# DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

## PORTER BRAWLEY.

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Wounded Pigeon Flutters! Why does not "A CITIZEN," who figures in the last Examiner, in reference to the appointment of Postmaster at Marietta, write over his proper signature? The ear-marks of the author are too plainly visible in every line of the malignant, but frothy production, to be mistaken by any body, and it betrays a cowardly spirit thus to attempt to skulk behind a fictitious signature for the purpose of avoiding responsibility. The Examiner, it is true, endorses the writer's democracy; but an endorsement from that quarter must be taken for just what it is worth-not a farthing more. Good Democrats never resort to a Whig paper to make known their grievances and abuse their fellow-Democrats; -Bogus ones-we mean such as are in the habit of striking the State ticket for Supreme Judges, Canal Commissioners, &c., and whose Guerilla propensities are so well known—may select that paper as their organ. But the attempt of such men, aided and assisted by rabid Whig coadjutors, to injure Dr. Cushman, the efficient and popular Postmaster of Marietta, is supremely absurd. It would be decidedly more to their credit to "grin and bear" under their disappointment, with as much philosophy as possible, rather than make themselves ridiculous by pouring forth their venom through the columns of a Whig print. By the way, what about

that threatened "indignation meeting?" We should

be glad to know when it is to be held.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BIGLER has thus far met the highest expectations of its friends. Prudent, sagacious, and soundly Democratic in his views of State policy, he has brought to the Executive department all the qualities the people sought, when they elected him their Chief Magistrate. By the judicious use of the constitutional check mon the acts of Legislature, he has saved us from the evils of a vast amount of hasty and undetermination laid down in his inaugural address, o oppose all attempts to increase the Banking cap ital of the State, he has preserved the currency up while the sinking fund for the reduction of the State | will not be their fault .- Ohio Statesman. Debt, has been jealously guarded against any attempt to divert it from its important purpose .--Under this system of management, the credit of our Commonwealth has been completely restored, and Pennsylvania securities now stand among the best the payment of corporation, county, poor and in the Stock Markets both at home and abroad. In brief, Governor Bigler has proved himself, in every respect, equal to the responsible post he holds, by the will of the people; and we look to his re-nomination and election, as foregone conclusions; being nothing more than the merited tribute of approba-

yune, were chiefly important as having reference the States bordering on the Mississippi river. No choice of the convention, but a variety of essential qualifications were hinted at. The body was non-commital on several points, and refused to entertain a resolution in relation to Cuba offered by Mr. Thrasher. The next convocation is announced to take place at Charleston, in April, 1854.

## Census of California.

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. M. M. Moore for an extra of the Columbia (Cal.) Gazette. containing the census of California. From it we learn that the total population of the State, at the time the census was taken, amounted to 264,435 souls ---of which San Francisco City, and County had 36.151. The number of acres of land in cultivation was 110,748, the annual produce of which was 2,973,734 bushels of Barley, 100,497 of Oats, 271, 763 of Wheat, 1,393,170 of Potatoes and 62,532 of Corn. There were 108 Quartz Mills, and the amount of capital invested was as follows, viz:-Quartz Mining, \$5,871,405; Placer Mining, \$4,174,419; other Mining operations, \$3,851,623; and for other purposes, \$41,061,933.

## Late from the Pacific.

The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan with California dates to the 1st inst., reached New York on Friday. She brought 400 passengers who have a large amount of gold in hand, and reports the steamship California as having left San Francisco on the 1st inst., with \$2,283,000 in gold on her manifest.

The Northern Light reports that the ship James town, at San Francisco from CHINA, brought dates from that Empire to the 6th of April, from which it is well known, possess fishing grounds in the we learn that the rebels were driven from the walls of Nankin with immense slaughter.

The editor of the Harrisburg Keystone has struck a new lead. He is now endeavoring to prove that James Buchanan is an Abolitionist. He will have a happy time making out his case.

Our feelings towards Mr. BUCHANAN are those o abstract friendship. We feel proud of him as a ish schooner Victory, which had also been poaching fellow citizen, and we can cordially accord to him the palm of devotion to the Union. His fidelity cannot be doubted, and the vituperations of fly thousand Keystones would not or could not be suf ficient to induce the people to believe the falsehoods nttered by one of them .- Pittsburg Post

GEORGE LAW AND SANTA ANNA.-The New York Freeman's Journal states that an agent left New Orleans on the 1st instant for Vera Cruz for the purpose of negotiating a sale to Santa Anna for the famous lot of muskets owned by Mr. Geo. Law, and also of offering to furnish other war-like materials, ammunition, &c., for the equipment of an army of 100,000 men. The Journal says it obtains the information from a reliable source.

The extreme heat of the weather during the greater portion of last week, caused a great number of deaths in the large cities. The Philadelphia and New York papers record the different cases of coup de soliel that terminated fatally.

Frederick Tarr, convicted of passing counterfeit gold dollars, was sentenced by Judge Kane, on Friday, to pay \$1 fine, and be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for 2 years.

MICHIGAN .- On the 20th inst., the people Michigan, by a large majority, decided in favor of er cargo, and a government marine office furnished the Maine Liquor Law.

#### Shall we have War?

In dealing with almost any other power than Mexico, reliance might be placed in its following the dictates of reason and common sense in some degree. Its fears, if not its wisdom and moderation, would induce it to adopt every means consistent with national honor to avoid a war with the United States. But the present ruler of Mexico has so often exhibited his blind hatred of this country, his foolbardy rashness and infatuation, and his thorough incapability of comprehending his true situation and that of his people, that we need not be astonished at any insane step he may take. Indeed it would rather be surprising if he should not in-

volve the two nations in a war. But there is reason to believe that Santa Anna is a true representative of the great majority of the Mexicans. There never was a people so effectually and decisively beaten upon their own soil as the Mexicans were in the late war. But the lesson has aught them nothing. Unable to subdue their natural disposition to gasconade, Santa Anna and his people are again indulging in senseless vaunting; their inflated vanity finds ready explanations of the reverses they have suffered; they are again marching troops into disputed territory; and again casting challenge and defiance iuto the teeth of the U. States. There is no disposition on the part of any portion of our people to crush them; but forbearnce on our part seems but to be an incentive to further insults and more extraordinary proceedings on theirs. Perhaps Santa Anna believes that in another struggle, he and his army would be able to cope with our regulars and volunteers. For our part we should very willingly agree to let the State of Texas or even Gov. Young and his Saints, fight out this quarrel. The latter we observe are quite ready to make an issue with the Mexicans; and we have no doubt that the Saints, once engaged in a war with Mexico, single handed, would go forth " conquering and to conquer," and never leave a rood of Mexico unsubdued.

It may be, however, that Santa Anna relies upon help from Europe. If he does he will find him self sorely disappointed in the hour of need. All the assistance he will get from England will be what he can derive from a large quantity of fine writing about the rapacity of their descendents, from that moderate people who only annex a nation and a race at a blow, about twice a year. John Bull will never engage in a war with this country in defence of anybody but himself; that is certain. France is not able to wage war with the United States upon this continent; and Napoleon dare not risk it. The news of a battle lost by his army against the troops of the Republic, would hurl him headlong from the throne, as a wretch struck by lightning on the brink is tumbled down a precipice. To speak of Spain assisting Santa Anna and Mex ico to wage successful war with the United States. is about as sensible as to say that a cripple on wise legislation; and by resolutely adhering to the crutches could enable a man with a wooden leg to

pass a swifter runner. There is, then, no hope whatever for Mexico in a war with the United States. But there are peoon a sound basis, and kept within bounds the wild ple who are doing their very best to bolster up spirit of speculation which invariably follows the Santa Anna, and thereby cause a war. These are unlimited issue of paper money. The Governor's the Whig Editors who, in the face of truth and juscareful oversight of the State finances, has had the | tice, are assuring everybody that the Mesilla Valmost salutary tendency, in increasing the revenue ley belongs to Mexico-that there is not the slightwithout any additional tax-laws, (the passage of est doubt about the matter-that Mexico has always which has been a favorite trick with our political | had possession and exercised authority over itopponents) and directing their appropriation into and that New Mexico never had a pretence of claim the proper channels to advance the public interest; to it. Assuredly, if we do not have another war it

#### Is it so?

school tax. The list of public and general laws, recently issued, contains nothing of this kind; so that if such a law was passed at all, it must have been as an amendment to some private bill-and very appropriately so; for the more privately a Democratic Legislature makes laws so partial and tion to one who has been tried, and not found wanting.—Reading Gazette.

unjust, the better for its own reputation. Upon what ground, we should like to know have the Stockhelders of Banks been relieved from the payment The Memphis convention has adjourned, and of the taxes to which all other property is liable? its closing proceedings, says the New Orleans Pica. They receive from ten to twelve per cent. for their money, while that which is invested in real estate to the Pacific railroad. It took strong ground in often yields but four or five, or rarely more than favor of the Mississippi project, and adopted a selsix per cent. This is "equalizing the burden of ries of resolutions directing the attention of the government to the necessity of the work. It was also that the most productive property should bear the recommended that the public lands be donated to heaviest proportion of tax. But it seems we are behind the age; the wisdom of our modern finan particular route for the road was designated as the ciers has reversed the rule. The rich capitalists, who own nine-tenths of our Bank stock, are to go free, so far as taxes for local purposes are concerned; and the whole of this expense is saddled on the poor, and men in moderate circumstances, whose property consists mainly in real estate. True, the Banks pay pretty handsomely to the State, in one way and another; but when they can divide ten and twelve per cent. a year, clear of all State tax, it is very certain that the privileges the State grants them, are worth the price at which they are held. If it were not so. Bank charters would cease to be in demand. But, putting down the revenue the State derives from the Banks at the highest figure, we imagine it falls short, by a considerable amoun of the tax collected upon real estate. Where is the justice, then in releasing Bank stocks from the payment of their fair proportion of tax, local and general, State and County? We confess we cannot see it-and the people-the hard-working, tax-ridden common people, whose earnings very rarely take the shape of Bank stock-are doubtles as blind as we. Can our Senator or Representatives-who, being Democrats, were bound by their pledges to legislate for the people, and not for the moneyed interest-tell us why this law was passed, and by

> THE FISHERIES .- The policy of the British Government in so jealously watching encroachments upon the fishing privileges of their Colonies in North America, has recoiled somewhat upon those whose interests it was designed to protect. The French, neighborhood of Miquelon. The movements of the British Government during the past and present season, have not been unobserved by the French authorities. We learn from St. Johns, N. F., that seven or eight British provincial schooners, which were encroaching upon the French fishing grounds. have been driven away by French cruisers, before they had obtained one-third their fares. The Britarrived at Pugwash on the 26th ult., from Bay St. George, with only 500 barrels of herring, and a lugubrious complaint that she "was driven off by

whose votes it was " put through!"-Reading Ga-

French cruisers." From St. Pierreo Miquelon, we learn that the British war steamer Devastation, has recently been n that quarter, making very minute surveys and examinations of the headlands and lines of demarcation, as laid down in treaties, probably with a view of keeping the French vessels within their

roper limits. With the feelings which formerly existed between hese two great nations, such a state of affairs might have been the source of serious misunderstanding.

THE CURAN SLAVE TRADE.—During the first five months of the present year, not less than 9040 African slaves were landed in Cuba, from slave ships. Of these one cargo, numbering 697 slaves was actually consigned to Spanish government officials, notwithstanding the slave trade treaty with Great Britain. Three other cargoes, numbering in all 1475 slaves, were publicly sold at auction -From another cargo, it is said, the agent of the Queen of Spain brought 200 for her majesty. The Spanish war steamer Isabel landed 30 from anothlaunches for landing 697 negroes.

#### The Mission to China. The latest intelligence from China would seen

to indicate the probable overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty, and the installation of a new Emperor at Nankin, of the ancient Chinese imperial family. Should this revolution be accomplished, it will be the most important event of this century, and may be fraught with incalculable benefits to our country and to the world. It is generally believed that the new dynasty will be more favorable than its predecessor to foreign trade and intercourse; and our increased commerce from the Atlantic, as well as from Oregon and California on the Pacific, place this country in a position for the develope ment of an immense trade with China and the neighboring States. The United States and China are both great powers fronting upon the Pacific, and their products and manufactures are admirably calculated for an immense and largely beneficial trade and intercourse. We are the only great nation that consumes tea, the staple product of China, free of duty; and our cotton and cotton manufac tures, and various ether articles, ought to be freely received in exchange. The present cricis has in troduced the President to tender this mission to the Hon. Robert R. Walker, of Mississippi, late Secre tary of the Treasury of the United States, accomanied by all the necessary powers and authority o accomplish the great object of this most important trust; and Mr. Walker, we understand, has accepted the mission. It is well know that the last Congress placed the mission to China upon the highest grade known to our diplomacy. Since this action of Congress, new events have given to the nission a still more commanding charaction: There is at present no diplomatic station upon which the public eye, not only of our country but of all civilized nations, will be more intently fixed. To this signal interest and importance of the mission alone, we presume, it is owing that Mr. Walker, whose political antecedents so eminently fit him for the work before life, and undertaken this high and difficult

diplomatic service. His general views in favor of a liberal commercial policy are well known to the country and to the world. Under the tariff of 1846, our revenue, as well as our imports and exports, have been doubted, and the prosperity of the country is unprecedented. Whatever opinions may be entertained by the few who still advocate the protective policy as regards his views in connection with reciprocal trade with England, there can be none who will doubt the propriety of his opinions in regard to an enlarged trade and commerce with China and the East; and we presume there is no American who will not desire nis success in the great and important mission now intrusted to his care

Mr. Walker's views in regard to our trade with China and Asia are fully set forth in his several Treasury Reports, and especially in that of December, 1858. In that report Mr. Walker concluded his views on this subject with the following prophetic remarks:

"Our ports upon the gulf, with those upon both oceans fronting upon Europe from the east, and Asia from the west, occupying the central position between all the continents of the globe, nearer to them all by convenient routes than any other nation ncluding an easy access to the whole interior ships of adequate strength, speed, and numbers, to give us the command of the trade of all nations. our own country, we want only the ocean steamships of adequate strength, speed, and numbers, to give us the command of the trade of all nations.—Nor should we forget that, in carrying our trade among the great and populous nations of Asia, and ficilitating intercourse with that vast region, passing from coast to coast in the short period of twenty days, with monthly or weekly steamships, the light of Christianity, following the path of commerce, would return with all its blessings to the East, from which it rose. In those regions commerce must be the precursor of Christianity; commerce, which teaches peace and intercourse between nations; which declares that man is not the enemy of man, nor nation of nation; but that the interests of all countries and of all mankind are identical, and that they will all advance most rapidly under the genial influence of an unrestricted reciprocal trade and intercourse. By our recent acquisitions on the Pacific, Asia has suddenly become our neighbor, with a placid intervening occan, inviting our steamships upon the track of a commerce greater than that of all Europe combined.—This commerce is ours, if our merchants and government should be their middle energies secure for We see it stated, that under an act of Assembly passed last winter. Banks stocks are exempted from This commerce is ours, if our merchants and gov nent should by their united energies secure for ernment should by their united energies secure for us with Asia a rapid and frequent communication by steam. Our products and our manufactures, and especially our coarse cotton fabrics, are pre-cisely what are desired by several hundred millions of their people, who will send us back in return their specie and their rich productions, so few of which are raised within our limits."

It is not a little remarkable that the predictions of Mr. Walker, as regards the advent of Christianity in China as the result of increasing trade and intercourse, seem to be on the eve of fulfilment, as indicated in the proclamation in favor of Christianity by the rebel chief-not improbably now in the new Emperor of China. This proclamation, if the fact are truly stated, is the most striking event the world has witnessed since the unfolding of the banner of the Cross by Constantine at the head of the nperial legions of Rome.

We are sure we but echo the voice of the whole American people in wishing entire success to Mr Walker in this great and arduous trust confided to him by the President, of opening the trade of China and the East to our own country and that of the orld.-Washington Union.

ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.-The Union contains a communication from Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., in which he describes a section of country. known by the name of Alharra. He says that it is an attractive, well-timbered, and fertile area o country, lying immediately west of the Rocky Mountains, in mild, temperate latitudes, to which. tor the purpose of distinct allusion, he applies the aboriginal term. The area is about fifty miles broad and lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous sub-affluents of the Columbia river. It is a high plain, which is cut through by these affluents, of a most fertile character, bearing trees, and in some places high grass and, while the streams create abundant water-pov er for lumber and grain mills and machinery, they are free, or nearly free, from inundation of their banks. The district probably comprehends twenty five thousand square miles, and, if its capacities of production have been correctly estimated, would sustain a population greater than some of the East ern and Atlantic States.

Servors Acceptat On Wednesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a serious accident occurred at the Rolling Mill at Safe Harbor. The balance of driving wheel of the Engine, weighing about ten tons, broke with a loud report-a piece of iron, it is thought, having fallen between the wheel and another portion of the works. The Engine was a total wreck, together with the greater portion of the machinery. There were but few men about the premises at the time, and only one was injured.-The damage is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,-000, and it will require nearly three months to repair it. During all this time the works will be stopped, and consequently a large number of hands thrown out of employment. The re-laying of the new track on the Columbia railroad will also, in a great measure, have to be suspended, as the contract for furnishing the iron is held by the Safe Harbor vorks. This will be a serious drawback to the road, as the Superintendent expected to have the track completed during the present season.

ELI LEWIS, Esq., was on Tuesday last elected President of the York County Bank, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN G. CAMPBELL, Esq., who had for several years satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office .-We regard the institution as fortunate in the selection of its new President, Mr. Lewis being a gentleman of considerably experience in financial mat ters, industrious, intelligent, and prudent in the management of his own business, as well as of the important trusts that have been committed to his

hands .- York Gazette. THE FAKIR OF SIVA distributed quite a large number of prizes, on Saturday evening last, at the close of his exhibition. Several of them were valable—amongst which was a handsome gold watch worth about \$60, and two or three silver wat ches Clocks, &c., &c. The gold watch fell to the lot of Mr. Longenecker, Deputy Sheriff of this county.

## CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

The corner-stone of the Bethel, which is beng built for the use of the Church of God, at Elizabethtown, in this county, will be laid on Surday afternoon, July 3rd. Preaching in the morning and afternoon. A collection will be taken up to assist in defraying the expense of building.

The "BUCHANAN RIPLE" will celebrate the Fourth by a Parade, in the morning. A Dinner will be served up for them at John S. Morton's Hotel, in South Queen street, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read by Capt. Geo. Sanderson, and an Address delivered by Hor Isaac E. Heister.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the olumbia and Chesnut Hill Turnpike Road Company, are to meet at Col. Herr's, in Columbia, on Saturday next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing the corporation, and elected a President, five Managers and a Trea-

ROCK P. O .- We were in error last week in tating that the name of this P. O. had been changed to Peach Bottom. It still retains the name of 'Rock," although removed about half a mile above its former location. Mrs. Anne Parry is now the P. M. in place of Mr. Boyd, removed

POSTMASTERS .- The following additional appointnents (all excellent men and good Democrats,) have een made for this county, by the P. M. General:

B. F. BAEB, Esq., at Elizabethtown.
B. F. Holl, Esq., Intercourse.
JAMES PAUL, Strasburg.
JOHN E. GIRVIN, New Providence.
DANIEL KREIDER, Esq., Litiz.
[Mr. K. has appointed his son, WH. KREIDER, etc., worth young man his Assistant. ery worthy young man, his Assistant

THE HOTTEST DAY .- Tuesday last was the hot st day, so far, this senson. The thermometer, in his City, indicated, about 2 o'clock, 98 degrees in the shade. In Chambersburg, we observe, it ros o 100 deg. PUBLIC DINNER -A number of the person

and political friends of Mr. Buchanan, in this city and vicinity, have tendered him a public dinner prior to his departure for Europe. We have not yet learned whether the invitation has been ac cepted ANNIVERSARY SERMON .- A Sermon on " The

Nature and Duly of Civil Government," will be preached in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of this City, on Sunday morning next, the 3d of July, by Rev. Wm. Bishop. The public generally are invited to be present.

Surceps.-On Monday week Jesse Geiger, of Stras burg, was found, under circumstances which leave no doubt that he committed suicide. He left home. in the morning about 9 o'clock, and not returning for dinner, suspicion was excited, and search immediately made. In the evening his hat and cane were found on the banks of John Musselman's dam on the Pequea, near which his body was found in the water, in a reclining position. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of intentional drowning returned. Mr. Geiger was an excellent citizen. and enjoyed a large share of public confidence.

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- A temperance mass neeting was held at Strasburg on Saturday week. at which the following officers presided: Enos Conrad, of Enterprise, President; Rev. Dr. McCarter, of Strasburg, and Abraham Cole, of Lancaster, Vice Presidents; and J. M. Willis Geist, of Lancaster, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. W. Jackson and P. Coombe, and a County Committee was appointed, of which John F. Houston, Esq., of Columbia, is a member. 'A resolution was passed to hold a mass meeting in Lancaster on the 9th of August, and one to raise a fund of \$500 towards advancing the present temperance movement in the State-\$50 of which ere raised on the spot.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, 1853 The Committee appointed by the Board of pirectors, "to make suitable arrangements for, and superintend such an exhibition of the Common Schools of this city, on Saturday, July 2, 1853, as shall show their true condition and importance," ow announce the following order of proceeding:

The pupils in the four secondary schools who are andidates for transfer to the High Schools after the termination of the approaching summer vacation will be examined by the Superintending Committee and such other Directors as shall attend, on Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 28th and 29th inst., viz :
June 28-forenoon-West Ward Female Secondary.

" afternoon " Male ?
" 29-forenoon-East Ward Female
" afternoon- " Male
Thursday the 30th and Friday, July devoted to a general examination of the High Schools in the presence of such Directors, parents and others as shall attend, the examination of the Female High School taking place during the usua chool hours of Thursday, and that of the Male or

Friday.

SATURDAY, JULY 2—FORENCON.

Precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., all the students of the two High Schools, and their teachers, together with such pupils of the Secondary schools as shall have been found qualified for transfer to the High Schools, after the vacation, and all the Teachers of the other Common Schools of the city, without their pupils will attend in the large room in Fulton Hall, on which occasion citizens generally are also nyited to attend. Seats will be reserved for the parents of the pupils in attendance, for the clergy, gentlemen of the press, facuity of Franklin and Marshall College, city councils, &c.

The exercises will be:

The exercises will be: Prayer by the Rev. N. A. Keyes.

Statements of the Common Schools of the city, and of the studies pursued in each grade, by Geo M. Kline, Esq.

Report of the examinations made by the Super intending Committee during the week, and of the

Report of the essentiations made by the Super-ntending Committee during the week, and of the names of the pupils found qualified for promotion in the High Schools, by T. H. Burrowes, Esq. Essays and Declamations by students of the High Schools Address to the students of the High Schools by George Ford, Esq. Music.

AFTERNOON AFTERNOON.

Precisely at 3 o'clock the pupils of every Common School in the city, under the care of their proper Teacher and visiting Director, will start in procession from their school room to Centre Square, whence at half-past 3 o'clock, they will move in general procession to Fulton Hall, into which none but the pupils with their teachers and directors can be admitted until these shall be seated.

The following brief carries will then take place:

The following brief exercises will then take place

Music.
National Hymn, by the pupils.
Address to the pupils by A. H. Hood, Esq.
Announcement of the commencement and duration of the summer vacation, by Geo. M. Steinman.
Esq., President of the Board of Directors. Parting Song, by the pupils.

enediction. The Superintending Committee, are Messrs. At-tee, Burrowes, Cassidy, Hayes, Keenan, Kline, Inthiot, and McConomy, who are respectfully re-uested to attend punctually the examinations to

The visiting Directors for the month are-

e held during the week.

Miss Benner's.

Mr. Swarr. Female High School, Hayes. Heinitsh. Mr. Twining's School, Miss A. E. Eberman's Wise. Darlington Mr. Row's, Miss Russell's, Mr. Nourse's, Miss Gillespie's, Van Camp.
Ellmaker.
Wade.
Zimmerman.
Mathiot. Steigerwalt's, Hoffmeier's, C. A. Eberman's, Carpenter Mrs. Rienstein's. Slaymaker. Holbrook. Miss Hazzard's " Mayer's, Mrs. Moore's, Miss H. Cromwell, Gillespie. Jackson Clarkson. Cockley. Reed's E. Cromwell's Russel. Shenk. Moderwell. Mrs. Sullivan's. Miss Brooke Kramph. Metzgar. McConomy.

' Howell. Evert's, Eichholtz's, Rotharmel. "Walker's, "Lightner.
The several Teachers are earnestly urged have as full an attendance as possible of their pils, and to be ready to leave their school room precisely at three o'clock; and the visiting direc precisely at three o'clock; and the visiting directors are requested to attend punctually at the schools respectfully assigned them, and to accompany their schools to Centre Square and to the Hall.

T. H. BURROWES,
H. STOEK,
A. H. HOOD

G. M. KUND

Bear. Whitesido.

G. M. KLINE, GEORGE FORD.

Lancaster, June 28

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition.

The following able article from the Daily Times especting Dr. Kane and the Grinnell Expedition which sailed about ten days since, will be read at this time with peculiar interest:

"Certainly no man of the age has graduated in

such a course of preparatory discipline as he to whom is now entrusted the search of the long lost

navigotor. He has taken his diploma in the Col-lege of Dangers. In the brief enumeration of his studies, we find him tramping for several weeks on foot through the orange groves of Brazil; then for a month, chasing the tiger near Bombay; then, a surgeon of the American Legation to China, where after numerous unavailing endeavors to penetrate the forbidden portions of the Celestial regions, he goes to the Phillippines, and succeeds, through the good offices of the monks of the interior of Manilla, n visiting its fastnesses and exploring its volcanic wonders; then, with a bamboo cord around his waist, descending two hundred feet below the brink, into the Crater of Tael, returning with a bottle of its sulphor waters, and leaving his crisped boots amid its cinders and lava; then, again visiting China, and encountering shipwreck, he passes to India, as physician of Dremendhar Cagore, and for three months rom his palanquin, looks upon the glories of that country which displays, in prodigality, its physi-cal wonders and gathers around it the most roman-tic associations; then we trace him, in Upper Egypt and Abyssiinnia, imprinting the temporary footstep of hit camel on the shifting sands, traversing the Sahara to the base of Jupiter Ammon,—at the imminent risk of his life, applying his ears to the lips of Memmon, that speak their morning words high in the clouds—for several weeks with Prof. Lepsius, disturbing the ancient dust of the Pharaohs again wrecked as he descended the Nile-wounder in a combat near Alexandria—then hunting ou each scene of interest in classic Greece, and sleep ing under the sky that arches the shores of Mara-thon—even whirling through Italy, France and England-then cruising on the coast of Africa, h avails himselt of his Brazilian acquaintance, and is permitted to penetrate the interior and examine the whole machinery of the slave trade-then fighting with the coast fever, and though coming off con-queror, yet so disabled as to be obliged to return home an invalid—then volunteering for Mexico, carrying despatches to General Scott in a mad race carrying despatches to deneral scott in a mad reach through the country our troops bad left; at Perote obtaining an escort of a miscreant spy company, and becoming involved in a series of fights, he re-ceived the sword of General Gaona and General Torrejoin; had his horse killed under him, and was himself desperately wounded in protecting the lives of his prisoners against his own men—then engaged in hydrographic savice on the coast survey—then as surgeon of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, spending a long and dismal winter on the trozen waters of the Polar seas—then reurned amid the congratulations of his Countryme e descends from the altitude of an iceberg to the heat of the lecture room, and lays before the people the result of his northern investigations; and w now seem—thus familiarized with every peril, and accumulated in every region; have successfully struggled with the rice fever in the Canton river ith the plague in Egypt; with the yellow fever t Rio: with the congestive at Puebla; with the at Rio; with the congestive at Puebla; with the African sever on the coast; with an organic diseas

of the heart, which has from boyhood been assail-ing the citadel of life with dangerous wounds-pre-paring for a yet more difficult and hazardous atempt to reach the northern axle of the globe. "Thus disciplined and accredited, we see this young, slender and pasaltic American, under the aid of a benevolence that streches beyond home and country, freighting his stout ship, now in our har-bor, with the implements and means of subsistence which are necessary to enable him to undertake a second and novel expedition, to find if it be possible amidst the ices of the Pole, that form living or dead of that gallant explorer whose unknown fat

### The Pennsylvania Railroad

The editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, who as just passed over the entire length of the Pennylvania Railroad, says:

The mountain division of this road is rapidly pro The mountain division of this road is rapidly pro-gressing, and is expected to be opened in about six months. The great tunnel can be passed thro' by men on foot, and the other heavy sections of the road are being graded with all the force that can worked upon them. When this division is opened for travel, that great barrier between the East and West the Allegheny Mountains, will be complete-West, the Allegheny Mountains, will be complete West, the Allegheny Buotantans, win be completely overcome, and the valleys of the Atlantic and Missibsippi united. This event should be celebrated with rejoicing and gladness, not only by our own citizens, but by those of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and the entire States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The Allegheny Mountains have been a barrier that has held in the Mississippi and the state of Philadelphia. Mountains have been a barrier that has need in check the prosperity of Philadelphia. When this fully overcome, as soon it will be by the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a new ere will dawn upon her. She will not only be the nearest city to the Great West, but will possess facilities of communication above those of other commercia cities. She will then only begin to see and realize the advantages that are to be secured to her by the construction of this great railroad. The business of the road now is great, done as it is under man disadvantages. But when the line is completed through, with both tracks, no one can now assume to compute the immense business that it must do. The Pennsylvania Railroad, as far as completed, is one of the most substantial roads in our country.

It has been located with great care and judgment, and the work upon it carefully superintended, and The poin location have een made with a view to the greatness of the en-

been made with a view to the greatness of the en-terprise, and the vastness of the transportation and travel that will be done upon it.

We were shown in one of the shops a railroad bridge, eighty feet in length, constructed entirely of iron. It is intended to span over one of the deep ravines of the Alleghenies. It is a massive and

ost substantial structure.
The work of laying the double track is going o

t the most important points on the whole line of the road; and when that is completed, we can with afety say that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be safety say that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be the greatest and the most important thoroughiare in the United States. This is a fact that any one who has travelled over it, and also over other roads, can readily see. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the Pennsylvania Railroad must distance all competitors.

During the late session of Congress a secion of an act was passed, authorizing the issue of new gold coin of the denomination of three dollars. A coin of this value, will prove highly advantageous in many respects, facilitating as it will, he making of change to a great degree. Having ow, one dollar pieces, quarter, half and whole agles and three dollar coins, there cannot be much ifficulty in making the ready change. It is to be issued shortly. The following is the section of the

act referred to: SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That from SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the mint of the United States and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of god cons now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of sold dollars and double assign: 2 c. ions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," ap-proved March 3, 1849, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be ap-plicable; but the devices and shape of the three dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.-The Wash ington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows respecting the present financial condition of the Government:

"We are a rich people; at least our Government has more cash than it knows what to do with.-The revenues of the fiscal year will be sixty mi lions of dollars, and the ordinary expenditures ex-clusive of redemption of the public debt, will certainly not exceed forty-five millions, and probably not equal forty millions. The surplus for the year will be between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. What is to be done with it is a very serious pars. What is to be done with it is a very serious question. Government has gone into the recesses of Change alley to pick up its own obligations at an immense premium, and is yet oppressed with a distressing plethora in the chest."

GIFT CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY IN PHIL ADELPHIA.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. Preham, the great caterer for the public amusement, has made arrangements for another distribution of gifts, to com on the 4th of July and to continue until all the Gifts are given out. Mr. Perham's success in the former project in conndction with the Panorama of California has induced him to entarge the list of Articles, and to reduce the number and price of tiekets, so as to enable a more general participat Our friends should send in their orders for tickets immediately, and not wait until they visit the city as the probability is that they all may be sold be time for distribution arrives.

HARVEST .- Several of the Farmers in the south ern section of this county, have commenced cutting wheat, the extreme heat having ripened the grain somewhat earlier than usual. The crop is said to e a very heavy one. In Maryland, Virginia, and farther south, the

are in the midst of harvest, and the crops general RT JEFFERSON K. HECHMAN; Esq., a prominer

Democratic politician of Northampton county, died

at Easton, on the 21st., in the 55 year of his age.

o send our paper to the future residence of the oride. The is the first thing every sinsible man who has any regard for his wife, ought to do, after narriage.—Sunbury American. The is the proper way to do things. The Reading Gazette remarks-Every young man should nake it a rule to subscribe for a newspaper, when he enters into the bonds of matrimony. Indeed, we do not see how any one, who lays the least claim to intelligence, can help but do so. In this enlightened age, a newspaper is an indispensable article to the man who has any desire to know wha is going on in the world; and a source of instruc ion and amusement that can never be too highly estimated. Besides, a more appropriate present than a newspaper to a wife, could not be made by young man; for week after week, as the paper omes to hand, it would be constantly reminding her of his goodness, and cause him to feel a thrill of joy as he observed the pleasure she derived

newspaper, "Try it, and experience what we as A LONG TIME TO WAIT .- The operatives of the Allegheny Portage Railroad suspended work on the 21st inst-, and great difficulty was experienced in getting the passengers over the plates. The operatives have published a statement, in which they say that they work for eighteen hours a day, and have to wait six and even eleven months for their pay. This is not the way for the Commonwealth to serve workmen, and the Canal Commiswealth to serve workmen, and the Canat Commissioners, who have charge of this business, if the statement be correct, ought to see that justice is Journal. We do not consider it beneath our digone the laborer. One of the evils of the present strike, the Pittsburg Gazette says, is that the pasenger trains are subjected to great difficulty in naking their trips, and unless something is done,

FANNY FERN.-- A Boston correspondent is reponsible for the statement that this lady "has een twice married. Her first husband was C. H. Eldredge, cashier of the Merchant's Bank. He died some five years ago, leaving the widow with an empty purse and two or three children. Her second husband was S. P. Farrington, a merchant of Boston, a widower with two children. They lived together about a year, when Mr. F. betook himself the west where he at present resides; and where e has just obtained a divorce.

DAMAGES AGAINST RAILBOADS .- M'lle Camille Varrillat, a young lady in New Orleans, has recov-\$1,000 damages against the Carrolton Railroad ny for injuries to her person, caused by a Lewis B. Stone has recovered a verdict of \$5,000 amages against the Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries to his person, caused by a collison on their road.

The opponents of the subscription by the City of Reading of \$200,000 to the Stock of the ebanon Valley railroad company, have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the councils from subscribing until the constitutionaliy of the supplement to the charter, under which he election was held, is tested.

From MILLS.-We learn from the Pennsylva ian, that in the city of Philadelphia there are a the present time, seven flour mills in active operacapable of turning out 250,000 barrels of flour and of consuming about a million and bushels of wheat annually.

### Riot in New York.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Washington Correspondence.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1853.

It has been definitely settled that, the Hon. Romery J. Walker accepts the mission to China. This has become one of the most important positions in the world of late years, and the commerce of the U. States will soon be in a successful and increasing trade with the celestials of the East, under the wise counsel of the late distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Walker is as well acquainted with the resources of the U. States, as any man living and, his superior experience, coupled with his

ing and, his superior experience, coupled with his transcendant talents, will be the means of opening

pected here again in a few days. Your Senator is a very industrious man, and is hard at work in hunting up the figures to make his charges against commercial men good next winter. He cannot do this we think, and we shall be very sorry to change the good opinion we entertain of the gantlemen engaging the commercial enterprise of the country.—

good opinion we entertain of the gentlemen enga-ged in the commercial enterprise of the country.— Mr. B. may be sincere in his belief of the trade, and

et the blame fall upon whom it may.

I am really fearful, that the Ministry of England,

I am really fearful, that he Ministry of England, are willing to show their displeasure toward the U. States, by engaging with Spain and the creature Santa Anna, in a crusade against the U. States, as the news is somewhat tending that way. But when your able diplomatist arrives in London, such a representation will be placed before the English

Ministry, that will at once, convince that junto of

liom of the west? will arouse from his lair, and take an important limb from her possessions she little dreams of losing. We want no fighting. Our "principle of progress" is peaceably doing the work fast enough for our prosperity, but if the "last resort" as Mr. Madison said, on a very important and memorable occasion. "is forced upon the U.

resort" as Mr. Madison said, en a very important and memorable occasion, "is forced upon the U. States," we must comport ourselves to the event, and take Cuba and Mexico, and dress up the British aristocracy to their hearts content. Yours, WYOMING.

THE ALANTHUS TREE .- The following remarks

elative to this tree, we find in the Philadelphia

Evening Bulletia. We have in Lancaster a num

ber of these trees, whose disagreeable odor now

burdens the atmosphere," but we were not before

aware that they were injurious to health. If so

they should be removed and others substituted in

their stead. That the odor of the blossoms is very

"No person can walk through any of our streets without, from time to time, having his senses of

ended by the rank, medicinal, unwholesome and

misnamed by many the Alanthus tree, profunely misnamed by many the "Tree of Heaven." It is in full blossom now, and its sickening odor burdens

e atmosphere that would otherwise be pure an

health giving. That it is excessively disagreeable every body knows; but it may not be generally

known that it is exceedingly injurious to health.— Yet we have it from one of the best physicians in the city that the month of June was our healthiest

month until the introduction of this tree. Person

of weak lungs are inclined to asthma, who happen to live within the range of the deadly atmospher exhaled from this tree, suffer excessively, and their complaints are always aggravated by it; and the

very fact that one instinctively revolts from the

elm, the various maples, the American poplar and

sive have these trees

others-that give a much finer shade and are ex-

enting houses make their neighborhood a serious bjection, and landlords will find it to their interest

naisance, injurious to the public health, that

SERBIBLE. - Accompanying a marriage notice,

o have them removed from their premises.

disagreeable no one, we presume, will deny:

ve shall be willing to await the report of his lab

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1853.

On Wednesday evening, says the New York Tri-une, a terrible excitement was created in and about bune, a terrible excitement was created in and about the drug store and residence of Dr. Geo. W. Wheeler, corner of Seventeenth street and First avenue, in consequence of some children discovering some portions of a human skeleton exposed in the cellar of the premises, where they were at play at the time.

The discovery was soon widely circulated, and in an incredibly short space of time a highly excited mob, numbering some three thousand strong, colmob, numbering some three thousand strong, collected about the premisos, armed with clubs, stones, axes, and other weapons, and commenced a terrible assault upon the house, thus compelling Mr. Wheeler and his family to flee for their lives. The mob then forced open the premises, which they completely gutted, breaking and mutilating every article of goods and furniture that came in their way. The drugs were scattered about the premises, and scarcely a bottle in the whole place eacaped their hands. Capt. Whigam, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, on first hearing of the disturbance, repaired to the place with a large force of men, but before they arrived, the store and dwelling of Mr. Wheeler had been completely ransacked by the mob, who left nothing but the bare walls remaining. From what could be learned of the affair, it appeared that two medical students occupied apartments in an upper part of Mr. Wheeler's house, and it is supposed they had been dissecting a body for scientific purposes, and in disposing of the remains, were not sufficiently careful to take proper care of them; hence the discovery, as stated mob, numbering some three thousand strong, col-lected about the premisos, armed with clubs, stones, ing and, his superior experience, coupled with his transcendant talents, will be the means of opening to our people the trade of the Eastern Continent. The President has done well in this happy choice of Mr. Walker. And the time will soon arrive, when the wisdom of the selection will be halled by the approbation of the people in the commercial enterprise of the nations of the earth.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, ESQ.; of Nashville, Tenn., a very promising and distinguished democrat of the benighted abolition State of Tennessee, has been selected, as an associate Editor of the Union of this city. He has arrived in Washington, and will soon enter upon his duties. Mr. Nicholson is an able writer, and will be a valuable acquisition to the democracy of this section of the country. We sincerely hope, that Tennessee will never vote again for a Sewardite for the Presidency; but, we fear, that some of the bone and sinew of the democracy are leaving the State, and the woolly heads will have the political contest in that State all the contest in the state all the contest in that State all the contest in the the remains, were not sufficiently careful to take proper care of them; hence the discovery, as stated above. The students in question, who were in their room at the time of the discovery, were obliged to make a hasty retreat, in order to save their own heads. They, therefore, went voluntarily to the station house for protection, where they will remain till the matter shall be investigated by the Coroner, who was notified at a late hour last night. During the riot, which was not quelled till near midnight, one of the 18th Ward Police was severely injured by a blow an one of his legs. He was conveyed to will have the political contest in that State all their own way. Still, there being room for improve-ment in Tennessee, we shall hope for better coun-sel to prevail in the opinion of the people, in their fature political contests. fature political contests.

Senator SLIDELL of Louisiana, is in Washington. He looks remarkably well. It is somewhat unusual to see so many new members of Congress in Washington. but, I suppose they are here looking after the interest of their constituents. Your Senator Mr. BRODHEAD, is absent from the city, but is expected to the constituents.

by a blow on one of his legs. He was convenience station and medical aid procured. NEW MODE OF HATCHING SHANGHAIS .- The Doylestown Democrat says:-"The other day we were shown a bandsome brood of young Shanghai chickens, belonging to Joseph Stewart, of this Borough. He informed us that after the hen had been on the nest one week and four days, she was found dead and the eggs cold. Not to be beat out and lose his crop of prodigies in this way, he was deter mined to make them come whether they wanted to or not. Having an ordinary ten-plate stove, he procured some wood and fired it up. A layer of bricks was then placed thereon, a basket with the eggs enveloped in flannel was set upon them, with a layer of the same kept around it. In this way things went on for three days and three nights when, from the ten eggs placed in the basket, there came nine real live Shanghai chickens. Thus it came nine real live Shanghai chickens. Thus it will be seen that the operation with the stove and anghai chickens. Thus it hen was performed in fourteen days, being seven days less than is usually occupied by a hen, when she sets on the nest all the time. The story is a tough one but well hand it to our readers as it was given to us by Mr. Stewart, who is a young man whose character for truth and veracity we never heard called in question."

He was conveyed to

Ministry, that will at once, convince that junto or iristocracy it will be a very unwise act for them or engage in such scheme. We do hope, that Mr. BUCHANAR may be the medium through which such a conspiracy may be averted. But, if the British wills their defeat in such a trial, the "young tiom of the west" will arouse from his lair, and take an important limb from her possessions she Boston, June 23 .- The morning express train from New York, via New Haven, ran off the track at East Brookfield this morning, coming in collision with a freight train on the side track. The force of the collision was frightful. Two freight, three baggage and four passenger cars were completely shattered, throwing the passengers from their seals with great violence, injuring many se-verely and some fatally. William Johnson, of verely and some fatally. William Johnson, of Worcester, had his skull fractured, and died in a few minutes, Mathew Byrnes, of Springfield, was badly cut in the head and remains insensible—Mr. Wise, of Worcester, badly wounded in the head; C. L. Moore, of New York, had his leg jammed etween the fragments of the cars. assengers were many delegates returning from the Temperance Convention at Springfield. The accilent is attributed to the gross carelessness of the witchman.

> (Col. J. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., recenty had an auction sale of fine blood cattle. One yow sold for \$525, one built or \$1070. Twentyow sold for \$525, one bull tor \$1070. ine old and young were sold, bringing \$8100.

### New Books and Periodicals.

VIVIAN GREY, by B. D'Israeli, M. P. embollished with a very fine likeness of the Author. Thissis represented as being one of his best productions—a novel of 240 pages, three volumes in one, handsomely printed and covered—and has already had a very extensive run. For sale at MURRAY & STOEK'S ROOKSIGE, price 50 cents. ookstore, price 50 cents.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS .- The last week's number of this admirable publication, closes the first volume, and a magnificent number it is. There is no such word as "fail" in Barnum's Vocabulary. What sickening odor, is proof that nature did not design it to be breathed by human beings. It is time that some step should be taken for the ever he undertakes prospers in his hands, and we have no doubt the second volume will more than meet the expectations of the public. removal of these trees from our city. We have numerous indigenous trees—the horse chestnut, the

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL .- This sterling publication has brought its fourth volume to a close by a splen-did number, embellished with a portrait of William Penn and various other superior engravings. The empt from all unpleasant odors. They are free, too from, a serious bad quality of the Alanthus, which is its tendency to spread its roots and send forth shoots for many yards around, impoverishing garden grounds and frequently injuring pavements. we do not doubt that in the future, as in the past, the Pictorial will continue to increase in beauty and interest, and be deserving of a constantly increas-

ing patronage. CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.—The July number of this beautiful and interesting periodical is very handsomely embellished. Published monthly by James II. Pratt & Co., 116 Nassau street, New York. at \$2 per annum.

authorities, too, should take some action in reference to the matter, and it probably comes within the legitimate province of the Board of Health, as LADIES' KEEFSAKE.—The July number has a plendid engraving, representing "The Hour be splendid engraving, representing "The Hour bosone the Duel." The reading matter is, as usual, of an excellent character, such as cannot fail to please our lady friends, for whom the Keepsake is specially designed. Published monthly by John S. Taylor, 17 Ann street, N. Y., at \$1 per annum.

ought to be abated. In Washington City and some other places, the Alanthus is prohibited, and we trust it soon will be prohibited in Philadelphia." THE FRANKLIN.—This is to be the title of a new weekly paper to be published in Boston, by Littell, Son & Co., the first number of which will make its weekly paper to be published in Boston, by Littell, Son & Co., the first number of which will make its appearance on Saturday next, the 1st of July. Each number will contain 32 pages of good paper, well printed—and the reading matter will contain a permanent record of the News and Politics of the World. The Publishers promise, that the "Franklin" will "endeavor to store up choice editorials from all parts of the United States, as well as from Europe," their aim being "to reflect public opinion from all parts of the country," and to make the paper, in contemporary History, Politics and Social Philosophy, what "The Living Age," a well known periodical issued by the same Publishers, is in current Literature. We shall reserve future comments until after the first number is issued—at the same time feeling confident that the paper will ew days since, we received an order with the cash

comments until after the first number is issued the same time feeling confident that the paper will be fully equal, in every respect, to what is promised in the Prospectus. Price \$5 per annum, free of postage. To Clubs of three it will be furnished for \$12—to seven, \$25—and to twelve, \$40. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE .- This is, beyond all

question, one of the very best periodicals published either in this country or Europe, and has establish-ed for itself a character in the literary world which no other contemporary Magazine possesses. The from it. We would say all who do not take a

no other contemporary Magazine possesses. The Publishers very properly observe:—
The pages of Littell's Living Age, (unlike any other publication in this country,) contain the elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery: and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by tions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenœum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Brittania, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Milliary and Naval reminiscenes of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dubin University, New Monthly, France Tail's Ainsworth's Hood's and Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as Merchants, Travellers and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be has ransportation and travel will be suspended alto-

tion and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresce.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

the great department of Foreign attairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their Wives and Children. We believe that we can thus Wives and Children. We believe that we can thus do some good in cur day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

37 LITTELL'S LIVING AOZ is published at Boston, weekly. Each number contains 64 pages—making, at the end of the year more than 3300 pages; and all at this low rate of \$6 per annum for single subscribers, two copies for \$10, or six copies for \$25—certainly the cheapest publication in the world.

world.

Green corn and cucumbers, from Charleston are selling in New York at \$6 per dozen.