Oh, the deadly, deadly strife that followed! It sickens me to think of it. His only hope now lay in the cursed weapon; and so, clinging to the wood-work with one hand, he strove to stab me with the other.

It was life or death now, and I grew desperate. To feel his murderous clutch upon my throat, and in the silence of that hidious struggle, to hear the report of a champagne cork—followed by a peal of careless laughter—overhead! * * * Oh, it was worse than death a hundred times over.

I cannot tell how long we clung thus, each with a hand upon the other's throat. It may have been only a few seconds; but it seemed like hours to me. The question was simply which should be strangled first.

Presently his gripe relaxed, his lips became dead-white, and a shudder ran through every fibre of his body. He turned giddy! Then a cry burst from him—a cry like nothing human. He made a false clutch at the trapeze, and reeled over. I caught him just in time, by the belt round his waist.

"It's all over with me," he groaned between his set teeth. "It's all—over—with me! Take your revenge!" Then his head fell heavily back, and he hung, a dead weight, upon my arm.

I did take my revenge; but it was hard work, and I was already half exhausted. How I contrived to hold him up, to unbind my foot, and to crawl so laden, up the ropes, is more than I can tell; but my presence of mind never failed me for an instant, and I suppose the excitement gave me a sort of false strength while it lasted. At all events I did it, though I now only remember climbing over the basket-work and seeing the faces of the gentlemen all turned upon me as I sank to the bottom of the car scarcely more alive than the burthen in my arms.

He is a penitent man now, an Australian settler, and, as I am told, well to do in those parts.

This is my story and I have no more to tell.

LEGAL TENDER.—The question of "What is a legal tender?" is so often asked, that we have prepared an abstract showing what is legal tender:

In the absence of any special agreement, the only payment or legal tender known to the law is by cash. The tender should properly be in cash, and must be so if that is required. A tender of a larger sum than is due, with a requirement of change or of the balance, is not good. A lawful tender, and payment of the money into Court, is a good defence to an action for debt. But the creditor may break down this defence by proving that he demanded the money of the debtor, and the debtor refused to give it subsequently to the tender.

Legal tender of money varies in different countries. Thus, in England, Bank of England notes (except by the Bank itself) and gold are legal tender for any amount. Silver to the amount of forty shillings only.

In the United States the gold and silver coins of the United States were made legal tender by the act of January 18, 1857, viz: That dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes shall be a legal tender, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; the gold eagle at ten dollars, and the quarter eagle for two and a half dollars. By the act of 1849, the coinage of the double eagle, value twenty dollars, and of the gold dollar was authorized, both of which are legal tender for any amount.—Owing to the reduced weight of the new silver coins authorized by Congress, 3d March, 1851, and 21st February, 1853, they are no longer legal tender except in small sums, viz:

Three cent pieces, (Act Mar., '51, and '53,)	30.30		$5
Half dollars,	192 grs. each, Feb. 21st, '51,		
Quarter dollars,	96 "	"	
Dimes,	38.40 "	"	
Half dimes,	19.20 "	"	

By the Act of February, 1857, "all former Acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold and silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment of debts, are hereby repealed."

A PERILOUS POSITION "TO A MAN UP A TREE."—The *Freeport* (Ill.) *Bulletin* tells the following story:

Mrs. Barmingham, wife of the master mechanic of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at this point, made a very narrow escape from drowning last week. It apppears that she was being conveyed by a hired man to Pecatonica. When they were within about a mile and a half of that point they were compelled to leave their carriage and take to a boat, into which they stepped with two gentlemen, who were there waiting to be carried over. They had rowed some distance, when a dog, which was swimming along-side, put his paws upon the side of the boat, upsetting it and precipitating its occupants into about ten feet water. Two of the men swam ashore. The other succeeded in reaching a tree near by, up which he clambered. Mrs. Barmingham, after sinking twice, was caught by the man in the tree, and held until persons from shore came to their relief, which was in about three quarters of an hour. The only injury Mrs. B. sustained was the chafing of her arms, in holding to the tree, and severe cold. After the gentleman had secured his footing in the tree, he found he had a necklace in the shape of a rattlesnake. He succeeded in releasing himself from his dangerous companion without injury.

One of the gentlemen lost his wallet, containing over $100 in money, beside valuable papers.

THE FEMALE SLAVES OF LONDON.—The London Weekly *Times*, says that the young milliners and dressmakers of that city are condemned to sixteen, seventeen or eighteen hours of toil out of the twenty-four in each day and night. The work is carried on in crowded, unventilated rooms, where their frames are kept bent at their labor until their eyes ache and their limbs refuse to perform their duty. They have a short and painful life and an early grave. In a recent speech, Lord Shaftesbury said that many of these young women had been trained gently and tenderly, in delicate and happy homes, possessing all the virtues and tenderness that belong to the female sex, and rendered by those very characteristics more obedient, more unmurmuring, more slavishly subject to the authority and tyranny of those who are put over them. His lordship adds, that they have no alternative between submission and the street-door; and then asks, "Is the condition of such a young woman one whit better than the condition of the most wretched slave in the Southern States of America?"

KANSAS OUTRAGES.—Some of the newspapers are still keeping up a hue and cry about awful outrages in Kansas. If they really want material of the outrageous kind they should look nearer home. We have more outrages in sixth ward in a day than in Kansas in a month. The difference is that a sixth ward outrage is forgotten the next day, while by skillful management a political editor makes a Kansas outrage last a month or two.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that it is ridiculous for Republican papers to accuse the Administration of being extravagant, when Republican members of Congress invariably vote for appropriations which, summed up make the enormous expenditure so much decried.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.,

Thursday, July 1, 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 settling with J. B. McCollum, or any 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. GERRITSON.

Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

Notice.—Job work, transient advertising, and ALL orders from a distance, or from strangers—**cash.** Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance. [tf.

"*S. H. B.*"—Send us one dollar and we will do what you request.

ACQUITTED.—Loren Ball of Wyoming Co., arrested for robbing the mail last October, a notice of which we published at the time, was acquitted by the United States Court at Williamsport last week.

He was defended by R. R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming Co., and E. B. Chase, Esq., of the Luzerne Bar.

☞ The election for Major General of the the Tenth Division of Pennsylvania Militia was held at Searle's Hotel, in this place, on Thursday last. The result was as follows:

Wm. F. Wood of Honesdale,	4 votes.
Coe F. Young " "	2 "

The District is composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Wayne.

☞ THE LADIE'S HOME MAGAZINE for July has been received. It appears in a neat new dress, and is altogether a creditable number. It is enough to say of this Magazine that it is edited by T. S. Arthur, and Virginia F. Townsend. $2 per annum, 4 copies for $5. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send on your subscriptions.

No Compromise with Traitors.

When individuals in the Democratic ranks become dissatisfied with the party, and attempt to set up for themselves an arrogant right to dictate to the majority what course should be pursued, we often find well-meaning Democrats who are willing to yield, in a measure, to the imperious demands of such would-be dictators, from a desire of conciliation, and when warned against it, will state that they do not really approve the course proposed to be pursued by the person in question, but fear if he is not conciliated he will desert to the enemy, and do the party an injury; while by compromising somewhat, the threatened danger will be avoided, and the result be productive of harmony in future.

This policy is an exceedingly dangerous one, and any party that permits its acts to be thus controled will find, sooner or later that it has dug its own grave. Go one step with a false friend, and he obtains control over you sufficient to take you another, and ere you are aware of it, he has delivered you into the power of the enemy. When a Judas or an Arnold appears, let there be no yielding to their demands. If Democrats show a refractory spirit, and manifest a desire to "rule or ruin," use every means to gently curb them, taking care in the mean-time to intrust them with nothing that can be construed into a "consideration" to prevent them from bolting, for the moment this is done they begin to feel their power and will but continue to make still more exorbitant demands upon your fears, and finally, without perhaps really intending it, will be found warring bitterly with the party, and yet holding a portion of it in vassalage. If a Democrat cannot agree with the party on all the issues of the day, let him enjoy his own opinion as an individual, and so long as he does so, approach him in no way except to convince him of his error; if he is not content to differ with others, but attempts to effect a division, then it is time to meet him, and it should be done promptly; if he yields the point, it is well, but if he throws himself into the arms of the opposition, and wages a war upon his old friends, then should the most pointed weapons be brought to bear against him as an unscrupulous enemy.

We need not cite instances to prove that there should be no parley with disorganizers; all who have noted the doings of the political world for even a short time, have seen the folly of such a course.

A free interchange of opinions among the members of a party is not, of course, to be prohibited. It should be encouraged on all occasions, for it is the life-blood of Democracy. By this means the organization known as the Democratic Party has always been enabled to discover what measures of public policy would best subserve the wants of the masses, and promote the welfare of the government and the interests of mankind. Our opponents have failed to do this; they only study the promotion of selfish men, the advantages of capital against labor, the oppression of the many, for the benefit of the few; therefore it is they do not study the public mind, or propose to place power in the hands of the people. The result has been as it invariably must be—every page of their public record has the black death-lines drawn about it.

There are a few ambitious men in our party to-day, who are assuming the position of dictatorship. Let them be carefully watched, and permit no advantage to be taken by them. If they cannot be with us as one of us, let them go, but do not go with them, for that leads to ruin. If the Democracy of any locality permit themselves to be led in the least, a bitter experience will make them wi er in future.

☞ The wound received by Gen. Lane in the contest in which he killed his antagonist, is very severe, threatening the lock-jaw and amputation. It was a sad affair all around, and Lane it seems to be thought *resented his injury in an unnecessarily severe manner.*

We clip the above from the Bradford *Argus*, and must say that we are astonished that a paper can be found that attempts to apologize for so brutal a murder as was that of Col. Gaius Jenkins, by Jim Lane. "Injury" indeed! An *injury* to *Jim Lane* for Mr. Jenkins to draw a bucket of water from a well to which no other man had a better right! Even supposing Lane had owned the well, (which he did not,) are men to be shot down at mid-day, and the cold-blooded murderer be privileged to beg off by claiming that he "resented" his "*injuries*" only? Our Kansas fanatics must have a high appreciation of life if they believe it can be destroyed for a pail of water!

Lane's wound, about which his political friends pretend to be so much alarmed, was in the *calf* of the leg—a more *fatal* spot, perhaps, in *Lane*, than could be found elsewhere on his person. As to the amputation, let it be performed just below, not his knees, but his *ears*, and the hangman's fee will be saved to furnish him a hemlock coffin, for he is deserving of none other.

☞ We perceive that the publisher of the NEW YORK WEEKLY is out with another novelty. A new Story by JAMES A. MAITLAND, author of "The Watchman," "The Old Doctor," "Sartoroe," "The Lawyer's Story," "Old Honesty," etc., commences this week in that popular paper. Mr. Maitland's new story is to appear under the title of ROSA MILTON; *or, the Hermit of the Sea Shore:* and will no doubt add to the handsome circulation of the WEEKLY. With such a succession of capital stories, by the best writers in the country, it is not surprising that this paper has at once attained a position in the front rank of the popular publications of the day. The NEW YORK WEEKLY is published by A. J. Williamson, 22 Beekman Street, New York, and sold by all Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States and Canadas. It is sent by mail at $2 a year, or two copies for $3.

☞ The "Continentals" gave a concert at Scranton recently, and were favored, as they always are, with a full house, but were unfortunately disturbed by the falling of a large lamp, suspended from the ceiling, caused by the fierce stamping of feet. Great consternation prevailed for a time, but fortunately no one was injured. A rush for the stairway was checked by the prompt exertion of several stout persons, and a terrible catastrophe was avoided. The flames of the fluid from the broken lamp were smothered by using the large flag of the Continentals—one that was presented to them after it had been through the Mexican war—it being well acquainted with *fire.*

☞ We have received a catalogue of the Fort Edward Institute, for 1858. The whole number of students for the past year was 177, three-fourths of whom were ladies. This institution sustains a good reputation, and so far as we can judge of its regulations, discipline, &c., it well deserves it. The expenses are low, and there are no unpublished extras. Read the card in another column.

Three Cent Abolitionism.

We notice that our friend Osborne, editor of the Poughkeepsie *Telegraph*,—one of the best papers on our exchange list—has just got through with an interesting libel suit, brought against him for publishing a criticism of a Fourth of July abolition imposition. The result is a just vindication of the rights of the press.

It may be proper to state that the jury which gave the final verdict was politically composed of six Black Republicans, four Independents, and only two Democrats.

The following from the *N. Y. Post*, explains the whole affair:

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

A cause of considerable importance on the law of libel has been tried at the Dutchess Circuit at Poughkeepsie this week. The Plaintiff is Mitchell Sanford, a lawyer, now or late of Hudson—the defendant is E. B. Osborne, the editor of the Poughkeepsie *Telegraph*. In 1856, the plaintiff was invited by the citizens of Red Hook, in Dutchess county, to deliver an oration at the Fourth of July celebration in that place. Mr. Sanford accepted, and on that occasion, after the usual topics had been discussed, delivered, as the editor claimed and stated, "a mean and contemptible abolition harangue." The editor, in addition to his comments on the oration, said some things not very flattering to the orator. Mr. Sanford brought an action for libel. Subjoined is the article complained of:

"The orator of the day was again and again requested to make slight, if any, allusions to the political parties now existing among us; but that a proper reference to the difficulties now agitating the minds of the people, and the recommendation of calmness, deliberation and prudence, would be very proper. But no! he had only ascended the pulpit about five minutes when he commenced a mean, virulent and contemptible abolition harangue, with the affiliated heresies, and treated his audience to Sharp's rifle-shooting, bloodshed, murder, &c.

"Now, Mr. Editor, has he or any other man a right, on such a day, and under such circumstances, to go into the pulpit and deliver such an oration; lead the storm of fanaticism, which aims to destroy whatever is venerable and good in the institutions of our country, mutilate the Constitution, and destoy the last vestige of liberty, human rights and self government? Had he a right in a pulpit to endeavor to deceive by the grossest misrepresentations, and agitate a spirit of rebellion against the laws of the land; to discountenance every idea of compromise, thereby to dismember the Union? Had he a right to outrage every Christian feeling and sentiment of the heart, and instead of telling them, in a kind spirit, to endeavor to harmonize their views and feelings, to hate, shoot and destroy each other like barbarians!"

The writer of the article continued:

"The orator desecrated the sacred desk by such an appeal, and became so odious to the whole audience as to be compelled to walk from the church to the hotel alone, and there dared not sit at a public dinner provided for the occasion."

The defendant answered, admitting the publication and setting up as a defence that the article was only a fair criticism upon the public perfomance of the plaintiff. The cause was tried once, and the judge excluded all evidence in justification or mitigation, and the jury gave a verdict of $450 for the plaintiff.

This was reversed by the General Term, on argument, and a new trial granted. The case came on for a new trial before Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court, on Monday, and was finished on Wednesday. The whole evidence showing what was said by the plaintiff in his oration, according to the memory of the audience, was admitted. The plaintiff himself was a witness and tried his own cause. Mr. Dean defended the publication as a right of the press to criticise a public speaker, who, he insisted, occupied the same position as an author, and the publication was privileged.

Judge Brown, in a very able and elaborate charge, instructed the jury that the right of editors of public journals to criticise either printed publications or extemporaneous speeches was clear, and must be sustained by the courts; that it was necessary, in order to correct public sentiment; that in doing this, an editor had no right to attack the personal or private character of the author or speaker, and that so far as the article in question was an attack upon the plaintiff personally, and not a criticism upon his speech, it was libellous. The judge at the same time told the jury that they were the exclusive judges of whether or no the article, taken as a whole, was a libel, and if so, what damages the plaintiff sustained by its publication.

The cause excited great interest in the locality where the trial was held, and the jury, after a trial of three days and an absence of about three hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff for *three cents.*

The Contemplated Coalition.

Since the announcement of the programme of the mongrels for a State Convention upon a new basis, various opinions pro. and con. have been drawn out from the opposition papers. Some of them have undertaken to justify the new movement, others repudiate it, while the greater portion, with that degree of gullibility to which they have of late years been obliged to succumb, whether willing or not, patiently close their eyes and permit the disgusting pill to be administered without a murmur. Among those who oppose the infamous bargain and sale is the Erie *Constitution*, decidedly the ablest Republican paper in North Western Pennsylvania. After announcing the project, and the means by which it was obtained, it uses the following language:

"For one we enter our protest in advance against any affiliation, coalition, union or fusion with such political renegades and traitors as Swoope and Flannigan. Thrice have the freemen of the state struck hands with them, and thrice they have been betrayed.—If they honestly desire a union of all the opponents of the administration in the present campaign, they ought, in view of the past, to have the prudence to keep their names from any published calls. The Republicans can set it down as an established fact that the Sanderson Flannigan Swoope faction will never keep faith in any political arrangement.—They are partisan guerrilas, unfit for association with men who are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three campaigns, and it remains to be seen whether Republicans will allow themselves again to be gulled by such tricksters. We are willing to unite with all honest opponents of the extension of Slavery, and cooperate to overthrow the present National Administration, but we are not willing to join hands on same platform with venal leaders who make a show of friendship only to betray. The leading politicians may make what arrangement they please in this matter, but if they in any way ignore the cardinal principals of Republicanism, or if they expunge from our flag the motto of "No more Slave States," they will deserve and receive defeat. We march to battle under no mongrel flag. They will find thousands of staunch and true freemen in the North and West who will repudiate any evasive, unmeaning platform, no matter who the candidates are. We warn the Republicans to beware of the scheme."

☞ The examination of Lane for the murder of Jenkins has developed these facts:

1st. That Jenkins went into Lane's enclosure *unarmed.* 2d. That he went, not towards the house, but in another direction towards the well. 3d. That Jenkins had been accustomed previously to use the well, though for a few days he had been getting water at a spring near by. The water in the spring having become foul, he returned to the well, and *had used it for a day or two* before the fatal occurrence. 4th. That the gate which Lane had nailed up to prevent Jenkins' access to the well, was put in by Jenkins for the purpose of reaching the well. 5th. That no weapons were displayed by the Jenkins party *until after Lane had fired and killed his victim.*

The killing is admitted; but it is claimed that Lane acted in self-defence. Eminent counsel is employed on both sides. Gov. Stanton is one of Lane's counsel.

This is evidence of a premeditated murder in cold blood.

For the Montrose Democrat.

Letter from Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 8, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir:*—I promised my young friends, while in Canada visiting the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Central Schools, occasionally to write them a few lines regarding what I might see and hear.

After a few hours ride, this morning, we arrived at the "Suspension Bridge," which spans the river about two miles below the Falls. A brief description of this bridge may not prove uninteresting to many. It was built by John A. Robeling, of Trenton, N. J., in 1852 and '53, and is a noble and stupendous structure, forming a communication between Canada and the United States, over which steam engines, cars, and wagons of every description, pass without causing the slightest vibration. The road for carriages is suspended 28 feet below the railway line.

The Bridge, the length of which is 800 feet, and width 24 feet, is suspended by *four* enormous wire cables, passing over four towers, each cable being 10 inches in diametre, and containing 1000 miles of wire. The height of each of the two towers on the American side, is 88 feet, and the two on the Canada side 78 feet each. The entire strength of these four cables is 12,400 tons, and the weight of the entire bridge is 1000 tons. Hence, the bridge is capable of sustaining 11,400 tons, and combines, in an eminent degree, strength, durability, and elegance of structure. It is suspended about 250 feet above the surface of the river, and cost $500,000.

During our stay here, as the day was beautiful, we visited

"Niagara! the wonder of the world,
A very ocean to destruction hurled;"

but I shall not attempt to convey to your mind an idea of its "ceaseless thunder and eternal foam," or of the bold and magnificent scenery hereabouts. No one will ever obtain an idea of the grandeur almost omnipotent that is here presented, until they stand on "Table Rock," and "Terrapian Tower," and look down upon the mighty cataract as the waters are lashed into fury and, with maddened impetuosity are hurrying to the brink, and utter their deep roar of endless melody as they plunge majestically into that curdling sea of molten silver fringed with the golden tints of the rainbow, from which the white cloud of mist and the deafening thunder continually rise above their head.

The waters of Lake Erie, I believe, are 334 feet higher than those of Lake Ontario, and the channel or river leading from the former to the latter is 36 miles in length. The Falls are 22 miles from Lake Erie, and are divided into two by "Iris" or "Goat Island." The American Falls are 900 feet wide, and 163 feet high. The Horse Shoe or Canadian Fall is 2000 feet wide, and 154 feet high. The first white man that saw these falls was a French Jesuit missionary, by the name of Hennepin. It was in 1678,—180 years ago.

The places of greatest interest in this vicinity, excepting the Falls and the Suspension Bridge, are the battle ground of Lundy's Lane, the Whirlpool below the Bridge, the Devil's Hole, and the Bloody Run, (below the Whirlpool) the Queenstown Heights and General Brock's Monument.

HAMILTON, C. W., June 10, 1858.

On our passage from Niagara to this place we crossed "Welland Canal," which is sufficiently wide to allow three-mast Brigs of large size to pass from one lake to the other.

This is truly a beautiful farming country and is rich with beautiful scenery. The land to all appearance is in no wise inferior to the best land in New York and Penna. We have plenty of vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, &c., that have been grown here.

Hamilton is located at the western point of Lake Ontario and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Some of the stores here are magnificent structures; such as would cost in New York from 100 to 150 thousand dollars. The "Anglo American Hotel" is in keeping with the best buildings of the city. About one mile west of the business part of the city, a range of mountains, called Burlington Heights, are to be seen running North and South. These Heights form a beautiful back ground to the city, and upon their gently sloping sides are many splendid mansions.

The Central School building, (we would call it a Graded School,) is situated on a gentle eminence in the northern part of the city,—is built of stone, and cost, I judge, from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. The yard is large and tastefully laid out into walks, and ornamented with trees. The play-grounds for the boys and girls are separate and contain apparatus of various kinds to induce the pupils to engage in healthful exercise. Each playground has a building about 200 feet long that is finely constructed, in which the pupils can exercise during stormy and unpleasant weather.

LONDON, June 13th, 1858.

London is about 70 miles west of Hamilton, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. I scarcely realized that I was out of the United States until yesterday, when a barber charged *six pence* for shaving me and in making change kept *ten cents.* Said I, you have made a mistake,—you have taken ten cents; but you want only six pence, (6¼ cents.) He seemed much astonished, and with apparent honesty said, "Yes, only *six pence,—ten cents.*" Instantly the thought occurred to me that I was in Canada; and by the aid of the Rule of "*Reduction of Currencies,*" I at a glance discovered he was right. Soon after my companion was seemingly troubled to know why, when a boy charged him *twelve pence* for an article, he insisted upon receiving *twenty cents.* I suggested to him the propriety of studying the "*Reduction of Currencies*" in "Stoddard's Pract. Arith." (as he had a copy in his possession,) instead of reading the newspapers as we passed along. I have heard no more difficulties arising from making change.

To day, after visiting the Central School, in which we found upwards of 1200 pupils, my companion seemed very much depressed in spirits, and proceeded directly to a shoemaker's shop and ordered the heels of his boots to be "let down a peg or two," (his were "high-heeled boots.") The job being done, he gravely inquired the amount of his indebtedness, and received the prompt reply "a Yorker," (12½ cents.) We again entered the street, and as we passed scores of *ladies,* he became still more taciturn and gloomy. After remaining in our room in silence for a time, with much apparent seriousness, he gave expression to his troubled thoughts as follows: "Did you ever see such looking ladies? Figures devoid of symmetry and beauty, voices harsh and unmusical, features angular and rough, and complexions spotted and speckled like Jacob's cattle," &c. I do not wonder that my friend is forcibly impressed, and, perhaps somewhat annoyed with the contrast between the appearance of the ladies we have met with during the past few days and his own BEAUTIFUL WIFE, at home. Still I am not able to sympathize with him very deeply, as I am not, in *the least* troubled in that way myself; and besides, he was not obliged to have such a pretty wife.

We shall arrive in Toronto, to-night, where we shall remain several days to visit the Normal Schools, and when I get a half-hour to spare will write you a note in reference to them. Yours, respectfully, J. F. S.

BEING GENERALLY USEFUL.—A letter from a traveler who is on the road to Utah, narrates the following: "If such readers of history as delight to imagine Louis XVI clad in the leather apron of a locksmith, or Charles V. puzzling his brains over the machinery of a watch, could only catch some glimpses of the Utah expedition, I am unable to say how great would be their pleasure. I have seen the Governor of the Territory walking gravely up the road toward his tent, carrying a piece of stove funnel under each arm; I have seen the Chief Justice cutting the turf for a chimney, and the Secretary of State splitting wood, and the United States Attorney and Marshal plastering the walls of their hut with mud. Yesterday I saw one United States Commissioner, stripped to the buff and riding on horseback piloting a wagon through a ford across the South Platte, which he had discovered by wading; while the other Commissioner, having accomplished the passage, sat upon a corn sack on the opposite bank. These pictures may convince you that the civil offices, at least, in connection with the Utah expedition, are not sinecures."

☞ The official advices received by the last arrival from England are more favorable than has been represented.

They reiterate friendly sentiments towards this country, disavow intentional offence against our flag, and mention the fact of a prompt issuance of orders to discontinue the visits which have given rise to the pending difficulties. Her Majesty's Government does not insist on visitation or search as a right; but as both nations are solicitous to put an end to the African slave trade, it desires a mutual understanding or arrangement as to the proper and most acceptable manner of ascertaining the character of the suspected slavers. This is the mooted point. The tenor of the despatches are far from being unsatisfactory. In fact, the doctrine so long maintained by our Government is considered as practically acknowledged by Great Britain. The differences between the two countries are not such as cannot be amicably accommodated.

Pennsylvania Democratic Association.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic Association at Washington, D. C., held June 18th, 1858, the vice president in the chair, the following resolutions were offered by Col. D. M. Bull, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the attempt to crush the administration of President Buchanan in a fundamental issue led to the organization of the Pennsylvania Democratic Association, which has devoted all its energy in sustaining the President of our choice: Therefore,

Resolved, That we congratulate the country, and particularly our democratic friends in Pennsylvania, that the wisdom and policy of President Buchanan have resulted in the settlement of the Kansas question, which has so long disturbed the peace and quiet of the country.

Resolved, That, although the President has passed through a fiery ordeal, he has given evidence of sagacity and a Jackson firmness, which has ever characterized the record of James Buchanan.

Resolved, That the settlement of this issue on the basis of the non-intervention Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 is evidence of consistency and a just regard for solemn law, and is hailed as the first fruits of Buchanan's administration, which is founded on 'a deep sense of responsibility to God and his country.'

Resolved, That this association tender their thanks to patriotic individuals and clubs of other States in aiding the Pennsylvania Democratic Association in disseminating documentary arguments among the people of their respective States.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Hon. J. Glancy Jones, who has presided over our association with courtesy, dignity, and energy.

Resolved, That this association now stand adjourned until again convened by the president of the association.

THOS. J. McCAMANT, Sec.

What one great mind can Accomplish!

The "great ones" of the earth have been justly designated as such for having achieved ends and objects unattained by their fellow men. If we trace the rise and progress of them, we shall see, that not only has their success been owing to a new idea or original suggestion, but in a far greater measure to the systematic mode of carrying the projects, and bringing them to a successful issue. In no instance has this fact been more truly exemplified than in the career and *lightning-speed* progress to fame of Thomas Holloway, and the proportional universal dissemination of his "Pills" and "Ointment" as a specifics for nearly every disease of the human frame. We have been fortunate enough to learn from his own lips the *modus operandi* of this wonder-working system, which evinces its superiority not only in having reached the acme of perfection, but in keeping afloat this mighty organization, a 'harp of a thousand strings' to keep in tune!

Let the reader conceive to himself the possibility of creating and continuing in working order a business from whose focus two articles, with the single cognomen of "Holloway's Pills" and "Holloway's Ointment," are kept perpetually in the hand and within the reach of one in every hundred of a community, and that community contained in no less limits than the circle of the *earth's broad surface.* Now, this is not only accomplished, but done with ease and harmony withal: these almost ubiquitous remedies, culled originally (as we are assured) from the vegetable production of that soil which gave us birth, are moreover so compounded, from our study and research, as to act with divers tendencies, but wonderful unity of effect; the individual properties of Holloway's medicines become *passive* or *active*, to suit the exigencies of the case, the Pills containing both tonic, as well as detergent qualities, develope the one or the other, as the symptoms of the patient's case may demand, the Ointment being an 'expellant' as well as a healing application, takes a similar mode of attaining the desired end, thus mutually assisting nature to cast off the common enemy, and subduing the temporal reign of fell disease.

Much more could be said on this point than can well come within the scope of this short article, which we have thought is our duty to devote to a casual glance at a great undertaking, that may have escaped the observation, and consequently the due appreciation of a great portion of our readers; a system conceived as it was, and carried out as it is, by a master mind! We will at some future time render some further interesting particulars with regard to this peerless and unprecedented enterprise!—*Milwaukee News.*

IN SCHUYLKILL county, Pa., there are 420 steam engines employed in raising coal, draining mines, manufacturing and other purposes; the power of which is equal to the exertion of 100,000 able-bodied men, calculating seven men per horse power. When the prepared coal of this county was broken by hand, it then required three men for every ten tons of coal broken and cleaned, exclusive of the mining and raising; now an eighty horse engine will break, clean and ship from 500 to 1,000 toans of coal per day. A single first-class locomotive will do as much in 12 hours on a good railroad as 2,400 stout horses and 1,000 teamsters on an ordinary turnpike road.

☞ All apprehension of difficulties with Great Britain, on the question of the British cruisers may be allayed, as there is now no doubt that Lord Malmesbury has officially communicated to our Government satisfactory explanations. The principle laid down in General Cass' communication to Lord Napier, of the 10th of April, are recognized as sound international law on this question, by which the British Government will be governed.—Thus the firmness of the Administrtion and the able exposition of the case by the veteran statesman in the State Department have solved in a few weeks, a question of great magnitude and of long standing.

MINNESOTA enters the Union as the thirty-second State. She extends a friendly hand to all her sisters, North and South, and gives them assurance that she joins their ranks—not to provoke sectional discord or to engender strife—not to enlist in a crusade against such of them as differ with her in the character of their domestic institutions, but to promote harmony and good will, and to lend her aid, on all occasions, in maintaining the integrity of the Union.—*Gov. Sibley's Inaugural.*

A FIRST-RATE IDEA.—An ingenious novelty has just been brought out on the North Pennsylvania railroad, in the shape of a station indicator, which informs the passengers of the name of the station, or place, which the train may be approaching. A cylinder, placed in a conspicuous part of each car, contains the name of each stopping place on the line of the road. As the train reaches or leaves one station, the brakeman turns out and exposes to view the name of the next. It is a great boon to travelers, especially strangers.

☞ A young lady lately appeared in male attire at Baltimore; and one of the editors says that her disguise was so perfect that she might have passed for a man 'had she a little more modesty.'

☞ A Prisoner escaped from the Wisconson Penitentiary, lastely, in a very ingenious manner. He pretended to be sick, and was allowed the privilege of walking in the yard. He then made a sort of a image, cut the hair from his own head, decorated the top of the image with it, and deposited it carefully in his own bunk and took his customary walk in the yard. At night the watch looked into his cell and noticed him as he supposed reposing quietly in his accustomed place. The next morning when his cell was visited he was still somnolent, and on account of his sickness was further indulged. At noon, however, it was thought about time he made some sign, and the watch proceeded to stir him up. But he wasn't there.

SUFFICIENT APOLOGY.—One of our female school teachers recently missed for several days from her school a little girl of German parentage, who had been accustomed to attending very regularly before. Thinking she was sick, she addressed a note to the parents, inquiring the cause of her absence, and received as a reply the following laconic epistle:

Harrisburg, June 8, 1858.

Miss——,

You will please excuse Martha for not being at school, *as she is dead!*

Sufficient excuse, we should think.—*Herald.*

DISINTERESTED PATRIOTISM.—The "Tompkins County Democrat" states that Mr. Herman Camp, of Trumansburg, has given $200 towards celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence in a becoming manner at that place. As the donor is neither the owner of a tavern, grocery or liquor saloon, to be benefitted by the celebration, the Democrat thinks this may be set down as a case of 'disinterested patriotism.'

☞ The General Assembly of Presbyterians, recently in session at Chicago, decided by a vote of 160 to 52, that divorce cannot be granted unless adultery can be clearly shown; and that any one marrying a person divorced for any other cause, is himself guilty of adultry in a moral view of the case.

IN NEW YORK, on Monday evening, by way of pleasant variety, a tornado temporarily changed the temperature. A number of vessels and river-crafts were seriously damaged, and near Greenpoint, Long Island, one wing of the American flint glass works was blown down, killing two of the employees instantly, and injuring seven others.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH, which so often terminate fatally in our northern latitudes, are easily arrested in a majority of cases, if recourse is had to the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Abundance evidence of this fact has been given. None gnuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ The remains of Ethan Allen, which there has been such an ado about lately, has at least been found twelve feet below the ground at Burlington, Vermont, where he was buried.

THE LATE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—There were 450 passengers on board the Pennsylvania, which lately exploded on the Mississippi, of whom it is said 250 were lost.

List of Premiums,

to be awarded at the Susquehanna County Agricultural Exhibition for the year 1858.

HORSES.

CLASS I. STALLIONS AND MARES.

Best Stallions and 3 of his colts, Diploma and $5
2d best, Amer. Agriculturist and 3
3d best, Albany Cultivator and 2
Best Stallion which has not stood in the County prior to this year, Diploma and Lindsay's History of Morgan Horses.
Best Brood Mare and colt, Youatt on Horses and 3
2d best, Allen's Domestic Animals and 2
3d best, Lindsay's Morgan Horses and 1
Judges. Wm. C. Ward, Benj. Ayres, and Dr. I. B. Lathrop.

CLASS II. SINGLE AND MATCHED HORSES, & COLTS.

All animals competing in this Class to be raised in the county.
Best single Gelding or mare, over 4 years old, Dadd's Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse, with colored plate.
2d best, Youatt on Horses, and $2
3d best, Alb. Cult., and 1
Best pair of matched Horses, (geldings or mares), over 3 years old, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Dadd's Anat. and Physiology of Horses.
Best pair of three year old Colts, ... 3
" two " " 2
" yearling " 2
Best pair of Mules, ... 3
2d best, ... 2
Judges: Simeon Lewis, Israel Stebbins and Dr. C. Leet.

CATTLE.

CLASS I. DEVONS.

Best Devon Bull, 2 years old or upwards, Country Gent., and $3
2d best, Amer. Agr., and 2
Best Devon Bull, between 1 and 2 years, Youatt on Cattle, and 2
2d best, Alb. Cult., and 1
Best Devon Bull, under 1 year, ... 1
Best Devon Cow, 3 years old or upwards, Am. Farmer's Encyclopedia.
2d best, ... 2
Best Devon Heifer, between 2 and 3 yrs. old, Country Gent., and 1
2d best., Alb. Cult., and 1
Judges: Thomas Nicholson, S. W. Breed and George Walker.

CLASS II. DURHAMS.

Best Durham Bull, 2 years old or upwards, Country Gent., and $3
2d best, Ame. Agr., and 2
Best Durham Bull, betw. 1 and 2 yrs. old, Youatt on Cattle, and 2
2d best, Alb. Cult., and 1
Best Durham Bull, under one year, ... 1
Best Durham Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards, Am. Farmer's Encyclopedia.
2d best, ... 2
Best Durham Heifer, betw. 2 and 3 years old. Country Gent., and 1
2d best, Alb. Cult., and 1
Judges: Harry Smith, Abner Griffis, David Wakelee.

CLASS III. GRADES AND NATIVES.

Best Bull, Amer. Agr., and $2
2d best, " " " 1
Best Cow, over 3 yrs. old, Am. Farmers Encyclopedia.
2d best, Country Gent., and 1
3d best, Amer. Agr., and 1
4th best, ... 1
Best Heifer, betw. 2 and 3 yrs old, Country Gent., and 1
2d best, Amer. Agr., and 1
3d best, Alb. Cult.
Best 4 Yearlings, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Youatt on Cattle, and 2
3d best, Allen's Dom. Animals, and 1
Best 5 Calves, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Youatt on Cattle, and 2
3d best, Allen's Dom. Animals, and 1
Judges: C. D. Lathrop, Latham