

fish. What will be done for my ruin—my disgrace? Ah, how cruelly she wronged his noble heart! May she not be pardoned when after a scene between them of mutual explanations, upon his entreating her to forgive him, that in an impulse natural to her passionate nature she threw herself into his arms and said, 'Let me repay your love by sacrificing myself: I will be yours, Charles, now and for ever.'

Cruelly again she wrongs him, by believing this sacrifice would content him, or give the happiness he sought; gently, kindly, he released himself from that dear embrace, saying, 'Not so, dearest, shall you reward me.—Tell me of any sacrifice for your dear sake, and I will do it, though it be never to see you more. Our love, Mary, shall not be classed with the vile of the earth—your purity shall never be stained by me: remember that ours is an affection from childhood, grown with us, rooted in a good soil, and so firmly planted, that even these tempests will harm it not. I will be true to thee far or near; and you—' 'And I, Charles, will strive to do my duty, and win our pardon from God for the sin we have committed.'

In sentiments such as these they comforted one another; when she was weak, he was strong, and when he was weak, she was strong; and thus they were preserved. All excitement past, and their love regained much of its early tone; by the firm desire and intention of doing right, they also regained happiness: dark hours would still sometimes come to both, and it was in such an hour that our opening scene occurred, to which we must now return.

Mary remained a few minutes in her room, and not having a summons, descended to see who the visitors were. She had calmed her rebellious thoughts by prayer, which was becoming daily more and more attended to; her Bible, also, was her constant companion; and before she left her room she had found strength to thank God that the time was fixed for Charles's departure. As she entered the room she was met by him, with his hat in his hand.

'I was going, Mary. I am ashamed of myself, and do not deserve the comfort of remaining with you.'

'Who were the visitors?' eagerly asked she.

'Only cards, I suppose, as no one has been here. How pale you look, and all through me! Thank God, dearest, it will not be long in my power to torment you as I do; but to-day, I felt I must see you.'

'And so you shall. It is I, I much fear, who am the selfish one,' was the low reply. 'Nobody cares about me but you, and why I think so much of the opinion of others is to me acting contrary to my notions of right—to be, in fact, as I am—that I may well shudder at a sound, and go nearly mad at being thought an uncharitable person.'

'All that exists only in your imagination, for you well know how entirely I made my mother retract her words; and that, at the present hour, there is not one who does not think you a pattern wife.'

'I am a pattern wife!' was the reply, in proud tones, which sank to the humblest, as she clasped her hands in agony and added, 'but no longer an unspotted one,' and a burst of tears ended the phrase. 'Don't touch me, for the world!' she said, as she approached her. 'Pardon me, Charles,' she continued, as she saw the pain her words caused him; 'bear with me, and pity me. I tell you, there never lived a woman who was more unloved for this position than I am. Better, far better for me to be—no—no, I cannot say it!'

'I shall soon be gone, perhaps for ever, Mary; and then my touch will no longer pollute you!'

The words were scarcely said before she threw herself into his arms, sobbing with renewed agony at hearing his heart-breaking words; he soothed her, quieted her, and she soon withdrew, and held out her hand, saying, 'I think, dearest, I should be better if you would leave me. I will go to my room and read, and try to compose myself; I am not well to-day.'

'Anything on earth, Mary, that can give you ease or peace, I will do.'

'I know you will; I believe it firmly. To-day I am a good deal excited, I shall soon be better; you know solitude always does me good. Oh! when I think upon the happiness we might have, and when I think upon the doom I have brought upon you, self-condemned to a solitary existence, Charles, you can never sustain this life!'

'For your sake I can—I must,' was the abrupt and determined reply; 'and I will!'

'Tell me anything but that!' she said, in a beseeching tone: 'I will bless the hour that removes the ban you have placed upon yourself. Did I but know your affections were given to some pure being worthy of you, I should regain peace.'

'That you will never know! Banish the idea, Mary, for I could never love but you—I have ever loved you, and I will. I should despise myself if I were ever to feel for another as I do for you. How often have you heard me say I believe that love is felt but once; and in hearts formed as ours, it becomes a blessing or a curse. But ours shall be a blessing. And now, dearest, I will leave you, and not come here till you summon me; only remember that in two months I shall be beyond the reach of your dear summons, and therefore, I pray you to be merciful, and not banish me long; I am convinced I am better for seeing you.'

'Come when you please,' was the answer as he left the room.

The two months passed, and the hour arrived that was to separate them. Words are vain to record such scenes; enough is told

when we say that no change came over the good resolutions they had formed, and that Mary sought and found strength to bear that parting. Months, perhaps years, were to pass before they met, and yet they carried out their intentions. How hard it was to do so let those judge who, like such votaries of love, have existed only for each other; who have no hope, no joy, no sorrow, but what springs from the one! Created for each other, it was a separation almost of existence.

It was agreed between them that they should correspond as they had ever been in the habit of doing. Mary retired from society, and sought peace in a life of usefulness and active exertion. Their lives were benefited by the spirit of love, that shed its light around them; they were in the world, but not of the world. Religion became the ground-work of their happiness; and though apart, they were in heart ever together.—Their lives were one, and each became more worthy of the exalted affection they possessed. And thus passed a year, and another, still their faith wavered not; and another came, and Mary was a widow!

Another came, and Mary was a bride; and clasped once more in the arms of Love, she whispered,—

'Said I not that all things were possible to those who believe?'

Once more Charles asked the question, 'Is she happy?'

So happy that she almost trembled at her happiness.

From the St. Louis Herald.

A SOMNAMBULIST.

'There are persons who, while sleeping, Still like day, their vigils keep, Wandering, speaking, talking, smiling, While in sleep their senses beguiling— Somnambulists they are called, it seems, From their walking in their dreams.'

James Brady was arraigned before his Honor, the Recorder, yesterday, on the too common charge of being intoxicated. James was a small man, with a very large hat, which he held on one hand, while he ever and anon carefully brushed it with the other. His suit was somewhat of a summer lightness, and his face and head—curious in their shape and development—wore a sad and solemn appearance. It may sound curious to say a head wears a solemn appearance, but we have said it, and we will stick to it—the head was a sad-looking one, and the hair hung over it down to the eyes in a mourning kind of indiscriminate scatter, as if, indeed, it didn't care how it did lay upon such a head. There was an unsteady appearance about the head, too, as if it were badly balanced, and as it assumed an odd, sideways position every now and then, the head plainly signified that it knew it acted queer sometimes, but it didn't care a tinker's—out for the consequences. The owner was asked what he had to say to the charge of intoxication.

'Faith, it's short,' says Jimmy; 'divil a bit of intoxication there was about me when the boy wid the star and the shirt stick-laid a hould on me.'

'You were staggering,' remarked the policeman.

'Och, bedad, yer right there,' says he; 'divil a word lie in that—anny man wud be staggerin' under the same disased state.'

'How, or what do you mean by disased state?' inquired his Honor.

'I mane I had fits!' answered the prisoner.

'That is a curious plea,' replied the Recorder; 'people afflicted with fits generally lie down.'

'Sure, I know that mighty well,' says Jim; 'but mine is the walkin' kind, an' I'm subject to 'em.'

'Say somnambulist fits!' whispered an attorney.

'The summamby fits, I mane,' adds the prisoner.

'You walk in your sleep,' says the attorney.

'Yis,' says he, 'it's God's truth, I do that same; sure, I'm all the time travellin' about, and never knowin' what I'm about!' an' isn't that all the same as a crazy man, when yez don't know what yer doin'?'

'Capital plea,' whispered the attorney.

'An' I've got a 'capital plea' growin'—where is't, will I say?' inquired he of the lawyer.

'Growing out of the internal ramifications of your cerebellum,' continues the attorney. This was a stumper, but he attempted it.

'It's growin' out of me infarnal fortifications of the mara belly, and it knocks me into the extramere kind of a thundetin' state iver yez see, immagently, when it makes an attack.'

This was a settler! The court looked, for about a minute, as if it had been knocked into a cocked hat; but at length memory returned, and the inquiry was made of James if he hadn't been, in times past, in the work-house?

'Yis,' says he, 'I have, and worked me way out, like a man.'

'Fine you 's, Jimmy,' said the Recorder. 'Two weeks, by the Hill o' Howth! I an 's an small use in this court,' says he, 'whin a beautiful defense, like mine, is condimmed for two weeks.'

We need scarcely add that Jimmy went out to the City R. tract.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1847.

TOWN MEETING.

We call the attention of our citizens to the notice in our advertising columns from the *Tribune of Police*, calling a meeting on to-morrow evening at MARION HALL, to take into consideration and afford relief to the starving population of Ireland.

THE BRIG "AZTEC."

The hull of this Brig was towed up to town this morning, she having been got off by the parties purchasing, on Monday morning. We have been aboard of her, and incline to the belief of one of our experienced ship builders, that her hull has suffered but little damage. She is a beautiful model vessel, and at the time of her going ashore, was only 4 months old. She was purchased for \$605, and is the first out of the large number of vessels that have gone ashore at *Bald Head*, that has ever been got off. She will at once undergo repairs and refit.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS AT SEA.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has received the following important notification, from its London Correspondent of the Daily Commercial List. It is dated

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1847.

Three privateers sailed from the port of London on the 9th of Jan., 1847. They are British ships, but have been renamed according to Spanish regulations, and they carry letters of marque. The names are as follows:

Reino de Castilla, Capt. Moody, 914 tons, 90 men.
Sebastian del Caso, " Smith, 153 " 30 "
Magallanes, " Lash, 153 " 20 "

These three vessels cleared out at the port of London for Manila, but are really privateering on the broad Atlantic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Webster offered the following:

Resolved, That the war now existing with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to this Union.

Resolved, That it ought to be signified to the Government of Mexico, that the Government of the United States does not desire to dismember the Republic of Mexico, and is ready to treat with the Government of that Republic for peace, for a liberal adjustment of boundaries, and for just indemnities, due by either Government to the citizens of the other.

Mr. Webster said it was not his purpose to interfere with the three million bill. His object was merely to present these resolutions and to lay them on the table with a view of calling them up hereafter, when he intended to speak upon them.

Mr. Fairfield called up the bill reviving certain naval pensions for five years. After some explanation from him, the bill was passed.

Mr. Evans introduced a bill to authorize the Regents to purchase the City Hall, for the use of the Smithsonian Institute.

The general appropriation bill was reported from the Finance committee, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Huntington said he would call up the naval appropriation bill to-morrow.

Mr. Niles gave notice that he will, to-morrow, call up his resolutions for raising additional revenue.

The bill providing for four additional steam frigates, for the navy, was passed.

The bill to repeal the pilot law of 1837 was postponed till to-morrow.

The consideration of the three million bill was then resumed.

Mr. Bagby having the floor, spoke at some length in defence of the policy of the administration and insisted that the annexation of Texas was the true cause of the war. He supported the bill, and was for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Badger has the floor for to-morrow.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives went into Committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the *Three Million Bill*, which, after the rejection of several amendments offered, was passed as originally introduced with the *Wilmot proviso*, which prohibits slaves being substantially retained—by a vote of 115 to 105.

A beautiful incident occurred in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Saturday. While Mr. HUNT, of New York, was addressing the Committee of the Whole in support of *Wilmot Proviso*, (so called,) the venerable figure of Ex-President ADAMS presented himself at the central door of the hall. All eyes were quickly attracted to the spot; Mr. HUNT suspended his speech; Mr. MOSLEY, of New York, and Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, conducted Mr. ADAMS to his former seat, (temporarily occupied by Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, who instantly relinquished the right which he had to it under a late rule of the House, as he had promised to do when he selected it.) The Members of the House rose at their seats, and numbers of them approached Mr. ADAMS to congratulate him on his recovery and restoration to the hall.

Mr. ADAMS, who seemed a good deal subdued by this reception, expressed his thanks, but in so low a voice that little of what he said could be heard at any distance from that quarter of the hall. All that we were able to catch of these well-known tones was, that Mr. A. was deeply sensible of the kindness of the House in thus receiving him, and, but for the feebleness of his voice, would have more fully expressed his gratitude to gentlemen of all parties for their kind congratulations. As it was, he hoped they would excuse him.

Mr. HUNT, in resum'g, noticed the incident, and expressed his own deep-felt gratification at Mr. ADAMS's return to his wonted place.—*Nat. Int.*

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, Relative to the Prosecution of the War—Organization of Volunteers, Revenue, &c.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Congress, by the act of the 13th of May last, declared that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States;" and "for the purpose of enabling the government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination," authority was vested in the President to employ the "naval and military forces of the United States."

It has been my unalterable purpose since the commencement of hostilities by Mexico, and the declaration of the existence of war by Congress, to prosecute the war in which the country was unavoidably involved with the utmost energy, with a view to its "speedy and successful termination" by an honorable peace.

Accordingly, all the operations of our naval and military forces have been directed with this view. While the sword has been held in one hand, and our military movements pressed forward into the enemy's country, and its coasts invested by our navy, the tender of an honorable peace has been constantly presented to Mexico in the other.

Hitherto, the overtures of peace which have been made by this Government have not been accepted by Mexico. With a view to avoid a protracted war, which hesitancy and delay on our part would be so well calculated to produce, I informed you, in my annual message of the 8th December last, that the war would "continue to be prosecuted with vigor as the best means of securing peace," and recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War, in his report accompanying that message.

In my message of the 4th January last, these and other measures, deemed to be essential to the "speedy and successful termination" of the war, and the attainment of a just and honorable peace were recommended to your early and favorable consideration.

The worst state of things which could exist in a war with such a power as Mexico, would be a course of indecision and idleness on our part.—Being charged by the constitution and the laws with the conduct of the war, I have availed myself of all the means at my command to "prosecute it with energy and vigor."

The act "to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," and which authorizes the raising of ten additional regiments to the regular army, to serve during the war and to be disbanded at its termination, which was presented to me on the 11th instant, and approved on that day, will constitute an important part of our military force. These regiments will be raised and moved to the seat of war with the least practicable delay.

It will be perceived that this act makes no provision for the organization into brigades and divisions of the increased force which it authorizes, nor for the appointment of general officers to command it: It will be proper that authority be given by law to make such organization, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major generals and brigadier generals as the efficiency of the service may demand. The number of officers of these grades now in service are not more than are required for their respective commands; but further legislative action during your present session will, in my judgment, be required, and to which it is my duty respectfully to invite your attention.

Should the war, contrary to my earnest desire, be protracted to the close of the term of service of the volunteers now in Mexico, who engaged for twelve months, an additional volunteer force will probably become necessary to supply their place. Many of the volunteers now serving in Mexico, it is not doubted, would cheerfully engage, at the conclusion of their present term, to serve during the war. They would constitute a more efficient force than could be speedily obtained by accepting the services of any new corps who might offer their services. They would have the advantage of the experience and discipline of a year's service, and will have become accustomed to the climate, and be in less danger than new levies of suffering from the diseases of the country.

I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to accept the services of such of the volunteers now in Mexico as the state of the public service may require, and who may, at the termination of their present term, voluntarily engage to serve during the war with Mexico, and that provision be made for commissioning the officers. Should this measure receive the favorable consideration of Congress, it is recommended that a bounty be granted to them upon their voluntarily extending their term of service. This would not only be due to these gallant men, but it would be economy to the government; because, if discharged at the end of the twelve months, the government would be bound to incur a heavy expense in bringing them back to their homes, and in sending to the seat of war new corps of fresh troops to supply their place.

By the act of the thirteenth of May last, the President was authorized to accept the services of volunteers, "in companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments," but no provision was made for filling up vacancies which might occur by death, or discharges from the service on account of sickness or other casualties. In consequence of this omission, many of the corps now in service have been much reduced in numbers. Nor was any provision made for filling vacancies of regimental or company officers who might die or resign. Information has been received at the War Department of the resignation of more than one hundred of these officers. They were appointed by State authorities, and no information has been received, except in a few instances, that their places have been filled; and the efficiency of the service has been impaired from this cause.

To remedy these defects, I recommend that authority be given to accept the services of individual volunteers, to fill up the places of such as may die, or become unfit for the service and be discharged,

and that provision be also made for filling the places of regimental and company officers who may die or resign. By such provisions, the volunteer corps may be constantly kept full, or may approximate the maximum number authorized and called into service in the first instance.

While it is deemed to be our true policy to prosecute the war in the manner indicated, and thus make the enemy feel its pressure and its evils, I shall be at all times ready, with the authority conferred on me by the constitution, and with all the means which may be placed at my command by Congress, to conclude a just and honorable peace.

Of equal importance with an energetic and vigorous prosecution of the war are the means required to defray its expenses, and to uphold and maintain the public credit.

In my annual message of the 8th December last, I submitted for the consideration of Congress the propriety of imposing, as a war measure, revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. The principle articles now exempt from duty, from which any considerable revenue could be derived, are tea and coffee. A moderate revenue duty on these articles, it is estimated, would produce annually an amount exceeding two and a half millions of dollars.

Though in a period of peace, when ample means could be derived from duties on other articles for the support of the government, it may have been deemed proper not to resort to a duty on these articles; yet, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and all our resources are demanded to meet the unavoidable increased expenditure in maintaining our armies in the field, no sound reason is perceived why we should not avail ourselves of the revenues which may be derived from this source. The objections which have heretofore existed to the imposition of these duties were applicable to a state of peace, when they were not needed.

We are now, however, engaged in a foreign war. We need money to prosecute it, and to maintain the public honor and credit. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic people of the United States would cheerfully, and without complaint, submit to the payment of this additional duty, or any other that may be necessary to maintain the honor of the country, provide for the unavoidable expenses of the government, and to uphold the public credit.—It is recommended that any duties which may be imposed on these articles be limited in their duration to the period of the war.

An additional annual revenue, it is estimated, of between half a million and a million of dollars would be derived from the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market at the minimum price established by the existing laws and have remained unsold. And in addition to other reasons commending the measure to favorable consideration, it is recommended as a financial measure.—The duty suggested on tea and coffee, and the graduation and reduction of the public lands, would secure an additional annual revenue to the treasury of not less than three millions of dollars, and would thereby prevent the necessity of incurring a public debt annually to that amount, the interest on which must be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself, by a tax on the people.

It is a sound policy, and one which has long been approved by the government and people of the United States, never to resort to loans unless in cases of great public emergency, and then only for the smallest amount which the public necessities will permit.

The increased revenues which the measures now recommended would produce, would moreover, enable the government to negotiate a loan, for any additional sum which may be found to be needed, with more facility, and at cheaper rates than can be done without them.

Under the injunction of the constitution which makes it my duty "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures" as shall be judged "necessary and expedient," I respectfully and earnestly invite the action of Congress on the measures herein presented for their consideration. The public good, as well as a sense of my responsibility to our common constituents, in my judgment, imperiously demand that I should present them for your enlightened consideration, and invoke favorable action upon them before the close of your present session.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, Feb. 13, 1847.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—The Senate of Massachusetts on Thursday proceeded to vote for a Senator in Congress, and the result of the ballot was that there were 34 votes cast, all of which were for the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, and he was accordingly declared elected on the part of the Senate. The House of Representatives having made the same choice on its part the previous day, the Hon. John Davis was thereupon declared duly elected Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

RESOLUTION AND VOTE, Expelling Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the "Union," from the Senate.

The following is Mr. Yule's Resolution which the Senate adopted on Saturday last, by a vote of 27 to 21:

Resolved, That the editors of the *Union*—a newspaper published in the city of Washington—having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 9th of February, issued and uttered a public libel upon the character of this body, they be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

It will be seen by the *Yess and Nays*, that Messrs. A. P. Butler, John C. Calhoun, James D. Westcott, and David L. Yule, Democrats, voted in the affirmative, the latter gentleman being the introducer.

YEA.—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Cilley, Thos. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davia, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, and Yule—27.

NAY.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, and Turner—21.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for 1846, were \$11,307.20. This is less than the receipts for 1845.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Several of our readers having expressed a desire for a particular account of the Magnetic Telegraph, we subjoin the following from a city paper. The use of the Telegraph we owe to our countryman, Professor Morse, who applied magnetism thus in 1832, five years before any thing of the kind was known in Europe.

The generator of the galvanic fluid consists of 50 glass tumblers, of the size in common use, in each of which is a zinc hollow cylinder, reaching from the top to the bottom of the glass, and almost filling it up. From the top of the zinc cylinder projects a horizontal arm of the same metal; extending two inches beyond, to which it is soldered a platinum foil 3-1/2 inches long, and a half an inch wide, and hangs vertically from the end of the arm. In the hollow of the zinc cylinder is placed a small porous cup three inches long and 1-1/4 in diameter. The glass tumbler is then filled with diluted sulphuric acid, and then the small cup filled with the pure nitric acid. Being thus prepared, that platinum of one glass is put into the small porous cup of the other, and so on through the whole series. The last glass at one of the rows has its platinum soldered to a strip of copper which terminates in a cup of mercury in a platform upon which the glasses stand. At the other end, the projecting arm has also a copper strip soldered to it, and terminates in a cup of mercury, in the same manner as the other end.—These two ones constitute the negative and positive poles of the battery, which is at Washington.

From one of these cups of the mercury proceeds a copper wire, of the size of common bell wire, extending to Baltimore, upon poles 25 feet high, and 225 feet apart. Here it enters the Telegraph office, and passes around the first end of a bar of iron, bent in the form of a horse-shoe, and from that around the other prong, and then the wire returns to Washington upon the same poles as the other. At Washington the return wire is soldered to a slim slip of brass, one end of which is fastened upon a pedestal, and the other end, with an ivory button upon it, stands over a brass plate of the size of a five cent piece, without touching it. To the under part of the brass plate is soldered a wire which extends to the other pole of the battery. The battery being now ready for action, you have but to place your finger upon the key and press it until it touches the brass plate below, and instantly the galvanic fluid flies its 80 miles. Take off the pressure of your finger, and instantly the fluid had ceased to flow.

We have alluded to the bar of iron bent to the form of a horse-shoe at Baltimore, around which the main wires are coiled. It is not generally known that if a bar of soft iron is encircled with some insulating substance like *bumet wire*, and a current of galvanic fluid passes through the wires thus surrounding the iron, it becomes instantly a magnet. If the current is made to cease, the magnetism of the iron is gone. If over the end of the two prongs of the bar of iron where it projects beyond the coils of wire around it, a small flattened straight bar of similar soft iron is placed, being hung upon one end of a lever, and the lever supported delicately upon pivots, so as to rise and fall—it is clear that whenever the bent iron is made a magnet the iron directly over it, upon the lever.

Between the three points and the steel roller, the paper passes at an uniform rate being drawn along by two rollers, connected with the clock work, which is driven by a weight. The paper is in rolls 14 inches diameter and 11-1/2 inch wide, forming a ribbon of continuous length. This roll is placed upon a spool which turns easily upon its axis in front of the pen, as the paper is drawn off by the movement of the clock work. The alphabet is as follows:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	
Y	Z	NUMERALS.						
		1	2	3	4	5		
		6	7	8	9	0		

We have now the battery and key at Washington. The wires from Washington to Baltimore, and the magnet and writing apparatus at Baltimore. At every touch of the Key at Washington upon the plate below, however rapid, the fluid passes and ceases to pass, to Baltimore and back. At every passage of the fluid, the pen by the attraction of the iron bars to the end of the magnet, is brought up against the paper with such force as to indent it, and instantly recedes—so that the paper moving over the pen receives a succession of dots, and an intermediate space. By holding the key down a little longer, a line is marked upon the paper. By this means, at the option of the operator, at Washington, dots, spaces and lines of any combination, are made upon the paper at Baltimore with perfect ease.

At Washington the operator desires to inform his correspondent in Baltimore, that the "Senate is in Executive Session." Expressed thus; Sen. Ex. Sess. With the key he makes first eight rapid touches upon the brass plate, which at Baltimore notifies the attendant that the message is about to be sent, by ringing of a bell, which motion is produced in the same way as that of moving the pen. He then goes on to make . . . dots in rapid succession, with spaces between them, a longer space, a dot, a longer space, a line, space and dots thus is written. . . . Sen., then follow, by the same mode, the dots, spaces, longer spaces and lines to finish the sentence. . . . Ex. Sen.—After the sentence is completed, the rapid succession of eight dots are made to signify that it is finished.

The clock work, which moves the paper, is started by the writer at Washington, by his removing through the agency of a lever moved by the magnet, a break falling upon a smooth roller on the little fly wheel of the clock train . . . and stopped after the end of the message has run three inches from the pen by the breaks falling upon the roller through the action of the clock work itself.

We have now described how messages may be sent from Washington to Baltimore, and it may be asked how is an answer returned? Imagine the same machinery, as has now been described, reversed, with the exception that there is no battery in Baltimore, and the whole is complete for sending or receiving communications, either way.

We have said that from one of the poles of the battery in Washington a wire extends to Baltimore, and there encircling the iron bar, returns to Washington. The return wire is not absolutely necessary.