

Police Report

The following Police Report is well worth a publication.—N. Y. News—

AN IMPROVISATOR

Edward Merlin was charged with being drunk and noisy in a house in Baxter street, and it was also intimated by the complainant that "Ned" was in all probability a little cracked. Mr. Merlin was considerable out to the knees and elbows and hisistricseemed as if it might be the identical two napkins, sewed together, which belonged to the second most fortunate of Sir John Falstaff's country troopers. In short, Mr. Merlin appeared to be a regular loafer from his pimple coated to his shanks mates with this fine exception; that his tongue went like a perpetration motion, whereas it is one of the peculiarities of the fraternity that they are too lazy to talk. The most interesting feature, however, of Mr. Merlin's character is, that he's a poet, and that too so unalloyed a complexion, that whatever he says runs into rhyme as naturally as if it were bespoken and paid for at a penny a line.

Mrs. Donovan, the complainant is a little fishwife, who keeps one of those "hole in the wall" shanties, where they purport to sell "the best of good liquors, at three cents a glass," and it appeared in evidence that Mr. Merlin had done every justice to her "best of good liquors"—but had ventured no further in her favor, for when she began to remind him of the "three cents a glass," part of the ceremony he went into a blaze of indignation and let the arrows of his wrath fly around him like a feu de joie of Congress rockets, a la Clancy.

"Patience Honor," continued Mrs. Donovan, at the conclusion of a long drawn story of her woes, "be durank me brandy wid a little compunction as if it were nollin' but so much water, for the divil a sup or a pint an' a nail he left behind to sarve another customer."

Magistrate—Did he take it by force?

Mrs. Donovan—Musha, no, your honor, but he win on like a play actor until I thought he was raisin' the divil, and had win to me if I wasn't afeard to say a single word will the torra a shawl was left in the bottle. In third, yer honor, if he's not a witch—or divil, or something in that line, I think he must be out of his seven senses.

Magistrate—Merlin, what have you to say to this business?

Merlin—I say my lord, as quick as winkin' the liquor was worth the drinkin' and the divil I have my eyes on. With sellin' drugs that's worse than poison.

Mrs. Donovan—That's the way he went on when he was drinkin' up all me beautiful brandy without payin' for it, yer honor. Jaizez, you blackguard, if you call me a hog agin, I'll smash your ugly mug into smitherens.

Merlin—Beware, good woman, say not so, and wud be friends, before we go. Though wud I fear your liquor horrid.

Will 'bore a hole out through my forehead.

Mrs. Donovan—The divil mind you, or anybody that speaks in such an outlandish language as that. Your honor, dear, do you think he got it out of a bog, or is it cracked millin'ian he is?

Magistrate—He's either a fool or a rogue, Merlin, answer me plainly, what are you?

Merlin—A man, my lord, from hat to shoe, flesh, blood and bones the same as you.

Magistrate—I mean, what's your business?

Merlin—My business, Bah! I seem the name.

My business is to seek for love, 'Tis then all from morn till night, Come, sweet Ursula, heavenly maid, Oh, come to dine with Merlin's aid.

Magistrate—No humbugging, sir; how do you get your bread?

Merlin—My lord, Sir, Oh! my answer's ripe, I live on suction like a snipe— I mean a woodcock—but you know The rhyme says snip, so let it go.

Magistrate—Give over rhyming, sir, and tell me plainly, where do you live?

Merlin—When the sun is bright and hot, All around I seek my lot, I live in a wrapper of paper, Listening to the babbling brook, Or scolding blanket, sheet or rug, Snoozing in the Park so snug; But in cold weather his my plan To live, my lord, where he best can.

Magistrate—Hang you, you rascal, speak in prose.

Merlin—I will, my lord—by all the gods, I meant no harm, but where's the odds. O! Ursula, come along, And give my lord a son for song.

Mrs. Donovan—The Lord help the poor crayfish, but I believe he wants a strait waistcoat worse nor my brandy. Your honor, dear, I'll forgive him the brandy, as the lawkin' of me, but I think I'll be a charity to have him out somewhere that I'll bring him to his reason, an purtain him from speakin' in such an unchristian language.

Merlin—Thus I am doomed, where'er I go, My jewels before swine to throw, Mrs. Donovan—You blackguard, if you call me a swine I'll make you pay for me brandy if you were as mad as a March hare.

but fax how news needn't be laughin' for I

Merlin—So let them laugh—who cares—the beauty takes the shine; On, lady, on, no waste the precious hour.

But let us hasten to ambrosial hours, And so saying, the immortal Mr. Merlin, and the poetry-smitten "Widdy" Donovan made themselves scarce.

This Merlin, whom we have frequently seen at Washington Market, can talk for hours together in doggerel, whereof the above quotation may be taken as a fair specimen.

INTERESTING ADVENTURE.—On Sunday evening last, a well known gentleman of our town, who is somewhat advanced in years, but has nevertheless been at last caught in the meshes of love, took his departure from town to the country, to visit his "lady love," who lives some distance above the borough. Arrived at the locality, he found the house closed, and all the inmates so soundly asleep that he could not rouse them, and he resolved to take lodgings in the barn until morning. How far he enjoyed his snooze on the straw our informant saith not, but he was suddenly awakened in the morning by an adventure, which is not often set down on the bills of courtship. The father of the lady happening so come out at an early hour in the morning, was surprised to see a man comfortably occupying his premises, and filled with natural indignation at such a wanton intrusion, and somewhat of suspicion besides, he hastily entered the house to procure his gun for the purpose of giving the supposed scoundrel a lesson of "pepper and salt." Fortunately, however, by the time he arrived, the sleeping lover had awoke to a sense of his position, and by the time the indignant expected father-in-law appeared, he was prepared to defend his rights in loud strains of explanation. This put an end to the shooting part of the matter and afforded both parties a chance for mutual congratulation, and the would-be gamester indulged in a hearty joke, in which the young lady participated afterwards. The affair has subjected the unfortunate lover to considerable torment upon the part of his companions, who somehow got wind of the affair.—Harrisburg Herald.

SCIENCE.—We learn that Earl Carpenter, of Scott township, this county, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn on last Thursday about half past one o'clock. It would seem that the act was unpremeditated, as far as we can learn. He was a man that always enjoyed excellent health, and was well to do in this world. He had been engaged during the forenoon on his farm, and on going to dinner noticed as he was passing through the door yard a piece of rope lying in the grass, and inquiring of one of his sons how it came there, went and eat his dinner. After dinner he gave some orders in reference to work to be done in the afternoon, and without saying anything further, passed out of the house, took up the piece of rope found in the yard and went to the barn and hung himself. The deceased was loved and respected by all who knew him, for his uprightness towards his fellow men, and his consistent course as a Christian. On the Sabbath before his death he was elected superintendent of the Sabbath School of his town, and on that occasion gave an exhortation to those present, and said he desired to see the school fully represented on the next Sabbath, but he fore the next Sabbath evening was no more. He was about 45 years of age.—Scranton Republican.

TRAGEDY.—In this county, narrates the following thrilling incident: "One day of last week," he says, "a man named John Morse, living in the vicinity of this place, while out hunting on the mountains beyond our town, was obliged to pass to mount a high rock, by scrambling up the side. When he arrived near the top he threw up his hand, and caught hold of a laurel bush on the top, and then laid his gun beside the laurel. Directly after doing so, he heard a loud buzzing, rattling, sound, which he knew at once to be a rattlesnake, and elevating his head, he saw a large reptile immediately by his hand, ready to jump. This was a terrific sight, and he let go of the tree, he would undoubtedly be dashed to death on the rocks below; to proceed further, an equally fearful calamity awaited him. He was a man of extraordinary nerve, however, and having reflected a moment on his dreadful position, a thought betook him, which he was not slow to execute. Taking his hat, which he carried by his side, he with his one hand held the reptile by its body sufficiently over the top of the rock, and with one well directed blow he cut the snake in two, just as it had prepared to make the fatal spring towards his person. The portion of the snake immediately fell down the side of the rock, while the head still remained beside his hand fast to the tree, and it was some time before life was entirely extinct or he could move his hand, for fear of its fangs. After the snake was fully dead, Morse took up the piece of laurel, wrapped it up in a paper, started for home, satisfied with the adventures of that day." This incident is one of the most thrilling we have ever heard, and our informant vouches for its correctness.—Harrisburg Herald.

FREE NEGROES IN TEXAS.—It is stated that the free negroes of Texas are availing themselves of a recent law of that State enabling them to choose masters and become slaves.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.—There are 104 papers published in New York city, having an aggregate annual circulation of 78,000,000, and 51 in Philadelphia, having a circulation of 40,000,000. In Albany the number of papers annually printed is 16,500,460, which gives a proportion of 321 to each individual, or more than one to each person every week day in the year. The people of the United States spend \$15,000,000 in a year for newspapers.

A Washington City Jury have fined John B. Hines seven hundred and fifty dollars for refusing to receive the vote of John Chapman, a naturalized citizen, who brought the suit against Mr. H., as commissioner of elections. It was proved that Mr. C. presented his naturalization papers from one of the New York Courts.

The extent of Territory, and variety of climate of the United States, may be realized in the fact, that in certain parts of Texas the wheat crop is now ready for the scythe, while at the North it is just beginning to grow.

Read the article in another column from the N. Y. Mercury on the gift book system.

Montrose Democrat

A. J. GERBITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, June 3, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER, PHILADELPHIA. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, FAYETTE.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby forbidden to pay to J. B. McCollum, or any other person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice be given. A. J. GERBITSON. Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

4 PER CENT PREMIUM will be allowed on SPANISH and MEXICAN QUARTER and HALF-DOLLARS, of good weight, paid in on accounts due at this office, during the present month. [13 1/2]

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. Bigler for the 1st volume of Emory's Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey.

We have received from Hon. John Corvado, the eloquently unconvincing speeches of Seward and Crittenden on the Kansas question.

Hon. G. A. Grow will please accept our thanks for bound volumes of the Message and accompanying Documents.

The ordinance connected with the Oregon bill, offers the same land appropriation as the English Kansas bill, therefore, if the Kansas party are consistent, they must raise the cry of opposition to it, on the ground of "bribery." Come, screamers, can't you raise the wind?

The Pioneer and Historical Festival came off yesterday, but owing to the lateness of adjournment, we were unable to put in type a detailed report in time for our paper to-day. The day was very fine, the attendance good, and the proceedings, in the main, quite interesting. The oration was delivered by R. B. Little, Esq., B. S. Bentley, Esq., presented the poem. We shall publish them next week, together with the proceedings in general. The next annual meeting will be held in Luzerne county.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Lord Napier has desired that his dispatch to Admiral Stewart, commanding the British squadron in the Gulf, sent from Washington yesterday, be forwarded from Halifax by a special steamer to Bermuda. He has advised the Admiral of American vessels pending the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

The Catholic Church and the Slave Question.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Catholic Church, who recently assembled in provincial council in Baltimore, have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of that denomination. Among other subjects to which it refers is the slavery question. We make the following extract: "The peaceful and conservative character of our principles, which are adapted to every form of Government, and every state of society, has been tested, and made manifest in the great political struggles that have agitated the country on the subject of domestic slavery. Although history plainly testifies that the church has always befriended the poor and laboring classes, and actually procured the mitigation of the evils attached to servitude, until through her influence it passed away from the nations of Europe, yet she has never disturbed established order, or endangered the peace of society by following theories of philanthropy. Faithful to the teachings and example of the Apostles, she has always taught servants to obey their masters, not serving to the eye, but to Christ, and in His name she commands masters to treat their servants with humanity and justice, reminding them that they have also a Master in heaven. We have not, therefore, found it necessary to modify our teachings with a view of adapting it to local circumstances. Among us there has been no agitation on this subject. Our clergy have wisely abstained from all interference with the judgment of the faithful, which should be free on all questions of policy and social order, within the limits of the doctrine and law of Christ. We exhort you, venerable brethren, to pursue this course, so becoming 'the ministers of Christ, and dispensers of the mysteries of God.' Let the dead bury their dead. Leave to worldlings the cares and anxieties of political partisanship, the struggles for ascendancy, and the mortification of disappointed ambition. Do not, in any way, identify the interests of our holy faith with the fortunes of any party; but, presenting to the world the will to all mankind, study only to maintain the confidence of your flocks, so that, becoming all to all, you may gain all to Christ.

Another American Vessel Boarded.

New York, May 29.—The brig J. A. Taylor, from Sagua la Grande, reports that she was boarded at that place on the 8th inst., by a boat from the British war steamer Strax. The officer demanded whence she was from, and where bound to, and examined her papers.

Postponement of Land Sales.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The sale of the military reservation at Rock Island, Ill., has been postponed by the Secretary of War for the present.

The postponement of the land sales in Kansas till the 1st and 15th of November next, has been officially announced.

A LARGE ELK.—A large Elk passed through this place one day last week, destined for Philadelphia, where, we understand, it had been sold for the sum of \$1000. The owner represented its weight at six hundred pounds, (nearly as heavy as a small horse), and would trot a mile in two minutes and a half. It was broke to the harness and would drive well in a buggy. We learn that it was taken from the wilds of Nebraska, and only two years old.—Funkhannock Democrat.

The Urary bill passed by the Legislature was signed by Gov. Packard on Friday last. This was entirely unexpected, when reference is had to his declaration that all bills left in his hands by an adjourned Legislature would be signed within ten days, or vetoed and returned to the next session. We republish a correct copy of the bill, for the benefit of our readers: AN ACT, Regulating the Rate of Interest.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent, per annum, and the first and second sections of the act passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, entitled "an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per cent per annum," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt; and in all cases where such borrower or debtor shall hereafter or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to be brought back any such excess shall be sustained in any Court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months after the time of such payment. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business.

Thirty-Fifth Congress.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, May 28.—A communication was received from the President covering the correspondence respecting arrest of Wm. Walker, which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward of New York presented a resolution to include this reputable and well established house in their scheme of civic purification, and all reports, which we are given to understand have been circulated by inviolate opponents, with respect to the illegality of the system of gifts, by them employed, are fabrications devoid of basis; even from implication. To meet any aspersions of this character at the very onset of municipal prosecution, Evans & Co. courted an examination of their affairs as a favor, which was as promptly declined, from appreciation of the well known and sterling character.

While classifying offenders against the majesty of law, we are too apt to neglect distinctions between inveterate criminals and innocent victims. As some injury has been inflicted upon the business standing of Evans & Co., it is but just to the public and the public at large, that the illegality of the system of gifts, by them employed, be ascertained by a most decided and public denial of the slightest foundation for such charges.

Exciting Kansas News.—Twelve Men Shot.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 24. VIA BEANSBURG, May 26. A stage, just arrived from Lawrence, brings the Republican extra, containing a letter dated Monka, Linn county, May 20, stating that on the 19th a party of men from Missouri came into the trading post situated on the road from Fort Scott to Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage, taking two men named Andrews and Campbell prisoners. Further on, a man named Reed, who was a member of the law, and a man named Reed. They then continued on the road toward Kansas City until they had captured twelve men, when they halted in a deep ravine, and their prisoners, except Andrew, whom they dismissed from custody, were formed into lines, fired upon, and five of them killed, namely: Messrs. Stillwell, Ross, Colchester, Robinson and Campbell. The remaining six were badly wounded.

After the accomplishment of this bloody work the ruffians rode off. The affair had created the most intense excitement in Lawrence and its immediate neighborhood, and a force was being organized to pursue the perpetrators of the outrage. General Jim Lane was at Lawrence, but it was not known whether he would participate in the pursuit. The sources from which this information is obtained, are considered as reliable.

SECOND DISPATCH.—THE TRUE VERSION.

ST. LOUIS, May 27, 1858. The Republican Westport correspondent gives a totally different version of the affair reported from Leavenworth. It appears that Capt. Hamilton and some twenty others who had been driven from Lynn County by Montgomery's men, after placing their families in safety in Missouri, determined to return into the Territory to look after and protect their property. On approaching Chouteau's trading post on the morning of the 19th, the party noticed that the place had mistaken them, for Montgomery's men came out to meet them, when they were all taken prisoners. From one of the prisoners Capt. Hamilton learned that a number of the robbers were stationed at Snyder's, a fortified house a short distance from Chouteau's post.

Under the pretense that they would return home, the prisoners were disarmed and released. Capt. Hamilton's party then proceeded to Snyder's house, which was situated in a ravine, and flanked by rock walls. Dividing into two parties they approached it from opposite directions, and hearing a gun fired on the side of the hill charged on the spot, where they found the men they had just released, who had partially armed themselves at a neighboring house, and taken a short cut for Snyder's.

A fight followed, resulting in the death of two of the robbers, among whom was Capt. Reed, one of Montgomery's Board of Commissioners, before whom all prisoners are tried. In a few minutes the main force in Snyder's house rushed to the woods and escaped. This correspondent distinctly states that not a Missouriian took part in the affair, but that all where of Hamilton's party—men who had been driven from the country a few days before.

THE KANSAS BANDITS.—ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Republican learns that the Montgomery band of robbers in Kansas have in contemplation the robbery of Mr. Timony, the United States Indian agent, who is about to distribute annuities amounting to \$80,000 among the Sac and Fox Indians.

The robbers are now concentrated on Orange river, about six miles from the Sac and Fox Agency. Mr. Timony has asked for a military escort from Gen. Harney to conduct him from Kansas city to the Agency, and to protect all parties during the distribution of the money.

The packet-boat "Gazelle," commanded by Mr. Timony, on Monday last, under the command of Capt. Smith, who during the last season, gained so much renown for his careful and skillful navigation of the waters of the "ragging canal." For speed, comfort and safety the "Gazelle" is unequalled as a means of travel.—Towanda Reporter.

The British Aggression—Indignation Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—At the meeting of Common Councils, held yesterday, a series of resolutions were read authorizing the Mayor to equip and send an armed vessel against the British cruisers in the Gulf.

Today a great indignation meeting was held in the Arcade, called for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending an armed vessel to the Gulf. Not less than 5000 persons attended the meeting, at which General Palfrey presided, and Col. A. T. Turner acted as Secretary.

After several eloquent speeches, resolutions were adopted recommending every vessel be sent to the Gulf, and every effort to be made to offer every resistance possible to the British cruisers. Great enthusiasm was displayed.

British Outrages.

The press and the people in all parts of our great confederacy speak up in thunder-tones of indignation against the recent and continued aggressions of British seamen upon the commerce of the United States. In all parts of the land, the voice of resentment is heard, and there is deep satisfaction that our government has taken such vigorous steps to sustain the honor of the nation. The natural feelings of antipathy which have prevailed in this country against England, from the date of the Declaration to the present time, have burst forth with intense fury, and if a vessel should break out against that nation, thousands of gallant spirits will rush to the defence of America's flag with almost more than Revolutionary enthusiasm. England will find the worst foe she ever contended with, if she should again become embroiled in battle array against the United States.

Know-Nothingism at a Discount in Maryland.

All the friends of civil and religious liberty should rejoice that the proposition to call a Convention to revise and alter the Constitution of Maryland, was defeated at the election held in that State on Wednesday last. It was well understood that the real object of the prime actors in the movement, was to have incorporated in the fundamental law of that Commonwealth a clause embodying the famous and cherished "twenty one years" of the Know-Nothing or "American" party, as against foreigners. But the sentiments of patriotism and of toleration, even in that nighted and unenlightened State, have proved too strong for the unwholesome schemes, and the attempt at a foul wrong has been crushed in the bud.

The Invasion of Missouri by Montgomery's Band.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The "Republican" learns that Governor Stewart has sent Gen. Parsons to Bates and Cass counties, to ascertain the extent of the troubles reported to exist there, and whether it be necessary to call out the militia to protect the border counties of Missouri from the depredations of Montgomery's band.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION IN KANSAS.—LEAVENWORTH, May 26.—The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of May 4, was convened at Leavenworth, May 24th. Present, J. W. Denver, Governor; Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary; C. W. Babcock, President of the council; George W. Deitzer, Speaker of the House, and Wm. Weir, District Attorney. The members of the Board were sworn in by Judge Cato. The Commissioners organized by electing Gov. Denver, President, and Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to propose the programme for conducting the election provided for by the Kansas bill, to report at the next meeting, to take place on the 31st inst.

On motion of C. W. Babcock, it was unanimously agreed that the election ordered by the act of Congress, shall take place on the first Monday of August next. Adjourned.

Bloody Work in Kansas.—We were very certain that Jim Lane's freebooters and murderers, known as the Montgomery band, would receive a just punishment for their many outrages in Kansas, and we rejoice to learn that this retribution has so soon overtaken a portion of them. The second telegraphic dispatch in reference to this affair, found in another column, is doubtless the true version.

These reckless outlaws and thieves are the off-scourings of the Free State party, but are repudiated by all interests in the Territory except perhaps Lane and a few of his followers, and the Free State men as well as others are fully determined to put them down.

The band is composed of some two hundred members, who roam through the country and levy contribution, rob and commit other depredations wherever they can.

This is the first decisive check they have met with, and as one of the principal outlaws—Capt. Reed, attached to Montgomery's board of commissioners—is one of the ten who was killed, we hope it will put an end to the troubles and cause the dispersion of this set of men.—N. Y. News.

OUTRAGES IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.—ST. LOUIS, May 28th, 1858.—The Jefferson City correspondent of the Republican states that a petition has been received by Gov. Sewart from citizens of Bates and Cass counties, Missouri, asking that measures be taken for their protection against Montgomery's Kansas banditti, who had invaded Missouri and committed various robberies and outrages in the above mentioned counties, and were preparing for a more extensive foray into the State.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the same paper says that Montgomery's men burned the town of Butler, in Kansas, on the night of the 19th inst.

ARRIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, John McGowan, Esq. commanding, arrived at New York, on Saturday. She left Aspinwall on the 20th inst., at 6 P. M., with the California mails, passengers and treasure which she left San Francisco in the P. M. steamship Sonora, on the 7th inst. The Moses Taylor brings \$1,615,901 in treasure.

Owen D. Callaghan, aged 74 years, a passenger on board the Moses Taylor, died of consumption on the 27th inst., and was buried at sea.

A FRENCHMAN.—Samuel Johnson, the great English lexicographer, in his dictionary defined a pension, as "pay given to a State hireling to betray his country; and a pensioner a slave of a State hired by a stipend to obey a master."

A few years later this virtuous patriot accepted a pension of \$1500 per year from George H., and employed his pen in traducing the patriots of the American Revolution, and inflaming the worse passions of the English people against them, holding them up to execration in a light similar to that in which the Sepoys of India are regarded. But this was after he had accepted the pension.

CHAMPION CHESS PLAYING.—M. Paulsen, the champion chess-player, was just completed at Chicago, the feat of playing ten simultaneous games of chess blindfolded. Of these he won seven, and three were drawn games.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Extract Buchu, for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c., is a safe and pleasant remedy. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmhold's Genuine Preparation." [Inp.]

MEDICAL NOTICE.—The Swiss Country Medical Society will meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 9th, at the Hotel, on June 1st, 1858.

Death of an Army Paymaster.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Major Walker, Paymaster of the United States Army, died at his residence in this city, at a late hour last night. He was buried with military honors at Jefferson Barracks this afternoon.

Major Walker was born in Vermont, and entered the service in July, 1810. He was commissioned as Paymaster with the rank of Major, in December, 1830.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SMITH.—PHILA., May 28th, 1858.—The funeral of Gen. Smith took place this afternoon, and the display on the occasion by the First Division of Militia under General Callweller was very imposing.

The Scott Legion had the left of the line, after them came a detachment of Marines and the Duquesne Grays from Pittsburgh. The body Guard consisted of Commodore George Board and Captain Wm. V. McKean of the Navy, Colonels T. J. Cram and G. H. Thomas of the Army, Mr. Thomas Dunlap, Mr. Charles Biddle and a large number of other citizens.

The procession proceeded to Laurel Hill where the National Guard fired the usual salutes. The flags on the public buildings, armories and shipping were displayed at half mast and minute guns were fired from the Navy Yard during the day.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—Minnesota papers state that this Territory is receiving a fair share of immigration. Numbers are pouring in by way of Missouri, bound for the valley of the Big Sioux River. It is in contemplation to place two steamboats on the Big Sioux this summer, which will run a distance of one hundred and forty miles above the point where it empties into the Missouri. This will tend greatly to encourage emigration in that section. Minnesota and Dakota contain a large extent of water, navigable for boats of a light draught, which is rapidly being made available. Some five or six hundred miles will this year be added to the empire of steam.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—PHILA., May 28th, 1858.—Several ineffectual ballots for Assistant Bishop were taken. Dr. Vinton of Boston was replaced on the nomination list, when on the eleventh ballot the vote stood:

For Bowman 69
For Vinton 63
For Stevens 3

The last ballot stood: Vinton 70, Bowman 60, scattering 4. The Convention adjourned till evening, and on the sixteenth ballot Dr. Bowman received 75 votes; Dr. Vinton 63; scattering 2. The laity then voted to approve the selection with the following result: Yeas 84, nays 50.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN SEPTEMBER.—Sir John Parkinson has offered to place vessels at the disposal of men of science for observing the great eclipse of the Sun, which will take place in September next. This eclipse will be total, and its astronomical appearance will be best seen in South America, particularly about Lima. It is anticipated that an astronomical expedition may be organized, and in this case, foreign astronomers would be invited to join the expedition.

CONVENTION, the great success by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. Wistar's Cherry Balm has cured hundreds within a few years. None is genuine unless signed I. Batts.

Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, has been re-appointed Navy agent at Boston. The sons of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor and John Tyler, are all National Democrats.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSON announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the 21st District.

The World Amazed!—All Nations Thankful.

The shallow proverb "Familiarity breeds contempt," has a very limited application. Familiarity with which that is admirable, useful and beneficent, breeds respect, gratitude and enthusiasm. It has been thus with Holloway's Inestimable Pills. The more thoroughly we become acquainted with their wonderful properties, the more we see of their operation in the most desperate cases, the more deeply sensible do we become of the value to humanity of a medical discoverer like Professor HOLLOWAY. In this country, where we are quick to perceive and prompt to admit the claims of greatness in every department of art or science, his popularity is boundless, and the demand for his remedies might be called a *furor*, if it were not founded on the solid basis of experience. In the seasons when dysentery and diarrhoea prevail, the population of whole districts in the South and West resort to these pills in preparation than the pills. The resident physicians reiterate with them in vain. It is useless to tell the sick, who are daily recovering strength, appetite, health and cheerfulness, by the use of this omnipotent medicine, that it is an empirical invention. Their every organ, muscle, nerve and fibre, unite in giving the lie to the assertion. It is the same with despondency, liver complaint, and in fact all internal maladies, without exception.

Under such circumstances, can it be surprising that the name of Holloway is endeared to the American people? Many maladies, deemed incurable before the introduction of the Pills, now create neither fear nor anxiety. It is generally understood that the subjugation of these complaints by a course of the medicine is an easy task; that the sufferer who relies upon any other preparation, patent or prescribed, is literally scrambling for life in the dark; and that he or she who persists under the false treatment of the faculty, "lies as the fool doth."

We do not stand alone in our appreciation of the vitalizing and restorative qualities of the pills. Almost every exchange paper we open contains some anecdote of their triumphs over disease or of the uplifting of some debilitated and hopeless invalid from the lowest depths of physical weakness and mental despondency, by their aid. No other advertised medicines have ever commanded such eulogiums from the medical, religious, political and independent press. Holloway's remedies. Papers and periodicals too frequently allude to them in publishing the advertisement of the ordinary nostrums of the day, have earnestly commended the Pills to the confidence of the afflicted. Nothing but great facts, too widely known to be disputed, could have forced the accredited organs of the faculty to bow to this mighty innovator, the Great of the world of medicine, and his peerless remedies. But even these are not sufficient. Truth can no more be arrested in its course than the lightnings of heaven.—N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Extract Buch