The Lancaster Intelligencer

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☞ A crowd of advertisements have excluded several articles, local and otherwise, intended for this week's paper.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The impending hostilities in Europe have created a desire among the people in this country to know the exact cause of the war about to break out. Our readers are aware that the main cause is the attempt on the part of Austria to increase her influence in the Italian States, and the determination of those powers, backed by France and Russia, to resist this pretension. The New York *Times* presents this question in such a clear and forcible manner, that we transfer its able article to our columns. That journal says:

"The Italian Peninsula, with an area about equal to that of New York and New England combined, and a population of nearly twenty five millions, occupies a position in Europe that were it united under one authority, or leagued in one interest, it must carry with it the command of the Mediterranean, and balance in the South the power of Germany in the North. Were the Italian States free and independent, no Power could successfully undertake to arrogate to itself the dominion of Southern Europe. Were the Italian States subject to any one of the great Powers, that Power might undertake the accomplishment of the dream of universal European dominion, at least as safely as France in the time of Napoleon I., or Spain in the days of Charles V.

When exhausted Europe fell back in 1815 from its victory over Napoleon upon the reconstruction of "principalities and powers,' it was felt to be imperatively necessary not only that Italy should be put beyond the reach of any of the parties to the Holy Alliance, but also that she should be prevented from aspiring to any unity of her own. No ruler could trust his brother ruler with what Richelieu called the "Key of the World," and all the rulers were resolved that the Italian people should not hold it. Italy was therefore divided as follows: To the restored King of Naples was given his own realm, the Italian inheritance of the Spanish Bourbons. Upon an area nearly equal to that of New York this sovereign was to rule over ten millions of subjects, and the whole Southern region of the Peninsula. To the Pope was confined an area equal to that of Maryland and Massachusetts with three millions of people, in the centre of Italy, and stretching from sea to sea. An Austrian prince, of the young branch of the House of Hapsburg, held Tuscany, with two millions of people; and a fertile region on the west, fully as large as Massachusetts, locked in upon its northeastern borders by the smaller States of Parma and Modena, also ruled by princes of Austrian extraction and alliance, and with a combined population of about a million souls. Northern Italy was finally divided by the Ticino and the Lago Maggiore between the Houses of Savoy and Hapsburg, the former as Kings of Sardinia, possessing a dominion to the West about as large as South Carolina, with a population twice as large as that of New York; the latter as Kings of Lombardo-Venetia, holding a region half as large as Maine, with a population of about five millions. In these arrangements it pleased the Congress of Vienna to see a sure guarantee of the impotence of Italy to menace the peace of the world.

But the House of Hapsburg had not forgotten its ancient motto, and was determined not only to retain Lombardy, which had descended to it from the inheritance of Charles V., and Venice, which had fallen into its hands in the chances of the last Napoleonic war, but also to use Northern Italy as its lever for making all the Peninsula its own. It lost no time in beginning operations. It has never ceased to prosecute them. The most formidable engines of Austrian influence have been the systematic attempts of the Italian sovereigns to crush their people back into the recognition of "Divine Right," and to kill the hydras of "liberty and law," throughout the States. The ink was hardly dry on the Convention of Paris, when in July 12, 1815, Austria signed a "secret treaty" with Naples, binding the King of Naples to "rule his dominions in accordance with the views of the Austrian Government." Five years later, in 1820, Naples forced her King to grant her a Constitution. Austria then appealed to this secret treaty, and by virtue of it marched an army into "independent" Naples, suppressed the Constitution, and established that Austrian tutelage which has endured, with the brief interval of a few months in 1848, up to this time. In 1821, Sardinia, likewise, but Austria marched *without* a secret treaty, and restored despotism there also. An outbreak at Bologna brought Austria into the Papal States, one or another point of which she has never since ceased to occupy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is strictly Austrian by family, and has therefore been left comparatively uncomplimented by the armed presence of his kinsmen. With Parma and Modena, in 1847, Austria concluded treaties allowing her to take armed possession of these States whenever "military prudence" should require it. Within the last forty years, therefore, Austria, from ruling five millions of Italians in one corner of the Peninsula, has advanced to a practical control over the whole Peninsula, with the single exception of Sardinia, in which state Liberty has established itself, and has held its own with incomparable spirit and good sense.

On formal grounds, then, Napoleon III. has clearly been right as a European sovereign in protesting against the steady infraction of the balance of power in Italy of which Austria has been guilty. In these protests he has simply echoed the less-determined language held from time to time by his predecessor Louis Philippe, and by the English Government. His right to protect Sardinia from any invasion of Austria is demonstrable on these overt grounds alone.

As a French sovereign, Napoleon, however, has other and even stronger reasons for his present action, not the less respectable that they need not be diplomatically put forward. The course of Austria in Italy, while it threatens all the Powers concerned in the freedom of the Mediterranean, bears directly upon the future welfare of France. France has nothing to fear from Italy, if the Italian States defined by the treaties of Vienna be really *independent*. From Italy, as a fief of Austria, France has everything to fear; and the French monarch would be recreant to his trust who could suffer the process begun in 1815 with Naples to be consummated with Sardinia in 1859. Should Austria, in the war which she now incites, be wholly driven beyond the Alps, it is idle to suppose that Italy would be transferred to the dominion of France. The same reasons which forbid Italy to be Austrian forbid her to be French, and Napoleon III. is not the man to throw himself madly against the combined feeling of Europe. It would be rash indeed now to speculate upon the consequences of such a strife as impends in Europe; but we may feel more than confident that the result of a thorough humiliation of Austria in Italy *must* be the inauguration of such a career of independence and nationality for the rest of Italy, as has been so gloriously begun by the gallant people of Sardinia and Piedmont."

THE DAILY ARGUS.

The Philadelphia *Argus* is again enlarged to its former proportions, and changed from a penny to a two cent paper. It is now an evening issue, as heretofore, and one of the very best Democratic papers in the Union.—We wish the enterprising publishers, Messrs. SEVERNS & Co., abundant success, for they richly deserve it.

DEATH OF DR. LARDNER.—The death of Dr. Dionysius Lardner is announced in the London papers received by the Canada. Dr. Lardner visited this country several years ago, and did much to popularize science by his lectures on astronomy, and other subjects.

THE PRINCIPALS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Boston *Courier* contains the following sketches of the principal actors in the impending general war in Europe:

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, though personally the least important member of the belligerent chiefs, may be assumed to be the leading influence, simply because he is the representative of the traditional policy of Austria. He succeeded to the throne through the abdication of his uncle, in 1848, and cannot be supposed to be firmly seated in the saddle, and therefore is constrained to defer to the views and feelings of the hereditary governing class of the empire, which naturally aims at the absorption of the Italian States down to low water mark on the Mediterranean. English and French papers impute to Francis Joseph, on account of his youth, an ambition to cope with Louis Napoleon, in his attempt to enlarge and consolidate his empire on the Italian frontier; but a more rational explanation of his course is to be found in the necessity he is under to carry out the long settled policy of the empire.

Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia, is the prominent antagonist of Austria. His kingdom lacks solidarity, being made up to some extent of added patches of territory, without consent of the people, annexed by diplomatic management. He is thirty-six years of age, and fevered with the ambition of becoming the King of all Italy, and is upon the whole regarded as the representative of the feeling of Italian nationality. His tendencies are military, but his capacity is not equal to his inclinations. He is alike by his position and his spirit an opponent of the designs of Austria. He is enough of a soldier to have infused a military spirit into his people, and his troops, under his training, acquitted themselves handsomely in the Crimea, and he himself secured a voice in the settlement of the four-sided war, which was fought on that ground. He has encouraged the disaffected spirits of all Italy to flock to his standard, and it is estimated that twenty thousand fierce haters of Austrian rule in Italy are enrolled in his army.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, is the next potentate of great power, who has a direct interest in the issue. It, is readily surmised of him, that he is always willing to engage in a war in order to withdraw the attention of the nation from home affairs.—But the kingdom of Sardinia is bounded on the west by France, and in addition to this circumstance some weight must be given to the fact that the Buonapartes are an Italian family. The interests of France and his own natural feeling combine to render it impossible for him to regard with indifference any interference on the part of Austria with Sardinia, as at present established.

Marshal Canrobert is gazetted as the commander-in chief of the French army for the defence of Sardinia. He is fifty years of age, and has been thirty-one years in the army.—He commenced active service in the field in 1835, in Algeria, and in the course of fifteen years rose to the rank of colonel, and gained the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. In 1850, he was recalled to France, and attached himself to the fortunes of the rising Louis Napoleon, who made him a general of brigade. He rendered acceptable service in suppressing the transient insurrection which followed the *coup d'etat* of December. In 1853, he was promoted to general of division, accompanied the French army to the Crimea, and displayed great energy and skill at the battle of Alma, and upon the death of Marshal Arnaud became commander-in-chief of the army. Not being able to bring Lord Raglan over to his plans for conducting the siege of Sebastopol, he resigned the chief command of the French to Marshal Pelissier, and returned to his post as head of the second corps. The services he had rendered, however, were rewarded by a marshal's baton, carrying with it the dignity of a senator. He is a gallant and enterprising, but not a great general.

Baraguay d'Hilliers will command one of the divisions. He is about ninety years of age, and has been a general over fifty years. He served in the first armies of the French revolution, and afterwards had an active share under Napoleon, in the annihilation of the armies of Austria in Italy. He was much relied on by Napoleon to carry out his political as well as his military plans in Italy. His selection to accompany the army in aid of Sardinia is a good one.

Marshal Raudon, the third French commander, is sixty-four years of age. Like d'Hilliers, he is a diplomat as well as a soldier.—He served in Napoleon's Russian campaign, and also in Algeria, and has large experience in governmental as well as military affairs.

General La Marmora is the commander in-chief of the Sardinian army. He commanded the Sardinian contingent in the Crimea, and acquired a high reputation for himself and his country.

Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia, is forty-nine years of age. He is of an ancient and renowned family—a Piedmontese by birth. He first attracted notice as a politician in 1846, as editor of a bold liberal journal, the *Risorgimento*, and was a leader in establishing the Piedmont parliamentary system of government, under Carlo Alberto. Since then he has been the leading minister at home or ambassador abroad of Sardinia. It was through his resolute efforts that Sardinia was admitted to a participation in the conferences of the great powers, in regard to Turkey, in 1855.

HON. JAMES MacMANUS.

We notice that several Democratic papers in the interior of the State have spoken favorably of the Hon. JAMES MACMANUS, of Centre county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Their choice could not have fallen on an abler man or sounder Democrat. In his long connection with the Democratic party, his devotion has been unchanged, and in every bitter excitement against Democratic principles, he has advocated and vindicated them with a fearlessness amounting to enthusiasm. At home he is the most popular man in the party, made so by his honest bearing as a citizen, his consistency as a Democrat, and his great and varied abilities as a lawyer and a statesman. We know Mr. MACMANUS personally, although the circumstances of life have cast our careers in different paths—and yet we refer now to our early association with this veteran Democrat as one of the pleasant reminiscences of our youth. We remember him then as an ardent and devoted Democrat, just such a man whose connections could not be shaken by time, or whose attachment to great principles could never be biased by either prejudice or excitement. If he is nominated, we certainly will yield him our full support.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Experience has demonstrated the value of institutions devoted exclusively to the preparation of young men for business: thousands are now engaged in its active duties who owe their efficiency to such means. Messrs. Bryant & Stratton's Chain of Colleges rank first among institutions of this kind. They extend through the cities of Philadelphia, N. York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, and are highly esteemed in those several localities. Messrs. B. & S. publish a catalogue of eighty pages, setting forth the course of study, terms, &c., of their colleges, which may be had by addressing them at either of the above cities.

THE WAY TO TALK.—The Clinton *Democrat*, edited by Henry L. Diffenbaugh, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, thus speaks its views in reference to the regular nominations of the party:

"Firmly believing that the interests of the country demand the continual success of the Democratic party, we shall do that (and that only) which in our opinion will be the most conducive to such result. We discard leaders—we despise factions—we owe allegiance to the principles of the party only—these can only be maintained by a firm adherence to established organization and rule of action—there we stand, and upon that platform we appeal to every Democrat in Clinton county to stand with us! Our candidates are capable and honest men—neither of whom sympathize with extreme notions or factional movements—and are worthy of the support and confidence of the best men that ever breathed."

Again:

"Let us then maintain our old organization, support the candidates now in nomination, oppose all who come in opposition, and discharge our duties as Democrats in the good old fashioned way."

STILL LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

Important from the Seat of War—Movements of the Opposing Forces—Two Emperors in the Field—War Preparations in England—Riot in Ireland—Highly Interesting Details of War News.

SACKVILLE, N. B., May 18.

The express having arrived with the despatches for the Associated Press, furnished by the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, we are now enabled to transmit the full details of the European intelligence.

THE WAR NEWS AT LONDON ON THE 7TH.

Intelligence was hourly expected of a serious battle between contending forces, but nothing of importance had occurred up to that time. The Austrians had crossed the river Po near Cambis, and advanced towards Sala. They had also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Trassinelto on the third of May.

The Sardinia accounts of the latter effort says the cannonading lasted fifteen hours. It recommenced at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th and was kept up during the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese troops had but few wounded, while the Austrians suffered considerably. The Austrians, on the 3rd, commenced a cannonade from Valensa without much effect.

The official Bulletin issued at Turin, on the 4th, says that the Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelle and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Fofillto, having their vanguard at Tronzaus. They withdrew last night from Tortona, and yesterday burned seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza.—The demolition of the houses erected on the fortifications have also been ordered.

A Hamburg telegram says that England has officially notified the government that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of a war between Germany and France.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that Queen Victoria has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months since.

The London *News* looks for the first great battle to occur at Novi.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps, in consequence of the passes being blocked up with snow.—The portion that had succeeded in crossing suffered terribly.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will command a corps of 25,000 troops on the shores of the Adriatic. The Turin correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to five hundred thousand, as the Emperor fears that Germany will not keep quiet.

The same correspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor leaves Paris for the army, he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe, espousing the cause of nationalities. The Paris *Moniteur* states that Austrian vessels in French ports, or those entering in ignorance of the war, are to have a delay of six weeks. It also states that the Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and the French colonies so long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

Steamers are being chartered at Havre to convey stores and troops from Marseilles to Genoa. The Austrian ambassador, before quitting Paris, confided the protection of Austrian subjects to the Dutch ambassador. It was reported that the French government was endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and had promised, on their side, not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be confined to Italy.—The French subjects in Austria had placed themselves under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians who were gathering on the Austrian frontier. The citizens of Milan had been ordered to deliver up all the arms in their possession.

General Wamper has been entrusted with the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast.

The Russian consul at Venice has undertaken the protection of the Sardinian subjects in that country.

The King of Sardinia had issued a decree giving a forced currency to the notes of the National Bank at Turin. The Bank has, moreover, authorized the issue of additional notes to the amount of six million francs, and engages to lend the Government 30,000,000 francs at two per cent. per annum.

THE LATEST NEWS

VIENNA, May 6th.

The official Bulletin of Gen. Guilay reports that on Wednesday, he made a demonstration near Candia and Transinetti. Our side had twenty wounded near Cornale. We have thrown a bridge over the Po river and the troops have crossed and fortified the end of the bridge. Yesterday on our railroad, near Verona, a train filled with troops came in collision with the ammunition wagons, some of which exploded, and 23 of the men were killed and 124 wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An election riot took place at Limerick.—The military were called out and fired on the mob, killing two and wounding five.

At the Chester cup races, Seamington won, the American Prioress coming in fourth.—Twenty-three horses ran.

The Prince of Wales had embarked at Civita Vecchia on a British man-of-war for the Gibralter. The Duke of Leeds—not Sewes—is dead. It was said that Persiquy will certainly be the French ambassador to London.

It was reported in the military circles that the Ministers of Great Britain intended to call out the whole militia and fifty new battalions to be added to the line.

Lord Cowley reached London on Friday, and had a protracted interview with Malmesbury.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

EDINBURG REVIEW FOR APRIL (American edition,) is rich in its contents, and more than usually interesting. The first article, "FEMALE INDUSTRY," gives a sketch of the labors and emoluments of Females in Great Britain, from the days of King Alfred, when the surplus women and girls of England were sold into slavery in Ireland, down to the present time, when under the factory and other systems of labor, they are still scarcely *less* than slaves, many excellent suggestions are made for the improvement of their condition. "BARTH'S DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA" is elaborately reviewed, and the author pronounced among the first, if not the *very* first of African travelers. "DR. TRENCH ON ENGLISH DICTIONARIES" favors the proposed publication of a new Dictionary by the London Philological Society, and criticises Noah Webster and other distinguished Lexicographers. THE WEST INDIES AS THEY WERE AND ARE" favors the British policy of Emancipation and Free Trade. The article on "MONTENEGRO" gives a graphic account of that Mountain Country and its brave inhabitants who have so long withstood the attempt of the Turks to subjugate them. "RIFLED GUNS AND MODERN TACTICS" shows the great strides which have been made in the improvement of implements of war—the Minie rifle carrying a ball with the greatest accuracy more than a mile, and Armstrong's ifled cannon carrying an 18 lb. ball, with no larger bore han the old four pounder, and with great accuracy, the incredible distance of about five miles!

"SIR F. PALGRAVE'S NORMANDY AND ENGLAND," "MAJOR HODSON'S LIFE" in India, and a very interesting article on the political relations of "AUSTRIA, FRANCE, AND ITALY," to which countries all eyes are now turned with the most intense anxiety, complete this very able number of the Review.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street New York. Price, $3 a year, or $2 when taken with Blackwood's Magazine or any of the other British Quarterlies republished by the same House.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for June, ends the fifty-eighth volume of this unequaled periodical—filled, as usual, with the choicest gems of literature and splendidly embellished The July number will commence the fifty-ninth volume, and our lady readers who do not yet take it should make up their minds to subscribe for it without delay. It is emphatically the Ladies' own Book, and should be found in every parlor and on every centre table in the land. Terms, one copy for one year, $3; two copies for $5; three copies for $6; six copies for $10.

THE ROMANCIST AND NEW YORK LEISURE-HOUR COMPANION.—Published monthly by Herald & Co., No. 12 Ann Street, N. Y., at $1,50 per annum.

We have received from the Publishers a specimen number of this new candidate for public favor, which is to be regularly commenced on the first of June. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, full quarto size, with fancy colored cove., and embellished with numerous illustrative engravings.

The Romancist will be a monthly Repertory of Novels, Tales, Essays, Historiettes, Sketches, Anecdotes and Facetia of the most lively and entertaining character. It will also contain a regular publication of the Waverly Novels, making it altogether one of the most attractive publications of the day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, for May, is on our table—a little behind time owing to the indisposition of the editor, Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes. It is a well filled number, and contains, among other interesting productions, a well written and able article on the Utility of the Greek and Latin Languages in a Liberal Education, from the pen of our townsman, Hon. A. L. Hayes.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW BASIN.—Workmen have been employed for the last week in repairing the new Basin which has not been in a condition to hold water since last fall when a leak occurred in the bottom. The repairs are under the direction of JOHN SHEAFF, Esq., a practical and experienced Engineer of this City. The leak has been excavated to the depth of about thirty feet, and the water found to have taken its course down the end and side of a rock laying several feet below the bottom of the basin into a cavern underneath, and from thence it took a southerly direction at an angle of about forty-five degrees, apparently leading under the Philadelphia turnpike. A thick stone wall has been built at the mouth of the cavern, and this is further strengthened by strong timbers covered with plank, which will prevent any further escape of the water in that direction. The whole is now being filled up with the best of materials, and will be so carefully stamped in and puddled as to prevent, we think, any trouble with that portion of the bottom of the Basin in the future. Should the weather prove favorable, it is thought the job will be finished, or nearly so, by the end of the present week.

MILITARY.—The Jackson Rifles, Capt. HAMBRIGHT commanding, paraded on Saturday evening last, and were inspected in Centre Square by Brigade Inspector AMWEG. They mustered eighty men, and looked and marched exceedingly well.

The Lancaster Fencibles will celebrate their 8d Anniversary on Friday next by a full-dress parade, and target practice at the German Rifle Society's Grounds near Witmer's Bridge. Several valuable prizes will be shot for. The Fencibles will also be inspected by Col. AMWEG. They are growing stronger and more efficient every day, and are an "institution" of which Lancaster feels justly proud.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—Passing along North Queen street the other day, and taking a peep at the window in Heinitsh's Picture Frame Establishment, we observed a beautiful picture, representing a bird scene, which is the prettiest sketch of the kind we have ever seen. A person looking at it would at once take it to be a first-class engraving, and would be greatly suprised if told that nothing but pen and ink were used in its production. Yet, such is the case, and CHARLES R. FRAILEY, Esq., the master Penman of this city, is the artist. We do not think Mr. F. has his equal in many respects with the pen in this country.

APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR MORGAN.—Governor Morgan, of the State of New York, has appointed A. H. Hood, Esq., of our city a Commissioner to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing for the State of New York.

ANOTHER PATENT.—On Wednesday week, Mr. Robert J. Colvin, of this city received through Mr Stauffer, patent agent, a patent for an "improvement in convertible carriage shafts," an invention by which the shafts of a carriage can be converted into a pole to attach two horses, and vice versa in a few minutes.

A SPLENDID SUPPER.—The worthy host and hostess of the "Relay House," North Prince street, Lieut. THOMAS COX AND LADY, gave a magnificent entertainment to the members of the Bar and others, on Monday evening of last week. The table fairly groaned with the abundance of "good things" placed upon it, and we hazard nothing in saying that the guests did ample justice to the bountiful fare set before them. Excellent music enlivened the occasion, and every body present seemed to enjoy themselves.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—Noah H. Zook, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Sporting Hill, this county, vice John Metzler, resigned.

THE APRIL PICKPOCKETS CAGED.—Our readers will remember that on the first of April last, Mr. Seachrist, of Manor, had his pocket picked in this city of $1,010. No clue was ever obtained to lead to the indentification of the thieves, although Mayor Sanderson has been in correspondence with the Chief of Police in Philadelphia for some time, in the hope of gaining some trace of the guilty parties. We now learn from a letter received by Mayor Sanderson, from Chief Bulkley, that the identical parties who robbed Mr. Seachrist have been sent to the Massachusetts State Prison for similar performances in Worcester, Mass. Their names are Wm. Forepaugh, Philip Brummy, Wm. Daley, and Joseph and Alfred Riley, all of Philadelphia. It seems that they had been following up a circus in that State, and being caught in the act of picking pockets in a crowd, were arrested, plead guilty, and sentenced, the first three to three years, and the Rileys to two years each in the State Prison. Brummy confessed to having stolen or "picked" the $1,010 from the pocket of Mr. Seachrist, when himself Forepaugh, Daley, and one of the Rileys left with their plunder, walked down the railroad some distance, where they divided the proceeds, and then took the cars.

A man from Philadelphia named Kneass, who has been seen in this city on similar occasions, excited suspicion by his movements, and especially by lying about his business here at that time, saying he had been to Harrisburg with Deputy Marshal Jenkins, to assist in arresting a fugitive slave—a story which had no foundation in truth. The man now admits that he could have testified to the facts admitted by Brummy in his confession. This Kneass is sometimes employed as a "detective" or "stool-pigeon" by Ward constables in Philadelphia, but we think his conduct in this case was suspicious and would have justified his arrest as a party implicated—else how could he have known the facts of the Seachrist robbery! The movements of such men ought to be closely watched.—*Friday's Express.*

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh.

KEEP OUT OF HARM'S WAY.—This is good advice to all persons at any time, but especially at a season of the year when coughs and colds harass the system, and which frequently lay the foundation of permanent disease of the lungs or some of the organs connected with respiration. To all afflicted in that way an early resort to the proper medicine will at once arrest the malady and hinder the development of an incurable disease. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, made by him at his medicine store, 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., is such a medicine, and if it were resorted to at the commencement of a cough or influenza, there would be fewer deaths from pulmonary consumption. You can buy it at C. A. Heinitsh's, Lancaster.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The Quincy *Herald* says that the German Republicans of Massachusetts have issued an address to the people of the United States, commenting upon the recent action of the Black Republican Legislature of that State, which put an amendment into the Constitution, depriving them of the right to vote, until they have been there seven years, in which they say:—

"*We citizens of German descent, will have nothing more to do with the Republican party—we will never more lend our help to elevate a party to power which tramples us under foot.*"

That's the way to talk it. The Black Republicans have attempted to crush out the Germans in Massachusetts, and they will attempt the same thing here if you give them the power. The Germans of Massachusetts, have acted wisely in leaving them, and the German voters of this State should profit by their example.

JUSTICES AND ALDERMEN.—The following is a copy of a new law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, which is of importance to Justices, Aldermen and Constables:

AN ACT in reference to the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance, and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

SECTION 2. That so much of an Act of Assembly as requires constables to send copies of the returns of the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to the Governor of the Commonwealth, is hereby repealed.

Approved April 13th, A. D., 1859.

WM. F. PACKER.

A BRISK BUSINESS.—The number of passenger trains arriving and departing daily from Harrisburg, is *twenty-four*; eight of which are on the Pennsylvania Railroad, four on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, four on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, six on the Northern Central Railroad, and two on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad—together with one emigrant train each way on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

DEATH OF BARON HUMBOLDT.

The venerable Baron Von Humboldt, the great German Naturalist and Philosopher, died at Berlin, in Prussia, on the 6th inst., in the 90th year of his age. As a practical man of science, a traveller, an observer and elucidator of the phenomena of nature, a diplomatist, a practical philosopher, and a great writer, the Baron made a reputation which will outlive his own age, and be handed down to the latest posterity.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WILLIAMSPORT—CHURCH BURNT.—Williamsport, Pa., May 17—A destructive fire occurred here last night. The barn and farm building on Market street, belonging to Mr. J. L. Mussina, and occupied by Peter Wise as a liquor store, together with the adjoining storehouse and a number of other buildings, were burnt. The First Presbyterian Church (O. S.) was entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $20,000, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Heavy Rains and High Waters—The Inundation in the South—Market Review—More City Defalcations—Black Republican Rule and Ruin—John Wise, Æronaut—His Proposed Voyage Across the Country—Horace Greeley—Sad News from Pike's Peak—Suffering in Iowa—Land Sales, &c.—Political—Government Lands in Kansas and Nebraska, &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1859.

We have had very heavy rains in the past week, which have extended over the entire Western country, and the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois rivers are rising rapidly all the way down, whilst the smaller tributaries are booming. At this point, the river is swelling rapidly, and Saturday and yesterday gave employment to large numbers of men in removing the freight from the levee—some of which was flooded before it could be removed. High water is looked for. We are pleased to state, however, that the flood in the lower Mississippi is subsiding, but the recent rains may again cause more and still greater destruction of property—immense damage has already been sustained in the South. The crevasse just below New Carthage Mississippi, flooded the plantation of Mr. Joshua James containing 1200 acres, on which there will be no crop raised this year. The Calcote plantation, containing 600 acres, adjoining the James plantation, is also inundated, and will produce no crop; also the plantations of Mr. John Perkins, containing 3,000 acres, which, last year, yielded 2,000 bales of cotton; Mrs. Evans' plantation, containing 800 acres, twelve miles below Grand Gulf, Miss.; the plantation of C. D. Hamilton, containing 500 acres; the plantation of H. M. Coffey, containing 300 acres; the plantation of C. A. Phearson, 1,200 acres; the plantation of J. B. Thrasher, 1,200 acres; the plantation of R. Ballard, 1,200 acres; the Woods plantation, 1,000 acres; the plantation of Mr. Joseph Davis, 2,500 acres; the plantation of Hon. Jeff. Davis, 700 acres; the plantation of E. J. Hoover, thirty-eight miles below Natchez; and the Palmyra plantation, 1,500 acres—are all so completely submerged as to be uncultivable this season. Issequena county, Miss., is almost entirely inundated, there being hardly 1,000 acres of land in the whole county that will be cultivated. Numerous other plantations are so injured by "seepage" water as to be unavailable for a crop this year.

Receipts of produce at this port are very light for the season of the year. Sales on 'Change Saturday, were—Hemp $112 to $120; Flour $7,25 to $7,50; Wheat $1,30 to $1,75; Corm 80 to 88c; Oats 67 to 70c; Whisky 29c; Pork mess, $16,50 to $17; Potatoes 60 to 90c; Onions 60c; Hay $1 to $1,25; Dried Apples $2,25, Peaches $3,25;—Brooms $1,40 per dozen; White Beans $1,15; Coffee 12c; Butter from 8 to 22c for common country to prime Ohio; Cheese 10c.

We are enjoying fine growing weather, and reports from all sections of the West give promise of a bountiful harvest. The health of the city is most excellent.

Our Black Republican city government is just begining to make itself notorious. A committee has been chosen by the city Council to examine the Books and Accounts of the different city officials, and that "*honest*" party is now being shown up in the following order: 1st—City Marshal, a defaulter to about $2,200! 2d—Deputy Marshal, a defaulter to about $2,500! 3d—Harbor Master acknowledges errors of $490! 4th—Register of Water Rates finds himself behind $756.50! 5th—Auditor and Treasurer only $500 short!

This is as far as the investigating Committee has gone. "Honest" party! "Economical" administration! "Peoples" party! "Protection to the city's interest!" "Blair, Brown, Boernstein, & Co!" The *People* will get the wool out of their eyes after while.

The city council had under consideration the contested seat of Wm S. Nelson, on the ground that he was ineligible—he not having paid his tax as the ordinance required, and notwithstanding the tax collecter of Mr. Nelson's Ward, held, when he was elected, two tax bills against him, for $500 and upwards, *and which he now holds*, was admitted to his seat on Saturday last—*against the requirements of the law—by the votes of the Black Republican members.*—What are we coming to? Our laws are violated and trampled under foot wherever Black Republicanism has the sway. How long will the honest and law-abiding people sanction such doctrines and sustain such a party with their influence and votes? For the sake of common humanity, we hope their days of political treason and corruption are numbered.

B. B. Stewart, Esq., of Staunton, Virginia, who was injured by the explosion of the St. Nicholas, died at the Gayoso House, Memphis, last Sunday. He was a son of Hon. A. H. Stewart, of Va., and, at the time of the disaster, was on his way to Louisiana to be married.

Letters received in this city from Mr. John Wise, the Æronaut, of your city, announce his intention of visiting St. Louis next month with his monster Balloon, the "*Nineteenth Century*," to make an experimental voyage across the country. We have long ago attracted Mr. Wise's attention to St. Louis as a capital point for a series of Balloon ascensions. Since which time we have had several Æronauts, of much less experience and practical knowledge, who have nevertheless made grand ascensions, and at the same time made it *pay well*; and we still think, with Mr. Wise's reputation as an Æronaut, he will receive a hearty welcome by our citizens. The Daily *Herald*, of this city has the following notice in regard to Mr. Wise's proposed visit:

MR. JOHN WISE, THE ÆRONAUT.—We were shown a letter yesterday from Mr. John Wise, the celebrated and renowned Æronaut, of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which he states he has just completed his arrangements preparatory to a transcontinental voyage from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, as a demonstrative experiment with his mammoth balloon, the "*Nineteenth Century*," and expects to be in our city about the middle or latter part of June. The balloon is *sixty-eight feet* in diameter, and will require from 60,000 to 80,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it. Should Mr. Wise succeed to his satisfaction in the contemplated voyage across the country, of which we entertain no doubt he will, it is his intention to carry out his long cherished and favorite scheme of æronauting across the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Wise is regarded as one of the most, and indeed as *the* most practical and experienced Æronaut of the age, and, we believe, has made more successful assensions than any other man now living.

We are pleased to learn that he has selected our city for his starting point, and feel assured will find it the most convenient, as well as lucrative, of all others.

Horace Greeley is now in the West. He left Chicago a few days ago for St. Joseph, Mo., and from thence will start for Pike's Peak, Oregon and California. He will no doubt form a much better opinion of the Western people than he has heretofore entertained, unless his foolish and maddened prejudices have struck in so deep that common sense and common honesty shall be altogether disregarded. We shall see.

The Pike's Peak fever has completely died out. We hear very little about it just now. Emigrants are daily returning, and many of them actually feel ashamed when they are spoken to about their trip. The St. Joseph Gazette has the following from the mud holes of Pike's Peak:

"We hear that a difficulty originated in Denver City among some gentlemen concerning the character of information written back of the gold; that charges of having opened, changed and forged letters were made, and that out of the matter a difficulty sprung in which John Scudder killed Col. Basset. Our information is not definite as yet, but we hope to be able to lay fuller facts before our readers to-morrow. We shall also give the report of a discouraged party which turned back from the other side of Fort Kearny upon information elicited from returning miners.

It will scarcely be credited when we tell your readers that the people in many parts of Iowa are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. During the early part of Spring, cattle died of starvation by scores throughout the State, there being no grain to feed with; and that affairs are not a whit improved at this time may be learned by the following picture of distress, from the Eddyville *Commercial*:

"It is useless to deny or attempt to conceal the fact.—This region of the country is destitute of the necessaries of life. The stock of food for man and beast is about exhausted. There is, perhaps, corn enough to feed those who are unable to buy flour; but they have not the means to buy corn. It is in the hands of a few persons, and they will only sell for the cash at a dollar a bushel. Not one-third of those who need to buy corn, have the dollar, or any means of getting it; for the money, like the corn, is out of the reach of the destitute. We are no panic maker; but of this we feel certain, and we speak advisedly, that in thirty days from this time, unless those who have a surplus agree to part with it, on time, at a fair price, it will be distributed and carried away by bands of desperate men, to feed their starving families. This sounds terribly; but it is too near the truth, and men will not suffer their families to starve, when food can be procured by going and taking it.

The following sales of land took place in the vicinity of Lexington, Mo.; Arthur Corder sold, recently, a tract of land in township 51 to D. J. & A. J. Waters, for $3,100.

Samuel M. Banks sold, recently, 172 68 100 acres of land near Dover, to G. J. Bowman, for $7,838 90.

Conrad Shumaker sold, on the 18th inst., 20 acres of land in Freedom township, to Frederick Swinehart, for $400.

Christopher Hays sold, lately, to George R. Cowherd, 80 acres of land near Dover, for $2, 400.

George R. Cowherd sold April 13th, to Cave J. Kirtley, 80 acres of land near Waverly, for $2,400

The following sales of live stock took place in Kentucky last week: Two year olds sold in lots as large as seventy-two, at from $150 to $49, and privately at $170. Yearlings, from $110 to $62, and privately at $120. Colts just foaled, and those yet to come, sold privately as high as $150; first class averaging $100. The fine prospect for grass made stock cattle sell well. The quantity sold was very indifferent. Two year olds sold from $35 to $20; yearlings from $16 to $13. Horses sold at high prices, ranging from $221 down.

At the municipal election in St. Paul on Tuesday last, Col. A. D. Robertson (Dem.) was elected Mayor over H. J. Horn, (people)—the former receiving 1,755 votes, and the latter 1,509.

The Democrats also elected their municipal ticket in Nebraska City, N. T.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa, convenes on the 23d of June, to nominate a governor, Lieut. Governor and three Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Land Sales to be held in Kansas and Nebraska in July, August and September, will embrace in the former 5,250,000, and in the latter 4,324,000 acres.

The Chicago Post Office is claimed to be second only to that of New York in the amount of business done. It employs 92 clerks, 7 express mail agents and 3 route Agents.

The Jackson monument at New Orleans, has now attained the height of 70 feet, and 70 feet more are required to complete it, it calling for an additional outlay of $21,000.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!**

WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured.—Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundred have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with book of directions and 20 Remedies, in large 8 drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain cases, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Lancaster by Kaufman & Co., and by all Druggists. [may 24 2t 19

☞ **Great Inducement to Cash Buyers.**

Housekeepers will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase CHINA, GLASS and COMMON WARES of

TYNDALE & MITCHELL, IMPORTERS,

NO. 707 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.

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. [april 5 6m 3s3f 12

☞ **Prof. Duvall's Galvanic Oil.--The** Great Rheumatic and Neuralgiac Remedy.

SUFFERING HUMANITY READ THIS:

The undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally that there is no medicine now offered to the public that is equal to DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL in relieving suffering humanity.

I was an observer of its effects in a friend of mine, who suffered almost everything from a neuralgic affection which resisted the best medical treatment in Centre county. We applied freely the Galvanic Oil to the painful part, and gave some inwardly, and in 20 minutes the patient was asleep, and when awakened was free from pain, and continued so. This is a positive fact which I am willing to make good at any time. A case of Felon was cured in nearly the same length of time.

J. H. HANN, Centre Hill,
Centre county, Pa.

Hear what Mrs. Vaughn of Duncansville says:

I have used the Galvanic Oil prepared by J. D. Stoneroad, of Lewistown, Pa., for a very painful disease myself and recommend it to others, and in every case found it to be one of the very best medicines for sore and painful diseases. Relieves all pain in a few minutes. Every family should have it in the house.

ALTOONA, Blair county, July 3, 1858.

J. D. STONEROAD, Lewistown, Pa.

Dear Sir—Mr. Wm. Turnbaugh has been suffering several years from rheumatism, got so ill that his friends and relatives were summoned to witness his death. I induced his friends to try the virtue of your preparation—they did so, as the last resort; and, to their astonishment and joy, he began to improve, got better and better, and now, so far as I know, he is a hale and stout man. This is not the only case where the Galvanic Oil has surpassed human expectations. In every case where I have recommended the Oil, it has done what it promises to do. Send us another $20's worth.

Yours truly, H. LEHER.

For sale by ELY PARRY and DANIEL HEITSHU, Lancaster city—and by every country merchant in Lancaster county.

☞ *Look out for the Mammoth Hand Bills* ☜

DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL relieves all pain in from 5 to 30 minutes. J. D. STONEROD, Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

A. F. HAZARD & CO., Agents,
dec 28 ly 50] 508 Market st., Philadelphia.

☞ **What the Press Say.**

"COSTAR'S" Exterminators are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin. With all confidence we recommend them.—*N. Y. Daily State Register.*

"COSTAR'S" Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are invaluable we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits.—Druggists and Dealers should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in them.—*New York Journal.*

"I shall write something about your Exterminators, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling rapidly here and destroying all vermin."—*Ed. "Banner," Fayette, Mo.*

"DEATH TO ALL VERMIN."
As SPRING approaches,
ANTS and ROACHES,
From their holes come out,
And MICE and RATS,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about.
BED BUGS bite
You, in the night,
As on the bed you slumber,
While INSECTS crawl
Thro' chamber and hall,
In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHAT CERTAINTY, Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated by

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS.

Supplied *direct*, by mail, to any address in the United States, as follows:

On receipt of $1,00, a box of the Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.

On receipt of $2,00, a box of each of the Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator and Electric Powders, (sent postage paid,) sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers every where.

"Costar's" Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, N. Y.

P. S.—Circulars' terms, &c., sent by mail on application

☞ Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania:
COSTAR'S BRANCH DEPOT,
Northeast corner Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and Wholesale Dealers generally. mar 22 6t* 10

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. James W. Clarke, of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss Mary Packer, eldest daughter of Governor Packer.

On the 19th inst., in St. Paul's church, Columbia, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, assisted by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Charles J. Pusey to Ruth Anna, daughter of the late William Atkins, all of Columbia.

DEATHS.

May 20th, in this city, George W. Metzger, in the 56th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The Breadstuffs market was decidedly "blue" this morning, under the advices by the City of Baltimore, and prices were very much depressed. Shipping brands of Flour were freely offered at $7 25 per barrel, a decline of 75 cents from the highest point, but there were no buyers. The sales to the home trade are limited from this figure up to $9 for fancy lots, as in quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

Grain—The receipts of Wheat are light, but the article is dull at a decline of 5@6 cents per bushel, from yesterday's quotations. Sales of 800 bushels good and prime Western Red at $1 75@1 85, and White at $1 90. The millers have withdrawn from the market and refuse to pay these figures. Rye has declined and cannot be quoted over 95@96 cents. Corn is plenty and exceedingly dull. Prime yellow is freely offered at 94@95 cents; a sale of 3000 bushels at 95 cents, and one lot at 93 cents; 700 bushels not prime, sold at 93 cents—a decline of 3 cents per bushel, but there is no demand for it. Oats sells slowly at 57 cents per bushel.

Accounts of Trust and Assigned Estates.

THE ACCOUNTS of the following named Estates have been exhibited and filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said court, to wit:

Henry R. Musselman & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Levi Huber, Assignee.
Simon R. Weaver & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Samuel Weaver, Assignee.
Daniel Dindaman & Wife, Assigned Estate, by L. J. Lindemuth, Assignee.
Daniel Good & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Peter Good, Assignee.
Joseph Hughes, Assigned Estate, by Joseph McClure, Assignee.
John Nauman & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Peter Brubaker, Assignee.
Martin Herr & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Jacob Hildebrand and John H. Miller, Assignees.
Joseph C. Shenk & Wife, Assigned Estate, by George Martin, Assignee.
Henry Gochlin, Assigned Estate, by Jonh Reinhold' Assignee.
Henrietta E. Lindemuth, under will of Dr. Abm. Bitner, Trust Estate, by Joseph Schock, Trustee.
David Good & Wife, Assigned Estate, by A. B. Bixler, Assignee.
Susanna Garber, under will of Philip Fulmer, Trust Estate, by Peter H. Gibble, Trustee.
James C. Dunlap & Wife, Assigned Estate, by John Echternach and John Kreider, Assignees.
Christian Nolt & Wife, Trust Estate, by Abm. Nolt, Trustee.
Christian F. Groff & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Daniel Mayer, surviving Assignee.
Job Morris, Assigned Estate, by Isaac Sharp, Assignee.
Charlotte Frank's Estate, by Jacob Geitner, Trustee of Lydia Thomas.
Samuel Pennell, Assigned Estate, by James Patterson, Assignee.
Jacob L. Gross & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Abm. Bauman, Assignee.
Abraham Shenk & Wife, Assigned Estate, by John S. Hostetter, Assignee.
John W. Gross & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Martin Gross, Assignee.
Samuel Kohr & Wife, Assigned Estate, by Jacob R. Hoffer and Martin B. Peiffer, Assignees.
William Kirkpatrick, Trust Estate, by Emanuel Schaeffer, Trustee of Charlotte E. & late Sarah Huffnagle.
Christian Umble & Wife, and Henry H. Umble, Assigned Estate, by John Umble, Jr., Jacob Umble, Joseph Umble and Samuel Blank, Assignees.
Jacob Charles' Estate, by Jacob Seitz, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in any of said Estates that the Court have appointed MONDAY, the 20th of JUNE, 1859, for the confirmation and allowance of said Accounts, unless exceptions be filed or cause shown why said Accounts should not be allowed.

Attest: W. CARPENTER, Proth'y.

PROTH'Y'S OFFICE, Lanc., May 23, 1859. may 25-4t-26

WORK AND PLAY.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D., 1859, by Bennett & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

Friend A., one night, received his friends;
And Mrs. B. and C.
Asked Mr. A. if he would play
Some pretty melody.

He made reply, that hard he worked
From dawn till dark each day,
And he was willing thus to work,
So that his wife might *play*.

The wife sat down to play, and sang,
"God bless my husband dear!
My lips are turned to songs of love
When he with smiles is near."

"My song at night shall from his brow
Drive ev'ry care away,
And give his arm the strength to work,
While I thus sing and play."

A glow was on the songstress' cheek,
Like tints of rosy dawn;
Her tones were like the minstrel lark's
When heralding the Morn.

The song had touched a tender chord
Within the husband's breast—
He felt that he, for such a wife,
Could work, and be more blest

Than if she were a high-born dame,
With wealth at her control,
And yet no love within her heart,
Nor "music in her soul."

Thus feeling, by the thought inspired,
He gives his fancy wings,
And words of truth, with music rife,
To raptured ears he sings.

The song was one, by Bennett's Bard,
That told of Tower Hall;
Of clothing for the millions made,
And sold at prices small.

The men, with faces bright in smiles,
Enjoyed it with a zest;
For they were wise and prudent men,
In Bennett's clothing dressed.

The ladies listened till the song
Of Tower Hall was o'er—
Then from the heart, to rosy lips,
There came a warm "Encore!"

BENNETT & CO'S TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZARR, 518 MARKET St., between Fifth and Sixth streets South side, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &C.,
May 19, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m, of the 20th June next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction, &c.*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy-agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy-agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy-agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy-agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843

Class No. 6 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part on or before the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1860. Class 3, the whole by the 15th May, 1860. The remaining classes to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1860, unless earlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy-agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective navy-yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of the 19th of May, 1859. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the navy-agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

Signature. A B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C D.
E F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature. G H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy-agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 3. White-oak promiscuous timber. No. 14. White-ash oars. No. 15. White oak staves and heading.—No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes.—No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas.—No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 6. Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boat boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, &c. No. 13. Locust. No. 14. White-ash oars, hickory bars and butts. No. 15 White-oak staves and heading. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumvitæ. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails.—No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass.—No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 3. White-oak promiscuous timber. Class No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boat boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry. No. 14. White-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 18. Lignumvitæ. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc and tin. No. 25. Hardware.—No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Class No. 10. White pine. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24. Pig iron. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints and oils.—No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 43. Tank and galley iron.—No. 44. Chain iron. No. 45. Ingot copper. No. 47. Bellows. No. 48. Poles.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Class No. 16. Black spruce. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine.—No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap and oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No. 10. White pine. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, &c. No. 15. White-oak staves and heading. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass.—No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. [may 24 4t 19

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

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"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

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Extract of a letter from Thos. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

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