

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT: WILLIAM A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER: JACOB BECKLEY, Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER: CAPT. JOHN LONG, Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: JOHN AMOS, Of Bedford tp.

ADDITOR: JAMES C. DEVORE, Of Londonderry tp.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Democrats of Bedford county, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening of Court Week, August 30th.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com. JACOB REED, Chairman.

The Democratic County Committee appointed by the late Convention, is requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday, the 30th day of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BANKS AND THE TARIFF.

We took occasion, some weeks since, to remark that a high Tariff would fall short of its object, "because of the excess of paper money which gives to every thing, except gold and silver, a nominal value equal to double, or more of its real value, according to the inflation of the time; thus rendering the provision for protection against manufacturers, who sell only for gold and silver, inoperative and void."

Now, it is well known that most of our Banks issue five times as many dollars of paper money as they have specie in their vaults wherewith to redeem such paper issues. The very best of them issue three times as much as the amount of their gold and silver. What, then, is the real value of their notes? Is not one gold dollar really worth the same as the three dollar bill issued by the Bank which circulates three dollars of its paper for every dollar of specie it has to redeem its issues? Most assuredly no one will deny this.

Would not our farmers, therefore, much prefer to have a currency on which they could rely as firm and solid and representing a value no less than that stamped upon it by the coiner's die? Had we such a currency, then what would be worth a dollar when sold for a dollar, and Tariff discriminations could be made with some effect, in favor of our mineral and other interests; but, so long as we have the inflated issues of speculating Banks as the basis of our business operations, the whole fabric of our finance rests upon a sandy foundation.

THE DEFENDERS OF THE BANKS.

True to the policy of their party, the Abolition editors around the corner, are ready at all times to defend the Banks, those rotten institutions which tumble down every few years and drag with them the business and prosperity of the country. This is not strange, however, as their anti-democratic doctrines are, of course, more favorable to the interests of aristocratic corporations than to those of the masses who toil for their daily bread.

"IMPORTANT QUERIES."

Under this caption the editors of the Abolition organ, in their last issue, ask a number of questions concerning the indebtedness of our county and the expenses incurred in keeping up our public buildings, &c., &c. They pretend to be very much exercised for the economical administration of our county affairs, thinking, no doubt, that by raising the cry of extravagance against the Board of Commissioners, they will be able to make a vote, or two, for their fishy candidate, (Trout), at the coming election.

We are asked by these pinks of economy, "how many thousands of dollars were borrowed last Spring?" If they mean to ask how much money was borrowed by the County, at that time, we can tell them without the least difficulty. It was just enough to pay off the indebtedness to the State, of the late Abolition County Treasurer, who is one of the immaculate economists that set up this piteous ululation about the County expenses.

Our Abolition querists also propound some questions concerning repairs that are being made to the Court House, Jail, &c., and insinuate that they are made only to "pension off" a certain gentleman who saw fit to desert their organization and join the Democracy. Now these repairs are all necessary, and on the principle that "a stitch in time saves nine," there will be money saved to the County, by having them made now.

We beg pardon of our readers for thus referring at length to these very "important queries;" they really did not require an answer at our hands, but they gave us such a good opportunity of showing up the hollowness of Abolition pretensions to economy, that we could not resist giving them a full broad-side.

ONE OF THE ITEMS.

The Abolition clique of this Borough, which controls the Opposition to the Democratic party in this County and parcels out the dirty work for the township politicians, is trying to humbug the people, by charging extravagance upon the County Commissioners, herein imitating the exploded trickery of certain unprincipled Abolition Congressmen. In connexion with their lucubrations on this subject, it would be well enough for these Abolitionists to show why it is that ever since the Opposition had a majority in the Board of Commissioners, Bedford County has been struggling under a load of debt? As their memory on this subject will, doubtless, fail them, we will give them an item in the bill of expenditures incurred by their board of Commissioners, which, perhaps, will enable them to trace out the causes of the entire indebtedness of the County. We have reference to the PRINTING OF ONE HUNDRED QUIRES OF BLANKS, enough to supply the Commissioners' Office for ten years, given to the publisher of the Abolition organ by this precious board of Opposition Commissioners.

This is but one of the items in the bill of the County's indebtedness, but it serves to show what party it is that recklessly squanders the people's money.

ANXIOUS FOR THE LOAN.

We clip the following from the Bedford Abolition organ of last Winter: "We have received intelligence that the Act authorizing the Commissioners of Bedford County to borrow money, has passed the House, (it had previously passed the Senate), and has been signed by the Governor. It is now a law. No better, or safer investment could be made by those who have money to loan. It is not taxable, and the interest can be drawn quarterly, or half yearly."

Here we have the same hypocritical demagogues who are now making such a dreadful ado about the money borrowed by the County last Spring, showing, in language unimpeachable, their anxiety that the loan should be made. They were not at all concerned with, as to the sum of money that was to be borrowed. No! they almost leaped for joy when they received the "intelligence" that the Legislature had enabled the County to borrow money. Jubilate! "It is now a law!" they cried, and the Abolition Treasurer snapped his bleared eyes in ecstasy.

We, also, have in this extatic little article, some pretty strong proof that our County affairs are prudently and properly administered

by Democratic officers. If those who have money to lend, could make "no better, or safer investment" than by lending it to the Commissioners, is not the County perfectly solvent and are not its finances in a sound condition? Verily, it must be so, despite the distressing fears entertained on the subject by the Abolition organ, that "fearless and free" thunderer pro bono publico.

The Democrats better Tariff Men than the opposition.

The Tariff of 1846 was a Democratic measure and was endorsed by the Democratic party in every State of the Union. Whilst it was in existence, the country enjoyed unbounded prosperity, and therefore, the Democracy were willing that it should continue unmoled. Not so the Abolitionists. As soon as they got the control of the Lower House of Congress, in which all revenue measures must originate, they forthwith reduced the rates of this Democratic Tariff. The Tariff which we have now is lower than the Democratic Tariff of 1846, and was made so by the votes of Abolition Congressmen. Therefore, the Democrats are better Tariff men than the Opposition. Let this be borne in mind when the supporters of FREE TRADE READ attempt to palm themselves upon the people as Tariff men.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Democracy of Franklin County, at their late Mass Meeting at Chambersburg, appointed Conferees to the Democratic Congressional Conference for this District, and instructed them to support our present able Congressman, Hon. WILSON REILLY, for re-nomination. They also passed a resolution fixing the time for the meeting of the Conference, on Thursday, the second day of September next, and the place of meeting at Chambersburg, provided the other counties of the District will concur in the arrangement.

NOMINATED.

We neglected noticing last week that the Abolitionists of this District have nominated a man named McPherson (Edward McPherson, we believe), of Adams county, as their candidate for Congress. We are rejoiced at this nomination, as he is decidedly the weakest man (Jordan alone excepted) that aspired to the nomination.

FULTON COUNTY.

The Democracy of Fulton have nominated a strong ticket. JOHN SHARER, Esq., for Assembly, will make an excellent run, and we doubt not, will be elected. Our young friend, C. M. BARTON, Esq., is the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. The gallant Democracy of Fulton will certainly rally to the support of a ticket composed of men like these.

The Abolition organ exults at the supposed failure of the Straight American movement in Philadelphia, and contemptuously declares that it is "ALL ENDED IN SMOKE." Now, it is true that the Straight Americans of Philadelphia have given up the idea of forming a distinctive ticket. They are the strongest wing of the Opposition in that city, and will not allow their individuality to be swallowed up by any party, especially not by the Abolitionists. But why is it that the Abolition organ is so jubilant over what it supposes to be the end of Americanism? Is it not because it must fulfill its part of the bargain of 1856, by doing all in its power to destroy the American organization and thereby build up Abolitionism?

Dr. KEYSER, of Pittsburg, will be in Bedford on Saturday, with a large assortment of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, and will apply them to such persons as may need his services. He has a Truss which in a great many cases, will perform a radical cure of Hernia or Rupture. In every case of reducible Hernia he promises entire retention and security. Dr. Keyser will stop at Mr. Hafe's Hotel and will remain one week. He also has a small instrument which he has found very useful in some cases of deafness.

Whilst on a visit to Buffalo Mills in this county, a few days ago, we took occasion to call at the school of Mr. HENRY B. WHITTINGTON, at that place, and were agreeably surprised to find a model teacher and a school that, we venture to say, is one of the best in the County.

On Monday night last, we had the pleasure of a serenade from Johnson's Band, whose services have been engaged for the present season by the Bedford Springs Company. The music "discoursed" under our windows, was "most eloquent," and we refer all who desire anything of the same sort to Mr. J. C. ANDERSON, leader of "eye talented" musicians.

The Select School of Mr. ATGIBNSON will open on Monday, the 6th of September next. Great advantages are afforded at this institution to those desiring to obtain a good education.

See the advertisement of Mr. Geo. Blymire, in this number of the Gazette. Mr. B. deserves the patronage of the public. His ware is always of the best quality.

Republican and Free Trade.

The Republicans are trying to catch votes by professing to favor a protective Tariff. How consistent they are! In Massachusetts, they elected two Free Trade U. S. Senators in place of Tariff men—one in New York—one or two in Iowa—one in Illinois—one in Wisconsin—one or two in Ohio—yet they favor protection! In this State, last fall, they ran William a Free Trade man, for Governor. Now they have John M. Read, a free trade man, at the head of their ticket, and yet they pretend to be for protection. In 1846, John M. Read and other leading Free Trade men of Philadelphia, wrote a letter to George M. Dallas, congratulating him for having voted for the Tariff of 46! Great friends of protection, surely!

THE MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Mass.

We are in receipt of the September number of this work and find, with pleasure, that it fully sustains the high character which the earlier numbers so clearly established. It is the Blackwood of America.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine.—Watson & Co., Philadelphia.

"Graham" has always been one of our favorite magazines. We were a reader of its pages before it had become quite so efflorescent in pictures as it now is—that is when colored fashion plates were yet "in the bud"—and we now turn to its pleasant tales, delightful sketches, and especially to the "east of wit and flow of soul" set before us by "Meister Karl" in the Editor's Table, with a zest that reminds us of the days of yore, when Longfellow and Cooper and Bryant and Poe were wont to charm us with their effusions.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best two dollar Magazine published. Let all who desire a very agreeable monthly visitor subscribe for it.—Address T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

Notwithstanding the outcry of the opposition press, it will be found, upon a retrospect of the action of Congress, that it has effected more than many of its late predecessors, and it has sustained the Administration, to the satisfaction of the country.

It must be understood that the present revenue system is the work of the Republican Congress of '56, and was carried through that body by the urgency of a hired lobby, which numbered among its leaders, Weed and Webb, and among its instruments in the House, Matteson and Banks, and other Republican chiefs. The deficiencies in the customs are chargeable therefore, to those who framed that financial measure, and who were paid to give away the revenues of the government to manufacturing capitalists. The present Administration will test the new system thoroughly before attempting its amendment; but if the yield of duties is not enough to suffice for the legitimate expenses of government, will recommend its alteration.

The Administration, when it came into power, had on its hands the Kansas question. It has suppressed filibusterism and put down the spirit of dissimulation which prevailed in an extreme section.

It found a quasi rebellion in Utah on its hands and it has put a stop to this, and removed a dangerous element to our future power, without any strain of its constitutional power, without bloodshed and at little cost.

It has vindicated the national honor, insulted by British assumption, and has compelled public apologies on the part of the British ministry for acts of disrespect to our flag. It has arrayed itself against the importation of African or Asiatic apprentices, which some at the South, emulous of the conduct of the British and French, who have revived the slave trade in this form, sought the countenance of government for.

It has brought in the new free State of Minnesota, in spite of the opposition, and passed through the Senate a bill to add Oregon to the galaxy of free States—a bill that encountered the same opposition on the part of the miscalled Republican Senators.

It has cut down the expenses of government, in spite of combinations in Congress, in spite of the Republican members who desired to see waste, in order that they might fund accusations upon it. We believe that the Administration has succeeded in effecting salutary economies in the public service. Certainly, if it has not been done, it is because Congress has not heeded the appeals and remonstrances of the President, who in his opening message again just before the close of the session, exhorted the representatives to caution, and to forbearance, and to timely action, under the threat of the refusal of his signature, to all extravagant and ill considered legislation.

HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER.

We last week published an able and excellent article, taken from one of our exchanges, in reference to the "age" of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. Unable, as yet, to point out a single objection to him as regards his legal ability, or his private character, the opposition journals have been forced to take the absurd and ridiculous position that he is too young to entrust with the important duties of the judiciary. The old fogyism of such an attack upon our nominee, insulting to the young and active intellects of this great Commonwealth, has been properly disposed of by the article we have alluded to, and we feel confident that it will meet with a more stern and decided rebuke from the people at the polls. Since the nomination of Judge PORTER by the Democratic State Convention, we have carefully looked over the ground, and every day we see the strongest evidences of the wisdom of that body in placing him on the Democratic ticket. There is no doubt in our mind of his being able to poll as many Democratic votes, as any candidate that could have been selected. His superior attainments, his unbending integrity, and his amiable and agreeable deportment, have secured to him hosts of friends throughout the State, who will bravely struggle for his success. The calm and dignified manner in which he refused, after his appointment by Gov. Packer, to drag the judicial ermine into the arena of politics, has won the respect and confidence of all parties, and gives the positive assurance that, in no event, will he permit the purity of the Bench, so far as he can prevent it, to be soiled by the thick dust raised by scuffling partisans. In fact he has already gained the appellation of the "model Judge," and the people of Pennsylvania will attest their high appreciation of his worth as a man, and his character as a lawyer, by keeping him in the lofty position which he now so signally occupies. His opponent, JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia, is a gentleman of considerable ability. Until a few years past he was an active and bitter Democrat. In consequence of his abolition tendencies, he abandoned our national party when Black Republicanism sprung into existence, and he has been rewarded for his treason by being made the leader of the very men to whom he was personally antagonistic during a long and earnest political life. He was unable to secure the delegates from his own city, who were instructed for Judge Thompson; but being the favorite candidate of Thaddeus Stevens, this adroit and cunning politi-

cian managed to pull the wires in such a way as to secure the selection of his friend and ally. The people will never endorse a nomination made by such a man, and in such a manner.—They see in WILLIAM A. PORTER a happy combination of the upright lawyer, the able judge, the honest man, and the christian gentleman, and they will not trust their hopes and interests to "a Road shaken by the wind" and blown about by the fickle breeze of Black Republicanism.—York Gazette Aug. 17, '58.

Burning of the Illinois Penitentiary.

The most severe fire that has visited Alton for many years occurred last night within the penitentiary walls. At about dusk, and some fifteen minutes after the convicts had retired from the yards and shops, fire was discovered bursting out in two or three places from a room in the building near the gate, designated for the drying house for the coopers.

In an instant, as it were, the flames spread through the room and to the adjoining rooms of a large long building with coopers' stuff, machinery, &c., so that the fire was beyond all control ere the firemen got fairly at work upon it. Their efforts were then directed to saving the adjoining buildings, our readers being generally aware that several large buildings, comprising different branches of business, are grouped together within the prison walls, with alleys or roads between them.

The fire by this time presented a grand and fearful sight. The combustibles made an immense blaze, the glare beaming over the city, the river and the hills-top, making all as light as day. Thus, for several hours, from eight until one o'clock, the firemen and citizens labored at the engines until they were quite exhausted, and the flames being tolerably well under, many retired to their homes. But a vast pile of staves, some 200,000 had taken fire, and was not to be subdued. It commenced burning afresh. A new alarm was given, guns fired, bells rung, and drums beat, and the citizens and firemen again assembled and went to work. Long before this, however, the city military was called out, about forty men of the Yager Company, with loaded arms, to aid preventing a rebellion among the four hundred prisoners. A portion of the Yagers mounted the walls and guarded other weak points, and also sent a party over about 100 short term and long term convicts, the latter being set to work on the engines, &c., which were again brought within the walls. The heat and smoke now enveloped the main prison building, in which the prisoners were locked up for the night, causing such an intense heat that the convicts began to call loudly for deliverance.

The main cell building was not ignited, but the upper floors and tiers of cells became so heated and full of smoke that the convicts in them were turned into the halls of the lower stories, where the heat and smoke was less intense. They were very fearful of being burnt alive. No escapes were effected. The loss is about one-third of the buildings of the prison, valued, with their contents, at between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

A Dog Blowing a Man's Brains Out.

The Cincinnati Commercial of August 10th, tells the following.—Yesterday morning, a little before 6 o'clock, S. J. John, furniture dealer, 23 East Fourth street, residing near College Hill, arose, and opening the front door, and seeing a bark flying about the barn, he called a servant girl, the only person about the house, to bring him his gun, which she did. Having asked her if it was loaded, she said she thought not, when he requested her to go to his room and get a box of percussion caps. During the girl's absence he raised the hammer of the gun and a favorite dog came bounding towards Mr. J., his paws striking the trigger just as the weapon was raised to his ear. The gun, which was loaded, with a cap on the tube, was discharged, the shot tearing off a portion of his skull and dashing out his brains. The domestic screamed, and the various members of the family spring from their couches and rushed agonizingly to the horrid scene. The husband and father lay dead upon the floor, his head and shoulders being across the threshold; the blood was streaming from his mangled face and head, and clotted masses of brain were dropping in splashes from the ceiling to the floor. The fatal catastrophe away part of the left side of his face, striking under the eyebrow, took a somewhat oblique direction backward and perforated the skull, carrying with it almost every particle of brains in the brain pan. The left side of the upper lip and the left nostril were also burned by the ignited powder into a crisp. He must have been killed so suddenly and quickly as to have been unconscious of the least pain or even of the cause of his destruction.

To all wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammoniton Lands.

Obituary.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of Mr. Michael Murray, his son-in-law, at Bloody Run, after a protracted illness, Dr. John Getty, aged 58 years. The deceased was for a quarter of a century, an eminent physician of Martinsburg, Blair Co. His worth and ability, as a practitioner, and his benevolence and integrity, as a man, were fully appreciated; and numbers will lament the friend and benefactor. The labors and anxieties of an arduous and difficult profession have, at length, borne him down, and he sleeps, we trust, with the Great Physician of souls. Peace to his memory!

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON AND

Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Co., No. 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. A general meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, September 15th, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, Philadelphia, to consider the propriety of accepting the provisions of an Act of Assembly, approved March 17, 1858, authorizing the issue of preferred stock, and for other business in relation to the interests of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. P. AERTSEN, Secy. aug. 27, '58.

Bedford Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, and Corn.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 25, 1858. FLOUR.—The Flour market is quite firm, in consequence of the continued light supplies and meagreness of the stocks on hand. There is, however, but little inquiry for shipment, and the only transactions reported are 400 barrels fresh ground superfine, from new Wheat, at \$5 25; 300 barrels Stafford on private term, at 200 barrels "Broad Street Mills" at 5 50, and 800 barrels "W. B. Thomas" at 5 50. Old stock superfine is selling, in lots, to the trade at \$4 62 1/2 a 4 87 1/2, and recently ground and fresh lots at \$ 4 50; 500 barrels good Western Extras sold for \$5 75 a 6, which is an improvement for this description, and fancy lots command \$6 75 a 7. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue scarce. 100 barrels of the former sold at \$1 per barrel. Pennsylvania Meal is quiet at the same figure.

In Groceries and Provisions there is not much doing, and no change to notice.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

All intending to emigrate to a mild climate, cool soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammoniton Lands.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammoniton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammoniton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advertisement of Hammoniton Lands.

COVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE.

My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipes, fire-boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best 1 and 2 tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDEMANN, who as a workman has no superior in the country. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Shove blacking constantly on hand. All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. G. BLYMIRE. Bedford, Aug. 27, '58.—3n.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the

Post Office, at Bedford, August 24th 1858. Persons calling for letters in this list will please send their addresses. Baugh & Son, Bonomond Mary, Miss; Bredenthal Henry; Boulton Emily, Miss; Brown Thomas; Cabot Caleb, W. C.; Calce Joseph; Cress John; Cannon Rebecca; Clark Oliver H.; Clapper Frank J.; Dorman Mary; Deane William; Green Isaac; Glessen Jacob; Hale Charles B.; Hany Elizabeth, Miss; Heston P. H.; Hovey Andrew; Irish Elias H.; Hall Basil D.; Hammond V. B.; Hays Charles A. Rev.; Hain J. A. Hon.; Jones Peter; Kerper H. H.; Keary Henry; Luke John; Moore F. A.; McManus M. L.; McLaughlin James S.; McCandless Anthony; McManus T. L. Mrs.; Morris David; McAlister Wilson; A. E. McAlister Charles; Myers Frank M.; McLaughlin Chas.; Maxwell John; Maher P. Rev.; Mantelot Edouard; Moller Mary, Miss; Nelson Margaret Ann; Rogers in the Robertson Louis; Ray Joseph Esq.; Ray John Esq.; Rockhill W. M.; Stewart W. S.; Skyles John M. L.; Swift Nicholas; Strickler Henry; Silverwood James B. Mrs.; Scott Elijah W.; Sherrinson Mr. Thomas; Mary Miss 2; Waller Lavinia Miss 2; Walton Dr. W. Welch Mary; Waters Benjamin; Wilson Dr. Wyatt John D.; Woyde John. JNO. A. MOWRY, P. M. Aug. 27, '58.

Announced Land.—NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENTS.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO ALL WOULD BE A HEALTHY PLACE, TWENTY FIVE ACRES FROM PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, NEW JERSEY.

An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided into farms of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is the best quality for the production of crops, grass, &c. The price is \$15 to \$25 per acre, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of ten years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the soil, by enabling every settler to raise a farm. It is now being rapidly improved by the best of the most adapted to its market, the best of the most aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The settlers, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, have an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brick yards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best time to purchase, in order to get a place to live in at first. Capitalists and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms. In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associates; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and brave. Besides, he has a mild climate from home and friends, and a healthy and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The real value will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do.—They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood, who will write to them, and give them the best judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammoniton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammoniton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Titled indisputable. Warranted deeds given, clear of all incumbrances, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land—Leave New York wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammoniton by railroad on P. & M. and S. P. M. when there require for Mr. Blymire. Building conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philad. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (Aug. 27, '58.