

Lewistown Gazette.

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FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850.

New Series—Vol. 4—No. 49.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, 18 lines,	2 squares, 6 mos. \$5.00
1 time 50	1 year 8.00
2 times 75	3 mos. 6.00
3 " 1.00	6 " 10.00
1 mo. 1.25	1 year 15.00
3 " 2.50	1 column, 3 mos. 10.00
6 " 4.00	6 " 15.00
1 year 6.00	1 year 25.00
2 squares, 3 times 2.00	Notices before marriages, &c. \$12.
3 mos. 3.50	

Communications recommending persons for office, must be paid in advance at the rate of 25 cents per square.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in Market street, opposite the Post Office, will attend to any business in the Courts of Mifflin, Centre or Huntingdon counties. (Lewistown, Sept. 13, 1850-ly)

W. J. JACOBS,
Attorney at Law,
WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties. Office one door west of the Post Office. June 28, 1850-ly.

J. W. PARKER,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN CO., PA.
OFFICE on Market street, two doors east of the Bank. [April 12, 1850-ly]

W. H. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS resumed the practice of his profession in this and the adjoining counties. Office at the Banking House of Longenecker, Grubb & Co. Jan. 20, 1848-ly.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE
CHRISTIAN HOOVER,
Justice of the Peace,
CAN be found at his office, in the room recently occupied by Esquire Kulp, where he will attend to all business entrusted to his care with the greatest care and despatch. Lewistown, July 1, 1848-ly.

M. MONTGOMERY,
Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,
MARKET STREET LEWISTOWN.
CONTINUES to manufacture, to order, every description of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, on the most reasonable terms.—Having competent workmen in his employ and using good stock, his customers, as well as all others, may rely upon getting a good article, well made and neatly finished. January 22, 1848-ly.

SOMETHING NEW.
In the Diamond, Lewistown.
A DRUG & VARIETY STORE.
A. A. BANKS has just opened a general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs,
with SPICES of all kinds, fresh and genuine. Also, a great variety of
Confectionaries, Nuts, Crackers and Raisins.
ALSO,
Footseap and Letter Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Slates, Pencils, Envelopes,
Copy Books, Blank Books,
English Bibles and Testaments,
with several kinds of school books.
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,
of the best quality, Segar Cases, Snuff Boxes, Pen Knives, Razor Strops, Shaving Cream, Hair Oil, Perfumery of different kinds, Tooth Powder, Mottos, Water, Gold and Dutch Leaf, &c. All of the above articles will be sold at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
at the ARCADE, East side of the Diamond. Lewistown, April 5, 1850-ly

GREAT EXCITEMENT
ABOUT
Benjamin Hinkley's Patent
Elastic Spring Bottom
BEDSTEAD.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
A. FELIX,
At the Lewistown Cheap Cabinet Ware Rooms,
WHERE the article can be seen at any time among his large stock of other FURNITURE of all descriptions. The following testimonials from those who purchased and have now in use, or had the bottom put into their old bedsteads, will speak for themselves:
CERTIFICATES:
This is to certify that I purchased twenty pair of new bedsteads with Hinkley's patent elastic spring bottom in, am well pleased with them, consider them a good article, and would buy no others. I would recommend them to all persons, as they are easily screwed together, and can be kept cleaner than any hitherto made.
JAMES ALLISON.
I concur with the above and consider it a good article for tavern keepers and others.
THOMAS MAYES.
We certify that we got A. Felix to put B. Hinkley's patent bottom into our old bedsteads, and that they answer the purpose exceedingly well. We consider it a bedstead that can be kept much cleaner from insects, screwed up firmer than any others, and recommend them to the public.
DAVID BLOOM, JOHN CLARK,
JERMAN JACOB, D. SUNDERLAND
Lewistown, April 26, 1850-ly

D. H. ROACH,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
MARKET STREET, Lewistown, next door to Judge Ritz's.
75 sett English and American Wagon Boxes
25 sett English Tire Iron, 1 1/4 to 4 in. broad
Articles of this kind always on hand by
Jy26tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LEAD PIPES, 1 1/2 to 2 inches, for sale by Jy26tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

100 kegs NAILS, at \$4 25 per keg, for Jy19 sale by Wm. REWALT.

HEYL'S EMBROCATION for horses, for sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

QUININE, rendered tasteless without destroying any of its medical properties, for sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

PRUNES—a very superior article just received and for sale by E. W. HALE, se6tf at the Bee Hive Drug store.

JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES for sale by E. W. HALE, se6tf at the Bee Hive Drug store.

GINGER ROOT PRESERVES—a choice and delicate article just received and for sale by E. W. HALE, se6tf at the Bee Hive Drug store.

BLEY'S MAGNESIA—an elegant article, mixing freely with water, forming a cream which is readily taken. For sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

ATTENTION BALD HEADS!—Storrs' Chemical Hair Restorer, to restore the hair when it has fallen off or become thin, for sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

SARSAPARILLA—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's SARSAPARILLA, which speaks for itself when tried, for sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

MEDICAL MINERAL WATER—a cooling aperient, pleasant to the taste, and answering the same purpose as Epsom Salts, Magnesia, or Seiditz Powder. For sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

LEMON SYRUP, made from the pure juice of the lemon—a convenient and elegant article for making lemonade. For sale by E. W. HALE, se6tf at the Bee Hive Drug store.

PERFUMERY—Roussel's celebrated Patchouli, Jenny Lind, Violet, Rose Geranium, Cologne, Bay Rum, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, &c., &c., for sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. se6tf

FORWARD DROPS—an excellent remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all affections of the bowels—for sale by E. W. HALE, se6tf at the Bee Hive Drug store.

Harrison's Columbian Inks, OF ALL COLORS—a supply just received and for sale at the Bee Hive Drug store. These Inks are highly esteemed by all who have used them, and decidedly superior to any now in use. se6tf E. W. HALE.

Louden's Family Medicines. LOUDEN'S EXPECTORANT
Alterative
Compound Carminative Balm
Tonic Vermifuge
Sanative Pills
Female Elixir
Pile Liniment
Oriental Hair Tonic
Hair Dye
All the above articles for sale by E. W. HALE, se6tf at the Bee Hive Drug store.

WATERVILLE Manufacturing Co.—superior Pax and Pocket Cutlery—manufactured by the Waterville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn. An invoice of the above splendid American Cutlery just received. Premiums were given for these goods at the New York and Philadelphia Institutes—rivaling in quality and finish Westenhofen and Rogers' best cutlery. Each knife warranted. For sale wholesale and retail by Jy26tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

New Shoe Finding Store. 107 pair Ball's celebrated Lasts, assorted 12 sett Boot Trees
10 Clamps
6 sett Schive's Patterns
8 pair Crimping Boards
For sale at lowest prices for cash by F. G. FRANCISCUS, Dealer in Shoe Findings, July 26-ly

73 MOROCCO SKINS, Tampico, Madras, Cape, &c.
4 dozen Lining Skins
4 do Binding do
12 sides Upper Leather
1 dozen French Calf Skins
1 do Strait Morocco
4 do Kid Skins
3 do Red, Blue & Green Morocco Skins
1 do Bronzed do do
2 do Fancy Colored do do
With an assortment of Kit, Files, Rasps, Pegs, Tools of all kinds, Shoe Thread, &c., at Jy26tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

FOR SALE. 300 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL
50 half-bbls. No. 1 do.
50 do. No. 2 do.
500 sacks SALT
200 Dairy do.
10 hds. city cured HAMS
5 do. Shoulders and SIDES
5 do. Sugar House MOLASSES
10 bbls. N. O. do.
5 hds. of SUGAR
10 bbls. Porto Rico & crushed SUGAR
50 Bags of COFFEE
100 Kegs NAILS
20 Boxes GLASS
100 tons Plaster
500 tons Wilberbarre Coal
200 tons Pine Grove do.
500 tons Lykens Valley do.
10,000 bushels Bituminous do. for Blacksmiths
400,000 feet LUMBER—Boards, Plank &c.
100,000 SHINGLES
1,000 bushels OATS
100 bbls. FLOUR
50 bbls. Monongahela WHISKEY
By WM. REWALT.
Lewistown, July 19, 1850.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following described real estate, late the property of JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW, deceased, of Granville township, Mifflin county, containing

136 Acres and 101 Perches, more or less, bounded by lands of the heirs of John McFadden, George Shade, and others. There are about 80 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, well watered by a small stream, besides several springs. The woodland is well timbered, and soil of excellent quality, and could, if desired, be cultivated.

The improvements are a two story log HOUSE, 26 feet square, and a Kitchen attached to it, with a never failing well of excellent water with a pump in it at the door; smoke house, spring house, a large stone bank barn, 45 by 100 feet, with two large floors, two granaries with cellars under, corn cribs, and other out buildings. There are two Apple Orchards, partly young grafted trees. Besides a variety of pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, &c. This farm is five miles above Lewistown on a public road, leading from thence to Shirleyburg; also on the Central Railroad. It is convenient to mills, schools, and places of public worship, of different denominations.

Persons are requested to call and see for themselves, when any information necessary will be given by one of the heirs residing thereon.

Terms made known on day of sale by THE HEIRS.
August 16, 1850-ly.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, October 18, 1850, the following described real estate, late the property of DAVID HARTZLER, deceased, to wit:

A tract of Land, situate in Oliver township, near district, containing **226 ACRES,** more or less, about 125 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with excellent timber, adjoining lands of David Miller, Geo Wakefield's heirs, Daniel Yoder, and others. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, weatherboarded, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Smoke House, Spring House, with an excellent spring near the dwelling, an Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees. This property is situated on the Juniata river, two miles east of M'Veytown, the Pennsylvania Railroad running through the same, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c. Persons desirous of examining it, or obtaining further information respecting the same, are requested to call on DANIEL YODER, residing on the adjoining farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half to be paid on the 1st of April, 1851, when possession and an indisputable title will be given by the heirs—the remainder to be paid in three annual payments, without interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when due attendance will be given by THE HEIRS.
Oliver tp., August 23, 1850-ly

HAT & CAP MANUFACTORY. W. G. ZOLLINGER.

Market street, Lewistown, adjoining Kennedy & Porter's Store.

Notifies the citizens of Mifflin and the adjoining counties, that he has just received the FALL FASHIONS, and is now prepared to furnish all the want of new HATS or CAPS with a complete neat, durable and well finished, comprising every style manufactured for this market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it decidedly to their advantage to give him a call, for his arrangements are now such, as to enable him to furnish any quantity that may be desired on the shortest notice.

The care and attention he has ever given to the manufacture of the style of Hats preferred by his numerous Omish customers, will be continued; and he feels warranted in giving the assurance that they will not be disappointed.

Grateful for the encouragement he has thus far received, he will continue to deserve it, by continued assiduity to the wants of his friends, and strict attention to his business.
Lewistown, Sept. 20, 1850-ly

HAT & CAP EMPORIUM. N. J. RUDISILL.

At his Old Stand in Market street, HAS just returned from the city with the FALL FASHIONS and a large stock of material, which he is manufacturing into most superb HATS, which cannot fail to please. Especial attention is requested to his extensive stock of men's, boys' and children's CAPS, the largest ever exhibited in Lewistown, comprising no less than

Seventy Different Styles, at from 10 cents upwards.

His Omish friends will please call and be prepared to suit their taste. His unrivalled BROAD-BRIMS will receive the same care and attention which he has always bestowed upon them. Don't forget the old stand, where you may depend upon not being disappointed.

Thankful for the liberal share of custom bestowed on him heretofore, he solicits his old friends and 999 new ones—being all he can at present accommodate—to call and adorn themselves with a new hat or cap.
Lewistown, Sept. 13, 1850-ly

Poetry.

WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER.

By GEORGE F. MORRIS.

We were boys together,
And never can forget
The school-house near the heather
In childhood where we met—
Its sorrows or its joys,
That woke the transient smile or tear,
When you and I were boys.

We were youths together,
And castles built in air;
Your heart was like a feather,
And mine weighed down with care.
To you came wisdom with manhood's prime,
To me it brought alloys,
Foreshowing in the prime time,
When you and I were boys.

We're old men together,
The friends we loved of yore,
With leaves of autumn weather,
Are gone forever more.
How blest to age the impulse given—
The hope time ne'er destroys—
Which led our thoughts from earth to heav'n,
When you and I were boys.

Miscellaneous.

OBITUARIES.

The following excellent remarks from the Waterly Magazine, are so strongly characterized with good sense and practical every day applications, we have at once set them down as sound doctrine:

There is a most radical error pervading society at the present in regard to plain, honest, hardy industry. A greater or more foolish mistake never associated itself with the popular prejudices, than that it is the nature of his avocation that gives character and dignity to the man. For our part, we should be sadly puzzled to discover the distinction between any two of the varied occupations which employ the industry of man, that would raise the operative in the one case above the one in the other. One occupation is precisely as creditable in itself, and as commendable to its industrious pursuer as another, provided it be honorable, and in perfect harmony with the laws of God and man. It is the man that enables the occupation—not the occupation that dignifies the man. It is well that we are not all fitted, by habit, education, and taste, for the same avocation.—However, those natural divisions are by no means distinctions. It is this diversity of taste, together with good, and wholesome laws and regulations, that harmonize this vast workshop of intricate industry, the world. Without this diversity, all would be riot and confusion, and physical power alone would repay the benefits of labor. As it is, the weak and strong have each their several and appropriate allotments.

The man who follows in the wake of the plowshare, in his striped frock, and with bronzed and toughened hand, plants his seed—the man with smutty face and leather apron, who, with strong and vigorous sinews, swings his clanging sledge from early morn to twilight eve—or the man who bends over his ringing lap-stone the live long day, is not one whit below the smooth-faced, keen-eyed merchant, who follows the feminine employment of measuring tape and ribbon—the eagle-eyed barrister, who expounds, or rather mystifies the law, or whose stately tread resounds in our halls of legislation. Still, there exists in the community a low and baneful prejudice in regard to this matter of labor. Why, fathers now-a-days must keep a sharp eye on their sons, lest they stray from "the learned profession," and take up the degrading occupation of a mechanic, and thus entail a calamity upon the family which can never be wiped out. The daughters, too, must have a maternal spy upon their every glance and footstep, lest she be "tipping the light o' her 'ee" upon some poor mechanic! Horrible! Why, the good lady would as soon think of linking her daughter with a Patagonian heathen as a mechanic.

Are not the use of the trowel, the anvil, the spade, and the hammer, just as laudable employments wherewith to build up our comforts in life as the yard-stick, the pestle and mortar, or library? Equally as honorable and respectable, since they are all employed for the same purpose. Labor is labor, whether performed in the field and workshop, or behind the counter, and the study. Honesty and honorable labor are the same, whether performed by the king or the peasant, by the priest or layman; it is just as honorable in the one as in the other, and as worthy of the respect and admiration of the world.

Years may pass over our heads without affording any opportunity for acts of high beneficence or extensive utility; whereas not a day passes, but, in the common transactions of life, and especially in the intercourse of domestic society, gentleness finds place for causing the happiness of others and strengthening in ourselves the habits of true virtue.

SHOWERS OF BLOOD.—One species of butterfly, *papilio fo* (peacock butterfly) immediately after leaving its cell, lets fall a drop of blood; and in France, where peacock butterflies are very numerous, many believed that a shower of blood had fallen, until an able entomologist discovered the true cause, and undeceived the minds of the inhabitants.

WISE COUNSEL.

An address of the venerable Dr. Nott, President of the Union College, New York, says:

"I have been young, and am now old; and in review of the past, and the prospects of the future, I declare unto you, beloved pupils, were it permitted me to live my life over again, I would, by the help of God, from the very outset, live better. Yes, upon the very outset I would frown upon vice, I would favor virtue, and lend my influence to advance whatever would exalt and advance human nature, alleviate human misery, and contribute to render the world lived in like the Heaven to which I aspire, the abode of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer than the ephemera that sport away their hours in the sunbeams of the morning, even during that period I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the region of flight and fall among the stars, than creep the earth and lick the dust with the reptiles, and, having done so, bed my body with my memory in the gutter."

The life of Dr. Nott has been a daily illustration of the value of the sentiments he so handsomely expresses. He is now a patriarch of seventy-six years, and has presided over Union College for 45 years, preserving in his old age that fire of genius and that kindness of heart which have made him the idol of all who have enjoyed his instruction.

CUSTOM OF ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

The Egyptians had a funeral tribunal, by which the dead were tried, before they could be buried. After death, every Egyptian was brought before this tribunal, and if convicted of having in his life acted unworthily, he was denied a place in the burial place of his ancestors. This was a great disgrace to his family, and, according to the Egyptian theology, it deprived the spirit of the deceased of an entrance into heaven. One of the things which caused the infliction of this mark of disgrace, was that of dying in debt. If, however, the children or friends of the deceased should pay his debts, as they sometimes did, he was allowed to be buried. Such an institution as this must have had a powerful effect upon the people in their commercial transactions with each other. A man who knew that very act of dishonesty, unfair representation, or trickery, which he might practice in the course of business, might be remembered and uttered to the disgrace of his family, over his dead body, would be cautious not to give occasion to such procedure. As we have no exact information with regard to the mode of trial, we may perhaps be allowed to picture to our imagination the form of the proceedings. Let us suppose it was somewhat like this:—An Egyptian merchant dies—the day arrives for the investigation of his conduct. The Hall of Judgement is thronged with citizens; the body followed by a long train of mourning relatives, is brought in and placed in the midst; the judges take their seats, and the whole assembly is hushed into silence. An officer of the court proclaims—

"If any of you know any just cause or impediment why the body of our deceased fellow-citizen should not be committed to the grave, ye are now to declare it."

A voice—"I object to the burial, for I had often dealings with the deceased, and I could never depend upon his word."

Another voice—"I object to the burial, for deceased attempted to injure my character in order to get away my customers."

A third voice—"I object to the burial, for he lived at a most extravagant rate when he knew he was not able to pay his debts."

A fourth voice—"I object to the burial, for he made over his property to a friend, and then took the benefit of the insolvent debtor's act."

"The judges rise and exclaim—"Enough! enough! take him away! take him away! You may throw away the body to be devoured by the beasts of the fields or the fowls of the air; but never let the earth be polluted by receiving into its bosom the worthless remnant of so vile a man."—*Gilbert's Lectures.*

Every body recollects Monsieur Chautbert, the fire magician, who plunged his hands into molten-lead, cooked and eat his stakes in a hot oven, &c., &c., some twenty years ago. It seems he was "a feet or so" ahead of the savans of the day, who are just beginning to discover that it was by covering his skin with sulphurous acid, that he did his wondrous feats. Jugglery ahead of science—a good joke this.

HOW IT CAME.—By the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owner of the pig and the garden, grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated a candidate to the legislature, and gave the State a Senator, by whose vote war was declared in 1812, with great Britain.

The Sea Serpent has been shot at off the Irish coast, and according to the account, he was struck and reared his form thirty fathoms out of the water. With the aid of a glass, the persons who fired at him observed that the eyes were of immense size, about nine inches across the ball.

STEAMERS TO AFRICA.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1850.

A bill, accompanied by a report, has been introduced into the House of Representatives, for the establishment of a line of mail steamers to the Coast of Africa, which is designed, among other considerations of benefit to the country, to open a new commercial mart in that remote, though valuable region, hitherto devoted exclusively to the interests of the slave-dealer. The report argues, and endeavors to prove the moral advantages that will result to the country, by the establishment of such a line, but there are certain commercial inducements, not noticed by the Committee, which should have a stronger claim on the attention of Congress, if not the masses of philanthropists at large, than the mere effect of political gain. Together presented in the strong light in which the Committee recommend the measure, I apprehend the benefit would, in a short time, more than compensate for the outlay; for the terms are easy and the security against loss such, that the government cannot fail to obtain its own, even supposing the possibility of ultimate failure in the stipulations of the contract. Great Britain conducts a traffic with Africa valued at \$28,000,000 per annum, while we, with a commerce not worth that many thousand, are compelled to keep up a naval force upon the Western Coast, partly to protect this British commerce, and at the same time, shield our National character from a certain species of dishonor. With the facilities we possess, and superior advantages from our local position, why should we not enter into competition for this traffic, which in a few years, springing up must ultimately prove of immense value, and be conducted in exchange for our manufactures of cotton, that now are obtained from British looms. Our entire commerce with Africa in 1849, was as follows:

Domestic exports	\$676,760
Foreign do	31,642
Total exports	\$708,411
Imports	495,742

Total exports and imports \$1,204,153

England, as I have said, exports to and imports from Africa, merchandise, &c., to the amount of \$28,000,000.

The resources which England depends upon are, ivory, palm oil, gold, coffee, cotton and other articles which we will enumerate below. And first, her whole import of ivory per annum amounts to less than 5,000 cwt., of which the Western Coast supplied 3,000 cwt.

The next article of import is palm oil.—The amount conveyed to England in British bottoms, from the coast of Africa:

In 1821, was	Cwt.	Duty paid,
100,000	\$ 60,000	
In 1832, was	220,038	135,000
In 1849, was	400,000	280,000

We obtain our supplies through foreign custom houses, and not direct, by which it costs our importers 1,000 per cent. more than were we capable, by a line of steamers, to import from the natives in exchange for American commodities. We could avoid the advance of 300 per cent. on the value of the article, find a market for our manufactures, and evade a double duty of nearly a million of dollars on 500,000.

The third article of import is gold, of which England has managed, since the establishment of those colonies, to obtain ore worth \$210,000,000. The researches of geographers have shown that the sands of Upper and Lower Guinea, not to say, Liberia and Senegambia, contain great quantities of this treasure, which modern enterprise has not appropriated to the use of any other country than that of Great Britain, and to which it is almost exclusively conveyed. The annual supply is not great, but it is fair to presume, that as the coasts fill up, and population extends into the interior, what now is a trifling drain upon the precious deposits of Africa, may become equal to that of California.

The fourth article is coffee. It is said to be of very superior quality, though the culture is as yet quite limited. The causes that will operate to increase the growth of the plant, are those mentioned above, for the fields appropriated to the bean, cover an immense tract of territory, which still lies in its primitive waste. The exports in 1848 to Great Britain, were 18,000 pounds, valued at about \$6,500. The principal of the remaining articles exported from the Western Coast, with their quantities and values, may be summed up briefly as annexed.

Annual average.	Value.
Barwood	400 tons. \$90,000
Camwood	200 " 10,000
Ebony	30 " 2,500
Red Wood	10 " 2,000
Guinea grains	28,000 lbs. 5,000
Gum Copal	30,000 cwt. 50,000
Senegal	5,000 cwt. 125,000
Hides, antanned	7,000 " 20,000
Skins, Calf and Kip	1,600 " 20,000
Teak Wood	40,000 loads. 110,000
Bees wax	10,000 cwt. 210,000
Other articles	

Aggregate value, \$646,500
To which add—Value of Elephant's teeth, 100,000
Value of Palm Oil, 1,750,000

Aggregate average value, \$2,496,000

The American trade with the Western Coast, Liberia excepted, does not average \$10,000 per annum.

Such is the opening prospect of the country to which it is proposed these steamers shall ply. The committee report explains the moral and political advantages of the plan; and when the whole are considered together, it strikes us that the subject deserves the most earnest and deliberate attention of Congress. It is also to be borne in mind, that the steamers would touch at all the important islands of Africa, and some of these, we well know, occupy a conspicuous rank in a commercial sense. The subject will be warmly advocated, and unless want of time prevents, it will meet the approbation of the two houses.—*Ev. Bulletin.*

Three thousand Hungarians are about to emigrate to this country. An agent of New York commissioners, who was on a tour to 100,000