

BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

We give below a few extracts from an able speech by Hon. JOHN COVODE, of the Westmoreland District, a few days before the adjournment of Congress.

This Administration found some twenty millions in the Treasury, it has been in power a little more than a year, and what is the condition of the Treasury now?—Bankrupt. And, although we have been digging gold at the rate of more than four and a half millions a month, still the Government has been obliged to resort to what the party used to call "the rag-money currency," to the issuance of Treasury notes, formerly classically denominated "Treasury shingles." What a beautiful state of things! What a magnificent Administration! President and his Administration, patriotic! And yet, bankruptcy as the Government is, it obviously pursues a policy calculated not only to impoverish it still more, and to heap debt upon debt, by borrowing, but it is also calculated to depress American enterprise, cripple American industry, destroy American manufactures, and to reduce to the lowest price American produce. Such folly and madness would astonish us if we were not accustomed to and familiar with it.

Mr. Chairman, I have a word to say on the subject of the present Administration. I have a word to say on the subject of its financial policy. For some reason or other, a war upon Utah was deemed expedient. It was necessary to chastise the Mormons for Brigham Young's insolence and insane ravings. The war was commenced; the Army, at an immense expense of suffering, was marched thousands of miles through the wilderness, millions of dollars had been expended in recruiting and provisioning it for the campaign; and when, after months of toil in crossing the mountains, forcing its way through valleys obstructed by snow, and in struggles with an insupportable climate, it had at length arrived within striking distance of the enemy, peace commissioners were dispatched in haste to overtake and stop its advance, and to negotiate with the Mormons for peace.

It has been usual, especially in modern times, to exhaust diplomacy before resorting to arms. But this old, time-honored, wise, and Christian policy, was refused by our Democratic President. He declares war first, and treats afterwards. He mustered his battalions, marched them at an immense expense of money and suffering into the enemy's country; and when they had arrived, and every mail from the front announced the commencement of hostilities, it was time to check the advance of the Army, and send commissioners to treat with the enemy. Would it not have been wiser and more conformable to the usages of civilized nations, to have sent commissioners to inquire into and report upon the Mormon outrages, before sending an army into their country? By doing so, he would have saved millions to the Treasury, which the policy of his party has rendered almost bankrupt. But though the Treasury and the country might have profited by pursuing this course, the Kansas inquiry might not have been so easily or safely accomplished, had it not been for the war. The contracts and appointments incident to this Mormon war were strong levers to force refractory pariahs back into the ranks of the party from which they had been frightened by the Kansas inquiry. Brothers for sons or nephews, contracts for brothers or other relations, are wonderfully potent in inducing those who have faltered for a moment to return to the standards from which they have deserted. Scruples of conscience are appeased, alarmed and started honor is satisfied, and the partisan goes back to his ranks, bending under the patronage purchased by subservience, and the ignominy due to his desertion of principle.

I am not prepared to say that any one, here or elsewhere, has been influenced by such considerations. But I would be nothing new in the history of human nature, to find out hereafter, that appointments to office and contracts for supplies, had more or less to do in the consummation of the Kansas swindle. But whatever may be the opinions entertained respecting the wisdom of the President's war policy, its novelty will be universally conceded. Hitherto nations have sent ambassadors to treat, in order to prevent war; but our President has made war in order to have an opportunity to send ambassadors to treat; and I have no doubt that it will soon be the boast of the Democratic party that the President has been signally successful in his management of the Mormon war, and especially in the restoration of peace, which it appears had never been disturbed, except by the hysterical declamation of over-ardent demagogues.

It is a curious circumstance, that the Administration was almost at its wits' end, to discover means to deplete the national Treasury. Debts due a long time hence were bought up at large premiums, in order to prevent the accumulation of an undue and injurious amount of money in the Treasury. And notwithstanding all its efforts, Mr. Guthrie left the Treasury a little more than fifteen months ago with a surplus on hand of the amount I have before stated. Mr. Cobb took his place, and straightway what Mr. Guthrie had labored for in vain was achieved, and more than achieved. Under the management of Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, the incumbrance surplus was soon disposed of.

The first step in Mr. Cobb's financial policy was to get rid of the surplus left on hand by his predecessor. In this he succeeded, but things have not been managed by him and his party friends, that he has not been able again to fill it, but he has accomplished, as the House knows and the country knows, to resort to an issue of Treasury notes. Here, too, we have had a sample of the wisdom and consistency of the Administration; and after the denunciation, so loud and so often repeated, of "bank rags," have a recommendation to issue Treasury notes. Why not ask for a loan? Simply because it was supposed the people might be beguiled into believing that an issue of Treasury notes was not a public debt. He began by asking for \$5,000,000; then for \$10,000,000; and finally for \$15,000,000; and a new law that \$40,000,000

THE ISSUE BEFORE US.

The Leecompton scheme of Mr. Buchanan was such a promiscuity of wickedness, that during its pendency it could not fail to engross the fears, the loathing, and the detestation of the country. And, as a necessary consequence, when that scheme was broken down, under the favor of Providence, by the stout resistance made to it, the public mind has subsided from a state of excited tension, to a condition of comparative indifference. The one danger before us was of such enormous and portentous proportions, that we feel a sensation of entire security, when that danger no longer threatens.

In truth, however, the Leecompton inquiry did not grow in a night, but was only a part of a series of measures, and only a single exemplification of a political force, which still exists, festering and not killed, and which will soon manifest itself in other directions, with unchanged motives and with a scarcely crippled power. This whole Kansas business, from the first to the last, from its shameful commencement to its hideous termination, from the treasury to the unmasked delivry of the Leecompton wickedness, with the four interesting years, so long and weary, of robberies, arson, and murders, which still cry to Heaven for vengeance, was only a manifestation of a purpose which still remains, obdurate and unshaken, to subject this country to the rule of an oligarchy of slaveholders. The men who cherish this purpose will not be deterred by the defeat in every branch of the Government. They have been baffled in Kansas, but that defeat will only divert their enterprises to new quarters. If the next Congress is equally pliant with the present one, the annexation of Cuba is a foregone conclusion, and so also are acquisitions from Mexico along the Gulf of Mexico, for the ice spread in that direction of an institution which is still struggling, with unabated energy, to maintain its long enjoyed mastery in the public conscience of this country. Until this question of the legalization or extension of Slavery, is definitely settled, there can be no other issue in our politics. It may be carried up, as it often has been, but it will not go down, and so long as it exists, it will be predominant, because it relates to a thing in itself immeasurable paramount to all others. Until, by the election of a Congress for a President, inflexibly committed against the extension of Slavery, all danger of that overshadowing evil is removed, no other danger can form the rallying point of national parties.

The election of a President is distant. The election of a Congress is close upon us. And it is possible, that with the now so well understood policy of Mr. Buchanan, the people will elect a House, to be composed of men who announce in advance their adherence to his Administration, and who will never resist anything which he proposes, longer than is necessary to secure a personal price for acquiescing at last. After the experience (yet fresh) of Leecompton, with the country arm Mr. Buchanan with prolonged powers of mischief, by giving him a House of the same political cast with the Senate, now made a self-perpetuating and self-electing body by the election upon the contested vote by the Indians. Can any reflecting man doubt, that the Slavery propagandists to only pausing until the Northern elections to the House are over, to develop new schemes of conquest and ambition?

Old Buck. It is certainly a gentleman of the highest consistency and honesty, and every Leecomptonite, at least, we have no doubt, will feel proud of his talents and his services. He entered the White House, says the Albany Journal, with a promise of Freedom to Kansas, in his lips, and a scheme for enslaving it, in his pocket. He declared war against Circulating Notes—and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged "Economy," he had drained the Treasury of its last dollar. Before the printers were done stamping his inflexible determination never to borrow—he was in Wall street soliciting a loan!

He congratulated the Country on the final end of Slavery agitation—and he has been appointing his ever since. He ordered Paulding to see the Fillmore's—and then recalled him for doing it. Walker of Nicaragua has pronounced an Outlaw—and tendered him the hospitalities of the White House. Walker of Kansas he furnished with written instructions—and turned him out for obeying them. In 1857, he looked out of the heads of all the Postmasters who could not "curtail for Popular Sovereignty." In 1858, he takes off the heads of all who repeat the cry of 1857!

He withheld Troops from Utah, where he proclaimed there was War—in order to fill the pockets of the great West for the Forts at the east; and to force their value on his subordinates in both seeking the difference. He is continually asking for new Steam Frigates—but he will not use those he has, either on the Coast of Africa, or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a Steamer, ostensibly to catch the Styx—but to do private orders in the Captain's desk, to do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be one of the most frugal of Presidents—he has spent more than any of his predecessors. Assuming to be above party prejudices, he makes partisan-hill the basis even of his invitations to Dinner!

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor. BEAVER, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

STATE TICKET.

Judge of Supreme Court, JOHN M. READ, Philadelphia. Canal Commissioner, WM. E. FRAZIER, Fayette. COUNTY TICKET. Congress.

Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer. Assembly. JOSEPH H. WILSON, Borough. Commissioner. WILLIAM SHRODES, Moon. Auditor. JAMES MORRISON, Frankfort. Poor House Director. HENRY GOERING, New Sewickly. Trustees of Academy. JNO. B. YOUNG, Beaver, 4 yrs. DAVID S. MARQUIS, Freedom, 4 yrs. DAVID RAMSEY, Beaver, 1 year.

MEETING OF CONFERENCE.—The Representative Conference of Beaver and Lawrence counties, met at the Kerr House, in this place, on Friday last. Thos. Stillman, G. P. Shaw, and J. Hour, Esqs., represented the latter. Mr. Stillman acted as President, and D. L. Imbrie as Secretary. Gen. J. H. Wilson, of Beaver, and James D. Bryson, Esq., of Lawrence, were then, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the two counties, formally placed in nomination as candidates for Assembly. After which the Conference adjourned sine die.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—On Friday last, Mrs. Margaret Mellduff, wife of Mr. James Mellduff, residing a short distance from this place, was seen to throw herself across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, some two miles from Pittsburgh, just as a train was coming up, and before it could be checked, she was run over, and her limbs so shockingly mangled that she died three or four hours afterward. The deceased was about 40 years of age. She left her husband about a year since, in consequence of ill treatment, and dissipated habits, and at the time of this distressing occurrence was on a visit to a married daughter in Templeville.

RATHER SEVERE.—We can stand a good many hard hits, but when a country Justice of the Peace can't tell the difference between us and a Black Republican editor, we think it is carrying a joke a little too far. We can't stand that.—Star. Then suppose you ease your conscience by handing over the "Black Republican" change you "fobbed" by the operation. May be you wouldn't like "to stand that" either. The mistake was a very natural one, and easily accounted for. The Justice, perhaps, had received the impression, like many others, that our neighbor of the Star, less than a year ago, was a thorough-going "Black Republican"; and had evidently not been apprised of the fact that he had been suddenly and unaccountably transformed into a noisy, obstreperous Leecompton Democrat.

ECONOMY TRIP ON CLOVER.—Some of our agricultural friends in Economy township appear to be eminently sound on the Clover question. Last week we noticed a stalk produced by Mr. Reuben Hendrickson, measuring 5 feet 9 inches. Mr. John Nichols informs us that a stalk has been raised on the farm of John Nately, Esq., and deposited with him, which measures full 6 feet.

NEW CEMETERY.—Our New Brighton neighbors have quite a fine one. Some of the leading men of the place favor the project; several meetings have been held, and a respectable subscription obtained.

FENCING THE PUBLIC SQUARES.—The Commissioners have it in contemplation to extend the Court House grounds, west and north, leaving a width of 100 feet on either side for streets, providing the citizens enclose and beautify the square upon which the old jail was formerly located. We understand that some of our public-spirited men propose making liberal subscriptions to this end.

RESIGNATION.—Geo. W. Cass, Esq., has resigned the post of President of the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Railroad Company. J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the most efficient railroad officer in the United States, has been chosen his successor.

ROBBERY.—The establishment of Ferdinand Nutter, in New Brighton, was entered last week, and robbed of two watches, gold chain, and a box containing a quantity of jewelry. No trace of the thief has been discovered.

THE CONCERT, at the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Friday evening last, was very well attended. The receipts were nearly, if not quite sufficient to accomplish the objects in view.

Fort Shelling Abandoned.

It is a fact, that Fort Soelling has been actually abandoned. The last of the troops have been shipped to Fort Ridgely and to other points, and the land, up to the present date, is in the hands of Mr. Steel, the purchaser from the Government. Of course, the purchase of Fort Soelling at the above price, he had either to confirm the sale or pay the note. It was the easiest to confirm the sale, and it has been done notwithstanding it is one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated upon the Government. As the swindle is now complete, and the Government has given its sanction, we shall take frequent occasion hereafter, to refer to it as an illustration of the utter corruption which defiles the administration and of the danger in which the country stands of being ruled by the recklessness and dishonesty of its officers.

Honorable Conduct of the Sumner. It will be remembered by our readers, says the Boston Transcript, that Mr. Albert Sumner, of Newport, R. I., his wife and child, some time since, were shipwrecked and all undoubtedly perished. By the presumptions of law, the wife and child died first, and the husband became entitled to the property. Mrs. S. was a daughter of late Walter Channing of Boston, and enjoyed the income of a large estate. Under these circumstances, more than \$30,000 became legally vested in the late Mr. Sumner, and through him came to his mother and sister and his two brothers—Charles Sumner, the Senator, and George Sumner, Esq. The estate was administered upon by Mr. George Sumner, and with the consent of all these heirs, the whole of this property which the deceased had derived, from his wife, has been rendered to her relations. It gives us great pleasure to record an act so honorable to the parties and prompted by so nice a sense of justice and equity.

Thompson's New York Bank Note Reporter has the following items. The notes of the Bank of South County and Hopkinton Bank, of Rhode Island will eventually be redeemed at par. The affairs of the Woodbury Bank, Conn., are progressing slowly in the hands of the receiver. It will probably be six months before anything definite can be known as to the value of the notes. The Litchfield Bank, Conn., shows symptoms of reorganization. The banks of North Carolina, with the exception of the State Bank, appear perfectly indifferent to public opinion, and will not resume specie payments. The Bank of Macon County, Mich., has suspended; resumed and suspended again, within sixty days, and we think is now a defunct institution. Its circulation is upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The Nebraska banks remaining discredited, through some of their redeem at their counters in trading amounts. The time for sending in the notes of the South Royalton Bank of Vermont, to the receiver, having expired and an extension granted, the notes now outstanding are worthless.

We said that the cost of the entrance door of the new Capitol at Washington, constructed under the direction of the present Administration, was \$23,000. We should have said that this was the cost of the model, the mere model, of the door. We don't know what the making of the door itself will cost, but allowing the actual door will be in the very near neighborhood of \$50,000. Thus the cost of the entrance door will be more than all the Leecompton notes ever will pass through it would sell for under any just valuation.—Lou. Jour.

The Leviathan is the mammoth failure of the year. England has heard of—had even actual evidence of our great steamers, and resolved to beat us. She built the Leviathan, she had to pay \$500,000 for getting her afloat when completed, and now she will not trust a hope more money on the almost forlorn hope of putting her to sea. By way of mending matters, Mr. Brunel her engineer, has been so beaten by this mammoth ship that he has actually retreated to the South of France, for a few months, to get away from business, and equalize the balance of his mind.—Phila. Press.

Duff's Mercantile College, 75 Third Street, Pittsburg Pa.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine states that for twenty years preceding 1840, 75 per cent of all merchants in the United States failed. Since 1840, only one student of this institution, out of upwards of 4000, is known to have failed in business—an insignificant number, and it is the widespread salutary influence exercised by it over the present generation of the mercantile profession. The position of this success, in a new department of education, is to have a host of ignorant imitators, some of whom in this vicinity have caused students, and even merchants, to pay dearly for depending upon them; and yet strangers are every day decaying into these places to be taught by teachers who never closed a business ledger in their lives! With all discriminating persons, Duff's System of Book-keeping has deservedly placed him foremost in the confidence of business men throughout the country. Never before, in the same space or indeed in any form, has there been written in every department, out of the science of accounts, such a compendium of what every business man must know to insure his success.—Commercial Journal.

PROTECTION WANTED.—Out of twenty-one furnaces in the valley of the Schuylkill, only four, or five, we learn are in blast, and one or two of these proposed stoppings, unless the demand for iron improves. No wonder the coal business is prostrated, and thousands of working men destitute of employment. American industry must be protected.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

ALLIGATORS.—The overflow is reported to have had the effect of greatly extending the peregrinations of those amphibious monsters, the alligators. As many as a hundred has been killed on one plantation since it commenced.—N. O. Picayune.

JUDGE BREKKE is named as the Leecompton or Anti-Douglas Democratic candidate for Senator of Illinois. It seems that Judge D. will have a hard fight for the vote of his own party.

Happy Termination of the Kansas Difficulty.

Immediately upon the passage of English's so-called Compromise bill, the Leecompton presses throughout the country were thrown into ecstasies, and were long, loud and fulsome in their laudations of the wisdom, fairness and statesmanship displayed by "old Mr. Buchanan" in his easy, peaceful and satisfactory solution of the Kansas difficulties. These good-natured, and credulous "knights of the quill" did not dream that the people of Kansas would so far stand in the way of their own self-aggrandizement as to reject the gilded prize held out to them by the English bill. They flattered themselves with the belief that the broad acres and the shining dollars would be all-sufficient to cover up the deformities of the Leecompton Swindle, and be an ample equivalent to the Free State men for the stultification, and faithlessness to previous professions, which they would be compelled to undergo.

On the first Monday of next month this English proposition will be put to the test. If there existed at any time a fear that it would be accepted, recent indications from that territory would certainly have a tendency to put that fear to rest. Unless there is another descent upon the ballot-boxes, by Missourians, there is hardly room for a doubt that it will be spurned and repudiated as emphatically as was the Leecompton Constitution. Should this be the case, what then? Why, this "happy termination of the Kansas difficulty" will be a "myth," that's all. Early in December next, in all probability, the Leavenworth Constitution will be sent to Congress, accompanied with the request, that, as it is complete in its legal forms, and has been ratified by a majority of the voters, it is right that it should be recognized as the fundamental law, and Kansas admitted under it forthwith. This will be the signal for reopening agitation. The battle will then rage furiously as ever. "Freedom strikers" will be as plentiful as blackberries; "Squatter-Sovereignty" will be discussed in all its phases; Union-breakers will out from their hiding-places, and shake their "gory locks,"—and the "old gent" of the White House will be implored to try his hand once more in giving a "happy termination" to the difficulty. In view of all these prospective troubles, the Washington "Union" may well exclaim—"God save the President!"

The Contest in Illinois. The political struggle now fairly opened in Illinois is attracting close attention, and will doubtless be the most sharply contested election ever held in that State, or perhaps in any of the States. It is a strife between giants—a little one and a big one—whose watchword will be, "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." The champions of the two parties—Lincoln and Douglas—are foemen every way worthy each other's steel. Both are candidates for U. S. Senator; the contest therefore, is not particularly for the success of either of the State tickets, but is directed mainly to the possession of the next Legislature, upon which will devolve the choice of a Senator. The election of the Republican State ticket is coveted, but the complexion of the Legislature is rendered somewhat doubtful because of the manner in which the State was "gerrymandered" a few years ago by the Democrats. Previous to the delivery of his Chicago speech, Mr. Douglas possessed a marked advantage over his competitor. The boldness with which he resisted the Leecompton Constitution secured for him the admiration of many voters outside of his own party organization; but endorsing, upon that occasion, the Dred Scott decision, claiming to stand upon the Cincinnati platform, and joining issue, broadly and distinctly, with the Republicans, he has thrown that advantage away, and evidently deprived himself of a heavy support that might otherwise and doubtless would have been given to him.

Mr. Buchanan's Economy. A few weeks ago an article might have been seen among the rounds of the Democratic press generally, copied from an Albany paper, lauding President Buchanan in high terms because of the Economy which has been practiced in his administration of the Government. It might not be deemed courteous to characterize this assertion as it deserves; but it will not be out of the way to call it coolness of an extraordinary character. Mr. Buchanan, in March 1857, took possession of nearly \$25,000,000 surplus then in the Treasury; from that period to the adjournment of Congress, he derived \$46,000,000, from lands, customs, &c.; issued \$20,000,000 Treasury notes; borrowed \$20,000,000 money,—it all—One Hundred and Twelve Millions, which he has disposed of in the brief space of 17 months. The editor who can look these figures in the face, and then work himself into the belief that there is anything of economy mixed up in the affair, must have a vast deal of assurance and philology in his composition, and calculates largely upon his ability to gull an intelligent people.

TALL CRADLING.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says that Capt. Michael Crooner, of Franklin county, recently cradled 123 acres of good wheat from sunrise to within half an hour of sunset. His regular cut was eleven feet wide and four and a half feet deep. He is the same individual that cut ten acres near the same place last year.

STATE TAX PAID OFF.—Wm. Henry, Esq., the Treasurer, last week paid off the entire amount of State Tax due from this county. The sum levied was \$10,800; paid by Treasurer, \$9,000—the abatement, and exonerations making the difference between the two amounts. Last year the levy was \$13,000; and the amount paid in \$10,000.

NEWSPAPER UNION.—The Louisville "Watchman" and "Missouri" (Presbyterian), have been united, and a new paper, styled the "St. Louis Observer" takes the place of the two. It is a first-class religious sheet; of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, and is finely printed and ably edited. We wish the publisher, our old and highly esteemed friend, COX; a large meed of success in his Christian labors.

ARTHRUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, continues to improve, and win its way into public favor. We commend it for the beauty of its engravings, the high character of its reading-matter, and the comparatively low price at which it can be obtained.

Foreign News. The Telegraph brings the news of the Europa to the 16th. Cotton, Broadstuffs, Provisions, all declining at Liverpool. The Cable broke under the stern of the Agamemnon, after paying out one hundred and forty miles. The fleet sailed again on the 17th of July to renew the attempt to lay the cable. A good indication of the stubborn pluck of John and Jonathan. May success attend it! The India Bill had passed the Commons, and through second reading in the Lords.

Return of the Mormons to Salt Lake. St. Louis, July 29.—Dispatches from St. Joseph, dated the 22d, per steamer D. A. January, state that advices from Salt Lake city to July 3d, had been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in different parts of the Territory. Gen. Johnson passed through the city with his horses, and encamped 30 miles on the other side. There were no troops in the city. The Government officers were duly installed in various offices, and are preparing for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young is anxious to be tried on a charge of treason, out insists that the jury shall consist of Mormons only.

Report of Gold Discoveries. St. Louis, July 25.—Leavenworth dates to the 23d are received. The steamer D. A. January, to Brownsville, brings the following news: Mr. Livingston, an old trader on the plains, arrived last night from Salt Lake city, with dates of June 30th. The army had marched from the capital to Cedar Valley, 40 miles below. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon church had returned to the city, and the people were following them en masse. All was quiet in the valley. Some returned teamsters are circulating a report of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of Saint Vrain Port. The statements do not receive full credit in the absence of information from authentic sources.

St. Louis, July 26.—The extensive furniture warehouse of Scribitt & Mason, on Washington Avenue, between Second and Third streets was totally destroyed by fire about six o'clock yesterday morning. Loss \$80,000. Insurance \$65,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New Orleans, July 20.—A fire occurred at Mobile last night at midnight, which destroyed Masonic Hall, a stable in St. Joseph street, Thompson's Saloon on Royal street, adjoining the new Custom House. The property destroyed was mostly insured.

Lucky and Unlucky.—Ever since the discovery of gold in California, we have never ceased to hear it claimed as among the glories of President Polk, that he acquired the richest auriferous region in the world, although, when California was purchased, its gold was unknown. It seems now to turn out, that this same President, in surrendering to the British the territory north of 49°, and extending to 64° 40', a parallel of latitude not likely to be forgotten by politicians, gave up as rich a gold region as he acquired towards the south. He gave it up, without knowing and without wishing to know that aside from its gold, it was one of the finest portions of the continent. It was enough for him to know, that it was not adapted to negro labor.—Wash. Repub.

The Crops.—The wheat in this and adjoining counties has nearly all been housed and the best of order, the weather has been a full average one. Our farmers are now busily engaged at the oats, or grass left standing until after the wheat was secured, and by the end of the week, if the weather continues favorable, but little will be left standing. Harvesting has not continued as long this year as it frequently does, and this may be attributed to several causes—favorable weather, the introduction of mowing and reaping machines and plenty of laborers.—Lancaster Examiner.

Wool.—The Greens County Republican of last week says, nearly all the Wool in this county has changed from the hands of the wool-growers, and is now in the hands of speculators and manufacturers. It has been said by persons that have been engaged in buying wool for a number of years in this county, that there will not be as much wool this season as in former years, by from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. This great falling off is caused by the last unfavorable season. The prices are ranging from 25 to 35 cents; much lower than formerly but only to correspond with other articles in market.

Barbado's Holland Bitters for Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, and all diseases consequent upon a disordered stomach and liver. This article is very favorable known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians.—Phila. Ledger.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, left home on the 19th inst., for a tour through Ohio, Indiana and the Northwestern States.