

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

End of the Walker Expedition—The General and his Men arrested by Commodore Paulding and sent home Prisoners.

General Walker's raid has been suddenly brought to an ignominious end. The note from Capt. Chatard, through the British Consul, warning the filibuster against any interference with the Costa Rica mail, has already been published in our columns. On the next day Capt. Chatard addressed the following note to the General:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 1, 1857. Sir:—Lieut. Gilley, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you yesterday offered the gross insult of threatening to shoot them. Now such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national offence. You certainly met with very little poetry; for surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers, I would feel justified to retaliate in the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will by the master before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him.

Respectfully, FRED K CHATARD, Commander. Gen'l Wm. Walker. To neither of these communications did the General make any reply. On the afternoon of the same day the boats of the Saratoga were out practising with a howitzer and small arms near the point where Walker's men were stationed. On seeing the boats approaching, the filibusters drew up in battle array, in anticipation of their landing, which, however, was not the intention of the boats' crews. Had they landed the sequel shows what kind of opposition the filibusters would have made. On the 2d of December Captain Chatard addressed the following note to General Walker:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, Dec. 2, 1857. Sir:—As I am entirely opposed to harboring any one unless I know I have a full right and very good reason to do so, I wish to notify you in time, that your men on the point are in the way of any ship I may have to fire to bring vessels to; for I am determined to bring all vessels to, so that I may fully inquire into their character. Of course I do not admit your claim to the soil, nor can you yourself in earnest imagine that any nation of the civilized world can do so either.

Respectfully, FRED K CHATARD, Commander. Gen. Wm. Walker. On the 6th of December Commodore Paulding, in the Wabash arrived at Greytown accompanied by the English line-of-battle ship, Brunswick, and English steamer, Leopard. On the 7th the U. S. steamer came into port from Boca del Toro. A correspondent of the Tribune, under date of Dec. 12, thus describes what followed:

On the 7th of December, as the rain came down in torrents, with a heavy sea outside nothing was done. Commodore Paulding had sent word to Walker that he considered him a pirate, and would take him and his men prisoner. Walker sent Capt. Fassoux on board the Wabash to tell the Commodore that he should resist to the last. This was on the 8th, and Capt. Fassoux was detained on board the Wabash until the marines and sailors were sent on shore. These, united with the men from the Fulton and Saratoga, made a force of 750 men; and 450 on the point and 300 in the boats. The force on shore surrounded the filibuster camp, the boats advanced to the headquarters of the pirate chief. An officer thereon jumped on shore, and called upon Walker to hand down his flag and surrender to the United States.

After all his boasting the man of destiny made no resistance, but surrendered himself and his whole force. The whole affair did not occupy ten minutes. The flag was hauled down and Walker, carried a prisoner on board the Fulton, just as the steamer Morgan came down the river. She was immediately surrounded by the armed boats and taken possession of for the United States; she was under the command of De Brosset, an old filibuster, with Maedonald, an agent of Garrison and Morgan, on board. There were also on the steamed 40 or 50 Costa Ricans, taken prisoners by Anderson at Castillo, and on board the steamer La Tigris. As soon as the filibusters were made prisoners the English steamer Leopard left for Jamaica.

Walker and the men were sent on board the Wabash; his officers on board the Saratoga. A guard of marines was placed in the deserted camp of the filibusters, some of whom were hiding in the bushes, plundering provisions, arms and ammunition, with the intent of going up the river to join Anderson. On the 10th all these stragglers were captured, and this day they will be on their way to the United States, all the men having been transferred to the Saratoga, which vessels proceeds to New Orleans, Walker alone going on the Wabash to Aspinwall, he having his parole to proceed to New York and deliver himself to the United States Marshal there. You may well imagine that the inhabitants of this place are rejoiced at the exodus of these adventures, and now only await the surrender of Anderson and his party in Castillo, who on their arrival here are to be received on board a man-of-war. I subjoin a copy of the letter from Commodore Paulding calling upon Walker to surrender:

U. S. FLAG SHIP WABASH, Of San Juan del Norte, Dec. 7, '57. Sir:—Your letter of Nov. 30 was received at Aspinwall, and sent with my despatches to the Government. That of Dec. 2d came to hand yesterday.

These letters surprised me with their tone of audacity and falsification of facts. Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Capt. Chatard of the Saratoga, I pass without comment. The mistake he made was in not driving you from Punta Arenas when you landed there in defiance of his guns. In occupying the point Arenas and assuming it to be the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and your commander-in-chief, you and your associates being lawless adventurers, decide no one by your absurdity. Lieut. Gilley, of the Saratoga, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes when you threatened to shoot him.

While you use such threats it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to your command shall relieve injury from your lawless violence the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

Now, sir, you and your fellows are here in violation of the laws of the United States, and grossly to its dishonor, making war upon a people with whom we are at peace; and for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as what is due to the honor and integrity of the United States, I command you and the people here associated with you, to surrender your arms without delay, and to embark in such vessels as I may provide for that purpose. I am sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. PAULDING, Flag Officer Commanding Officer U. S. Home Squadron. To Gen. Wm. Walker, Punta Arenas. The Aspinwall correspondent of the Panama Star says that Gen. Walker shed tears (of mortification, probably), when his flag was hauled down. The British commander, it is understood, would have dislodged and arrested the filibusters, had not Com. Paulding promptly taken that commendable course. Anderson and his men were at Castillo at the latest address.—They had seized the garrison and the lake steamers.

NINE PROMISES. The following are authentic. The oldest will not be of the age of four years until next May. Surely, it has been left for the Locofoco party to prove that "medley's the only wear." Read the following: No. 1. "Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed (not implied) will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."—Cincinnati Platform.

No. 2. "It being the true intent and meaning of this act to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."—Nebraska Act.

No. 3. "It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their institutions according to the constitution of the United States."—Buchanan's Inaugural.

No. 4. "There are two great objections connected with the present excitement, growing out of the affairs of Kansas, and the attainment of which will bring it to a speedy termination. These were clearly and succinctly stated in the President's recent Inaugural Address, and I embody the paragraphs in the communication, asking your special attention to them. It is declared in that instrument to be the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote.—This sacred right of each individual must be preserved; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."—Walker's Instructions.

No. 5. "Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expressions of it at the polls. A constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud."—Wash. Union, July 7, 1857.

No. 6. "I understand that you and all your cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of those votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment."—Walker's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 7. "I repeat, then, as my earnest conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress."—Walker's first Speech in Kansas. No. 8. "The majority of the people of Kansas must govern. I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial laws; I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last; but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now, but those who will here next fall as actual residents; that they—the people over whom these institutions are to operate—shall vote by a majority; their votes shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution, and what shall be their social institutions."—Walker's 9th and last Speech. No. 9. "Over the past I have no control, but over the future I have, and I say to you, that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government, including the great sectional question, which has so long divided you—unless, I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity. I have no power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that is to join you in lawful opposition to their acts. I will say then to you gentlemen, that if the Convention do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which the majority of the actual, bona fide, resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the in-

strumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their constitution."—Walker's Topeka Speech.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. WALKER.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker responded to an invitation to attend the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims by the New York New England Society, as follows: WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857. E. D. Morgan, Esq. Chairman, &c. Dear Sir:—Circumstances beyond my control compel me to be absent from the Anniversary Dinner of the New England Society, to which you have so kindly invited me.

This is a time when we are all summoned to recur to first principles, so gloriously associated with the early as well as the revolutionary history of New England. It may be truly said that the Mayflower, which bore the Pilgrims to the shores of New England, was freighted with the liberties of the world. On board that immortal vessel was framed the social compact basing all human government on the consent of the governed, and carrying it into execution by the choice of their rulers by their own vote.—As your fathers landed on your rock-bound shores, there dawned the first faint glimmering of the great principle of self-government, which rose upon enfranchised humanity in all its meridian splendor, on the 4th of July, 1776. That great principle of self government is about being subjected to a fearful and, perhaps a final test, in an unhappy Western Territory. If this principle can be subverted there, and such an act ratified by Congress, the Pilgrim Fathers will have landed in vain on the shores of New England; in vain shall its great truths have been promulgated in the Declaration of American Independence, and the blood of the Revolution will have been wasted on a soil where military and despotic power would soon retrace their way, as under our suicide the freedom of our country and the world forever sank, with its last "bubbling cry," into that great deep where it should remain until "the seas give up their dead," and man shall answer for his crimes at the dread judgment seat of his Creator.

As a Pennsylvania, I have no claims by birth or ancestry on New England, and presume that for this kind invitation to your anniversary dinner I am indebted to my wife, who is a descendant of the illustrious Boston printer boy, Benjamin Franklin, in whose principles and virtues I have endeavored to rear my children.

In closing this letter, permit me to transmit for the occasion the following sentiment: SELF GOVERNMENT.—Whenever it shall be endangered here, let every son of New England, wherever residing, rise as one man to its rescue.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, R. J. WALKER.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The telegraph yesterday announced that another Revolution had broken out in Mexico. The government of this unfortunate country is so unstable and so uncertain that revolutions are occurring almost every few months. The last of these revolutionary movements occurred on the 17th inst. It broke out in the garison of Tacubaya, near Mexico, and was immediately followed by similar movements at the capital, at Vera Cruz, and at other important places. It was planned by President Comonfort, and executed under the orders of General Bazc. It was nothing more or less than a coup d'etat, worthy of Louis Napoleon by which the constitution of the country was overthrown, the Congress and Supreme Court were dissolved, and extraordinary powers were conferred on Comonfort as Supreme Dictator. The people are said to have opposed no resistance, and hailed the successful issue of the movement with joy. Several of the ministers resigned; a few arrests of people of distinction were made; but in two days all was quiet again, and Comonfort was firmly established in his seat. He was to call together an extraordinary Congress, whose business it would be to put things into shape and give some color of popular sanction to the extraordinary movement that he has brought about.

The Administration suffered a humiliation in the House of Representatives, on the day that Cox made his speech. It is thus related in the Albany Evening Journal: When he (Cox) sat down, a raw hand from Indiana, by the name of Hughes, replied, and closed a rambling discourse by introducing an amendment highly laudatory of the Message and thereon called the previous question, saying that "the wished to bring demerits to the test." The old managers; Phelps, Leche and Houston, were alarmed. Tellers were demanded on seconding the call for the previous question. A large majority of the democracy had passed between the tellers—but there was an ominous hanging back, and great deal of putting of heads together and running to and fro through the hall, which ended in Hughes withdrawing his amendment. Thus the friends of the administration did not dare to come to a vote on the proposition, and backed square out.

INTERESTING STATISTICS FOR 1857.—From a number of statistics published in the New York Herald we glean the following: During the year 1857 there were 227 fires in the United States, where the loss at each was over \$20,000. The total loss is set down at \$15,792,000, against \$21,159,000 in 1856. The number of lives lost at fires this year is 158—last year 183. Number of steamboat accident this year 26; lives lost, 322, and 86 wounded. Last year there were 29 accidents, 358 killed and 127 wounded. Number of railroad accidents, 126; persons killed, 139; wounded 530. Last year there were 143 accidents; 195 killed, and 629 wounded.

GRAVEN SPIRITS.—Fitch and Bright, who are in the U. S. Senate, from Indiana, without the shadow of law or right, and who depend upon the votes of Southern Senators for remaining there, are absolutely wallowing in the dirt to celebrate the South. Fitch was formerly a Free Soiler, but he now out-Henry Henry in his demands for submission to Southern dictations. It is disgraceful to the Senate and to the country to have such men in the position they now occupy.

For the Inquirer. COMMON SCHOOLS, NO. 3. INSTITUTES, DIRECTORS, &c.—The Institute is an association of teachers and other friends of education, who meet together occasionally for mutual improvement. They usually exercise themselves in those branches taught in the schools, so as to become more perfect; what one does not know, another will. They also discuss the best methods of teaching the different branches, and also the best plan of conducting the schools. It has been tried in many of the counties in the State, and has been found to be better adapted to promote teachers than any other means within the reach of all. The benefit to them and through them to the schools is obvious. All first teachers feel the great weight of responsibility resting upon them, and therefore hail every opportunity of improvement with delight. They need no promptings from any quarter to attend institutes, for, besides other advantages, they afford the most ample means of genial intercourse with their fellow teachers. But such teachers who have no ambition, whose capacities are limited, who manage their schools, either not at all, or by means of brute force; who assign lessons and conduct recitations only upon the efforts of a verbal memory, without reference to *ritus* and *principles*; who teach when they can do nothing else, and then only for the pay it affords; such teachers will studiously avoid Institutes, and are unwilling to spend either a dollar or a day for their own improvement, but, as the interests of education advance, they will naturally be elbowed out of the ranks, and their places filled up by the more faithful and competent. Of course there are some honorable exceptions, and reasonable excuses will be accepted. There are two Institutes, the District and the County. No district should be without one during the school months, and it is gratifying to know that nearly every district in this county has its own. And as it is the Superintendent's duty to hold the county institutes, it is equally the duty of teachers to attend them. The above remarks are applicable to both the county and district associations.

At the institute held at Bloody Run on the 28th and 29th of last month, only 28 of the 90 teachers embraced in the district attended. The meeting was one of considerable interest to the spectators as well as to the teachers.—Instructions were given in the fundamental principles of arithmetic, also in grammar, geography, penmanship, some of the higher branches of mathematics, and in reading.—Each teacher also gave a statement of his mode of teaching the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and whatever other branches were taught in his school. This exercise was interesting, and also gave to each one an opportunity of comparing his mode with that of others. The wise will always learn. The county superintendent delivered an address before the institute to the public in general, on the importance of common school education, and one also to the teachers on the nature of their responsibilities. Mr. J. Clarendon Tate, one of the teachers present, also favored the institute with an excellent address on the subject of education. The citizens of the town and the directors who were present during the sessions, were all pleased and profited.

In the discharge of my arduous and responsible duties, (for truly I found them to be such) my hands have been strengthened and my heart cheered by the active and cordial co-operation of many private citizens, of intelligent teachers and of the different boards of directors. The latter, especially, in those districts where I have been visiting the schools, have been hearty in their assistance. I have so far found them to be intelligent, kind, and accommodating; having the interest of the schools at heart, and always willing to do for the best as far as they know how. But I have met with many who have no copy of the school laws, and therefore are dependent upon the recollections of their own judgment and the opinions of interested parties, as to their duty. In this way some mistakes have occurred which I purpose to mention in my next number. I expect soon to receive a supply of the school laws and the State Superintendent's decisions. Those who have no copy can then be furnished with one. I hope the directors will allow all teachers the time to attend the county institute.

SUPERINTENDENT. THE LECOMPTON SCHEME IN PENNSYLVANIA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1858. You may feel assured that Mr. Buchanan's having yielded himself so completely to Southern dictation, is not only seen by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, but is working powerfully. Their new Governor, Packer, sustains Mr. Douglas, and one of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from this city has declared within a day or two that he will not vote for the Lecompton swindle, and that there are not over four Democratic members from Pennsylvania who will. This is doing well for the holidays, but better things will happen when Congress reassembles. Col. Forney's Press is a sore grievance to the straight-out Buchanan men in this State.—They are becoming bewildered, and find the game is nearly up.

A THING TO BE PROUD OF.—Buchanan said the other day, to a member of Congress from Alabama, "I cannot say that I am a pro-slavery man, but I do say that I have done more for the South than any other man living." This is on the authority of that free-riding organ, the Richmond South. And it is true. Let him wear the honor—which will soon become historical and proverbial—of having done more and meant more for the perpetration of non-legal than any other man of the age. "Poor Charles" will be expected. Let him anticipate the shining reputation in coming generations, when slavery shall have passed away, and the idea of property in human flesh shall be regarded with abhorrence by a pure and better race. It is his glory. It will be derived from generation to generation. Who would rob him of it?

VERY TRUE.—Gen. Cass, in his reply to Gov. Walker's letter of resignation says: "Your resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which you are well aware it would be impossible for the Department to reply." That is an honest confession, and complimentary to the sagacity of the venerable Secretary.—Detroit Tribune. THE OLD FRAUD OVERS.—Johnson County, Kansas, gives 2000 majority for Slavery; it will be seen. There are not 200 people in it. EX-GOVERNOR WALKER intends to take the stump against the Administration in the South.—He has letters approving the course from leading Democrats of Maryland and Texas.



WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color gray hair—covers the head of the bald with luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling out, extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the winking curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Waterbury, Mass., May 1, 1855. PROF. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling out, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855. PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half-pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and I have no doubt, permanently so. You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil. MARY A. ATKINSON. Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855. State of Illinois, Carlsruhe, June 27, '55. I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so. SIDNEY BRESEE, Ex-Senator United States. [From the Washington Star.] Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefited by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists generally. Oct. 29, 1857.—5m. DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, OR LIVER REMEDY. IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health. The Liver is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "I would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If such were once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved." One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty, resulting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored." A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before he had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family. A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business. An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak, as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with a skin yellow, pale and deathlike.—He had been for a long time suffering from jaundice and dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We gave him again to-day a changed man, and to his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds, "I saved my life for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave." Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so truly recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, procuring the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in our city, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists generally. Oct. 30, 1857. Biceps Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Table with columns for days of the week (SUNDAY to SATURDAY) and months (JAN to DEC). It provides a calendar for the year 1858, showing the day of the week for each date.

Save a Dollar! Subscribe for 1858! PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine, already the cheapest and best in the world, will be greatly improved for 1858. It will contain over 900 pages of double column reading matter, from twenty to fifty steel plates, engraved on steel and colored; also over more than twenty new engravings which are proportionately more than any periodical, of any price, ever gave. Its thrilling original stories are from the best authors. Every volume contains one of Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS' copyright Novels, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Fortune," "Also, one of the 'Lost Heiress'." Its superb Mosaic and other Steel Engravings are the best published anywhere. Its Colored Fashion Plates, each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also for more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Pattern, from which address, mantilla or child's costume, can be cut out with the aid of a mautanuaque. New Receipts, Crochet Work, Embroidery, Patterns, &c. In the greatest proportion, are given. Also, new and fashionable Music. It is the best Ladies' Magazine in the world.—Try it for one Year.

TERMS.—Always in Advance. One copy one year, \$2.00 Three copies for one year, 5.00 Five copies for one year, 7.50 Eight copies for one year, 10.00 Sixteen copies for one year, 20.00 PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS. Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Casket," containing forty Engravings, will be given gratis; or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a Club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1858 in addition. Address, post paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1857. Specimens sent Gratis.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture. THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Case seat and Windsor Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dining and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes. N. B. Collins will favor him with a call. June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENDEL, Jr.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO. NOS. 2 & 4 CHERNOBYL Street, (south side, Selig Wacker's PHILADELPHIA. (The Wacker's Wood-Case House, is the City.) MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicine, made BROOMS, Patent Grover CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES, &c. of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock. Feb. 27, 1857.—22. Look Here, Storekeepers and Others! THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Consign Store, No. 143, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also, Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Sugar Cases, Polished Boxes, Dummocks, Cans, China, Kid and Wagon Boxes, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. JOHN DOLL, Importer. 141, N. 2d St. Sept. 4, 1857.