to his powerful intellect, and far-seeing statesmanship.

He comes in the highest of all characters,—that of the private citizen—and he will receive at the hands of the people such a welcome as will make his heart warm for joy on revisiting the scenes of his former triumphs.

We hail the advent of the venerable statesman, and hope that the city will at once take measures to make him her guest.

☞ Mr. Calhoun in his speech of last February in the Senate, held the following remarkable words: "Mexico is as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1847.

The thirtieth Congress have assembled in their full wisdom and dignity,—the Senate with forty-one members present, and the House of Representatives with 220—five Democrats and three Whigs being absent upon the early votes for Speaker.

The excitement in the House was very high throughout the session. A very few members had the power to prevent the election of Speaker, and for a time the result seemed doubtful.

The House was thronged from an early hour, the ladies' gallery being very full of ladies, and the gentlemen's gallery full to overflowing. The floor of the House was occupied by privileged persons, and the scene for some hours bordered upon great animation and excitement.

The Whigs declining to vote for Mr. Winthrop upon the first ballot were six in number, combining Southern men opposing him perhaps under the idea that he was too partial to Abolition; and on the other hand he was opposed for his seeming partiality to the Union as it is, notwithstanding the existence of Slavery in the States. One of his own colleagues,—Mr. Palfrey,—was the first to vote for another Massachusetts man, (Mr. Hudson,) and he was followed by Messrs. Giddings of Ohio and Tuck of N. H. for Wilson of N. H. John P. Gaines of Ky. received a vote from Mr. Gayle of Alabama; Jones of Ga. voted for Thomas Butler King; Tompkins of Miss. for Mr. Gayle; and Levin of Pa. (N. A.) for J. R. Ingersoll.

Upon the second and third ballots, Palfrey, Giddings and Tuck adhered to their uncompromising opposition to Winthrop. The third was the last ballot, and between the absence of one of the Southern opposition, (Mr. Holmes of S. C.) and a vote from Mr. Levin, Mr. Winthrop received 110 of the 218 votes thrown, just enough to elect him.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio, and Mr. McKay of N. C., conducted Mr. Winthrop to the Chair. His speech was brief, pointed, emphatic and pre-eminently patriotic. I will not mar it now by any abstract. Its warm defence of the Union and the whole Union, of the Constitution and the whole Constitution, of the great designs of such a Union and such a Constitution, must win all hearts. Something was said, too, of the time in which Congress met;—a time of war—of intense political excitement, and also of angry controversy. Under events so exciting and questions so momentous, the Speaker promised to do his whole duty to the House and to his country.

The oath was administered to Mr. Winthrop by Mr. Adams, and the scene was an impressive one.

Mr Adams, with four score years resting upon him, administering the Constitutional oath to a colleague, a Speaker, and a descendant of one of the Winthrops of olden time, is a sight not always seen.—One might linger long amidst the association of such names.

The Speaker having taken the oath, it was administered by him in turn to all the members present. Then came a debate upon the rules and orders, and a Resolution for a Select Committee for their revision and simplification, in the midst of which there was an interchange of sentiment between the two Houses as to an organization.

In the midst of the battle upon these rules, and with some effort on the part of the minority to elect Benjamin B. French Clerk of the House, there was an adjournment called for and carried by a vote of 111 to 96.

One day of grace remains for the present incumbents in office.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1847.

The House was punctually called to order at noon in the presence of a very full attendance. There was a marked interest if not excitement prevailing among the members. The Message of the President seemed to cause less excitement than the probable fate of the several important offices yet in the bestowment of the House. The Message might have been earlier delivered but for the motion to proceed at once to the election of a Clerk by a *viva voce* vote. There was an unusual degree of quiet in the House as the names were called out. Mr. Adams dispelled all doubt as to his course by voting for Mr. French,—thus redeeming a pledge before made. Mr. Tuck of N. H. voted for Mr. Kent of his own State. Mr. Giddings voted for Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Holmes of S. C. for Mr. Governeur. These were the only scattering votes thrown, and Mr. Campbell received the precise number necessary to his election, and was at once inducted into office by Mr. French.

Soon came the Message which was read by the new Clerk. It was long, wearisome, and I am sure not altogether satisfactory to any class of members. The whole of it is open to the severest criticism for its inaccuracy of statement, and will no doubt be dealt with according to its merits, both in and out of Congress. When two of the nine columns had been read, Mr. Petit, of In., of the dominant party, moved that the further reading be dispensed with on account of its great length. Such a motion I have never heard before from a friend of the Executive, and the motion itself, as well as the source from which it emanated, indicates something of the estimate in which the message is held on account of its length.

The recommendation of the establishment of Territorial Governments in Mexico caused some surprise among the members, who were slow to believe that the President meant a war of conquest and the subjugation of Mexico, and though this last is still denied in the Message, it peeps forth through the whole document. The Message commanded no attention in the House beyond the protracted argument in relation to the affairs of Mexico. The Senate, where the friends of the President are in a large majority, declined to hear the document through, but made amends for this little disrespect by ordering the printing of 25,000 copies. The House, with more circumspection limited the number to 15,000, with the documents accompanying it.

The Supreme Court have leaped at once into business. All the Judges were upon the Bench this morning, excepting Mr. McKinley and Mr. Daniel. There are many important cases to be considered, and the appearance of Mr. Clay will add much to the interest of the proceedings of the Court.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 11.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We are unable to present our readers with this document to-day, being disappointed in not receiving our Extras by Thursday's boat, as we expected; and its great length preventing its publication in our paper in less than two or three numbers. They will be distributed to our subscribers as soon as received.

☞ Messrs. Haas & Peale will leave this place for St. Michaels, during the coming week.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the corn-house, granary and stabling of George S. Hollyday, Esq., situate in Queen Anne's, were destroyed by fire on the 29th ult., with about six hundred bushels of corn, nine stacks of blades, a wheat machine, and farming utensils;—the whole valued at twelve hundred dollars and not insured. The fire was accidental.—*Kent News.*

For the Easton Gazette.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—NO. II.

Mr. Editor:—In continuation of the subject discussed in my last paper, I shall proceed, prior to an explanation of the various practical processes embraced in the art of Daguerreotype, to furnish some brief notice of its history. This will be necessarily a mere outline represented by certain experimental facts, and gleaned almost exclusively from the store house of an indistinct memory. I believe there is no very comprehensive scientific treatise upon the subject, and the entire mass of discoveries has been of too recent a date to find way into the pages of a Cyclopedia. The best essay is that of Daguerre himself, from whom the science derives its name. It forms a small volume and is entitled "*Historique et Description des procedes du Daguerreotype, et du Diorama, par Daguerre Paintre, &c., &c., &c., Paris,* 1839." This manual gives in detail the various chemical and mechanical means for completing the Heliographic impression; and suggests suitable precautions to novices in this exceedingly delicate and beautiful process.

Various competitors have claimed the honor of a discovery replete with so much of interest and attractiveness, the only two of whom worthy of notice are J. M. Niepce and M. Daguerre The former of these commenced his researches in Photography as early as 1814, but his method differed materially from that of M. Daguerre, to whom we are indebted for the present perfection of the Daguerreotype process.—The fact is the only improvement of note presented since the experiments of Daguerre, consist in the increased variety of its applications. It was at first employed in delineating architectural objects, the interior of rooms and chambers, landscape views, &c., but has been since extended to the agreeable purpose of taking portraits and groups from the living subject, and furnishing duplicate resemblances from old and valuable paintings. Few discoveries have attracted more wide-spread attention; and much praise has been awarded to the ingenious Frenchman who has contributed so largely to the amusement of society and afforded pabulism for the most enlarged philosophical speculation and research. A popular writer thus notices the new discovery shortly after its announcement to the scientific world:

"It has been our good fortune to see several of the productions of the surprising discovery, and we regret that words cannot convey the impression they made on us. With the exception of local color, they present nature herself to the spectator. The qualities of objects are so clearly expressed, that silk could not in the representation be mistaken for satin, nor marble for plaster. The sky is given with as different an expression of quality from stone, as that substance is from the ground on which it stands. The productions we saw were nearly uniform in size, being about 10 inches by perhaps 6 or 7; and notwithstanding the small space within which the views are confined, we could by means of a lens count the strands in a rope. This extraordinary discovery must not be confounded with that of an ingenious gentleman, (Mr. Talbot) in which what in nature is in light becomes a dark space in the representation, and the parts that are dark are exhibited in masses of light. In Daguerre's discovery the objects are lighted as they are in nature, with all the sparkling effects which the sun scatters on them; the intensity of tone in the foregrounds is balanced by the aerial effects in the distances; in short, the only step wanting to rival the original is to impart to these self-created pictures that which the Father of color, the sun, bestows up-

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