The Clearfield Republican.

Clearfield, Pa., November 7, 1860.

The Election.

We are unable to furnish our readers with any definite returns of the election held on yesterday. The signs of the times seem to indicate that the vote polled in our county will be 300 short of the last election.

	Dem.	Rep.	Am.
Clearfield,	84	67	13
Goshen,	47	40	-
Lawrence,	183	81	3
Bradford,	116	56	-

After the Election.

The election is now over, and we feel as if there can be but little doubt as to the result. If New York has cast its vote for the Republican candidates—and the chances were decidedly in favor of this opinion—of course Lincoln is President, in the "manner prescribed by the Constitution;" though it may be by a minority of the States, and less than *one third* of the popular vote.

Then comes the most trying time in the history of the country. The Southern States look upon the election of Lincoln as a condemnation, by the people of the North, of their social system, and by a large portion of them, as an *endorsement* of such attempts as John Brown made at Harper's Ferry.

What the final result will be, time alone can tell. We confess to fearful apprehensions, and sincerely hope that we may be disappointed. Let the result be what it may, however, we hope to see every Democrat stand up firmly in defence of the UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

As to the result in Pennsylvania, there can be but one opinion. The Democrats have made no effort anywhere to get out their vote, and Lincoln will probably have a larger majority than Curtin had, without having so large a vote.

A Chance for a Nice Young Man.

We find the following advertisement in a late number of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which we publish without charge.

"WANTED—By a respectable colored family, a WHITE BOY 14 or 16 years of age, to wait on the table and make himself generally useful about the house.—Address with reference 'Pendegrast.'—Blood's Despatch."

This is the result of the teaching of the Black Republican party, equality between the white and the negro.

The white boy in this instance must come recommended—the notice does not state whether the reference must come from whites or negroes; we presume, however the latter, as in this instance the negro is a little better than the white man.

We see the equality manifestations everywhere; in Pittsburgh, Boston, and other large cities they advertise to form themselves into "Wide Awake Clubs," the legitimate teachings of the "Irrepressibles." Go on, gentlemen, we will see where you will land with your negro equals.

"My Report!"

It seems that John Covode will have his hands full during the next Congress. This will enable him to get up another Report in the capacity of a Smelling Committee. The audacity of this man Covode is unparalelled in this country. We wonder if he will turn his attention to the fraud in the first Congressional district in this State, where rank perjury has defrauded the Democratic candidate out of his election.

Wherever he goes he carries with him the report of the late investigating Committee, of which he was a member, and proves everything he speaks about by "*My Report*," as he terms it—ignoring every other member of the Committee.—This, however, need not surprise any one as it is Covodeism all over—he usually ignores everything he is connected with but himself.

Our Conqueror.

He who ascends to mountain-tops, shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues Mankind,
Must look down with hate on those below.—BYRON.

Andrew G. Curtin, the Governor elect, has given out that he will keep under his feet all who dared to vote against him at the late election, and yet his party are always harping upon "Freedom and Protection." This, seems, however, to mean only "freedom to slaves and protection to negroes"—the white being ruled out in both cases. Hear him on the night after the election:

"BEHOLD YOUR CONQUEROR! *I have you under my feet, I will fight you for three years, and the odds will be on my side.*"

By the odds being on his side, he must mean the negroes. Well, Democrats, if the Governor will fight us for the next three years we will have to put up with it, that's all.

☞ Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, declines to be a candidate for Congress. In a letter to his constituents, he expresses the determination to resume the active duties of his profession.

The Opposition.

We publish on our first page this week, a table showing the aggregate vote for Governor, from the adoption of the Constitution, in 1790 to the present time. It will be observed that the Opposition;—though fighting the Democrats as *Federalists, Anti-Masons, Whigs, Know-Nothings and Republicans*, have never succeeded in electing a Governor twice under the same name.

In changing their names, they remind us of the notorious forger and pickpocket in Ohio, named Smith; after committing a number of forgeries upon his neighbors in Ohio, in order to escape detection, he fled to Missouri, and there assumed the name of Brown. Mr. Brown was quite a gentleman—seemed honest and upright in his dealings with everybody, and succeeded very well in everything he undertook. This state of things did not last long, the old element soon overtook Mr. Brown, having by false pretences succeeded in securing to himself a large amount of property, which he transferred to other parties, and committed a heavy forgery on a bank in St. Louis. This was the last of Mr. Brown in Missouri. He, however, soon turned up again in Vermont, under the assumed name of Mr. Jones, again a very nice man; indeed he was an accomplished gentleman, and must be an honest man. This seems to be the impression Mr. Jones left upon the minds of his new neighbors in Vermont, and everything passed along quite smoothly for several years; when one of the leading business men of the town suggested to some of his neighbors that Mr. Jones was either very careless, or else he was no judge of money, for he always had some counterfeit about him.

Oh! mercy, don't make such a charge against Mr. Jones, was the immediate answer of a bystander; he is certainly an honest upright man—a perfect gentleman, no doubt about it.

This seems to have reached the ears of Mr. Jones, who immediately sought out the man who had made this mean! low!! diabolical!!! insinuation against his character—he could summon and refer to a score of business men, both in Boston and New Orleans (places he had never seen) to sustain his character as an honest man. The world and Mr. Jones became a little settled and jogged along as usual for about another year, when on a sudden Mr. Jones was missing to his familiar neighbors. The story was soon told, a few days revealed again the same old "Adam." Mr. Jones had forged a check of $3000 upon his former defender and excellent neighbor.

From Vermont he fled to Canada, where he soon after perpetrated a forgery upon a house in Quebec, for which he was arrested and executed.

The officers in Ohio were for years in search of Mr. Smith. In Missouri they were hunting Mr. Brown; and in Vermont they were trying to find the whereabouts of Mr Jones, but never found him.

The transactions of Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Jones, were made known through the newspapers, but, as will be discovered, always under a different name. Had this notorious villain kept his original name, Smith, he would undoubtedly have ended his career much sooner than he did. This same individual had changed his name often, but he never changed his principles, and for this he was driven from his country.

The application in this is, the present Black Republican party, who have sailed under the name of Federalists, Anti-Masons, Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Republicans, and under each assumed name, like the original Smith, they have succeeded in deceiving the people.

By refering to the table alluded to, it will be observed that the Opposition have succeeded in electing a Governor in the State under every name they have assumed—and one only.

In every instance in which they succeeded they always ignored themselves, as witness the election of Heister in 1820. In 1826 they were entirely ignored as Federalists, after thirteen attempts as such to elect a Governor—which was their ruin in 1836.

In 1826, finding themselves detected in their rascality by the people, like Smith, they changed their name to Anti-Masons, and put their saddle upon "*joseph ritner*," and under this name they done business with Ritner, Stevens &Co., for 12 years—having succeeded in electing Ritner in 1835.

But having been found out in their rascalities as Anti-Masons, like Brown they were driven from the State.

In 1841 the same party appeared again in the field, assuming the name of 'Whig,' and having done business under this name long enough to have their neighbors believe that they were honest men, they succeeded again in 1848.

Soon however, the old Federal and Anti-Masonic tricks became visible under the assumed name of "Whig," when they were driven forth again in 1852, by an outraged public; and went head over heels into Know-Nothingism, undertaking the same plan the horse stealing gangs do—swearing their associates to stand by them under every trial and difficulty, in this they were successful again in 1854.

The people of Pennsylvania found themselves outraged to a greater degree under this last assumption of "SAM," than ever before, and immediately drove them from power, since which time the party has travelled upon the "Circus" principle, exhibiting themselves in some localities as "Republicans," in others as "Americans," and People's party, all of which they hitched together this fall, and succeeded again, under the assumed name of Republicans—partaking a little more of the negro than the white, and if they are not driven from the country entirely, like Smith was they, will destroy the morals and liberties of the people.

Communities and societies are made up of individuals and if it is wrong and immoral for an individual to change his name, and assume others, it is equally wrong in parties to do so.

Names often change, but principles never.

If an honest man never need change his name to succeed in business and establish a good character, why is it necessary for an honest(!) party to change their name so often?

THE DIFFERENCE.—Our Republican friends, who profess so much love for the negro and his rights, find themselves sometimes in an awkward situation. In Ohio, New York, and other northern States, they are allowed to vote.

In Ohio, the word *white* occurs in the Constitution, similar to that in Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding this, the Supreme Court of Ohio (all being Republicans) have rendered a decision to the effect that mulattoes have an equal right to vote with the whites. Under this decision, fifteen thousand mulattoes voted at the late election in that State.

The editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says he seen mulattoes vote the Republican ticket in that city, at the late election, who were as black as Egypt. At length, however, a jovial "culled pussen" offered to vote, but said he wanted to vote the Democratic ticket; but he was told by the Republican judge that he could not vote, because he was "*a little too black.*"

NEBRASKA ELECTION.—The latest news from this Territory is, that Morton, Democrat, has been elected Delegate to Congress. It was given out that Daily, Republican, had received the certificate This, of course, is untrue, as the board of canvassers, composed of the Governor Chief Justice, and the United States District Attorney, met at Omaha, on the 31st ultimo, and, upon a full count of the vote by the proper officers, Morton was declared elected, and has been awarded a certificate of election.

Affairs in Italy.

[From the Baltimore Exchange.]

The Star of Garibaldi is once more in the ascendant. He has not only cast himself loose from all affiliation with the Mazzinian faction, but he has gloriously retrieved his partial defeat at Caserta by signal victory on the banks of the Volturno. Capua, indeed, still holds out, and the port of Gaeta, which is also occupied by the loyalists, continues to offer to the fugitive King an outlet of escape whenever his position becomes no longer tenable.—The offensive movement by which he sought to recover possession of his Capital was wisely planned and ably executed.—The loyalists were thirty thousand strong whilst the entire force of the Garibaldians did not number more than fifteen thousand; and of these, as the event proved, the Sicilian and Neapolitan recruits were not to be depended upon. "They made a great deal of noise," says an eye-witness "but they showed no stomach for fighting." The position held by the troops of the Liberator were also weak when compared with those around Capua. If these were forced there was nothing to prevent the young King from re-entering Naples in triumph.

For several hours after the battle commenced the fortunes of the day were in his favor. The Garibaldians were driven from the heights they occupied; a battery defending one of the most important points was captured and spiked, but for the personal daring of Garibaldi, and the extraordinary exertions which were made by his chief officers, the courage of his troops would have given way under the tremendous fire to which they were exposed, and the constant reinforcement that the enemy received from Capua. The reserves on both sides were brought into action, and so closely was the battle contested, that there were times when it seemed almost impossible to prevent the Neapolitans from bearing down all opposition.—As it was, the final result of the conflict amounted to nothing more, on the part of the Garibaldians, than their capture of the positions which they had lost early in the day. The Neapolitans, though driven back, had evidently not yet lost all hope of success, for the next morning they made a desperate attack upon Caserta, the head quarters of Garibaldi—captured by surprise the barracks and some adjacent houses, and might have succeeded in holding the town and in clearing the road to Naples had not the Piedmontese troops in garrison at Naples promptly responded to the call of Garibaldi.

The arrival by rail of these fresh and well disciplined soldiers, speedily changed the aspect of affairs. In a brief space of time the Neapolitans were routed. A part of them flying in the directions of Madaloni were attacked and scattered by the volunteers who held that post under Bixio, and some prisoners were made.—Five hundred others surrendered to the Piedmontese, and two battalions whilst retreating eastwardly towards the river were intercepted by the Brigane Saulis and captured almost to a man. The remainder being cut off from returning to Capua took to the mountains. A diversion in favor of the latter was attempted the following day, but met with no success. So that of the five thousand men who surprised and nearly carried Caserta on the morning of the 2d of October, not more than a few hundred succeeded in re-entering Capua. As three thousand Neapolitans are reported to have been placed *hors de combat* in the battle of Volturno, they must have lost in that engagement and in those of the two subsequent days, including the twenty-five hundred prisoners taken by the Garibaldians and the troops dispersed among the mountains, nor far short of eight thousand men. Yet in spite of all these losses, the Neapolitans are so strongly fortified within their lines at Capua, that Garibaldi has found it necessary to call upon Sardinia for assistance.

It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance for Italy that the Dictator has received this temporary check in his career of conquest. He has learned, by the reverse which he sustained at Caserta on the 19th of September, and by the loss of the strong position at Cajazzo—which he has not been able to recover—and still more by the changing fortunes of the battle of Volturno so hardly contested and finally won with so much difficulty—how dangerous it is to place implicit reliance upon mere valor and enthusiasm, when opposed by troops superior in numbers; by no means deficient in courage and tenacity of purpose, and altogether better disciplined than his own. The lesson has not been thrown away. He has accepted—perhaps reluctantly, but loyally nevertheless—the more prudent and circumspect policy of Cavour. He has consented to abandon his own cherished scheme of assulting Austria in her Venetian strongholds, and of humiliating the Roman Pontiff by battering down the gates of Rome. He has done even more than this. He has yielded to the wishes of the Italian population for immediate annexation to Sardinia, and by inviting Victor Emmanuel to repair in person to Naples, for the purpose of taking charge of the affairs of that Kingdom, he has virtually surrendered his authority as Dictator to the monarch in whose name he has so nobly fought the battle of Constitutional liberty. With the re-establishment of a complete accord between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government, all doubts as to the future of Italy may be said to have been dispelled.

Count Cavour has triumphed, but the triumph of the great soldier of Liberty has not been less signal, for he has achieved a conquest over himself, and at the height of his power has subordinated his own prejudices to the will of his King and to the good of his country. The volunteers and the troops of Sardinia will, henceforth, fight shoulder to shoulder, if more fighting is yet to be done. Cialdini is already on the march from the Roman frontier to cooperate with the Garibaldians in the reduction of Capua; but the battle of Volturno must have admonished Francis II. that his last stake has been played and lost, and that any further attempt to defend a position which is now threatened on all sides would result in a wanton sacrifice of life. Victor Emmanuel has already entered Naples. Ten days ago the Sicilians were called upon to votes for or against annexation to Piedmont, and the only territories now remaining, which are not embraced within the present scope of the Italian movement, are Venetia, and that portion of the Papal States which is known as "The Patrimony of St. Peter." For these, Cavour is content to wait, and he has confidently intimated that he will not have to wait long.

☞ It appears from the last accounts from Oregon, that J. W. Nesmith (Douglas) and E. D. Baker (Abolitionist) were elected to the United States Senate on the 2d inst. Nesmith was elected for the long term and Baker for the short term. The vote stood, Baker 26 and Nesmith 27 26 being necessary to a choice. The dispatch does not give the names of their opponents; but we suppose they were Lane and Smith. There are some facts concerned in this election which the people ought to know. At the election some time since, the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans united to defeat the regular Democratic ticket. The Democratic Congressman was elected, but the fusion succeeded in electing a majority of the legislature. This majority again united in the election of one Douglas and one Republican Senator. Comment is unnecessary. Every one can understand these facts, and draw their own conclusions.

We are not acquainted with Baker;—Nesmith we know well. He is a man of some considerable mind, but of the lowest cast. He is a low, vulgar, barroom loafer, ever delighting in the grossest and most obscene language. For this character he is notorious throughout the State. He was a good wire-worker and had great influence with a certain class. Why he was selected as the Douglas leader is difficult to determine. It seems that he has been selected for a position for which he has not the first qualification.—*Crawford Democrat.*

DARING ROBBERY AT A BANK.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, Messrs. Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch streets, sent a boy to the Bank of North America, to make a deposit. The deposit consisted of a check for $1,000 on the Union bank, $320 in notes of the denomination of $20, $10, $5, and $125 in specie. The boy proceeded to the Bank, handed the specie over to the teller, and laid the book containg the check and notes down on the counter, just at his left hand, while he prepared a "ticket" to hand in with the deposit. While engaged in writing the ticket, an individual came along up to him if he knew where the Commonwealth Bank was, at the same instant (as is supposed) slipping the notes and the check out of the book. When the boy turned with the ticket in his hand, the book lay where he had placed it, but the check for $1,000 and the $320 in notes were gone! So, too, had the individual who had accosted him. The $125 in specie was safe, having been handed over by the youth to the Teller who caunted it as soon as delivered. The thief is detcribed as a good sized, rather tall man, aged between 25 and 28 year. He was dressed in light clothes, and wore an unusually long coat of light material, which reached below his knees.

Messrs. Eyre & Landell have, of course, stopped the check on the Union Bank, and have given notice of the affair to the police. They also offer a reward of $100 for the return of the $320.

CURIOUS CENSUS RETURNS.—The census of Great Britain develops the curious fact that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also in the same metropolis no less than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics, from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

ARREST FOR FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.—The officers of the Boone County Bank, at Lebanon, Indiana, have been playing a high handed game of forgery and circulation of counterfeit money. J. B. Hussey, A. H. Hager, Miles A. Ridley, and J. D. Chipman, all connected with the institution, were arrested on Saturday. All the prisoners waived an examination, and were committed to jail in default of $5000 bail for each. It is supposed that these parties have circulated from $300,000 to $500,000 counterfeit on the Boone County Bank in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. Notes amounting to $45,00 were issued by the Auditor of the State, and the spurious and genuine notes are from the same plate, the Auditor and Register's signature being counterfeited on the former. A Spooner, the President, made good his escape.

The Sanctum of the editor and proprietor of the Huntsman *Echo*, a sheet printed in Nebraska, presents sometimes strange sights "last week," the editor says "upon two occasions, from our office, we witnessed the playful pranks of several antelope, and again a sprightly red fox came up near the enclosure, but cut and run when Towser came in sight; a nice race they had, and both made time, but reynard the best. A week ago two grizzly bears and three large wolves hove in sight and played around on the prairie at a safe distance; the same chaps, probably, that made a tender meal from a good seized calf of ours that had been running out.—The buffalo have taken our caution, and for two weeks they have not troubled us."

INFAMOUS FRAUD ON FEMALES—A DESPICABLE SCOUNDREL.—A day or two since a New York Sharper landed in Philadelphia, hired a room at No. 213 Union street. He then advertised in the *Ledger* for young ladies to learn a business which would pay from $7 to $10 per week. Quite a number of females answered the advertisement, and were told that they must pay $10 each. This all except ten or twelve of them declined. The latter paid over the funds and were told to call next day. They did so, and found the sharper had vanished during the night.

☞ Mr. Yancy, the Southern Orator, of Alabama, is a step-son of Rev N. S. S. Beman, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., who when a young man, was teaching in that State, and married Mr. Yancey's mother, a young widow with two or three small children. Dr. Beman settled in Troy, bringing Mr. Y., there with him, when he was fitted to enter Williamtown College.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 28th ultimo, by Daniel Goodlander, Esq., Mr. JACOB LINGE to Miss SARAH CARSON; all of Brady township.

On Sunday, November 4th, by Rev. C. C. A. Brandt, Mr. GEORGE A. MARSHALL to Miss LOUISA YOAS, both of Brady township.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., by Rev. James Cleary, Mr. WM. C. WRIGHT, of Graham township, to Miss JANE SOULT, of Bradford township.

DIED.

On Wednesday Oct the 22d, of diptheria SAMUEL J. Son of MATTHEW and JANE TATE, of Goshen township, aged 2 years 5 months and 3 days.

On Thursday the 2d, of Diptheria, RACHEL daughter of MATHEW, and JAN TATE of Goshen township, aged 4 years 4 months and 11 days.

In Lawrence township, on the 5th instant—wife of EBENEZER KING, aged about 70 years.

On the 6th EBENEZER KING, about the same age—both dying within 24 hours.

In Lawrence township on the 6th instant, JOSEPH EAGLE, aged about 32 years.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of PIKE TOWNSHIP wish to employ six competent Teachers, for a term of three months. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to Eli Bloom, President, or to D. C. Dale, Secretary of the Board. By order of the Board,
nov7 D. C. DALE, Secretary.

T. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
M'CULLOUGH & BROTHER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Market street, opposite Mossop's Store, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections, Sale of Lands, &c. nov7-1y

RUSSELL McMURRAY
Respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and others, to his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers
VERY LOW FOR CASH!
He also continues to deal in LUMBER, of all kinds, in any way to suit his customers.
The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of GRAIN.
☞ CALL AND SEE! ☜
New Washington, Nov. 1, 1860. nov7-6m

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR,
Corner Third and Wood Streets,
nov7-3t* PITTSBURGH, PA.

TYRONE CITY HOTEL.
Col. A. P. OWENS, PROPRIETOR,
Respectfully announces to the travelling public, that he has now taken charge of this large and well known house, and will conduct it in such a manner as will render excellent comfort and full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. nov7-1y

LIST OF CAUSES for (12th) November Term, 1860. Adjourned Court:

Jacob Hoover	vs Matthew A Forcee
John H Abbess	vs G W Caldwell
Wm & D Kerlin	vs Edward McGarvey
Mary Ann Lewis	vs Edward Curry
Borneman & Mock	vs Laird & Blair
Lewis I Bloom	vs Patrick Dolin
G B Logan	vs James Huff
George Erhard	vs Jared Y Galer
James M Leonard	vs M & J Dunning
John J Weaver	vs Adam Knarr
John Patchin	vs Allison & Wagoner
Isaac Scofield	vs David Tyler
Daniel Goodlander	vs Andrew Wilson
Jonathan Walb	vs Richard Dauver
Arvin Clark's adm'rs	vs H B Smith's adm'x
Isaac Swailes	vs G D Goodfellow
John Patchin	vs Josiah Lamborn et al
Thomas Smith	vs John Killian
James B Graham	vs Jacob Wilhelm
Thomas McEwen	vs Jas Albert & Bro
Mary Ann Lewis	vs Edward Curry
Robert Reed & Co	vs Jas Albert & Bro

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CENTRE COUNTY. No. 299, Sept. Term, 1859.
WM. H. BLAIR, use of, vs. JOSEPH J. LINGLE.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, upon the above judgment, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue or outcery, at the Court House in BELLEFONTE, in the said county of Centre, on MONDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said defendant, Joseph J. Lingle, of, in, and to the undivided fourth part in all that certain tract, messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the waters of Trout run and Muchanon creek, in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre, and the township of Decatur, in the county of Clearfield, containing seventeen hundred and [illegible] acres and allowance, being bounded and described in [illegible] A. G. Curtin, D. L. Pruner and John M. [illegible] all which said premises are described in a mortgage given by the said Joseph J. Lingle to W. H. Blair, dated 8th September, 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c., in Mortgage Book E, page 34, &c., &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph J. Lingle, and will be sold as the property of Joseph J. Lingle, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of 13th June, 1840, in reference to executions against lands in certain counties.
THOMAS McCOY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Oct 30, 1860.

A NOVELTY in the ART WORLD!—PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France and Belgium.
The American Photographic Porcelain Company, No. 781 Broadway, New York, have secured their novel and ingenious inventions in American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for
Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliant and finish of a water-color drawing, and a degree unattained quality of durabity, by which rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.
As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round of any degree of irregularity, portraits can be produced with faultless accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles, &c.; thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles of domestic use.
In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wishes of those patrons of the fine arts desirous of having portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they will sell at cost prices.
As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only parties authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess pictures on China, to make the following proposition: To residents in the country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York:
Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, daguerreotype to the office of the Company, in New York, accompanied by $5, will receive in return by express, free of charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.
By transmitting a daguerreotype and $10, they will receive in like manner a handsome Fruit Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.
By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and $15, they will receive in return a pair of rich Secretaire Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on percelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from $20 to $100 the pair.
N. B.—Be particular in writing the address—town, county, and State distinctly.
All letters to be addressed to "Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co., 781 Broadway, New York." nov7-3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES!—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dred disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes any sufferer will try his remedy as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Persons wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
nov7-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.
"THE METHODIST."
Is published weekly, in the city of New York, on Saturdays, in quarto form, on the best paper, and in the best style, aiming to be the exponent of Conservative principles.
"THE METHODIST"
Is sustained by abundant means from the people themselves, and is intended to supply their families with an organ comparing favorably with the largest and best journals of the day.
It contains the best literary ability at home and abroad; and represents fully and loyally and courageously its denominational interests, as well as the interests of general Christianity; and is conducted with prudence and dignity, and aims to be above partisanship and virulence, and to be
A Complete Family Paper, and a decided Organ of the Church.
It is edited by Rev. George R. Crooks, D. D., assisted by Rev. John M'Clintock, D. D., (at present residing in Paris,) as Corresponding Editor, and an efficient corps of Contributors in the various Departments; embracing from time to time, Sermons by distinguished Ministers, furnished to or reported expressly for it. It will be embelished from time to time by Portraits of Eminent Men in the Ministry and Laity in the various quarters of the country.
TERMS—$2 a year; Five copies to one address, $9; Twelve copies to one address, $20; Twenty copies to one address, $30. Payments invariably in advance.
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