ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Dry Weather—Indian Depradations—Kansas and Nebraska—The State Campaign—Cal. Benton's prospects brightening—A Hoax, &c., &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, July 14, 1856.

The weather has been pleasant but very dry since our last: It has been threatening rain for several days, but none has yet fallen, and the earth is baked to a considerable extent. Rain is much needed in the South and West; gardeners and farmers are complaining, and the vegetables brought to this market are of the most insignificant quality—checked in growth and amount to almost nothing. The rivers are low and continue to fall—the larger class boats have laid up, whilst those of lighter draught have very little to do. Business is unusually dull—many of our merchants and business men have wandered off to rusticate for a short spell. The health of our city continues good. There is scarcely an item of a local character worthy of report.

Intelligence has been received of more Indian depredations in Minnesota. It appears that a party of Sioux Indians entered the town of Platt Lake in the night and murdered Francis Brunett and his whole family, consisting of five persons. Brunett was a half breed, and had been a Chippewa trader for thirty years. Indian depredations and murders have been of frequent occurrence in Minnesota, and the Sioux payment was stopped, because they refused to deliver up a party of murderers. But even this has not had the desired effect, and nothing but the strong arm of the military can or will arrest the outrages upon the citizens of that territory; special instructions should be immediately issued by the President to the commanding officers of the various forts in the territory to place the necessary force at the disposal of its authorized agents. Until this is done, we may expect to hear of still further and more frequent murders committed by the red skins.

In Kansas, all seems quiet, and will probably remain so until the eve of the Presidential election, when new outbreaks may be expected—to carry sympathy into the Black Republican ranks; but the people are beginning to understand this new system of electioneering, and will treat it as it deserves—with contempt. Everything appears to be going on smoothly in Nebraska. A large emigration has found its way into that territory within the last year. New cities and towns are springing up as by magic, and the settlers seem to work all one way—for the advancement and future greatness of Nebraska. The town of Council Bluffs, in Iowa, is making rapid strides to greatness and importance; property is advancing and business increasing. In that city six years ago a lot was sold for $20, and now, unimproved, would bring $200. The Council Bluffs *Bugle* says—

"Less than two years ago lots on the site of Omaha were selling for $10, that are now bringing from at quite $1,000. Sioux City was scarcely known a year ago, lots are selling now in that place, at from $100 to $500; and Mr. Jackson on our city, paid a freight bill to the Omaha for the transportation of merchandise to that place, near $600. Who says we are not going ahead? and who can look on prosperity?"

The political campaign in this State has now fairly commenced, and the three contending parties are in the field—each one disputing every inch of territory with the others—and each equally sanguine of success. Col. Benton continues his tour through the State, and meets a grand reception in all quarters. His chances for success are growing brighter and brighter every day. I predict he is now said that he will be elected; just this we can safely believe, as the Democratic party is now thoroughly divided. But there seem to be admitted a doubt as to the election of Ewing, the K. N. candidate. But stranger things than this have happened in Missouri, and should Col. Benton be defeated, it will be the result of combination, and a blot on the escutcheon of history.

In regard to Col. Benton's sincerity we have a few words to say. We entertain no high opinion of old Bullion—with the reputation he has throughout the country—to believe for a moment that he is sacrificing every thing for that old scoundrel, James Buchanan. Let a look around and see who the men are that support Benton in this state—men of which he has represented for 30 years—and what he finds? The very best, most patriotic and influential men of this State, giving him their aid and support—Benton's opponents are for Buchanan and Fillmore, and men who are using their influence in behalf of Benton's opponents are using their influence in behalf of Buchanan. When we see and know all this and are convinced of these facts, that they are *where they ought to be*, we care not they support Benton as well as Buchanan. No Tom what right have any Democrats, Pierce and men, to be afraid that he is playing into the hands of Fremont? It Col. Benton preferred Fremont to Buchanan *he is bound to say so*, but when he tells us he has no family to when the country calls him to the aid, we take Col. Benton's word—as you will and thousands of others doing on the first Monday in August.

There is no diminution in the great hurrah for "Old Buck"—the most cheering news come from all quarters—The valley of the Mississippi will give him such an overwhelming majority as will make the great statesman feel good for the balance of his days, and astonish the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings of the North. Mr. Fillmore, should he not decline before November, will be the worst beat man ever put upon the track; the people of the South who would vote for him, were there a shadow of a chance of his election, believe now that the race is between Buchanan and Fremont, and every one knows how the South stands between the two. In Kentucky and Tennessee, where Fillmore has the least chance of getting an electoral vote, the feeling seems to be the most apparent.

The Northern Fremont papers are heralding far and wide an account of a Fremont ratification meeting held in this city, and among other abolition papers the *Lancaster Express* has the following:

"MISSOURI.—A Fremont ratification meeting was held in St. Louis, Mo., on Friday night, in which over three thousand persons participated. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the progress of the meeting."

Now, the fact is, no such meeting was held in St. Louis, and the probabilities are none of the kind ever will be—the soil of this state is not adapted to the growth of abolitionists. The *Express* probably was not aware that *"rafts" descend* the Mississippi river as well as the Susquehanna: This is the way, no doubt, all Fremont ratification meetings are got up, and if they all come as near the figures of the persons in attendance as the *Express* has, and they all turn out voters, St. Louis would not count *one!* As to *three thousand* attending an abolition meeting in St. Louis, the *Express* greatly undervalues the patriotism of our citizens. We venture to say that if a real Nigger worshipping meeting was called in this city—and having abolitionism for its text, instead of three there would be *twenty thousand persons in attendance*, and the speakers would be limited to *certain branches*. This kind of gatherings will do for "Tow Hill," but not here in Missouri.

Yours, OLD GUARD

The Evening Bulletin--Its Calculation.

This paper, virulent in its opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic party, made a wild calculation the other day with reference to the result of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania—and *modestly* figures out a majority in the State for Fremont. To show the character of the *Bulletin's* estimates, we subjoin the following extract from a letter to the *Daily News*, a Fillmore sheet, and published in that paper of Wednesday last. It shows how little reliance can be placed in the boasting and bragging of the Fremont party:

THE BULLETIN'S FIGURES.

READING, July 15th, 1856.

Editor News—Dear Sir—In the Bulletin of last evening appeared in the editorial column, "Fremont may lose about 4000 in Lancaster Co., on Pollock's vote in 1854; in Berks, perhaps 500," &c.

Now this is really ridiculous. Is the editor of the Bulletin crazy, or does he wilfully misrepresent the feeling of this county?

The fact of the matter is, there are but 3 Fremont men in this city, and one of them is on the Black Republican Special Committee; and out of the city, in the county, there is but one, John Seitz, of Womelsdorf, who has heretofore been a Loco Foco. The entire opposition vote of this county will be given to Fillmore and Donelson, and if Fremont remains in the field he will not get *fifty votes*.

Yours,
H. A. LANTZ, (Old Berks.)

THE WHIG CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—Of the Whig convention which met at Richmond, Virginia, a few days since, and expressed their preference for Mr. Fillmore, the Richmond Enquirer speaks as follows:

"These people are 'old line' whigs, just as the fugitive from the law is the gentleman whose respectable name he assumes. The slime of the serpent is over them all. Every one wears Sam's mark. They are his property; and they need not attempt to deny their master. The smoke of the dark lantern is burnt upon their brow. They stoop in the shoulder, from a habit of crawling into the culvert. There is a smell of sulphur upon their garments, as upon the garments of him who communes with the evil one. They were whigs once, but are fallen from their high estate. If they have not lost all their original brightness, they appear as 'archangel ruin'd,' and with 'th' excess of glory obscur'd.' They shine in 'dim eclipse.' Care sits on their faded cheek, and their brow is 'intrenched by deep scars of thunder.' The allusion suggests the impotency of their plots, and the wickedness of their ambition."

A GOOD SIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The New Bedford Express, while was started as an American organ, refuses to be transferred to the Fremont party, but runs up the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and is battling manfully and efficiently for their success.—The editor says that the democrats are cordially sustaining him, and that amongst his warmest supporters are many who have heretofore acted with the whig and other parties: but being national men, with hearts too large to love only fifteen of the thirty-one States, like Noah's dove, could find no resting place outside the democratic ark.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

Politics in the Pulpit.

A new and serious phase exhibits itself in American Politics. The Clergy, from the pulpit and their ecclesiastical character, are, many of them, entering the arena of party strife. They are preaching sermons on Sundays denouncing the Nebraska-Kansas bill and Senator Douglas and President Pierce and the Democratic party. Now great respect is due to the officers of the Christian religion. It is freely conceded that they are, in general, gentlemen of good intentions and moral lives. Their preaching and their efforts do a great deal to improve the moral condition of the world. At the same time, as a general thing, the undue deference that is paid to them, and the artificial, unscriptural, and absurd prestige of intrinsic sanctity which is attached to their position tend to inspire them with an exaggerated sense of their own importance, excellence, and influence. Vast numbers of them always itch for opportunities of power, prominence and dictation outside of their own sphere. Since the days when a triumphant and worldly Christianity forgot the pure spirituality of the teachings of "The Master," until now, political history is full of the intermeddling of Hildebrands, Innocents, Richelieus, Cranmers, Burnets, Knoxs, Wesleys, and Beechers. The Protestant clergy denounced damnation against their Catholic brethren—but since the Reformation no opportunity of bringing ecclesiastical prestige to bear on political results has been omitted by numbers of the same Protestant clergy themselves.

These white cravat gentry, may be very zealous for religion, in this interfering in politics, but nothing is more common than the union of immense zeal with the absurdest folly. John Wesley was incomparably the most zealous, practical and useful of preachers and reformers since Luther's day. Yet, John Wesley wrote pamphlets and preached sermons denouncing the American Revolution as the work of sin and Satan, and upbraiding Washington, Hancock and Adams as children of the devil. The Calvinistic Divines of the Synod of Dort were very sincere, yet they controlled the politics of Holland, until Grotius was banished and the venerable Barneveldt judicially murdered. The Congregational Divines of New England during the War of 1812 thundered their nasal anathemas at Madison. Their favorite Thanksgiving theme was the wickedness of Jefferson and the Democracy of 1800. Many of them used to hold up General Jackson to their hearers as a fiend in his policy.

The institution of the United States, the independence of public opinion, and its overdom from superstitious servility, have kept intermeddling clergymen tolerably quiet in their own sphere. But the recent anti slavery agitation, by assuming a very *conscientious* tone, has given a pretext for clerical politicians. Those men justify themselves by vauntingly asking, are we not American citizens? Have we *not a right to speak?* You are American citizens—as much you have a right to speak—but you have *no right to interfere as ministers*—no right to attempt to frighten, or awe, or stun, or terrify any citizen into supporting or opposing party candidates by virtue of your office and its influence. Our free institutions instinctively dreading clerical domination, exclude theology from State affairs, and if the clergy undertake to carry party points by means of their pulpits, their Sunday services and their ecclesiastical influence, they will very soon discover that our free, sensible, well informed people are far ahead of such *outside* attempts.

We commend them to read their Bibles more, and try to imitate the lofty spirituality and apostolic prudence of Paul. He did not attack the administration of Nero or Agrippa—he employed himself in diffusing principles, and wisely left people free to apply them to State affairs without his dictation. "The Great Teacher" himself "rendered unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's." The Cæsar at that time was the ferocious and sullen tyrant Tiberius. *He* had no right to govern Judea or tax it—and yet the serene wisdom of the meek and majestic Nazarine counseled no rebellion and raised no political questions, but contented itself with expounding great truths, which did and do and will regenerate humanity. Go, ye poor, unworthy, angry, prurient artificial and assuming intermeddlers, learn from your "Master" to attend to your own business and leave men as he left them, free to manage their own political affairs.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1856.

The action of the *dark*-Republican majority of the House of Representatives for this week, you will perceive, have elected to the post of Sergeant at Arms, Colonel Brooks having failed of its office, he promptly resigned his seat, and now goes before his constituents for a reelection. The vote to expel, was, ayes 121, nays 95—a long way from the necessary two-thirds vote. J. Glancy Jones, Gen. Cadwallader, and your own indomitable Florence, were, the only *three* members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the 34th Congress that gave votes in favor of that much injured citizen of South Carolina. Well does Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, remark, that Mr Brooks should be applauded for what he had done, rather than censured for doing justice to a foul-mouthed Senatorial slanderer.—

Mr. Keitt, of S. Carolina, has also resigned his seat, but, before he did so, he laid bare the action of the majority of the House, in one of the most masterly arguments it has ever been my good fortune to hear. And, when he concluded, the galleries gave him rounds of applause. Mr. Keitt was censured by a vote of the *dark*-republicans. Mr. Edmundson was *not* censured, he having a majority in his favor, as he had committed no offence in the premises;—yet, there were a good many *Langleys* that voted him censure.

Should not Congress adjourn before the middle of August, both Mr. Brooks and Mr. Keitt will be in their seats again, by the unanimous vote of their patriotic people.

The vote against Mr. Brooks proves conclusively, that the majority in the House are sectionalized, and ripe for a dissolution of this happy confederacy. I will not pursue this subject. It is for the people of the Eastern and Northern States to say, at their approaching State and National elections, shall this suicidal drama be carried into execution, and hereafter this confederacy, that was cemented by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers, be rent asunder at the bidding of the mad fanaticism of a portion of the people of old and New England. Certainly Pennsylvania cannot join in this sacrilegious and political suicide to the injury of our common country. No, indeed! Such an idea cannot be entertained by any patriot within her wide domain.

The House *dark*-republican election Committee, will oust Col. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, and give his seat to a Mr. Archer the contestant. There is not a show of justice in this damning act,—but, the State of Illinois, as now represented in the House, is equally divided, hence the anxiety to get Mr Allen out of the way, so as to give the *sectionalized* party the control of the delegation, in the vain hope, that on them will the decision of the Presidential election devolve.

This is a vain and foolish idea, to make the least or most of this expectation. The democratic party intend to cut short this delusive idea before many months shall roll around,—for, as certain as the 4th of November shall appear, so certain it will be proclaim, that the Cincinnati nominees of the Nation Democracy are elected by the people, by a tremendous majority, when the intervention of a *sectionalized* majority in the House will not be required to pass upon the election of a *national* President and Vice President.

The Senate have passed the new Navy Reform Bill,—a copy of which by the kindness of a friend, is herewith sent. What will be the action of the House majority upon this measure is impossible to conjecture. The Senate have confirmed *all the new officers of the Navy*, many vacancies of which were made by the late Navy Board for themselves and for their *own promotion*. This is a singular way to obtain distinction in the Navy. But so we go, and from the new bill, as passed, we do not think that the future prospects of these Officers, injured by the first Board of Officers can be much improved in prospects by the action of the new bill, should it become a law. The whole action of the late Navy Board, was an outrage and crime against the best interest of the efficiency of the Navy;—and since their decision, there has come to light, instances of the greatest injustice done to many a gallant son of the "stars and stripes" of that and of this public service. We hope for the best.—and hope for justice to the Officers injured, but fear our hope is vain in the promises of the new Bill.

We were carried away in our feelings last week, more because we wished it so, than from anything else, in announcing the change in the position of Mr. Hickman before the House. We are sorry to see that Mr. Hickman has disappointed our fond anticipations. We really did believe that Mr. H. was sick of the ebony *sectionalized* party, but his voting this week on the Brooks resolution, prove that we were premature in our joy of his repudiation of *dark*-republican principles. However, we will not despair of him in the end.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, made his report on the Kansas matters, noticed last week. His report is a powerful document, and dissects entirely from the position laid down by Messrs. Howard and Sherman. This you may rest assured of, in reference to the two reports, that what Mr. Oliver shall say will be the *truth*, let it cut where it may;—but if Messrs. Howard and Sherman, as they are governed by party masters, they must state what they were directed to state, for the aid and comfort of the frauds committed by the leaders of the party to which they belong. They are both *higher law men*, and against the law and Constitution of the U. States. They are, in fact, *sectionalized* disorganizers, and cannot be expected to be the supporters of laws passed by Congress, where those laws conflict with their abolition *one*-idea proclivities. I have my doubts, if anything will be done for Kansas this session by the joint action of both Houses of Congress. The new Senate Bill is a wise and just measure, and would, if passed by the House, go far towards settling the difficulties in the Territory, but, the hope of discord being the prevailing action and wish of the abolition party, we have but a poor expectation in the passage of the Senate Bill by the House abolitionized majority.

Yours, McFARLAND.

The Disunionists Denying Disunion.

The New York *Herald*, of Tuesday last, undertakes to prove that the election of FREMONT to the Presidency will *not* dissolve the Union, and proceeds gravely to show how peaceably his election, regarded as impossible by all intelligent men, would be submitted to by the very people who are daily told that they are to be dishonored and destroyed should such an event take place. We could fill a hundred columns of the *Pennsylvanian* with extracts from the New York *Herald* of the last two years, running down within the last few weeks, all showing that nothing could prevent the breaking up of the Union, should ever sectionalism be able to find such a man as Fremont and to combine the Northern States in his favor. We could show that Bennett has declared that Seward, Sumner, Greely, and others of his present masters, intended, with the aid of Garrison and his confederates, to overthrow the Union. We could show that Bennett's former course makes him a prophet now; and so fatally faithful has he been in this respect, that *he himself, forgetting his own record, comes forward to fulfil his own predictions*. But we leave all this for a more convenient occasion. When we open *this* book it will prove to be a volume of vindication of the justice of the present position of the Democratic party.

What we now desire to call attention to, is the fact that the "secret, black and midnight" crew, who surround Fremont, are beginning to tremble at the apprehension that their plots against the Union and the Constitution, have already reached and roused the popular heart. They see the hand-writing on the wall, and shrink back terrified at the crime, and at the judgment of that crime. Vain are all their protests and pretences! Vain all their libels and their clamors! Vain their attempts to laugh off the burden fastened upon their backs! They cannot escape the doom they have dared. They cannot raise the seal from the bond in which that doom is written. They started out to ignore one half the States of this glorious Union. They began their hellish schemes by mutilating the map of this republican hemisphere; by filling the air with slanders upon the South; by tearing, as it were, *the very heart out of the Christian Church*; by turning that church into a howling and a desolation, and by gladly herding with the men who declare "the United States Constitution a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." With British gold in their pockets, (now no longer a vagary, but a fact, proved by the whole British press,) and British power at their backs, they thought they could capitulate and carry our people with them in their crusade against the Republic. To aid this fanatical purpose they rallied to the midnight flag all the factions of the day; and gloried in their own sphere. But the recent anti slavery agitation, by assuming a very *conscientious* tone, has given a pretext for clerical politicians. Those men justify themselves by vauntingly asking, are we not American citizens? Have we *not* a right to speak? You are American citizens—as much you have a right to speak—but you have *no right to interfere as ministers*—no right to attempt to frighten, or awe, or stun, or terrify any citizen into supporting or opposing party candidates by virtue of your office and its influence. Our free institutions instinctively dreading clerical domination, exclude theology from State affairs, and if the clergy undertake to carry party points by means of their pulpits, their Sunday services and their ecclesiastical influence, they will very soon discover that our free, sensible, well informed people are far ahead of such *outside* attempts.

John C. Fremont and his followers have made the issue, and the Democracy have accepted the issue. *It is too late for the former to deny that which they have sworn to accomplish;* and the latter will never yield the field or the fight, until the Union is saved from spoliation and sacrifice; until the last disunionists are buried in the graves which hide the remains of Judas and of Arnold, and until the same infamous immortality which preserves their execrated names, as beacons of admonition to the enemies of the human race, shall make eternal the ignominy of our country's foes, represented by Seward, Giddings, Garrison, and Greely.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Judge Ives' Withdrawal.

Hon. Timothy Ives publishes the following letter in reference to his withdrawal from being a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of Surveyor General:

LETTER FROM JUDGE IVES.

COUDERPORT, July 3, 1856.

Editor Highland Patriot:—Sir: Having withdrawn my name from the State ticket, as the candidate for the office of Surveyor General, I feel it due to myself and political friends, not only in this county but throughout the State, to say that it was not from any fears of being defeated at the ballot-box in October next, nor from disaffection with my friends or my party; but from personal and domestic causes, of which, I trust to the kindness and liberality of those friends in believing me the best judge. Yours truly,

TIMOTHY IVES.

XXXIV CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

SENATE.—The Senate, after passing the bill to repeal the law authorizing the erection of an armory in Washington, proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The bill extending Obed Hussey's patent for a Reaping Machine was discussed and laid aside, without coming to a vote.

Mr. Yulee reported a bill, providing for the compulsory payment of postage on all transient printed matter.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The Anderson contest occupied the consideration of the Illinois contested election case.

Mr. Archer the contestant addressed the House in behalf of his right to a seat.

After considerable further debate, the resolution that Mr. Allen was not entitled to his seat, was adopted—yeas 94, nays 90.

The resolution that Mr. Archer was entitled to a seat was then rejected—yeas 89, nays 91.

An effort was made to reconsider the last vote, but it was disagreed to by four majority.

Resolutions were then offered and adopted, declaring that a vacancy existed in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, referring the election back to the people, and allowing Mr. Archer, the contestant, mileage and per diem pay to date. The House then adjourned.

☞ A Democratic Buchanan Club has been organized at Parkesburg--with Dr. A. Murphy, as President; Major M'Veigh and five other Vice Presidents; John M'Killips, Recording Secretary, and C. C. Iliing, Corresponding do. The Club already numbers over sixty members, and is rapidly increasing. They have a room for their head quarters, which is opened as a reading room every evening.

☞ THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.☜

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This preparation, although less than two years before the public, owing to its wonderful effects upon the human head and scalp, has already obtained a celebrity and sale perfectly unparalleled. It has without the ordinary appliance used for such purposes, won its way, and been heartily welcomed to most of the cities and towns in the United States the Canadas, and the West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising, when it is remembered that its popularity is based upon its merits, solely as established by actual tests. That this preparation will actually RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR, produce a luxuriant growth upon the heads of the bald, prevent the hair from falling off, and when used as a toilet article, produce a continual flow of the natural fluids, and thus render the hair soft, glossy and wavy, destroy diseases of the scalp, and expel dandruff, the certificates of distinguished gentlemen and ladies, in every part of the country who have tried it, and there fore speak what they know, most fully attest.

MILFORD, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 13th, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as I can remember, my hair began falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for its restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and to my utter astonishment, I found after a few applications that my hair became firmly set and assumed a very glossy and beautiful appearance; and, by the time I had used a quart bottle full, my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing very fast. Yours truly, HENRY GOODRICH.

From the Boston Herald.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING:—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray Hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate was received from Johnson & Stone, Gardener, Me., and is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematic, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds can testify.

GARDINER, Me., June 22d, 1856.

Mr. H. DYER—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL N. MURPHY.

CARLYLE, Ills., June 27.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so. SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or anything of the kind, for we have a prejudice against it on principle. But cannot compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assure us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye" but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it.—*Missouri Republican.*

O. J. WOOD & Co., 356 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St. Louis, Mo., Proprietors.

L. W. Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d st., Philada., Wholesale Agents.

For sale by H. A. ROCKAFIELD & Co., Medicine Depot, Lancaster, Pa., and by H. A. Shriener, Columbia, and by Druggists generally. mar 18 1y 9

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A. F. BAIR would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the old established stand, formerly occupied by S. B. Haines, and more recently by N. Bair & Brother, in the rear of Dr. George B. Markley, in East King street, Lancaster, Pa., a half square east of Sprecher's Hotel, where is prepared to furnish those celebrated THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS with the improved Friction, Geared Shaker, which for lightness of running and efficiency of action stands unrivalled.

N. B.—Repairing of all kinds attended to at the shortest notice, and in a manner that will make the article repaired as useful as if new. He invites Farmers to come and examine his work, and purchase if they see proper.

☞ The best of reference can be given.

July 8 6m 25

☞ The citizens of Lancaster county will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase China, Glass, and Common Wares of Messrs. TYNDALE & MITCHELL, Importers, 219 Chestnut street, above Seventh, Philadelphia, who have a system of doing business peculiar to themselves.

They import their wares direct from the best manufacturers, and sell them in small quantities to the farmer and citizen just as cheap as they can be bought in large quantities at wholesale by the country merchant.

Messrs. T. & M.'s customers have the double advantage of purchasing direct from the importer, and of selecting from a very large and beautiful assortment at a saving of at least 25 per cent.

See their card in another column.

☞ TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.☜

A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. mar 18 3m 9

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. I. Gerhart, Peter Yetter to Catherine Fassnacht, both of Manheim borough.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Cummings, Geo. W. Llewellyn of Strasburg, Lan. co., to Annie M., daughter of Rev. Albin Hooke, of Chester co., Pa.

On the 10th ult., by Rev. S. Trumbauer, Samuel Stark of Ephrata, to Sarah Schrautz, of West Earl.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Jacob Reinhold, Samuel Rogers of Philadelphia, to Sarah Cowbick, of this county.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, David Paul Brown to Mrs. Susan Eicholtz, both of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., Sarah Ellen, infant daughter of B. F. Hill, of Earl Township, aged 11 months and 15 days.

Why should we mourn our Ellen dead.
Unto the regions of the dead;
She has gone to fairer skies,
At the Judgment to arise—
And surround her Father's throne
With those who have put on the crown,
Inherited and worn by all
Who have obeyed the Saviour's call.

In this City, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Ettinger, wife of Jacob Ettinger, formerly of York, aged 64 years, 6 months and 22 days.

In this city, on Friday night last, Mr. Owen Fitzpatrick, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 11th inst., in the city, Wm. Gemperling, in the 42d year of his age.

In this city, on Friday morning the 18th inst., Lewis Urban, keeper of the Cross Keys Tavern.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of R. P. and Mary Ann Beatty, aged 2 years, 3 months and 24 days.

On the 4th inst., in this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Ettinger, formerly of York, aged 64 years, 6 months and 22 days.

In Manor township, on the 6th inst., Jacob Hertzler, son of Christian and Catherine Hertzler, aged 11 years and 2 days. His death was his everlasting gain.

On the night of the 28th ult., at his residence, in Sadsbury, Lancaster county, of small pox, Charles S. Valentine, in the 47th year of his age.

At McCoys Ferry, on the 9th inst., Ann Eliza Donhoe, aged about 50 years.

In Strasburg, on Friday night, Joseph Potts, aged about 45 years.

On the night of the 14th inst., Robert McClure, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

The deceased was wide and favorably known throughout our community. An old time merchant, bred in the strictest school of probity and rectitude, he needs no lengthy eulogy at our hands. For a period of forty years he had been identified with the interests and business of this native county, enjoying the confidence of his associates and the love of his fellow men. Blessed with a disposition peculiarly happy, he passed through life dispensing blessings on his way. Slow in forming attachments, but true to those of them when formed, he was the esteemed companion—the steadfast friend. Often called by his fellow men to positions of honor and trust, he repaid their confidence by an intelligent discharge of his duties, and an earnest labor for the public good. When such a man dies, words are lost in sorrow and panegyric in the contemplation of his virtues. Although for nearly two years the subject of a painful and insidious disease, contentment never forsook his mind nor happiness his heart. As death drew near, he gazed calmly upon the approach with the hope and faith of a christian man. Calmly as the mid-summer's sun disappears amid the gold-tinged clouds of the western horizon, he departed hence, without a doubt and without a murmur. Peace to his name.—*Communicated.*

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

The Flour market continues dull, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 500 barrels straight brands, fresh ground, were made last evening, at $9,50 per barrel, and a few hundred barrels mixed brands at $6,37½, at which it is freely offered; a sale of 200 barrels old stock at $6,25.—There is a steady demand for home consumption from $6,87½ to $7,50 for common and extra brands. 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $5,75. Corn Meal is held at $2,87½ per barrel.

Grain—Wheat is dull; the millers are holding off for lower prices. Sales of two thousand bushels good and prime Southern red at $1,90 per bushel; 800 bushels of old do. at $1,85@1,87, and small lots of white at $1,95@1,75. Rye is less active small sales at 75 cts. Corn is dull and lower—3a 4000 bushels good yellow sold at 61@61½ cents, afloat; a lot in store at 63 cents, and some inferior at 53 cents. Oats are in steady demand, and 1800 bushels Delaware sold at 28 cents per bushel.

Whiskey is very scarce—small sales of barrels at 40 cts., and hhds. at 39 cents.

ESTATE OF JOHN GREYBILL.—In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster. Whereas, Jacob Greybill and Henry Greybill, trustees under a deed of trust from John Greybill, of West Earl twp., (now dec'd.) did on the 14th day of July, 1856, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, their Account of the said Estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the 15th day of Aug., 1856, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed. Attest,

J. BOWMAN, Proth'y.

Prothy's office, Lan. July 14 July 22 4t 27

FIVE TEACHERS WANTED TO TAKE charge of the Schools in Providence district, the Board of Directors will meet at the public house of Mrs. Miller, on Saturday, August 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers for said district, where applicants for schools are invited to attend. Liberal salaries will be paid to Teachers, and the schools to be kept open seven months. By order of the Board.

K. K. ZOOK, President.

July 22 2t 27

CIDER MILLS.—KRAUSER'S Patent Improved Portable Cider Mills. We are now Manufacturing these unrivalled Cider Mills, greatly improved and strengthened since last year, and can supply orders at wholesale and retail. Mills shipped to any part of the Union. PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Machines, 7th and Market, Philadelphia.

July 22 1t 27

GARDEN ENGINES, THROWING A stream of water 50 to 60 feet, cast iron lift and force pumps. Barn Door Rollers, Turnip Drills, Wheat Drills, with Grass Seed sower attached, Plows of various patterns and sizes, Square and Expanding Harrows, with all other Implements in their proper season for Farmers and Gardeners, at Wholesale and Retail,

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,

Implement and Seed Store, 7th and Market, Phila.

July 22 1t 27

1500 LBS. PRIME FRESH TURNIP SEED, consisting of Purple Top, White Flat, Dales Hybrid, White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top Ruta Baga, Green Top, do., at Wholesale and Retail.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,

Implement and Seed Store, 7th and Market, Phila.

July 22 1t 27

FOURTEEN TEACHERS WANTED.—The Directors of Earl School District will meet the County Superintendent at the public house of John Styer, in New Holland on FRIDAY, the first of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining and employing Teachers. LEVI HOOVER, Sec'y.

July 22 3t 27

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—The most correct likeness ever made, executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. N. ROSENTHAL, Lithographer,

N. W. corner 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

Size of paper, 17 X 26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again.

July 22 4t 27

J. MARTIN. STRASBURG. D. KINKEAD.

DENTISTRY.—MARTIN & KINKEAD, having associated together in the practice of DENTISTRY, will endeavor to render entire satisfaction in all operations entrusted to their care. Being prepared for the Manufacture of TEETH, they will be enabled to suit all cases, with Block, Single Gum or Plate Teeth, either on Gold, Silver or Gutta Percha.

☞ Office—Main Street, 3 doors East of Eshleman's Hotel, Strasburg, Lancaster county.

N. B.—I take this method of tendering thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by the present arrangement to be enabled at all times to attend to those requiring our services.

July 22 1y 27 J. MARTIN.

PUBLIC SALE.—ON SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1856, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, that beautiful and well known property, situate in Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, at the junction of the New Holland turnpike and the old Horse Shoe road, twelve miles east from the city of Lancaster, and 3 miles north from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in one of the most populous and pleasant parts of Lancaster county, surpassed by no portion of the State in fertility of soil, and beauty of its rural scenery, convenient to Mills, Schools, Stores and Churches of various denominations, consisting of two separate Tracts of Land.

No. 1, containing 14 Acres more or less, of clear land, located on the south side of the New Holland Turnpike Road, whereon are erected a large and commodious TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with cellar under the whole building, divided into two apartments; a one and a half story SUMMER HOUSE attached to the main building—forming a right angle, and both buildings fronting south; Smoke House, a commodious Barn, Wood House, Hog Pen, Ice House, two never failing Wells of Water, with Pumps therein, the one close to the Summer House door, the other close to the Barn; Cistern under the porch of the Summer House, with Chain Pump; A THRIFTY ORCHARD, containing a variety of the choicest Fruit Trees, namely: Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Prunes, Plums, Gages, Apricots, Maguls, Grape Vines of different varieties—all in full bearing. Also, AN EXCELLENT FRUIT GARDEN, containing different varieties of Rasp, Straw, and Gooseberries, Red and White Currants.

☞ All the buildings and improvements are as good as new, and are constructed of the very best materials, and done up in the very best workmanlike manner.

☞ The attention of persons desirous of procuring for themselves a pleasant, convenient and comfortable home, is respectfully asked to this property, as the subscriber feels certain that on account of its numerous advantages, it cannot be surpassed by any in the county; that he is desirous of removing his family to the city of Lancaster, at the earliest convenient time, is fully determined to sell even at a sacrifice, in order to suit the convenience of his profession.

No. 2, containing Seven Acres, more or less, of clear Land, on the south side of said Turnpike road, directly opposite No. 1. It is admirably situated for Mercantile, Mechanical or other public business, as it fronts at two Cross Roads, namely: where the Brownstown and Birdin-Hand road crosses the Turnpike at one front, and the old Horse Shoe road at the other.

☞ This property will either be sold in the whole, or in two separate Tracts, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers. ☞ Persons desirous of viewing the premises, are invited to call on the subscriber, either at his office in North Duke street, opposite the Court House in the City of Lancaster, or at his residence on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day. Terms made known by GEO. BRUBAKER.

July 22 2t* 27

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Seventy-five Cents on each share of stock of the Lancaster Gas Company has this day, July 7, 1856, been declared by the Board, payable on demand.

WM. GLEIN, Sec'y.

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE.—READ—READ—READ.—30,000 Agents wanted to sell in every town in the United States, The Life and Public