

# The Wilmington Chronicle

WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION.

A. J. GERRITSON, PUBLISHER

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## GROVER & BAKER'S

### CELEBRATED



## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Newly-improved—Prices from \$50 to \$125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF \$5 FOR REMIERS.

495 Broadway - New York.

F. B. CHANDLER, AGENT, MONTROSE.

These machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rethreading of thread; they hem, fold, gather, and stitch, in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the handneedle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can ever do with her needle and thread, and are, unquestionably, the best machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—excepting either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company beg leave to respectfully refer to the following:

### TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way desirable for domestic use. It is simple and easy to manage, and sews in every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of the "Wilmington Chronicle."

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for every requirement, and has adapted itself to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of the "Wilmington Chronicle."

"After trying several other Sewing Machines, I prefer yours on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to recommend it to every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of the "Wilmington Chronicle."

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from the finest needlework to the coarsest work, and it has been the most useful and durable of any I have ever used."—Mrs. A. M. Clark, wife of Rev. Dr. Clark, Editor of the "Wilmington Chronicle."

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every family should possess one. It is simple, durable, and sews in every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of the "Wilmington Chronicle."

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were six thousand yards of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and it was used for sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a single seam of that has stood out the double seams sewed by sailors with a needle and thread."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky lair, he would testify to the utility of Grover & Baker as a more potent miracle of his time than ever Vulcan's smithing. He would denounce midnight skirt-making as the diabolical spring of woes unnumbered."—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has more than sustained my expectations. After trying and testing many others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and she has found it to be one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.

"It is a beautiful thing, and suits every body into an excellent of good humor. We are a Catholic, I should like Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and I have no objection to Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than any one can imagine. I might not be deceived, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. H. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work, it is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forten, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Dear Brothers, Allenton, Tenn.

"I had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—Magie Atkinson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I use your Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine iron sewing, and the work is admirable—better than the best hand-sewing by any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our age."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

## Sketch of the Life of

### Alexander von Humboldt

Alexander, Frederick Heory Humboldt, the great German naturalist, was born in Berlin, September 14, 1769. He was educated with a view of employment in the direction of the Government mines, successively at Gottingen, Frankfurt, on the Oder, at Hamburg, and at the mining school at Freiberg. In 1792, he was appointed professor of the mining school, a post which he shortly exchanged for that of a director of the works at Bertholz. In 1795, he relinquished this duty in order to devote himself to those purposes of investigation and discovery, in which he has won an undying fame. From the earliest period, he had evinced a faculty of physical inquiry, which he had cultivated by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and geobotany; the latter then a new and unexplored science. He now proceeded to condense and arrange his scientific ideas, and test them by the known, before applying them in countries yet unexplored. His next care was to look round for a country whose ill-known natural riches might open to the industrious inquirer a prospect of numerous and valuable discoveries. Meanwhile, he made a journey with Humboldt to North Italy to study the volcanic theory of rocks in the mountains of that district, and in 1797 started for Naples with a similar purpose with DeCub. Compelled to surrender this plan by the events of war, he turned his steps to Paris, met with most friendly reception from the savans of that capital, and made the acquaintance of Bonpland, which proved a fortunate one. Humboldt had only time to arrange to accompany his new-made friend, who had been compelled by the postponement of the active project. Upon this he resolved to travel to North Africa, and with Bonpland had reached Merselles for embarkation, when the events of the times again thwarted his intention. The travelers now turned into Spain, where Humboldt, whose great merits were made known by Baron Von Bennig, the Saxon Minister, was embraced by the government to undertake the exploration of Spanish America, and received promises of assistance in his investigations.

On the 4th of June, 1799, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed from Coruna, and on the 19th landed in the bay of San Juan, Tenerife. They ascended the peak, and in the course of five observations in the natural history of the island. They then crossed the ocean without accident, and landed on American ground, near Cumana, on the 10th of July. They employed eighteen months in examining the territory which now forms the free States of Venezuela, resided in Caracas in February, 1800, and left the coast near Puerto Ocelho, in order to cross the Orinoco by crossing the grassy steppes of Calabozo. They embarked on the Orinoco in canoe, and proceeded to the extreme Spanish post, Fort San Carlos, on the Rio Negro, two degrees from the equator, and returned to Cumana, after having traveled thousands of miles through an uninhabited wilderness.

They returned to Europe, and stated their facts for some months, and, receiving a false report that Bonpland was waiting for him according to appointment, on the coast of North America, they sailed from Cuba in March, 1801, for Cartagena, in order to proceed thence to Panama. The season being unfavorable to a further advance, they sailed for a time at Bogota, but in September, 1801, set out for the South, despite the rains, and reached Ciudad de Quidim, followed by the valley of Quindim, by the great exertions, reached Quito, January 6th, 1802. Eight months were spent in exploring the valley of Quito and the volcanic mountains which enclose it. Favored by circumstances, they ascended several of these heights, heights previously unattained. On the 23d of June, 1802, they climbed Chimborazo, and reached a height of 19,300 feet, a point not less than higher than any which had hitherto been ascertained.

Humboldt next traveled over Loja, Yau de Bracamora, Caxamarca, and the high chain of the Pacific. Passing thence through the desert of Lower Peru, he came to Lima. In January, 1803, he sailed for Mexico, visited his chief cities, collected facts, and departed for Valladolid, traversing the province of Michoacan, and reaching the Pacific coast near Jorullo, returned to Mexico. Here he stayed some months, gaining large accessions to his stores of knowledge by intercourse with the obedient portion of the educated classes of that country.

In January, 1804, he embarked for Havana, from Yera Cruz, remained there a short time, paid a visit of two months to Pinar del Rio, and finally returned to Europe, landing at Havre in August, 1804, richer in collections of objects, but especially in observations on the great field of the natural sciences, in botany, zoology, geology, geography, statistics, and ethnography, than any preceding traveler. Paris at that time offering a greater assemblage of scientific aids than any capital of the continent, he took up his residence there, in order to prepare the result of his researches for the public eye. He shortly commenced a series of gigantic publications in almost every department of science; and in 1817, after two years of incessant toil, four-fifths had been printed in Paris, each of which cost in the market more than \$500. Since that time the publication has gone on more slowly, and is still incomplete.

Having visited Italy in 1818, with Gay-Lussac, and afterwards traveled in England in 1825, he returned, took up his residence in Berlin, and enjoying the national favor and most intimate society of the sovereign, was made a Councillor of State, and engaged with more than one diplomatic mission. In 1829, at the particular desire of the Czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian Sea, in company with Gustave Rose and Ehrenberg. The travelers accomplished a distance of 2142 geographical miles, journeying on the Volga from Astragorod to Casan, and by the Schrenk, Rishlik, Barank, Schlangenberg, and Tlaton, to the southern slope of the Altai; by Bactraminsk to the Chinese frontier. On their return, they took the route to St. Katarogor, Orsk, the Southern Ural, Orenburg, Sarapka, Astrachan, Moscow and Petersburg.

Humboldt is most popularly known by his "Cosmos," a work, written in the evening of his life, in which he contemplates all created things as linked together and forming one whole, animated by internal forces.

## Which for the Montrose Democrat?

### THE SISTER'S CHOICE.

#### VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

CHARACTERS.—Mary, laundress, her Sister, and Edward, their Brother.

SCENE.—The Parlor. Mary seated on a sofa, reading. Enter Edward.

Mary. Always poring over some book or other. I really believe you will pass with your friends by and by, for a veritable "blue." I am, by no means, ambitious of such a thing, but I am sure, for the purpose of self-improvement, to qualify myself for usefulness, not to acquire knowledge to display ostentatiously, hoping thereby to win applause. But I am so glad you have returned from Boston! Your protracted absence made me feel decidedly lonesome. Judging from appearance, the coming evening will be very pleasant, so I think you will have no objection to going, and we can have a nice tea-table in our parlour here. I want to learn the particulars of your visit to the "Athens of America." Your time has been so much occupied with your friends, and in going to places of amusements, since you came home, that I have scarcely had a moment's conversation with you.

Ed. I should be happy to oblige you, Mary, but I don't see the prospect of it.

Mary. You do not think of going to the opera this evening, I hope!

Ed. Such is my purpose. I have no desire of losing the pleasure of hearing the distinguished prima donna, Picoletti, who, every body says, is a musical prodigy. Even you are compelled to acknowledge she sings divinely.

Ed. Oh, Isabel, I wish you would forego a few moments' transient amusement, and remain with me.

Is. Then you don't propose going? I find no; I might have known you wouldn't go, for that plodding Henderson, of yours, couldn't find time to escort you there, if he had the means to—(hesitates)

Mary. Why do you not finish your sentence, Ed?

Ed. For love's sake, sister, I speak too freely. I had no desire to waste your feelings; but, in all sincerity, I do entreat, if you will permit, to encourage the attentions of Charles Henderson, that you limit to him that it would accompany you to places of fashionable amusement, for your pleasure therefrom is already made the subject of remark. No longer than yesterday, I called on the Joneses, and they were all wondering why you preferred to live so isolated. Edith says she expects to hear shortly, that you have taken the will; and George, poor fellow, takes your indifference to him, sadly to heart. I would wonder if the going, Nereis-like, were itself into a difficult yet, but I'm sure it never will be from beholding his own beautiful Isabel.

Mary. Why, Isabel, how you run on! I do wish I could see you in serious mood once.

Is. Just the way you always talk to me. It is all very proper, I suppose; but you know I am, by nature, indolent and gay; and you know to check the outrageous joyousness of a Victorian, and to transform the mild, fun-loving creature that I am into a dignified, statelily young lady, would be as impossible as to reverse the laws of gravitation. But I fancy I'd give you objection to my going to the opera. Mark Allard is to escort me; and you never told me so plainly, to be sure, but your bearing toward him has convinced me that you entertain for him none other than feelings of aversion.

Ed. The subject you just mentioned, at least that part of it relating to the intercourse subsisting between yourself and young Allard, is fraught with serious consequences, not only to yourself, but others; and since you have voluntarily introduced his name in connection with your own, I would be glad to converse with you for a few moments, in reference to things of vital importance to you as a rational, and accountable being.

Ed. I shall be happy to comply with your request. Let me see! (Looks at her watch.) Mark will not come for me in an hour or two. Pray go on.

Mary. For some length of time, I have detected a growing intimacy between you and Mark's Allard.

Ed. Whether it is as tender as that between his Honor, Charles Henderson, and my most affectionate, but excessively prudential sister, Mary!

Mary. I entreat you, Ed, lay trifling aside a few moments.

Ed. 'Tis no trifling matter, to be serious; but I'll try for once.

Mary. Do, I beseech you, as you value your future happiness. To be frank, Ed, I dislike the young man, in question, and I have good reasons therefor. I may I inquire what they are? He doubts, has faults, and who has not?

Mary. None are entirely exempt from the frailties and imperfections consequent upon the fall of man from a state of innocence; but when the conduct of an individual is diametrically opposed to the plain teachings of morality and virtue, we have the most unequivocal assurance that he is, only by way of judging the motives of men, given by their outward deportment. As a corrupt fountain sends forth impure waters, so a depraved heart gives birth to every species of enormity and vice.

Ed. Surely, you would not insinuate that Mark is addicted to vice?

Mary. I fear I see it; I hope, however, my suspicions are incorrect. We have no authority I learn that his habits are loose and irregular. One thing I do know; he has no reverence for sacred things; and this alone would sink any man very low in my estimation.

Ed. All young ladies are not so scrupulous as you are, perhaps. Taxes differ, you know. For my own part, I am certain I never could love one of your long-faced, spectacled specimens of the genus Homo.

Mary. Never! Isabel, the woman who surrenders her happiness to the keeping of a man who lives in habitual violation of the Divine Law, who respects the solemnity of religious ties, who frequents the bar-room, and gambles; who, oppresses the poor, whose ear is open to the cry of suffering humanity; who sacrifices helpless innocents

circumstance, to one fond of gaudy, and all the numerous attractions of fashionable society, would be an important consideration in determining the selection of a lieutenant.

Mary. To the shame of our sex be it said, that the often, females are influenced by such deplorable motives. Not unfrequently a poor but estimable girl, is separated with disdain and a silly unprincipled profligate, in his stead; because, forthwith, the latter showers a fortune at his adorable's feet. Scores of matrimonial alliances are contracted solely on the ground of pecuniary interest. Hearts are bought and sold like sheep in the market, and the sacred ties of matrimony are daily dissolved upon the altar of mammon. The God-like impulses of the soul are perverted, and turned from their legitimate channel. Rather than marry a man I did not love, I would forego the prospect of marrying a man, who, for the sake of showing his wealth, and floating awhile on the billows of fashion, would perform the most degrading menial services; nay, beg my bread from door to door!

Ed. Verily, you are growing enthusiastic. You always were a radical, independent of mind, girl, and I doubt not you do as you have just said; but to me there is nothing so intolerable as the idea of living an idle maid.

Mary. Better live and die single than marry a man, who, intellectually and morally, has no capacity for making you happy.

Ed. Should not every maiden be allowed the privilege of judging in respect of those questions for herself?

Mary. Most assuredly, and it is her duty so to do; but partially for an object, often blinds us to defects, you know.

Ed. Very true; but it is wrong to hang!

Mary. What a question, Ed! Wrong to love!—assuredly not. The principle of love was implanted in the soul for a high and holy purpose. When judiciously exercised, it is the source of the purest felicity. Of heavenly origin, it partakes of the Divine Nature, and serves not to bind willing hearts on earth, but link them indissolubly when so united in that world of blessedness above. Our affections, however, should not be centered upon an unworthy object. The unprincipled and designing, are fruitful in expedients to ensnare and betray the unsuspecting. Skilled in arts of fascination, they draw their souls around their victims, who, lulled into security by the voice of the charger, transported by ephemeral pleasures, dream not of danger, but imagine themselves above. Our affections, however, should not be centered upon an unworthy object. The unprincipled and designing, are fruitful in expedients to ensnare and betray the unsuspecting. Skilled in arts of fascination, they draw their souls around their victims, who, lulled into security by the voice of the charger, transported by ephemeral pleasures, dream not of danger, but imagine themselves above.

Ed. Far be it from me to encourage a morbid sympathy in favor of the guilty. Every infraction of laws, human or divine, is venial, and should be discontinued. I encourage every one to do right, and to shun evil.

Mary. I agree with you, brother, that we should put the most charitable construction possible upon the conduct of the erring. The most virtuous are liable, at times, to deviate from paths of strictest rectitude. They only who have been tried by temptation, know its power; they have been brought to bear upon them. If we look into these things as we ought, we shall find much to palliate, if not excuse, in the conduct of the erring and criminal.

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Ed. I believe my nature is more susceptible than yours, for I readily sympathize exceedingly; though I generally manage to conceal my perturbation.

Mary. Such a tendency of mind, which is alarmingly prevalent, and traceable to causes mainly within our control, would be early counteracted, or it may induce a morbid sensitiveness that would be likely to disqualify its victims for engaging in the active duties of life, and render even existence itself a burden. If we suffer ourselves to be quickened by every petty emergency, we shall be miserable indeed. Our happiness chiefly consists in ourselves. If our mind and heart are properly cultivated, we shall be able to derive pleasure from every thing around us; we shall not be easily grieved, and we shall not be easily pleased. If we suffer ourselves to be quickened by every petty emergency, we shall be miserable indeed. Our happiness chiefly consists in ourselves. If our mind and heart are properly cultivated, we shall be able to derive pleasure from every thing around us; we shall not be easily grieved, and we shall not be easily pleased.

Ed. I find it difficult, at present, to frame a suitable reply. We can speak upon this subject at some future time, and I should be glad to do so. Let us now retire and prepare for the return of brother and his promised guests.

Mary. With pleasure, my dear sister; but first allow me to suggest, that if you would secure the esteem of the wise and good, be respected and happy, spare no pains to cultivate your intellectual, moral, and physical powers. Study to acquire the accomplishments and Christian graces that will attract men with an attractive loveliness, and fit her preeminently for subserving the wise purposes of her creation. Remember,

"Good name in man and woman, Is the immediate jewel of their souls; And though we have loveliness, if we possess talents and a fair character, the world, so often abused, for its nobility, needs and want of sympathy, will commend our misdeeds, recognize our merit, and afford us protection and aid."

Ed. I feel a great deal better, now, than I did when I first saw you. I feel a great deal better, now, than I did when I first saw you. I feel a great deal better, now, than I did when I first saw you.

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