

back beyond the Carpathians, all the northern gorges of which range he now occupies.

But a victory which even the Austrian Government journals do not dare to deny, says the Democratic, is that gained by Ben over a Russian column of 25,000 men seeking an entrance into Transylvania by the Rothenthurm (Red Tower) Pass. He allowed the enemy to penetrate to the very extremity of the valley, where he was ready to receive them behind some fortifications which he had erected for the purpose. While the Russians were attacking these works the Szekler Mountaineers suddenly appeared on the heights of the defile, thus threatening both flanks and the rear of the enemy, whom they destroyed by rolling rocks upon them from above. Terrible confusion instantly appeared in the ranks of the Imperial force and a flight instantly took place among them, leaving a third of their whole number on the field of battle.

The Hamburg Correspondent announces the success of Ben in these terms: "Ben has sought the frontier of Russian troops from Tenzin to Kublo. More than 70 Russian officers have gone over to the Hungarians. The Hungarians mean to avoid a pitched battle."

BADEN.

London June 2.—According to the Cologne Gazette, complete terrorism prevails in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Every day the Insurrection is increasing its forces by the arrival of bands of ragged fellows, who cause terror to the inhabitants, and compel them to lodge them. Metetrich, formerly chief of the barricades at Frankfurt, is acting as commissary of the Government at Heidelberg, where he keeps open house and compels the principal inhabitants to mount guard at his door.

Fearful disasters have taken place at Lanterbach, on the Baden frontier. A popular meeting had been called; the President, who interdicted it, went to the place of meeting to forbid the assembly. He was received with gross insults, and while in the act of reading the riot act, was shot through the body by some cowardly fellow who was standing behind him. Not content with this, the barbarous multitude dragged the scarcely lifeless body on the ground, and completely mutilated it with clubs and hatchets. Upon this the Hessian infantry made a desperate attack upon the insurgents, whom they dispersed, killing 50, wounding a great number, and taking 123 prisoners, who were taken to the prison at Mayence. Among them was Fusth, the ringleader of the insurrection, and President of the democratic assembly. The troops had three men mortally wounded, and others slightly.

Letters from Heidelberg of the 25th state that on the previous day a combat took place in Darmstadt. The people attacked the castle. A captain and many soldiers were killed. At Beilheim, the curate, Sprenger, was arrested for having said that those soldiers who took part against the people were perjured.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The fortress of Frederica has not been bombarded since the 14th, but some heavy artillery is expected to join the blockading army from Rendsburg. It is thought that the Schleswig-Holstein troops, after effecting a practicable breach, will endeavor to storm the fortress. While rumors of peace are pouring in from all directions, the Regency of Schleswig-Holstein continue raising recruits in the Duchies and adding to their means of defence.

The Kolner Zeitung has advices from Copenhagen of the 26th ult., stating that the Danish Diet have voted the proposed fundamental law for Denmark, with a majority of 115 votes.

PRUSSIA.—The German Journal of Frankfurt of the 27th says—"To-day the Archduke John received a categorical note calling upon him to resign his authority into the hands of Prussia, on the ground that Prussia no longer recognised the central government."

BAVARIA.—A provincial government was proclaimed at Spire on the 23d inst.—The red, black, and gold flag was displayed from the cathedral on the 23d, amidst the ringing of bells and the acclamation of the people.

RUSSIA.—The Gazette de l'Allemagne Occidentale, dated Cracow, May 20, contains an account of a grand council of war having been held at St. Petersburg, at which a protest was made against Russian interference in the affairs of Europe. The Emperor was much irritated, received this advice with a bad grace, even insulting some of the senators. The President of the Council, Jermoloff, rose and told the Emperor that Napoleon by his obstinacy ruined himself, and his Majesty might meet the same fate, and then the general quitted the chamber.

The same journals contain intelligence that several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburg. Many officers, and even generals, were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hung. It would appear that the army is discontented and that is the reason of the guard having been sent from St. Petersburg.

The Leipziger Zeitung has a letter from St. Petersburg of the 21st ult., stating that the houses of several members of the aristocracy have been searched and some of the inmates arrested. The number of arrests which have taken place is quoted at 100, most of them officers in the Guards and young noblemen holding appointments under the Government. They were immured in the fortress of Cronstadt.

BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Monday afternoon, with seven days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

Affairs on the Continent had undergone no important change, though events had been neither few nor trifling.

FRANCE.—The formation of the new Cabinet has been effected by a coalition between Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new Ministry is the same as the old except M. Dufaure, who takes the Department of the Interior, M. De Tocqueville that of Foreign Affairs, and M. Laqueenas that of Commerce.

The Message of the President of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly is published in the Paris papers. It fills four columns of the European Times. After reviewing the important events which have taken place in Europe during the past year, the Message refers to the Roman question, which left no alternative for France but to oppose all intervention in favor of the Pope, which would have been equivalent to a general war, or to aid in placing him in power again. The President alleges that it is the destiny of France to shake the world when she shall be agitated, and to tranquilize it when she shall be in a state of peace, and adds: "As soon as I shall have power some important questions must be discussed respecting various European matters beyond the Rhine and Alps, and from Denmark to Sicily there is an interest for us to reserve, and an influence for us to exercise."

ROME.—The Paris journals furnish intelligence from Rome to the 22d inst.—Hostilities had not commenced. Gen. Oudinot had denounced the armistice.

The Pope still persists in demanding an unqualified renewal of his powers as temporal ruler, and that the Triumvirate, backed by the people, declare they will never concede. Mazzini's determination is most profound and determined to accomplish the thorough destruction of the Pope's temporal power. He says we shall show fight to the last against all projects of restoration.

IRELAND.—Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death pronounced on the State prisoners has been commuted to transportation for life.

HUNGARY.—Hungary presents no new feature, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have, however, achieved further, and in some respects important victories.

The combatants are concentrating their forces and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The Austrian General Welden has been superseded by Gen. Haynau. Prince Paskowitch will command the United Austrian forces in the east and Gen. Haynau in the west.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians under Marshal Radetzky, who was prepared to bombard that city, which was closely invested on all sides.

It is reported that the King of Sarlinia has placed his army at the disposal of the Hungarians, but the report requires confirmation.

The Frankfurt Parliament has determined to exercise its influence to form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wurtemberg, Rhenish Bavaria, &c.

The plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony have promulgated a new Constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is conceded.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steamer Crescent City at New Orleans from Chagres, news from California to the 1st of May has been received. It was brought to Panama by the California, which had been so long detained at San Francisco by the desertion of her crew.

The accounts confirm all the previous statements of the abundance of the precious metal; indeed, they are far short of the reality. The steamer Panama had arrived at Panama and sailed for San Francisco; together they had taken all that were waiting a passage at Panama. The California would sail on the 15th inst. for the same destination.

The California brought to Panama one million dollars of California gold; six hundred thousand dollars of this amount are on consignment; the balance belonging to some fifty miners who returned in her from the scene of their labors.

The California market appears to be overstocked with everything but provisions. There were sixty vessels in the harbor from different parts of the United States, South America, and the Pacific Islands—principally passenger vessels.

Col. HUGHES, Capt. TILGHMAN, and the party of Engineers who have been for some time past making explorations for a Rail Road across the Isthmus, arrived at New Orleans in the Crescent City. They have explored a fine road, distance 45 miles.

California Emigrants.

The St. Louis Republican of the 4th inst. contains the following letter, dated Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, May 18th:

The Mormon mail from the happy valley of the Salt Lake has just dropped in upon us, on its way to the frontier. The ice is at last broken, and the inundation of gold diggers is upon us. The first specimen, with a large pick-axe over his shoulder, a long rifle in his hand, and two revolvers and a bowie knife stuck in his belt, made his appearance here a week ago last Sunday. He only had time to ask for a drink of buttermilk, a piece of gingerbread, and how "fur" it was to "Culerforney," and then hallooing to his long legged, slab-sided cattle, drawing a diminutive, yellow-top Yankee wagon, he disappeared on the trail towards the gold "diggins." Up to this morning, 450 wagons have gone past this point, and this is but the advance guard. Persons who have come through hurriedly from the frontiers, say that every road is lined.

One of the men with the Mormon mail is just from the "diggins" in California,

and is certainly a happy fellow; for he says that he has as much gold as he wants. He showed a stocking full as a specimen, and as you may well suppose, the emigrants opened wide their eyes at the sight of the glittering mass.

May 19th.—The cry is 'still they come.' Yesterday 180 wagons passed here, making in all, 630.

Original Articles.

For the Gazette.

Causes of Failure in Business.

Mr. Editor.—The large number of Failures that have occurred in this section within the last few years, should naturally draw the attention of those entering the busy scenes of life to the causes that produced this state of things. A writer in a New England paper has furnished data, ready to my hand, from which I propose to show the astonishing aggregate amount a small daily expenditure will reach, when compounded with interest. From a table published in the paper referred to, it appears that

An expenditure	Amounts to.			
	in 10 years,	in 20 years,	in 50 years,	in 70 years,
Of 2½ c. a day	\$130	\$360	\$1540	\$2900
5½ "	260	720	3080	5800
8½ "	390	1080	4620	8700
11 "	520	1440	6160	11600
13½ "	650	1800	7700	14500
24 "	1300	3600	15400	29000
57½ "	2600	7200	30800	58000
82½ "	3900	10800	46200	87000
110 "	5200	14400	61600	116000
137 "	6500	18000	77000	145000

From this it will be seen that if a man, woman, or child—merchant, mechanic, or laboring man, unnecessarily expends only 2½ cents per day, the aggregate, with interest, amounts in fifty years to \$2600; and a daily expenditure of 27½ cents, amounts to the important sum of \$29,000. A six cent piece saved daily, would provide a fund of nearly \$6,000, sufficient to purchase a fine farm. There are few mechanics who cannot save daily, by abstaining even in part from the use of tobacco and cigars, ardent spirits, cakes, candies, ice creams, oysters, and a dozen other things, twice or thrice the above stated amount of a six cent piece. The man in trade, who can lay by about one dollar per day, will find himself possessed in that time of one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, and numbered among the wealthy of the land.

Few people estimate the large sums to which the yearly saving in personal and household expenses will accumulate.—Four thousand dollars a year is not an uncommon expenditure for merchants in cities. Half a century ago, five hundred dollars would have been regarded as a sufficient expenditure. The difference between these two sums for fifty years, with the accumulation of compound interest, reaches the enormous amount of over one million of dollars. Extend the time eleven years, and this sum, great as it is, becomes doubled.

The preceding calculations are sufficient to encourage hope of eventual success and independence in the bosom of every young man, who, on commencing business, will maintain a determined resolution to combine industry with economy, and also to warn him, that without economy, the opposite result of bankruptcy is frightfully certain.

With this plain statement of actual results before us, it cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that the present general prevalence of an unrestricted indulgence in SHOWY HABITS OF DRESS AND OF LIVING, should cause the failure of nine tenths of the men who embark in business, and involve also the prudent and careful, on whom must fall the losses caused by recklessness and extravagance in every form.

The true value of money consists in the rational use of it. Economy becomes a vice in the miser, whilst extravagance becomes on the other extreme, a vice in the spendthrift. The golden mean lies between these extremes. By applying available gains for the procurement of rational comforts and enjoyments, and for advancement in moral and intellectual culture, we fulfill the highest destinies of our nature."

I commend this subject to the young and giddy, especially, who seem to imagine that unless something is spent daily for their gratification, they are deprived of one pleasure less in life. Let them look for a moment into the future and calculate what amount of money it will take to support them in such a career, and then ask themselves "Where is the money to come from?" If a young man, just arriving at years of maturity, he knows what he earns and can therefore readily tell, not perhaps what he has made, but what he has saved during the past year. Though enjoying a situation worth from twelve dollars a month to \$25 or \$30, nine out of ten find they are not worth a copper more at the end of the month than another who does not receive one half that pay, but who wisely lays up a part of his slender means for a "rainy day." Again, if a young lady indulges in jackdaw vanity and peacock pride, how does she expect to get along when visited to some young man who has to make a living by mechanical or other labor? Unless she lays aside fashionable dresses and oft-repeated luxuries, she will prove anything but a helpmate to the man who has chosen her, probably without a knowledge that she was thus inclined.—But I am not disposed to scold the girls with a long homily on their pre-ordained destinies—for though they number among them perfect devils in temper, pride, and self conceit, the majority are ever ready to devote themselves, heart and soul, in ministering to the comforts of those around them, and need but the restraining hand of parents or warning voice of a friend, to turn them from an unprofitable and dangerous path.

AN ADDRESS ON Energy and Perseverance:

Delivered before Temperance Division, No. 370, of the Sons of Temperance, at Lewistown, on Wednesday Evening, June 13, 1849.

BY HENRY FRYSDINGER

WORTHY PATRIARCH!—

In conformity with a resolution, adopted by this Division a few weeks since, I this evening appear before you in the capacity of a lecturer; and owing to the peculiarity of existing circumstances, it is by no means singular that I should feel more than ordinary sensations of embarrassing diffidence. Fully sensible of my own inefficiency, conscious that I am addressing Brothers, whose age, experience and talents command for them a far more exalted intellectual position than I dare presume to arrogate, and aware that I am about to express the, perhaps, puerile sentiments of a youthful mind, to be weighed in the scales of wisdom and wisdom, I cannot but entertain unpleasant misgivings. But having, notwithstanding my earnest protestations, been appointed to discharge this duty, and stimulated by those principles of energy and perseverance, which constitute, I hope, a good trait in the character of your humble servant, I determined, if possible, to concoct a production which would at least merit attention; for it were presumptuous in me to hope to be edifying in regard to the result of my labors, I have no apology to offer.

The subject to which I shall direct your attention, and upon which I propose to base my remarks, is simply ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE; two words probably implying as much importance, replete with as much interest, and profitable as much ratiocination, as almost any other that could have been selected.

If we retrospect the past history of the world we will find that the combined principles of energy and perseverance occupied an equal, if not a more conspicuous position than any other primitive characteristic manifested by man. From the remotest periods of antediluvian ages down to the present day, they have demonstrated their prerogative in a multiplicity of instances and in the most diversified forms. Their essential influence and invincible power are fully acknowledged by all men and all nations. Energy and perseverance, as exhibited by man, are like the impregnable rock of Gibraltar, that has proved invincible to the most determined and contumacious attacks of every foe; they are like the mighty wave of the ocean, that rolls irresistibly onward, overwhelming every obstacle, and sweeping away before it the stupendous avalanche, that is hurled with tremendous velocity down the mountain-side, breaking through and destroying every resisting impediment, and never halting until lodged in the depth of the valley. Nothing, in truth, can successfully counteract the onward progress of these principles; they are overwhelming in power, unoscillating in action, and infallible in result. We all know that they have been prominently instrumental in executing nearly all the important actions of men; they have been the guiding-star of all momentous projects, the handmaid of every extraordinary accomplishment, and the executioner of every radical reformation or improvement. It was these principles that have brought the world to its present elevated climax in civilization and enlightenment—it was those that effected those mighty revolutions in the moral and political world that have tended so consummately to the amelioration of man's condition—and it is these, and these alone, that have thus far and are still surmounting every impediment that presents itself in the onward progression of the arts and sciences. In fact, there is perhaps no other distinct qualification to be found in man, which is so essentially necessary to his existence, and which so materially contributes to the augmentation of his happiness and prosperity. Without the principles of energy and perseverance, man would be little better than a living automaton—incapable of effecting important objects, unfit to superintend complicated operations, and comparatively unqualified for the transaction of the most trifling business of everyday life. What actual benefit would accrue to society from the existence of such individuals? Would that man be calculated to promote his own or the community's interests, who was a total stranger to energy and perseverance, and who shrunk from every projected enterprise? Would that man be an efficient or fitting member of society, whose most ardent wishes, and whose progress, who was frightened into imbecility at the first presentation of misfortune? Certainly not. Energy and perseverance are as necessary to man's existence and prosperity on this earth, as rain and sunshine are to the growth and perfection of the vegetable kingdom. Without these, he can effect little or nothing, whilst with them, little there is that will not successfully array itself against him.

As regards the practical utility of the elements of energy and perseverance, we need but refer you to the past to demonstrate that they are truly the Alpha and Omega of all important and enterprising operations; that they are the fundamental instruments by which all striking and distinguished events have transpired; and the chief medium through which those whose names are immortalized by distinguished deeds or remarkable attainments, have been enabled so successfully to climb the pinnacle of fame. No remarkable epoch in the history of man has ever taken place without the propelling influence of these principles—no important revolution, in social, political, or religious institutions, has ever been accomplished without the exercise of indomitable energy, and persevering perseverance—and never yet has a celebrated warrior or distinguished statesman acquired his imperishable reputation independent of these cardinal principles. What was it that dispelled the opaque mists of ignorance and superstition, in which the world was enveloped during the "dark ages," and spread abroad the illuminating light of true christianity? What was it that rent asunder the shackles of Oriental despotism, that ground down our forefathers, and firmly established that republican liberty and independence of which we are so proud to boast? What was it that has recently created such powerful convulsions in Europe—already placed the liberty of France, it is hoped, upon a consolidating foundation—and struck the proud potentates with unqualified terror and consternation? What was it that has unequivocally established theories and sciences that at one period were denounced as fallacies and hallucinations? In short, what was it that has elevated man to his present high state of perfection, in polity, literature, commerce, arts, and sciences? It was energy and perseverance! These are the characteristic and substantial elements that successively have been employed in all this; and, indeed, it is to these elements that we are indebted for nearly all the radical blessings with which we are so redundantly surrounded. In fact, little there is of a momentous character that has ever transpired, or been effected, without calling into requisition the combined influence of energy and perseverance. Few (if any) remarkable events, eminent achievements, distinguished discoveries, triumphant revolutions, or individual attainments have ever been accomplished, which do not owe their consummation to these fundamental principles.

Behold the extraordinary utility and efficiency of energy and perseverance, as demonstrated by single individuals whose names have been rendered conspicuous, by actions of an illustrious character. Cast your eyes over the pages of history, and read of a Buonaparte, a Shakespeare, a Washington, a Franklin, a Henry, and an innumerable host of others, whose names shine like brilliant meteors in the firmament of distinction—men, who, although born in the unpropitious arms of adversity, performed

a part upon the stage of existence that has rendered immortal their names—men who gallantly fought in the great battle of fame, and reaped an abundant and enviable harvest. Had these men been bereft of energy and perseverance, it is rational to presume they would have attained to that exalted position which their names now occupy? The answer is emphatically so. It was the indefatigable exercise of these characteristics that exalted, and still exalts, men to the brilliant and much coveted pinnacle of glory. It was only by the most indomitable energy and perseverance that the illustrious Martin Luther and Melancthon achieved their stupendous religious reformation—a reformation which successfully regenerated nations that had for centuries been steeped in the mire of base ignorance and dark superstition. Christopher Columbus, too—that great man who, notwithstanding he was poor and penniless in pocket—although he met with obstacles, and opposition from the learned of his day, and with rejection upon rejection from the reigning sovereigns of Europe—yet, pursued his project, digested plans, and concocted expedients, until he realized his great, his all-absorbing, and all-important desideratum. He, too, is an illustrious example of the almost omnipotent power of these principles. Then again, there is our own immortal Franklin—who chained down the very lightnings from heaven—the patriot, the statesman, the philosopher. Where can be found, in all the past history of the world, a more striking example than the one here presented? Benjamin Franklin first emerged from the gloomy shades of adversity—bereft of the smiles of fortune, denied the advantages of a liberal education, and early thrown upon his own resources—yet, that man obliged and profited, demonstrated phenomena, and contributed to scientific knowledge to such an extent as called forth the admiration and amazement of the profoundest philosophers of that or any subsequent age. Next the finger of retrospection points to Robert Fulton, the celebrated inventor of steamboats. He too was obliged to combat with powerful adversaries—his project was looked at, and his own modesty and manhood, to abstain from the use of any public opinion? History responds a negative. Firmly, ardently, and perseveringly he pursued his purpose—undismayed by derision, and unappalled by denunciation—and what was the result? He consummated one of the greatest discoveries ever made known; and now that man, who at one time was pronounced an idiot, is looked upon as an extensive and profound reasoner. But it is altogether needless to multiply instances to establish the great utility of energy and perseverance in the prosecution of important operations. Examples illustrative of this fact are within the ken of every one. Thousands of individuals are now living, whose own experience produces abundant evidence of the practical efficiency of these two great characteristics. Cases could be around you, for instance, in this mighty republican nation of ours, and who do you find occupying the most conspicuous positions of public trust? Where are the most eloquent orators, profound philosophers, eminent statesmen, or distinguished writers? Who are the brilliant luminaries at the bar, in the pulpit, of the press, in short, in every practical vocation of life? Are they not those who were obliged to facilitate their own fortunes, and who attained to distinction by their own exertions? I ask, is it not an extensive fact, that the great mass of prominent men, in all ages of the world, were those who, being born upon the rugged couch of adversity, were compelled to exercise the most indefatigable energy and perseverance in order to surmount the manifold obstacles that impeded their progress up the ladder of eminence?

But, having thus far found that the combined exercise of energy and perseverance is eminently necessary to the prosecution of all important undertakings, as well as that it almost invariably draws substantially potent, the mind intuitively draws the inference, that such principles should be cultivated in a degree commensurate with the importance of the objects. With perseverance and energy, a man can and must meet with success in the pursuits of this life; whilst without them, his failure is almost equally certain. And it is an equally obvious fact, that no matter in what condition or situation of life an individual be placed; whether engaged in a high or a humble position; whether engaged in the execution of stupendous projects and hazardous enterprises, or in the simple discharge of the duties involved in the common routine of everyday life, he will find these principles absolutely indispensable to his prosperity and success. The clergyman, who labors to exterminate the morbid atmosphere of sin and wickedness that still overhangs the abodes of mankind—the patriot, who has the interests of his country at heart, and who desires to see such measures adopted, as are most consonant with the prosperity of the people—the philosopher, who urges the introduction of new theories, whether theological, philosophical, or metaphysical, to the eradication of long-cherished ideas—the philanthropist, whose exertions are devoted to the augmentation of the social and political prosperity of the human family—the man who aspires to intellectual attainments, or public distinction, or imperishable fame—all require the influence of these great principles, before they can behold the consummation of their hopes or ambition.

But, whilst energy and perseverance can be exercised and are absolutely requisite to the promotion of any enterprise, their influence can nowhere be directed in a more commendable channel, than that of promoting the amelioration of man's temporal condition. And, nevertheless the civilized world, when compared with the past, yet there is still an extensive field open for the labors of the philanthropist. In a republican government, like ours, where no aristocracies are suffered to exist, and where every individual is permitted to exercise his peculiar capacities without restriction, it more especially becomes the duty of each, to have regard for and pay attention to the wants and condition of his fellows, as well as to the general prosperity and welfare of the community at large. Now, whilst every one can in a greater or less degree promote social prosperity in the community in which he lives, there are certain classes of persons who could very extensively and materially subserve this end, by bringing into requisition the principles of energy and perseverance. But, amongst these various opportunities offered for benevolent exertions, there are none manifested more conspicuously than those presented to the Sons of Temperance. A Son of Temperance has a broader and more prolific arena, for the beneficial exercise of these principles than, perhaps, any other individual to be denominated. To demonstrate this, we have but to point to the incalculable amount this institution has already contributed to the augmentation of social happiness and individual prosperity. Where, I would ask, can a community be found now, that has not felt the ameliorating influence dispensed by this distinguished Order. It has enervated the mighty sceptre of power, which King Alcohol formerly wielded to such an unlimited extent; it has loosened the Gordian knot, that bound so many human beings to the malignant and hideous demon of dissipation; it has manifested the influence of the diminution of crime, the retirement of wretchedness and misery, and consequently, the augmentation of happiness. Such has been the happy result effected by the Sons of Temperance. And may their exertions never cease in this praiseworthy cause; but may they continue with undaunted zeal to prosecute this great work of social reformation, until the whole world shall witness the indefeasible annihilation of that subtle base and pernicious element, which has so long and so extensively impeded the progress of the human mind, and the accomplishment of this noble and benevolent enterprise. Let every member of the Order strenuously exert himself in promoting the subjugation of intemperance; let every Brother employ his influence in reforming the drunkard and reclaiming the dram-

drinker; let all simultaneously co-operate in swelling the number of efficient men in the ranks of our Order, and soon a most palpable progress will be displayed towards the final consummation. And, certainly, there is an abundant field open for this work. Thousands of poor, degraded individuals have been led onward and onward, by the damning influence of intemperance, until they now are standing upon the very verge of eternity; many more are madly rushing on towards an awful brink, that will hurl them headlong into the whirling vortex of a premature death; still more are unconsciously threading the insidious pathes that lead to inevitable destruction; and all these may be rescued by the timely assistance of true, faithful, and philanthropic Sons of Temperance. Then, Brethren, I would ask, will you not aid in the prosecution of this great work? Will you exert your every energy in propagating the fundamental principles of our Order, and thus wafting abroad the benignant zephyrs of genial happiness, peace, and prosperity; or will you sit supinely down, and suffer public degradation, social dissensions, and domestic wretchedness to stalk abroad with demon strides? Can you, like drones in a hive, lie dormantly idle, when a little exertion would be productive of so much good? Allow me to cherish a hope to the contrary. May each and every Brother start out, and, giving on the staunch armor of energy and perseverance, assiduously engaged in disseminating the great principles avowed by the Order of Sons of Temperance. Let all congenitally and unitedly exert their influence, not only in exterminating the morbid breath of intemperance, but in propagating and establishing amongst men the clear and platonic sentiments of "Love, Purity and Fidelity." These are the pure and untarnished principles that constitute the great motto of our Order, and let no Son of Temperance regard them of insignificant importance. They should be the guiding-star to all our actions and intercourse with men in the world. Let every member of the Order have such sentiments engraved in un fading characters upon his heart, and may he not only for himself, but for the strongest ties of duty and honor, to abstain from the use of any spirituous beverage—not only to endeavor, by every legitimate means, to prevent others from inculcating the pernicious practice—not only to aid strenuously in advancing the interests of the respective Division to which he is attached—but also punctiliously to conform, in all the varied relations of life, to the principles of "Love, Purity and Fidelity;" and earnestly to employ his personal influence in inculcating them in the hearts of mankind in general. Truly here is an important and extensive arena open for the exertions of philanthropy and benevolence. Much of the misery, tribulation and sorrow, now entailed upon the world by the perversion of these sentiments, would be avoided, if every Son of Temperance would co-operate in pursuing this course.

And now, in conclusion, allow me to say one word in reference to Temperance Division No. 370. This Division has but fairly set sail upon the turbulent ocean of existence—scarcely stepped off the threshold of infancy—and consequently the more urgent the necessity for a manifestation of zeal and energy, on the part of its members. But, we have an abundant prospect before us for the profuse and advantageous prosecution of benevolent operations. If we cast our eyes around us, we will find that our community is still deeply engulphed in the mucus waters of intemperance—intoxication, with its many corrupting concomitants, continues to stalk abroad with unabashed impunity—hundreds can be seen daily quaffing the poisonous draught of the "dramming bowl," to the disgrace of themselves and the degradation of society—and it but needs the potent exertions of faithful and benevolent Sons of Temperance, to effect a reformation in this condition of affairs. Then, Brethren, let us take hold of this great work as we should do—let us firmly grip round as the plated armor of energy and perseverance—unfurl the banner of "Love, Purity and Fidelity;"—draw the swords of reason and persuasion—rush boldly on to the great battle-ground of intemperance—and soon this community will present an aspect, which will reflect brilliant laurels of honor and credit, not only upon the Division to which we are attached, but upon the glorious Order of Sons of Temperance at large.

NOTE.—The above address is published in compliance with a request made by S. F. GALEY, P. W. P. CLARK, W. A., and J. A. MATTHEWS, C. W., who were appointed by the Division to solicit a copy for publication.

Attention

IS requested to a tremendous stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, just received at

JONES' New Cash Store, Lewistown, June 23, 1849—11.

Coffee! Coffee!

GOOD Rio, Java, and Laguira COFFEE for sale by the pound or sack, at LOW prices. I have the best Rio Coffee to be had in the country. Also, ROASTED COFFEE always on hand. C. L. JONES.

At the New Cheap Cash Store, Lewistown, June 23, 1849—31.

Iron! Iron!

AN extensive assortment of all sizes, for sale low for cash, by

June 23 '49. F. J. HOFFMAN.

New Hardware Store!!!

WE have always a large assortment of all kinds of Hardware low for cash.

F. J. HOFFMAN, Lewistown, June 23, 1849.

Leather, Morocco, and Shoe Findings.

A large assortment always on hand, and for sale by

F. J. HOFFMAN, Lewistown, June 23, 1849.

DELICIOUS TEA.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has always on hand and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of the choicest and most delicious Green and Black TEAS, that are imported into the Philadelphia market, which he recommends to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity with confidence; as he knows them to be superior to any other that are sold in this place.

C. L. JONES, New Cheap Cash Store, Lewistown, June 23, 1849—31.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the subscribers, merchants of the borough of Lewistown, agree to close our stores and shut up no business whatever, on the coming 1st day of July.

Charles Reiz, Jas. Milliken, Jr. & Co. F. G. Francis, Kennedy & Porter, Frank & Steinhiser, W. J. Sterrett, C. L. Jones, Francis McClure, Watson & Jacob, John A. Strett, Nusbau, Brothers, Samuel Frank, Wm. Marks & Son, J. Thomas, Walter Lally, F. J. Hoffman, Geo. Blymyer, Green's Medical Depot, Lewistown, June 23, 1849.