

Bedford Gazette.



Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER 2869.

VOL. 3, NO. 9

VOLUME 56.

NEW SERIES.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.
TO ALL WANTING FARMS,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN A DELIGHTFUL
AND HEALTHY CLIMATE 25 MILES SOUTH-
EAST OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAM-
DEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
NEW JERSEY.

An old estate consisting of several thousand acres of productive soil has been divided into Farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some Fifteen Hundred, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places, and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of from \$15 to \$20 per acre, the soil of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Potatoes, Grapes and Vegetables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frost—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been, that within the past year, some three hundred houses have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards, planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET.
As the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION. Products bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest. (In the West this is reversed), he has schools for his children, divine services, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon the town from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of \$10 to \$15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader 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 the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will sell land under cultivation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood, they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come to stay a day or two, and see the place, and the chase, as two daily trains to Philadelphia, and all settlers who improve, the RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES A FREE TICKET FOR SIX MONTHS AND A HALF-WAY TICKET FOR THREE YEARS.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.
In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for every kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place, can be had at from \$100 and upwards.

The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum. Title indisputable—warranted deeds given, clear of all incumbrances when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7 1/2 A. M., or 1/4 P. M. Fare 50 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense, and writers and applications can be addressed to Landis & Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, or N. B. Conhinger, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.
Aug. 19, 1859-60m.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptor, Teacher of Drawing, French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.
Common English Branches \$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each 5 00
Latin and Greek, each 2 00
German and French, each 2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50

ORNAMENTAL.
Drawing 2 00
Colored crayon, and water colors, each 5 00
Oil painting 3 00
Hair and wax flowers, each 3 50
Paint work 1 00
Embroidery 1 00
Piano music, with use of instrument 10 fuel,
Board \$1 75 per week including room, rent, and furniture &c. This is one of the best, and the best institutions in the country. The whole expense—term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.
Second Quarter of summer session commences August 4, 1859.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.
For particulars, address the Principal,
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.,
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER—A new paper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cents per annum. Terms need not be more than twenty-five dollars. Address to the Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:
\$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
\$2.50 " " if paid within the year.
\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
No subscription taken for less than six months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.
The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

A LIE NAILED!

Fr. Jordan "a little too fast."
LETTER FROM HON. J. FRY, JR.

Such of our readers as were present at the Abolition meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday night of last Court week, will remember the fierce onslaught made by FR. JORDAN, on every thing connected with the Democratic party. During the course of his tirade against the Democracy, he took occasion to say that MR. FRY, the Auditor General, or some of his clerks, by collusion with the Penna. Railroad Company, had defrauded the Commonwealth of a large sum of money. Of this, he said, he had been informed by Attorney General Knox, and that he (Knox) had some idea of "exposing (as Mr. Jordan phrased it) the whole concern." We believed this to be a falsehood, but to make "assurance doubly sure," we immediately wrote to MR. FRY, apprising him of the charges made against him. In a few days we received the annexed reply, from which it will be seen that Mr. JORDAN, as usual, has been "a little too fast," as he said to a certain Fremont manager, in 1856, when he was about selling out to him the Fillmore men of Bedford county. MR. JORDAN complains of Democrats slandering him but he forgets that he is at the same time willfully and carelessly traducing one of the purest and most upright gentlemen that ever held office in Pennsylvania. MR. JORDAN'S tongue is bitter with venom when he speaks of Democrats, and yet he whines and moans when the lash is laid upon him in return. Let the people read MR. FRY'S explanation, and remember at the polls MR. JORDAN'S wanton abuse of a better man and a more honorable gentleman than his Bedford county slanderer ever was, or ever will be.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Sept. 24, 1859.

B. F. Meyers, Esq.—
Dear Sir:
Yours of August 31st, is before me. You say Fr. Jordan, Esq., stated before a political meeting that Atty. Gen. Knox told him a "great fraud had been committed upon the Commonwealth through collusion between myself or those in my employ, and the Penna. Rail Road Company, in regard to the Tonnage tax, which was about \$150,000, and that in the absence of the Judge I had compromised with the Company for \$60,000, and that he, Judge Knox, had some idea of exposing the whole concern, &c.

Upon the receipt of your letter, I called immediately upon Judge Knox, to know about the truth of these allegations. The Judge's reply was "that he never said anything to Fr. Jordan, about it—that what he did say was in company with several gentlemen, and that was: 'he thought the valuation made by the Penna. Rail Road Company upon which I settled an account for tax upon capital stock, was too low.'"

I must confess I have sadly mistaken Mr. Jordan's character as a gentleman of truth, to find him making charges against my official conduct, upon the authority of the Attorney General, when such authority does not appear to have been given him.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company for Tonnage tax due, was tried in the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, this week, and a verdict rendered for the Commonwealth for almost \$91,000. This fact I presume will settle the question of collusion about the payment of Tonnage tax.

In repeating the conversation of Judge Knox Mr. Jordan has evidently confounded the \$60,000 tax paid on Capital Stock, with the Tonnage tax—they being, however, two separate and distinct accounts.

You will observe that the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, besides being liable for tax upon tonnage, are also liable for tax on capital stock, as all other companies. Between the Company and myself there was a difference of opinion as to the time when the tax should commence, the company contending they were not subject to tax on Capital Stock until they declared dividends, while the department held they were liable for such tax from the time they commenced business. This had led to an interval of some five years for which the company refused to make any return, or pay any tax upon stock. Upon this refusal to furnish a valuation for those years, I settled an account for tax for that time upon Estimate, in which I took the whole amount of Capital invested and added a per centage so as to be certain of the interests of the Commonwealth. From this settlement the company took an appeal, and so the matter remained until some time during the late summer when the company signified a willingness to comply with the law, and make report and valuation as required by the act of 1844, for the time

claimed by the Department. A valuation was thereupon made under oath, by the Treasurer and Directors of the company, of the value of their stock for those years. The act of 1844 having then been complied with, I settled an account for the tax upon that valuation as all similar accounts are settled, and found about \$60,000, with interest charged, due the Commonwealth, which was forthwith paid into the Treasury.

I have thus hastily given you the facts connected with the \$60,000 payment, which I hope will prove to be satisfactory. I feel perfectly free to say no man has ever labored harder to do his whole duty to the Commonwealth than I have, in this department, and I am just as free to say the same of those associated with me in the transaction of its business. It is, therefore, painful to me that after having thus labored, I should have to combat charges and insinuations made at remote parts of the State, which men dare not utter in my presence. I invite the most rigid scrutiny. I challenge any man, either about the Capital, or any part of the State, to point to a single act of mine since I have had charge of this department, which shows any lack of good faith to the Commonwealth, or any want of attention to her interests.

Respectfully Yours,
JACOB FRY, JR.

Read!

THE REPUBLICAN CREED:
As gathered from the Declarations of Republican Oracles.

Up with the Black man and down with the white!

If any sane man yet doubts the end and aim of the Republican party—particularly in those States where its power is firmly established—to be to make the negro the equal—and in some cases the superior—of the white man, we commend to the consideration of such the following amendment to the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted by two successive Republican Legislatures, and also, by the Republican voters of that State.

NO PERSON OF FOREIGN BIRTH SHALL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE, NOR SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO OFFICE, UNLESS HE SHALL HAVE RESIDED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE FOR TWO YEARS SUBSEQUENT TO HIS NATURALIZATION, and shall be otherwise qualified according to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Whilst such is the policy of Massachusetts Republicans towards foreigners, they accord to the negro—the filthy inhabitant of their own hovels or the fugitive slave fresh from the cotton fields of the South—rights and privileges equal to those possessed by native born whites.

The same spirit that prompted the adoption of this amendment actuated the Boston Bee, the organ of the Massachusetts Republicans, to the utterance of the following:

"Why, we venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that you may take the five thousand negroes as they come, and a thousand Irishmen in the same way, and you will find the negroes surpass the Irishmen of Boston in intelligence, morality and industry, and good citizenship; they are more thrifty, more orderly, and in every way superior; it is the same in the city of Philadelphia, as facts will abundantly prove."

"Because Wisconsin is mean and narrow minded enough to refuse to allow a negro, however intelligent, to vote, it by no means proves that the negro does not deserve the privilege, nor, because Wisconsin at the same time, permits RAW IRISHMEN AND AN IGNORANT DUTCHMAN to vote, when he neither knows his own politics nor that of his candidate, does it prove that Wisconsin is either just or wise in making this arbitrary discrimination. Let us be just and sensible, as well as critical and patriotic, Mr. Donnelly. The only fair test of the capacity and disposition of the black man is to dwell SIDE BY SIDE, ON TERMS OF EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE, to take him where he does enjoy that equality. Unfortunately there is no place where this is the case to the full extent, for prejudice does much even in the most favored localities, to oppress the colored man."

Nor is this feeling of affection for negroes and hostility to whites confined to Massachusetts. The Cleveland Herald—the Republican organ in the Western Reserve—a paper admired by the Republican party and sustained by Republican patrons—gives utterance to its sentiments as follows:

"We unhesitatingly aver that SEVEN TENTHS OF THE FOREIGNERS IN OUR LAND WHO BOW IN OBEDIENCE TO THE WILL OF THE POPE OF ROME ARE NOT AS INTELLIGENT AS THE FULL BLOODED AFRICANS OF OUR STATE—WE WILL NOT INCLUDE THE PART BLOODS. Yet, should a move be made to curtail the naturalization laws, even to extending the residence of the most illiterate ignorant foreigner that lands on our shores, SUCH A DIN WOULD BE RAISED BY THE DEMOCRATS THAT WOULD DEA-

FIN THE STATE.

and such we may regard the almost universal feeling of Republicans respecting the relative capacities and rights of foreigners and negroes. That party is composed almost entirely of men who were formerly Know-Nothings—while their love for the negro has greatly increased, their detestation of foreigners has in no wise abated.

It is not alone from their journals that we earn this warm Republican affection for the negro. It is a sentiment that pervades the masses of that party, and finds utterance on all occasions. Let us quote from the men who moulded the Republican party, and who breathed into it the breath of life—men who have always sustained it, and who have received from high official favors. And as a man by marrying a woman, in the language of the law adopts her circumstances, so the Republican party, by electing these men to office, adopted and endorsed their declared political opinions. And first, from Governor Chase, of Ohio, now a prominent Republican candidate for the Presidency. He said:

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation with that clause in the Constitution which denies to a portion of the Colored People the right of suffrage."

Again, he said:

"The exclusion of colored children from the schools is, in my judgment, a clear infringement of the Constitution and a palpable breach of trust."

And still again:

"I want to see slavery overthrown; and I intend to help to overturn it."

"I want it acknowledged that colored people have rights and privileges which they do not now enjoy."

And now let the Ajax of the party, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, declare himself. In the last Republican State Convention of Ohio. Mr. Giddings said:

"The negro is a Heavenly Institution, and it is God-like in man to elevate him to an equality with the white."

And Mr. Giddings thus delivers himself through the Ashuba Sentinel. This is a choice morsel, and deserves attention:

"We are superior to some Democrats of the Democratic party; the good Democrats are superior to some niggers, and perhaps to the greater portion of the African race. Yet all Democrats, however intellectually inferior they may be to niggers, are entitled to live, and to enjoy their liberty, and the fruits of their labor. And while we are endeavoring to sustain these equal and universal rights we ought not to draw into any discussion of the moral or social superiority of the niggers over the Democrats."

Mr. Giddings, be it remembered, is the Chairman of the Republican Committee of the State at large, in Ohio. Such sentiments he has uttered during his whole life, and he has time and again, since their utterance, been honored with high official position by his Republican brethren.

Let us now hear BENJAMIN F. WADE, Black Republican United States Senator from Ohio, who in a speech at Columbus said:

"I loath from the bottom of my soul, any man who refuses to anything in human shape, all the rights and privileges he claims for himself. I know no high, no low—no black, no white, all are created by one God and all are entitled to the same privileges."

Mr. WASHINGTON, a Republican member of Congress, said at a Republican meeting:

"If because I stand up for the equality of the negro, socially and politically, with the white man, they call me a negro worshiper, let them do it. I shall persevere to the end."

The Republican members of a committee in the Ohio Senate, concluded a report to that body as follows:

"The Committee conclude their labors by submitting two resolutions: recommending an amendment to the Constitution, by which the elective franchise shall be extended to colored men."

And now, finally, let us hear the State Journal, the official Republican organ of Ohio:

"As far as the right of suffrage or any other right of citizenship is concerned he (the negro) should be placed on an equality with the rest of mankind."

Such, reader, is the creed of the Republican party—the object it is aiming to accomplish is the elevation of the black man and the degradation of the white. We learn it from the only source from which a party's creed can be learned—from the declarations of its recognized leaders and the teachings of its journals. The belief in negro equality is not confined to certain localities, but is rapidly spreading. Here in Pennsylvania—in the heretofore conservative old Keystone State—even here in Bedford county, the abominable doctrine has been proclaimed and defended.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN—The Lexington (Kentucky) Statesman in an editorial review of the inaugural of the Governor of that gallant little State, says:—"Governor Magoffin justly construes his election as a triumphant vindication of the Federal Administration from the charges of extravagance and corruption, which constituted the staple

opposition arguments in the canvass. The issue of economy and profligacy, of integrity and dishonesty, was distinctly made, and a verdict at the polls solicited. The bill of indictment was read before the people, its specifications challenged to the proof, the case tried and judgment rendered. The verdict of the people is a triumphant acquittal and endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's Administration by the popular voice of Kentucky."

(From the N. Y. Observer.)

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

The Presbytery of Roanoke, Virginia, (O. S.) has addressed a Pastoral letter, on the instruction of the colored people, to the churches under its care, and ordered the same to be read in all the churches of the Presbytery, in those that are vacant, as well as where there are pastors or stated supplies. It commences by saying: "Among the important interests of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, which have claimed our special attention since the organization of the Presbytery in April last,—that the work of the Lord may be vigorously and efficiently carried forward within our bounds,—the religious instruction of the colored people, is hardly to be placed second to any other." After speaking of the obstacles and encouragements to the work, it gives the following statistics:

In the Presbytery of Charleston, S. C., 1637 out of 2889 members, or considerably over one half, are colored. In the whole Synod of S. Carolina, 5,009 out of 13,074, are colored members. The Presbyteries of Mississippi and Central Mississippi, of Tuscaloosa and South Alabama, of Georgia, of Concord, and Fayetteville, also show many churches with large proportions of colored communicants, from one-third to one-seventh of the whole. Our own Presbytery reports 276 out of 1737 members. In the whole of the above mentioned bodies, there are 9,076 colored, out of 33,667 communicants. Among the churches of these Presbyteries, we find twenty with an aggregate colored membership of 3,600, or an average of 130 to each. We find also, such large figures as these, 290, 333, 356, 525! These facts speak for themselves and forbid discouragement.

Speaking of the obligations to instruct this class, the letter says:

But these people are among us, at our doors, in our own fields, and around our firesides: If they need instruction, then the command of our Lord, and every obligation of benevolence, call us to the work of teaching them, with all industry, the doctrines of Christ. The first and kindest outgoings of our Christian compassion should be towards them. They are not only near us, but are also entirely dependent upon us, for themselves, and as to energy and self-directing power, they are but children,—forced to look to their masters for every supply. From this arises an obligation, at once imperative, and momentous significance to us, to make thorough provisions for their religious instruction, to the full extent that we are able to provide it for ourselves. This obligation acquires great additional force when it is further considered, that besides proximity and dependence, they are indeed members of our households. As the three hundred and eighteen "trained servants" of Abraham were "born in his own house," i. e., were born and bred as members of his household, so are our servants. Of course no argument is needed, to show that every man is bound by high and sacred obligations, for the discharge of which he must give account, to provide his family suitably, or to the extent of his ability, with the means of grace and salvation.

After dwelling on the duties of the ministry, the letter goes on:

But the work of Christianizing our colored population can never be accomplished by the labors of the ministry alone, unaided by the hearty co-operation of families, by carrying on a system of home instruction. We must begin with the children. For if the children of our servants be left to themselves during their early years, this neglect must necessarily beget two enormous evils. Evil habits will be rapidly acquired and strengthened; since if children are not learning good, they will be learning what is bad. And having thus grown up both ignorant and vicious, they will have no inclination to go to the Lord's house; or if they should go, their minds will be found so dark, so entirely unacquainted with the rudimentary language and truths of the gospel, that much of the preaching must at first prove unintelligible, unprofitable at the time, and so uninteresting as to discourage further attendance. In every regard, therefore, masters are bound to see that religious instruction is provided at home for their people, especially for the young.

If there be no other to undertake the work, (the mistress, or the children of the family,) the master is bound to deny himself and discharge the duty. It is for him to see that the thing is properly done; for the whole responsibility rests on him at last. It usually, however, devolves upon the mistress, or upon the young members of the family, where there are children qualified for it, to perform this service. Some of our young men, and, to their praise be it spoken, still more of our young women, have willingly given themselves to this self-denying labor; in aid of their parents, or as a duty they owe to Christ their Redeemer, and to their fellow creatures. We take this occasion, gladly, to bid all these "Good speed" in their work of love. Co-workers together with us, we praise you for this. We bid you take courage. Let no dullness, indifference, or neglect, weary out your patience. You are laboring for Christ, and for precious souls. You are doing a work the importance of which eternity will fully reveal. You will be blessed, too, in your deed even now. This labor will prove to you an important means of grace. You will have something to pray for, and will enjoy the pleasing consciousness, that you are not idlers in the Lord's vineyard. You will be winning stars for your crowns of re-

joicing through eternity. Grant that it will cost you much self-denial. Can you, notwithstanding, consent to see these immortal beings growing up in ignorance and vice, at your own doors?

The methods of carrying on this home instruction are various, and we are abundantly supplied with the needful facilities. We need not name the reading of the Bible; and judiciously selected sermons, to be read to the adults when they cannot attend preaching, should not be omitted. Catechetical instruction, by means of such excellent aids as our own "Catechism for young children," and "Jones' Catechism of Scripture doctrine and practice," will of course be resorted to; together with teaching them hymns and singing with them. The reading to them, for variety, such engaging and instructive stories as are found in the "Children's column" of some of our best religious papers; and suitable Sabbath school, or other juvenile books, such as "The Peep of day," "Line upon Line," &c., will, in many cases, prove an excellent aid, in imbuing their minds with religious truth. Masters should not spare expense or trouble, to provide liberally these various helps to those who take this work in hand, to aid and encourage them to the utmost in their self-denying toil.

Brethren, the time is propitious to urge your attention to this important duty. A deep and constantly increasing interest in the work, is felt throughout the South. Just at this time, also, extensively throughout portions of our territory, an unusual awakening has been showing itself among the colored people. It becomes us, and it is of vital importance on every account, by judicious instruction, both to guide the movement, and to improve the opportunity.

We commend this whole great interest to the Divine blessing; and, under God, to your conscientious reflection, to devise the proper ways; and to your faithful Christian zeal, to accomplish whatever your wisdom may devise and approve.

ANOTHER WORD IN BEHALF OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET!

We have frequently, during the pending campaign, called the attention of our numerous readers to the excellent ticket that was nominated in March last, by the Democratic State convention which assembled at that time in Harrisburg. We earnestly desire AGAIN to present this matter to our brethren in York county; and we beg they will not permit themselves to lose sight of the importance of the State struggle, in the discussion of any other issues that may be raised in our midst in the present contest.

DEWEY, WRIGHT AND JOHN ROWE, the nominees of the Democratic party, are gentlemen in every way worthy of our support and confidence, and they should be heartily and enthusiastically sustained by the entire Democracy of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright, our candidate for Auditor General, has served for a long period in the Legislature of this State, where by his untiring industry and unbending integrity, he has won the admiration of his colleagues, and the applause of his constituents. The unanimous renomination of Mr. Rowe, as Surveyor General, is a high and well merited tribute to the talents of an eminent and useful public officer. His abilities have given him a wide spread and deserved reputation—and his services as a public officer have contributed much to the prosperity and progress of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Here, then, is a ticket which must satisfy all our people—and it is necessary, in order to preserve the present glorious organization of our party, to elect it by a handsome majority. A defeat might open the way to future disasters, and place the good old State of Pennsylvania under the malign influences of the enemies of Democracy. The ticket is worthy, eminently so, of the confidence of every true Democrat; and certainly it should be triumphantly sustained by the indomitable Democracy of the Keystone State. In York county it will receive the cordial support of our party, and from the manifestations of satisfaction that reach us every day, in regard to our county ticket, we are assured that a full vote will be polled in this county on the second Tuesday of next October, and that will, unquestionably, be a Democratic victory.—York Gazette.

The other day a Dutchman in Cincinnati was severely thrashed by his "brother," and while smarting under the infliction he complained to the Mayor, and had his better half arrested for the outrage, whereupon she was fined three dollars and costs—but she not having the money, her husband was called upon to "fork over." Upon which he "opened his eyes in great surprise," exclaiming: "Vot for I pay? She vip me!"

The statute was explained to him, and he paid—but announced that hereafter his wife might whollop him as much as she pleased, but he would never again take steps to uphold the "majesty of the law."

Within five years in Indiana there have been erected twenty-seven hundred school houses, at an expense of eleven hundred thousand dollars. In the last year six hundred and fifty school houses were built at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. This sum is obtained by a special school tax that was paid by the people with general cheerfulness.

BORON was sometime since crystallized by Messrs. Wobler and Deville, and the product in brilliancy and hardness, rivaled the diamond.

A Judge in Indiana threatened to fine a lawyer for contempt of Court. I have expressed no contempt for the Court, said the lawyer; on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings.