



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860.

Where parties are known to us, our rules for advertising to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known parties. It is therefore useless for all such to send advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PATTENBELL & CO.

Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau street, New York, and 13 State street, Boston, are Agents for the Altoona Tribune, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Official Reply to Lord John Russell.

Last week we noticed that Lord John Russell had made a proposition for the abolition of the slave trade by substituting Coolies for African slaves in those places where it is considered too warm for white persons to perform labor. The State Department, through W. H. Freeseott, acting Secretary of State, made a reply which has been pretty generally published. It states that the British government in its estimation of the slave trade, and that he has long entertained the opinion that the African slave trade will never be suppressed while the efforts for that purpose are confined to the pursuit and capture of slaves between the coast of Africa and the Islands of Cuba. To effect anything positive or permanent, he thinks, the bar between the African coast must be broken up, and the slaves prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba, or if landed, the slaves must be followed into the interior and set free from the purchasers. Whenever Her Majesty's Government shall think proper, in its discretion, to enforce the provisions of the treaty with Spain, referred to by Lord John Russell, by which the Spanish crown undertook to abolish the slave trade, and accepted a sum of \$2,000,000 to enable it the more easily to do so, then, and not till then, in the President's opinion, will the African slave trade with the Island of Cuba be abolished. But with this the Government of the United States has no right to interfere. While holding these views, however, the President does not give his assent to the propositions submitted, for the reason: First—that to do so would involve the necessity of a treaty with Spain, to enable the cruisers of the U. S. to enter the waters of Cuba within a marine league of the shore, and as the government of Spain has already complained of the cruisers of the U. S. entering and capturing slaves within the Cuban waters, it is not likely that it would grant such a treaty. Secondly—in regard to detecting slaves imported contrary to law by means of registration, he says that the U. S. could not ask Spain to pass such a law, but even if it were otherwise, such laws would have no practical effect, for the reason that the price of sugar and the demand for labor afford the slave trader profits which enables him to corrupt the authorities whose duty it is to thwart and defeat his criminal enterprise, consequently, it would be vain to expect the registers throughout the country to counteract the policy of their superiors by faithfully performing their duty. Thirdly—in regard to the plan of emigration from China he says he cannot share in the anticipations of Her Britannic Majesty's Government that the Coolie trade can be put on any such footing as will relieve it of those features of fraud and violence which render the details of its prosecution scarcely less horrible than those of the middle passage, and he is of opinion that it would exert a most deleterious influence upon every part of this country to import into it Chinese coolies as laborers. In the States where the institution of domestic slavery exists, these heathen coolies would demoralize the peaceful, contented, and orderly slaves, very many of whom are sincere Christians. In the Free States they would be brought into competition with our own respectable and industrious laborers, whether of native or foreign birth, who constitute so large a portion of our best citizens.

THE GOVERNOR ROBERTS.—Not long since, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, Governor Packer had occasion to visit his cellar, and to his dismay discovered that some person had stolen his entire stock of liquors. Suspicion rested on a confidential young man who was chief butler to the Governor, and being traced up, he recovered about one hundred dollars worth of liquors, and about twenty-five dollars in money, the receipts for the portion sold. This is the story in general circulation.

NEW DAIRY.—We have received a copy of a new daily paper, styled the Daily State Sentinel, published at Harrisburg, by W. D. Earnest & Co. It is an earnest advocate of Stephen A. Douglas, and violently opposes a fusion with the Breckinridge party on the electoral ticket. The paper is edited with much ability. Whether three daily papers can be sustained in Harrisburg is a question yet to be decided.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We notice that a meeting of influential Democrats has been called at Leonardtown, Md., for the 1st of September, for the purpose of placing Chief Justice Taney, of Maryland, and Judge Samuel Nelson, of New York, formally before the country as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It is not likely that this movement will amount to much. Chief Justice Taney is too old to be looking after the Presidency.

THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL LEVELLERS is a man with a gun in his hand.

WILSON'S SERIES OF SCHOOL READERS.—We have received a copy each of Marcus Wilson's series of Readers, intended for families, schools and academies, and we have given them a careful and impartial examination, for the reason that there are so many series of Readers now claiming the patronage of the public, and the changes so often made by school boards in adopting different series make it a heavy tax upon parents, as well as confusing contiguous districts. Upon examination and comparison, we have no hesitation in saying that the series above referred to are superior to any we have yet seen, and this we think must be the opinion of all who take the time to examine them. The arrangement of this series is most complete and captivating—complete, because they commence with the small things, to which the attention of children is first drawn, and lead gradually on, step by step, to the highest branches of English education—captivating, because they are embellished with engravings of the finest quality, of beasts, birds, reptiles, men, machinery, scenes, &c., exactly suited to the lesson following, which heightens the desire of the scholar to read and study the lesson. They take up a child, almost at the cradle, and carry it right along up the hill at an easy grade. Each successive lesson creates a desire to reach the next, and thus the child is led on pleasantly, and almost without knowing it, until it has attained a knowledge of all that could be imparted by such a series of books. We give below an extract from the Baltimore Christian Advocate, which distinctly conveys an idea of the contents of these Readers, and shows what others think of them.

For the series now before us the author has aimed not only to furnish all the necessary requisites for teaching reading as an "art," and to teach it by the formation of correct habits early in the pupil's course, but he has combined with this the object of imparting a large amount of useful knowledge without detracting from the interest and pleasure which reading should possess. It was a novel idea to embrace the entire range of Natural History Science, and the principles of the various branches of School Readers for children; and it would doubtless, at first view, strike most educators that it would be impossible, on such a plan, to introduce sufficient variety of reading matter to interest children, and to embrace the necessary portion of rhetorical instruction; but judging from the number of the series thus far published, all the objects aimed at, but seldom accomplished in our ordinary Reading Books, will be attained by Mr. Wilson's series, and with confidence, commend these books to the higher consideration of all teachers—not only those of the higher schools, but who have any children of the younger age, for they are adapted to all grades of public schools, and to the private schools of the country. The series are valuable additions to any library. As to that important and constant branch of the school curriculum, the books we would say that these readers are not only of a high moral tone, but of decidedly Christian influences; and we discern with satisfaction that the author has wisely availed himself of the opportunities which the various departments of Natural History Science, and the principles of the various branches of School Readers for children, from Nature up to Nature's God.

We would not speak disparagingly of any of the Readers now in use in our schools, as all of them have their good qualities, nevertheless we would like to see Wilson's series adopted, believing, as we do, that they are superior to all others yet published.

Alexander Clark, editor of Clark's School Visitor, is general Agent for the sale of Wilson's Readers in this State, and will supply all orders on short notice and reasonable terms.

Congressional Conference.

At a meeting of the Congressional Conference of the 18th Congressional District, held in Johnston, on Thursday, August 23d, 1860; the following conferees were present: Blair county—Seth R. McCune, Jos. Smith, David T. Caldwell, Cambria county—Jacob M. Campbell, Wm. H. Gardner, H. J. Roberts, Huntingdon county—Hayes Hamilton, George A. Steele, F. M. Bar, Somerset county—John Knable, Wm. A. Ogle, R. R. Marshall. On motion of John Knable, Jacob M. Campbell was chosen President, and H. R. Marshall, Secretary.

On motion of Wm. H. Gardner, the conferees proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to represent the XVIIIth district in Congress. Mr. Smith nominated S. E. Blair, of Blair Co. Mr. Ogle "Ed. Scull, of Somerset." On motion of H. J. Roberts, the nominations were closed. Whereupon the conferees proceeded to ballot with the following result: S. E. Blair received 9 votes. On motion of Mr. Ogle, the nomination of S. E. Blair was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Gardner, a committee consisting of Messrs. Gardner, Ogle and Smith, were appointed to inform Mr. Blair of his nomination. The committee returned, and after a few minutes returned, accompanied by Mr. Blair, who having been informed of his nomination, entertained the Conference in a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks to the Conference for the mark of confidence reposed in him, and for the endorsement of his course in the present Congress.

On motion adjourned. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Pres't. R. R. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.—The most laughable case of "mistakes of the printer" is that where there had been two articles prepared for the paper, (one concerning a sermon preached by an eminent divine and the other about the freaks of a mad dog,) but unfortunately the foreman "missed" them, making the following laughable contrivance: The Rev. James Thomson, rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large concourse of people on Sunday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physician advises him to cross the Atlantic. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after the expiration of a devout prayer, took a walk to cut up some of his tickle frisks. He ran up Timothy street to Johnson, and down Benefit street to College. At this stage of the proceedings, a couple of boys seized him, and tied a tin kettle to his tail, and he again retired. A great crowd collected, and for some time there was a grand scene of running and confusion. After some trouble, he was shot by a Jersey policeman.

SECRET SESSIONS.—It is a fact little known that for the first five years of our government, the United States Senate always sat in secret. The first time the doors were opened for public discussion was on the right of Albert Gallatin to a seat in the Senate. The seat was contested on the ground that Mr. Gallatin had not been, as the Constitution required, nine years a citizen of the United States.

When Person Brownlow will join the Democratic Party.

An Arkansas correspondent, who probably wanted to wake up Rev. Mr. Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, wrote to the latter stating that he had learned with pleasure, upon what he considered "reliable authority," that Mr. Brownlow was about to join the Democrats, and asked for the probable date of that occurrence. Mr. Brownlow gave the date, or at least date for the date, as follows: KNOXVILLE, Aug. 6, 1860. MR. JORDAN CLARK—I have your letter of the 20th ult., and hasten to let you know the precise time when I expect to come out and formally announce that I have joined the Democratic party. When the sun shines at midnight, and the moon at mid-day—when man forgets to eat, or when nature stops her onward march to rest, or all the water-courses in America flow up stream—when flowers lose their odor and tread shed to leaves—when birds talk, and beasts of burden laugh—When damned spirits sweep hell for heaven, with the angels of light, and pay them the boot in mean whiskey—when impossibilities are in fashion, and no proposition is too absurd to be believed, you may credit the reports of my joining the Democrats.

I join the Democrats!—Never, so long as there are seats in churches—wedges in gardens—seas in bogs—dirt in victuals—disputes in families—war with nations—water in the ocean—had in America, or had in France—No, Jordan Clark, you may hope you may congratulate you may reason—you may sneer—but that cannot be. The thrones of the Old World—the court of the Universe—the governments of the world, may all fall and crumble into ruin, to marry a European monarch, and decide of dissolving this Union, but all this must occur before I join the Democracy!

I join the Democracy!—Jordan Clark, you know not what you say—when I join the Democracy, the Pope of Rome will join the Methodist Church—when I join the Democracy, I am President of the people of Great Britain by universal suffrage of a contented people—when Queen Victoria consents to be divorced from Prince Albert by a county court in Kansas—when Congress obliges by law James Buchanan to marry a European monarch, when the People lease the Capitol at Washington for his Papal residence—when Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France are elected Senators in Congress from New Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven, or bad men to hell—when this world is turned upside down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when men turn to ants, and ants to elephants, I will change my political faith, and come out in the full Democracy.

Supporting this full Democracy, I will enable you to fix upon the period when I will come out a full-grown Democrat, and to communicate the same to all whom it may concern in Arkansas, I have the honor to be, &c. WM. G. BROWNLOW.

American Tract Society—Pennsylvania Branch.

The quarterly report of H. N. Thibault, the superintendent of this Branch, embodies the details of the personal labors, sales and grants of 91 collectors on this field; showing that in the quarter ending June 1, including sales at the depository, they circulated over \$11,400 worth of publications, addressed 677 public meetings, made 42,241 family visits, united in prayer or held religious conversation with 27,316 of those families, 6,924 of which, embracing nearly 30,000 souls, habitually neglect the house of God on the sabbath, and 2,319 of them had no Bible. One colporteur, who has labored fourteen years, had visited nearly every family in Blair and Huntington counties, and many of them reported to him the names of converts. His sales by mail 112,000 volumes, or 14,000 worth, and distributed gratuitously 7,000,000 pages—His circulation has annually increased, and the last quarter it exceeded any quarter since he began his work.

Another collector who had visited 384 families, and converted and prayed with 296 of them during the quarter, relates an account of the blessing of God on the reading of the American Messenger. Another, describing the destitution of his field, says religious books would never go into some parts of it unless carried by the colporteur. Persons had shown him tracts and books which he sold them three or four years ago, which had been the means of their conversion. He had been active in promoting Sabbath-schools.

Seven colporters, during their connection with the Society, report the organization of 125 schools. Many other cheering facts might be enumerated, but our limits will not permit. During the months of May, June and July the Committee have commissioned 120 colporters, including 74 students, to prosecute this work in twenty-three States. Will not all who appreciate the gospel as the means of salvation give this work their prayers and efficient co-operation?

The Wheat Crop for 1860.

Various journals are engaged in the difficult task of estimating the amount and value of the wheat crop of the country, which is now all harvested, and the result is not yet known. It is generally conceded that the wheat crop of this country has been a large one, and that there will be considerable surplus for exportation to meet the demand now made for it in Europe. The wheat crop of the country is estimated to be 229,000,000 bushels against 201,000,000 in 1859, and 159,000,000 in 1858. The production by States is given as follows: Pennsylvania, 29,000,000 bushels; New York, 25,000,000; Ohio, 20,000,000; Kentucky, 9,000,000; Ohio, 28,000,000; Indiana, 19,000,000; Illinois, 25,000,000; other States, 80,000,000. The surplus is estimated at 61,000,000. In addition to this, it is supposed that from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop of last year is yet in the hands of producers, giving a total surplus for export of 67,000,000 bushels. The crop in Wisconsin, which in the foregoing figures, is put down at 18,000,000 bushels, is reported to be fully 80,000,000. This, however, is somewhat exaggerated, but the abundance of the crop may be inferred from the fact that men, women and children, doctors, lawyers, and ministers were in the field harvesting, and that the work was performed even by moonlight. Taking all the crops of the country, it is thought to be within bounds to put the value of our staples this year at two thousand millions of dollars, or about sixty-five dollars for each person.

A BOY BECOMES A MOTHER.—The Mount Joy (Pennsylvania) Herald says that about three years ago an apparent boy, giving his name as John Living, was taken to the Mount Joy Asylum, where he was put to work, and engaged himself to Mr. L. H. Brady to learn the tin-smithing. He was a fair skinned, fine looking fellow, but after remaining four or five months, left for Highspire, Dauphin county, where he has since been engaged as helper. He is known as John Living, and is reported to be a woman, giving birth to a child, much to the astonishment of those with whom he had daily associated.

PRENTICE says the point upon which many women seem most sensitive is the embossing of the letter "P" on the envelope.

LETTER FROM PANAMA.

U. S. FLAG BURN.—LUCASANA, BAY OF PANAMA, Aug. 11th, 1860. Dear Tribune:—When I last wrote you, we were on the eve of departure for the Mexican coast on short cruise. The same has been completed, and we are now in destination to the Pacific terminus of the transit route, the city of Panama at 2 P. M., of April 23th, we rounded Point Mala (the landmark on the western entrance of the bay) about daylight next morning. Steaming along leisurely, and passing Punta Arenas, the port whence all that superior article known as Costa Rica coffee is shipped, we reached San Juan del Sur on the evening of May 2d. The well for this isolated spot that rejoices in a long, high-sounding title, for it certainly could not be anything inherent. The town is composed of about a dozen frame buildings, fashioned after American style, (prominent among which is the "Pacific Hotel") but of very modest pretensions, and some twenty native huts. A carefully taken census would, provided the cattle, poultry, &c., were included, doubtless present an alarming aggregate of two or three hundred population. It is located in a well sheltered harbor, semicircular in form, and bounded by hills, which rise immediately from the beach to a height of six or eight hundred feet, and is worthy of note, being the last land on the opposite side of the Gulf of Panama, and the place where Miller Walker, the "grey-eyed man of destiny," landed with his handful of desperado outlaws, when he first entered Nicaraguan territory on his peaceful and philanthropic mission of "civilizing the natives and establishing the Church and school-house in their midst."

The house are constructed of bricks and mud, are only one story high, and have flat roofs. The soil, though not arable, may be made, by long cultivation, to grow a few flowers with which the court-yard is usually adorned. A vine from the hills encircling the town, such as I had one evening at sunset, forms a still redolent feature, and amply recompense the labor of ascending. Looking seaward, the entire configuration of the bay could be traced with its numerous indentations, islands, peninsulas, &c. The bay is not so important as the Gulf of Panama, but, distinctly discerned, while beheld, and stretching as far as the vision could extend, was a broad, rolling savanna, dotted at intervals with cultivated spots and humble hamlets, like oasis in a desert. A view in itself engaging was infinitely enriched by the decline of the majestic order of day, as the gently mark beneath the bosom of the discipline, his gorgeous rays painting in nature's varied and levelled hues, the clouds, that, as if to cover his retreat, had lingered above the western horizon. A stay of three weeks, sufficient, when retracing our course, we arrived in La Paz, the capital of Lower California, June 29th. The name signifies "peace," and the place though small is neatly built and in every respect a paradise to Gwynnham, bloomed on every hand. Immense shade trees lined the sidewalks, and tiny songsters expelled their musical notes amid the branches, while gentle breezes fanned the luxuriant foliage, imparting a delightful freshness to all around.

The principal American located there is one Captain C. B. Smith, (whether a member of the same family as the notorious John Smith who is so frequently heard, drowned, and imprisoned, and who figures so conspicuously in our history of justice, I can't say.) A truly enterprising Yankee, whose good nature is only equalled by his generosity. An invitation to his fruit garden furnished with a beautiful growth of grapes, figs, pomegranates, &c., was not so refreshing treat, and many were the encomiums bestowed upon the Cape Cod Captain, for his hospitality. Remaining over Sabbath, he, with his wife and family, attended divine service abroad, and was kindly cared for by the officers. Lower California is a very rich mineral world, as every man more clearly demonstrates, and La Paz is the store-house. Samples from newly discovered mines, are constantly brought there to be assayed. Proprietors of mines carry on their business with Upper California from this point—The principal vessels trade from here to San Francisco, and present indications seem to point out for it a bright and progressive future. To illustrate the fortunes and misfortunes of gold hunting, an old miner was shown me who had recently discovered a mine which, without much expatriation, he sold for \$500. Three months after a small portion of it was disposed for \$40,000. The principal one found are silver, copper, iron and lead; as yet not much gold; but the impression among those concerned appears to be, that in a few years it will rival its neighboring El Dorado. While there, I obtained several fair specimens which I will keep as mementoes.

From La Paz we crossed the Gulf to Mazatlan, where we arrived on the 11th of August. On our arrival, the impudence we were met and, celebrated it only by firing a National salute of 21 guns, at noon. From Mazatlan we had a pleasant run to Acapulco, where we stopped long enough to take in 200 tons of coal costing \$8000; and with a nine days' passage reached Panama on July 27th, having been absent three months, minus one day. T. S. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INSPECTINE. THE PERSIAN FEVER CHARM. For the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers. This wonderful remedy was brought to the knowledge of the present proprietor by a friend who had been a great traveller in Persia and the Holy Land. While going down the river Euphrates, he experienced a severe attack of Fever and Ague, and on discovering his condition, one of the Boatmen took from his person an Amulet, saying, "Wear this and no Fever will touch you." Although incredulous as to its virtues, he complied, and experienced immediate relief, and has since always found it an effectual protection from all malarious complaints. On further investigation he found that the medicine attributed to it miraculous powers, and said that it could only be obtained from the Priests of the Sun. Sometime afterwards, the gentleman in conversing with a Priest obtained from him the secret of its preparation, and ascertained where the medicinal herbs were found, of which it was composed. The wonderful virtues of this article have induced a full belief in the minds of the natives in the malarious heating portions of their Priests. Since his return to America, it has been tried with the happiest effect by several ladies and gentlemen of high character, who have given it the most unqualified praise. This remedy having been a specific in Persia for hundreds of years, for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers—is now offered to the American people. It will be sent by mail, prepaid, with full directions for use, on receipt of one dollar. Principal Depot and Manufactory, 158 Main St., Richmond, Va. Branch Office, Bank and Commerce Building, New York. Address: JOHN VILCOX & CO. June 28, 1860-ly.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities. Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, white, and all nervous affections, hysteria, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a premature grave! No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, being safe, and certainly, perfectly regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America. Explicit directions, stating how, and when they should not be used, with each Box, and the Price One Dollar each Box, containing 4 Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free of the Agents—Pills sent by mail, prepaid, by enclosing one dollar to the General Agent. Sold by Druggists generally. B. B. HUTCHINGS, GENERAL AGENT. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Keebler, in 75 miles vicinity, by Dec. 8, 1859.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

stores and hotels of the first class that would be a creditable acquisition to many of the southern cities at home. Then, too, a heavy surf rolls in on the beach, affording excellent sea-bathing, and hundreds of both sexes resort to their favorite localities every evening to enjoy it. During our short stay we could not have been better remunerated. Every attention was paid us, and in many cases no remuneration would be received. Officers went ashore frequently and returned, explaining that they could not spend any money in Manila. The ship was daily crowded with visitors, who exhibited the most friendly spirit and lively interest and expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit. We should have remained a much longer time than we did, but the Commodore was anxious to get to Guaymas, the next and farthest port north that he intended to visit. Gwynnham is (as its name signifies) "one true victory." I cannot give you a clearer and more truthful description of it than by likening it to a large brickyard, in point of comfort as well as appearance. It is located (to use a sailor's expression) "in a light that makes in from the Gulf" and on a low, sandy plain, at the foot of a range of hills 1000 feet high, which are perfectly arid, and totally destitute of vegetation. The hot winds that sweep down their sides over the town and harbor, are so seriously annoying in effect, and sitting in their nature, as to render it necessary for persons in conversation to be careful lest a suffocating blast should sweep across their faces. I was exposed to this breeze, on the ship's deck at midnight, when exposed to this breeze, to indicate 110 degrees.

The houses are constructed of bricks and mud, are only one story high, and have flat roofs. The soil, though not arable, may be made, by long cultivation, to grow a few flowers with which the court-yard is usually adorned. A vine from the hills encircling the town, such as I had one evening at sunset, forms a still redolent feature, and amply recompense the labor of ascending. Looking seaward, the entire configuration of the bay could be traced with its numerous indentations, islands, peninsulas, &c. The bay is not so important as the Gulf of Panama, but, distinctly discerned, while beheld, and stretching as far as the vision could extend, was a broad, rolling savanna, dotted at intervals with cultivated spots and humble hamlets, like oasis in a desert. A view in itself engaging was infinitely enriched by the decline of the majestic order of day, as the gently mark beneath the bosom of the discipline, his gorgeous rays painting in nature's varied and levelled hues, the clouds, that, as if to cover his retreat, had lingered above the western horizon. A stay of three weeks, sufficient, when retracing our course, we arrived in La Paz, the capital of Lower California, June 29th. The name signifies "peace," and the place though small is neatly built and in every respect a paradise to Gwynnham, bloomed on every hand. Immense shade trees lined the sidewalks, and tiny songsters expelled their musical notes amid the branches, while gentle breezes fanned the luxuriant foliage, imparting a delightful freshness to all around.

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INSPECTINE. THE PERSIAN FEVER CHARM. For the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers. This wonderful remedy was brought to the knowledge of the present proprietor by a friend who had been a great traveller in Persia and the Holy Land. While going down the river Euphrates, he experienced a severe attack of Fever and Ague, and on discovering his condition, one of the Boatmen took from his person an Amulet, saying, "Wear this and no Fever will touch you." Although incredulous as to its virtues, he complied, and experienced immediate relief, and has since always found it an effectual protection from all malarious complaints. On further investigation he found that the medicine attributed to it miraculous powers, and said that it could only be obtained from the Priests of the Sun. Sometime afterwards, the gentleman in conversing with a Priest obtained from him the secret of its preparation, and ascertained where the medicinal herbs were found, of which it was composed. The wonderful virtues of this article have induced a full belief in the minds of the natives in the malarious heating portions of their Priests. Since his return to America, it has been tried with the happiest effect by several ladies and gentlemen of high character, who have given it the most unqualified praise. This remedy having been a specific in Persia for hundreds of years, for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers—is now offered to the American people. It will be sent by mail, prepaid, with full directions for use, on receipt of one dollar. Principal Depot and Manufactory, 158 Main St., Richmond, Va. Branch Office, Bank and Commerce Building, New York. Address: JOHN VILCOX & CO. June 28, 1860-ly.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities. Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, white, and all nervous affections, hysteria, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a premature grave! No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, being safe, and certainly, perfectly regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America. Explicit directions, stating how, and when they should not be used, with each Box, and the Price One Dollar each Box, containing 4 Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free of the Agents—Pills sent by mail, prepaid, by enclosing one dollar to the General Agent. Sold by Druggists generally. B. B. HUTCHINGS, GENERAL AGENT. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Keebler, in 75 miles vicinity, by Dec. 8, 1859.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Dr. Eston's Infantile Cordial.

It must be obvious to every attentive parent that the first disease of infants arises chiefly from the bowels, and in this connection we know of a medicine which can be relied upon with perfect confidence in all infantile complaints whatever their nature may be. We speak of Dr. Eston's Infantile Cordial. It contains no opiate of any kind—no purgative, and relieves the sufferings of infants as if by magic. Mothers! by all means try this—ever if all other remedies have failed. See the advertisement in another column of the West. This Cordial is prepared by Dr. Eston, of New York, who is the sole proprietor, and also sole importer of the world-renowned Dr. Eston's Blood Purgative, which is a preparation for the relief of all complaints arising from deficiencies of the blood, from whatever cause such deficiencies may proceed. It is without exception the most strengthening cordial any invalid could take, as it is immediately absorbed by the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; and as blood is the life of the human body, by nourishing and producing it, it soon restores to perfect health those who have been suffering for years. We consider the above two Preparations to be the best of their kind, and offer them to the public—Cincinnati, Ohio, &c. See advertisement.

A Great Medicine for Females!

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be the best, and the most efficacious, for the relief of the delicate form of woman, and the subject. The result of these stimulants has been to impart momentary activity to the nervous system, and this vigor to the muscles; but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the system is left in a state of exhaustion, and the health is ruined. Little vital organization was left. But in using "Dr. Eston's Blood Purgative" you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Purgative, &c. Under its influence, every organ and muscle receives new strength and vigor, energy and energy return, and finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

Persons afflicted with Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure Dr. Eston's Celebrated Bitters, whose beneficial effects upon the human system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful disease, and whose lives were saved, and whose health is restored, and whose strength and vigor are renewed, and finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

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PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR!!

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL REMEDY FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray. FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative power remaining. FOR REMOVING SCALP AND DANDRUFF, and all itching humors of the scalp. FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an equal gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and restoring it to its natural color. The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a candid mind of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the scalp, restores the hair to its original color, and cures the hair of all itching humors, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy flexible appearance, and also when the hair is loosened by dryness, gives it strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a lock covering it.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have used all the hair restoratives, but who have failed, when all other preparations have failed. L. M. has in his possession letters from numerous testifying to the fact that he has cured the highest order of baldness, and will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will certainly restore it to its original color, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a restorative it is particularly recommended. It is pleasant, agreeable, fragrant; and the great facilities it affords in restoring the hair to its original color, and in curing all itching humors, and giving it a rich, soft, glossy flexible appearance, and also when the hair is loosened by dryness, gives it strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a lock covering it.

ONLY 25 CENTS

per bottle to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers. L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Mothers to the fact that the Invigorator is a safe and reliable remedy for children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it is a sure and certain cure for a good head of hair, as it restores the hair to its original color, and cures the hair of all itching humors, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy flexible appearance, and also when the hair is loosened by dryness, gives it strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a lock covering it.

New and Improved Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE

which after years of scientific experimenting has brought to the public a new and improved Hair Dye, which is entirely new, and is a sure and certain cure for a good head of hair, as it restores the hair to its original color, and cures the hair of all itching humors, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy flexible appearance, and also when the hair is loosened by dryness, gives it strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a lock covering it.

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