Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857

AMERICAN-REPUBLICANS, TO ARMS!—The election about to be held in this State for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court, is most important. Principles which entered largely into the contest in Pennsylvania last year are again before the citizens of Pennsylvania for their decision. Upon the one hand we have a man—David Wilmot—who stands before his fellow citizens the champion of freedom in the territories, and the advocate of those interests, which are peculiarly Pennsylvanian. A candidate of superior mental ability; of eminent administrative talent; the exponent of those principles which actuated the efforts of the men who founded this Republic: beloved and respected by all who come in contact with him, we can point to him with pride, as a man challenging the admiration of Pennsylvanians, and fully deserving their suffrages. From the moment of his nomination to the present, Mr. Wilmot has *steadily* increased in popularity, and there are thousands of freedom-loving, free-soil Democrats, who loving the man and the principles of which he is the standard-bearer, will go to the polls in October, and vote for him. Mr. Wilmot possesses the affections and confidence of the people to an astonishing extent, and they feel that to support General Packer,—the pro-slavery candidate—for the Gubernatorial chair, would be a violation of their convictions of the right, and unjust to one of the purest and best men ever nominated for Governor. With a just appreciation of the wide distinction between the precedents and political convictions of the two candidates, they are prepared in a solid phalanx, undismayed by chicanery and trickery, to support the ardent champion of Freedom, David Wilmot.

Since the refusal of General Packer, under instructions from the State Committee of which Mr. Buckalew is chairman, to meet Mr. Wilmot on the stump—strong evidence of the weakness of their cause—a portion of the Democratic press, and a large number of the rank and file of the party, express in unqualified terms their dissatisfaction and disapprobation. They feel humiliated at the refusal, and particularly so as insufficient reasons are offered to sustain the refusal. The *Erie Observer*, for instance, a Democratic journal, supporting Mr. Packer heartily, uses the following language in relation to the matter:

"We cannot agree, neither do we believe the Democracy of the State will agree with the reasoning which appears to have influenced the State Central Committee in refusing General Packer the privilege of meeting Wilmot upon the stump. We appreciate as strongly as any one the reasoning of the Committee—we are ready to agree that a candidate for Governor should be selected for his administrative abilities, and not for his oratorical powers exclusively—*we are fully aware, also, that the* issues and principles of a campaign are forcibly set forth in the resolutions of the Convention putting in nomination our candidates—still we cannot thereby arrive at the conclusion that it would be improper, when we have a candidate like General Packer, who is able and willing to meet his opponent upon the stump, to refuse him the privilege of accepting that opponent's challenge. We are aware that some of our best and most talented Governors have not been orators—but we apprehend the day, when a man can be Governor of Pennsylvania who cannot, when called upon, address the people on all the political questions of the day, has passed. We would not have this so if we could help it—but the fact is patent to every observer of events that there is a growing disposition on the part of the people to compel those who seek their suffrages to appear before them, and while showing their own qualifications as orators and statesmen, at the same time define and elucidate the principles upon which they propose to conduct the public trust confided to their keeping. In short, the people don't want to take a man on trust, even when endorsed by a legion of party editors, or a party Convention. They want to see what manner of man he is—to hear him speak—to take him by the hand and converse with him upon topics of interest to them and to him. For these reasons, and many others that are not necessary to mention, we think the State Central Committee has made a mistake. We were a member of the Convention that nominated General Packer, and it seemed to us then to be the universal wish and understanding that if Wilmot, or whoever the Republicans should nominate, should challenge our candidate to meet him, the challenge should be accepted!"

The fact is, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee felt the weakness of the platform of principles upon which their candidate stands; and to place him before the people, exposed to the round shots of argument, and volleys of truths, emanating from Mr. Wilmot, would have made him mere "food for powder." They felt his danger, and when Mr. Wilmot's manly, courteous challenge reached them through the medium of General Packer, they directed him to say that he had no opinions for the public eye or ear, and if in future he is challenged or interrogated, his reply must be, "ask my committee." The Democratic papers cried before the challenge was sent and refused, "discussion is what we want," now they know not where to hide their heads, so mortified do they feel at the back-out. Yet Packer on his own responsibility, or at the bidding of his keeper, Buckalew, is now skulking about the State,—avoiding Mr. Wilmot of course—to enlighten on the stump, the Democracy. He is safe from reply, which would annihilate his flimsy arguments, and thus proclaims to the people that he is afraid to meet Wilmot. What a miserable cause is that, which demands such subterfuge on the part of its candidate for Governor! Will the people tolerate it?

American Republicans, to arms! Your cause is just. Your principles are pure and spotless.—Your candidate occupies a noble position in the present canvass. Remember that the Democracy have shrunk from a discussion of the question which is more important to the workingman and citizen of Pennsylvania, than any other now before them—a question involving the extension of an institution which degrades labor and blights what it touches. Courage, freemen, your proslavery opponents wince before you. They feel that they lack the confidence of the people. They dread the approach of October, for already the people feel that that cause must be unsound, when its leader fears to meet in an open and generous argument, the American-Republican candidate for Governor.

THE EXECUTION OF MCKIM.—In our last we gave a brief notice of the execution on Friday at Hollidaysburg, of McKim, for the murder of Norcross. Although four thousand strangers were in Hollidaysburg to witness the execution, yet the sheriff, Mr. Post, admitted but few persons inside the jail yard. Two of McKim's sisters visited him before his execution, and made the strongest appeals to him to induce him to make a confession; but he maintained the same stoical protestations of innocence. His spiritual advisers, up to the moment of his execution, were Protestants.—McKim made a speech to the people in the yard. In the course of it he said earnestly,—"The rope is around my neck, and there is my coffin, *but I never murdered Norcross.* I HOPE I MAY NEVER SEE GOD IF I DID." His speech was a most extraordinary one, consisting of accusations against those who he said, had sworn his life away, and of the most vehement protestations of his innocence. Just a moment before his execution, the Rev. Dr. Junkin asked him if he still maintained that his statements as made from the scaffold were correct, and whether he was innocent of the crime for which he had been condemned to death, to which McKim replied in a loud voice:

"Gentlemen, I am innocent of the murder of Samuel Townsend Norcross. Standing on the very pinnacle of death, one stroke launching me into eternity, I proclaim that I die innocent. A man fixed like me, on the verge of death, won't you believe? I am a man who believes in the Bible, and know that if I die with a lie on my tongue I will go to hell, and be punished forever in burning brimstone. I die innocent of the murder of Samuel Townsend Norcross. God Almighty bless my dear wife, beloved child, aged mother, dear sisters, and brother. God bless you all."

At 32 minutes after 12 o'clock, the drop fell, and David Stringer McKim was launched into eternity. His death was caused by suffocation, which occupied some minutes.

It is somewhat remarkable that a man against whom the crime of which he was charged, was proven beyond a doubt, should thus on the scaffold in such earnest tones, add to the weight of guilt on his soul, by blasphemous protestations of innocence. The question may well occur, hath death any terrors to the criminal; is there any shame attached to an end on the scaffold? It seems in this instance to have had a contrary effect, for with a shocking bravado, and an assumption of martyrdom, revolting to every mind, McKim met his death. Is capital punishment effective? Does it check crime? We fear not as at present exercised. In place of the public display, the columns of reports in the newspapers; the sympathy which is allowed to come in contact with the condemned, he should from the moment of his condemnation be excluded *from* the world as completely, as if the death sentence was in fact its execution. An undefinable terror and solemnity should be thrown around the criminal, and he should feel the full force of being cut off entirely from the world, and of the assertion that the "wages of sin is death." At present, a condemnation and death, have to ignoble, bad minds, no terror. They appear but positions in which to challenge admiration by the *heroic* manner in which they can meet both, with a lie on the lips. It should be a solemn thing, this sending the soul of a man before its God. Is that end accomplished by modern executions? We think not.

BREADSTUFFS.—After a series of years of unprecedentedly high prices for breadstuffs, they are now declining, with every prospect of reaching the old prices of $5 and $6 per barrel for Flour, with Wheat, Corn, etc., in proportion. In Philadelphia prices of all description are declining.—Flour, has fallen at the rate of 25 cents per barrel in a single day, while the market for Wheat has broken down under increased receipts of new from the South, and a continued limited demand from the City millers, who take sufficient only to keep their machinery in operation. There is nothing doing for export, and the latest advices from Europe do not encourage the belief that there will be a very large demand from this country during the Fall. The harvests there are likely to be unusually luxurious, which is rather discouraging news for exporters. At home the weather has been all that could be desired for harvesting during the last fortnight, and the crop has generally been secured in fine condition. The poor man may again have a chance of living, with Flour and Potatoes declining in price. Now down with meat. *That* has also, been to high in price for poor men's pockets.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH: HOW TO MEET IT.—This work extracts from which we have already given, is by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina.—The publishers are, Burdick Brothers, 8 Spruce street, New York. The information contained in this work is of the highest importance, not only to the North but to the non-slaveholders of the South. Were this book perused attentively by the people of this country, a better understanding of the actual condition of the poor whites of the South, and of the actual relations which exist between the slave and his master would be obtained than it would be possible to glean from any other source. The statistical information contained in the work is invaluable. No work of more real value and importance has been published this year. Mr. Helper himself a Southerner, the son of a slaveholder, has as well may be imagined, a thorough knowledge of the subject which he treats in his work. Copies can be seen at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

The Minersville Water Works are progressing rapidly to completion.

The Rev. R. A. Van Court has retired from his pastoral charge at Tamaqua.

Tidy housewives should know that common whisky applied to peach stains will speedily remove them.

The Mammoth Shaft, at St. Clair, went into operation on Monday last, the first time since the destructive fire which visited it some months since.

A little son of Patrick McNamare, of Glen Carbon, aged 10 years, was run over by a train of cars last week. It was found necessary to amputate his left leg.

Two men, one living in Wadesville, the other at East Mines, quarreled while returning home from the circus which exhibited here last week. It resulted in one stabbing the other, inflicting a severe wound.

On Tuesday evening of last week, a man named Thomas Jones was injured in the colliery of Mr. Dellaven, at Minersville, in consequence of the breaking of the chain of a slope wagon, on the bridge of which he was standing. He is recovering.

Rev. William Mullen is preaching in the highways and byways of Tamaqua. Right. Christ and his apostles thus addressed the people. It is a work which the true soldiers of the cross should esteem it their peculiar privilege and duty to engage in.

If you want cool water, and cannot get ice, wrap your pitcher in two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth, and keep it constantly wet. The philosophy of the thing is that the evaporation carries off the heat and leaves the water at very nearly freezing point.

Found Dead.—John Ball, aged 35 years, an employee of Haywood, Lee & Co's Rolling Mill, was found dead on Wednesday morning last, in Palo Alto. When discovered, the body was lying beside the railroad track. We have not heard what was the cause of his death.

Odd Fellows' Parade.—The Lodge of this Borough headed by the Pottsville Brass Band, proceeded in procession yesterday morning to Port Carbon for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies incident upon the presentation to the Lodge of Port Carbon, of a beautiful flag.

John Prendergast, an Irish lad, is searching for his uncle, James Prendergast, who, he thinks, has been working in the Schuylkill coal region, as a contractor.—Information sent to John, care of J. M. Hollenbach, Wilkesbarre, Pa., of his uncle's whereabouts, will be gratefully received.

The Military Pic-Nic of the Washington Yeagers came off at Yuengling's Woods, near the Bull's Head Tavern, on Monday last. Lager and the waltz were prominent institutions on the occasion. The day was pleasant; the attendance good, and everything, we believe, passed off to the satisfaction of the participants.

Epting has for sale a superior article of chewing tobacco, called "Cooper's Twist." If persons will indulge in the habit of chewing, notwithstanding the arguments which have been adduced repeatedly, to prove how injurious it is—that it is a filthy practice none will deny—why they had better use a pure article. We therefore, suggest to the incorrigible, a trial of "*Cooper's Twist*."

It is wisely remarked that when babies are taken out riding in their little carts, it is little less than cruelty to push them along backwards. A child, like a grown person, must, in order to render a ride healthful, be drawn *behind* the mother or servant, as the case may be, not pushed before. Proprietors of babies and baby carts will please make a note, and save their little ones from sickness.

Portrait Painting.—G. Behne, Landscape and Portrait Painter, whose studio is in Walnut street below Fourth, Philadelphia, is on a visit to this Borough, professionally, and will remain a short time. This gentleman has attained a high degree of excellence in his art, and we advise those desiring a fine portrait, to embrace the opportunity now offered by his presence here, of obtaining one. Those wishing to assure themselves of Mr. Behne's ability, before giving him orders for pictures, are referred by the artist, to G. De B. Keim, Esq.

The "Washington Artillery," Captain James Nagle, will parade on Monday next for target practice. This fine corps is in excellent condition. We hope to see out on Monday next at least fifty muskets. In addition to the musket target practice, the Company intends having cannon target practice. The Pottsville Brass Band has been engaged for the occasion. Altogether there will be a force of some eighty men out, which will we are confident, make an imposing military display. We believe that nearly every member of the Company will be in the ranks on Monday.

The Tamaqua Sentinel says that on the 15th inst., at Donaldson & Son's Colliery, 45 cars of Coal were hoisted a distance of 360 feet perpendicular in fifty minutes. This time includes dumpage and the necessary waste of time in taking cars to and from the shaft a short distance. Each car contained from 3 to 4 tons of coal.—This feat was performed with the Patent Winding Machinery of Messrs. Ivens & Allen, manufactured by the Messrs. Carter & Allen, of Tamaqua. This machinery is most effective, we are aware, and is fully appreciated by the operators of this Region.

A horse race came off at the Schuylkill Haven course on Tuesday afternoon. The horses entered were owned by Mr. White of Swatara, and a citizen of Llewellyn, whose name we did not learn. It was a running match. The distance, three times around the course, about a mile. Mr. White's horse won by two lengths.—The running is said to have been good. We are not aware that there were any stakes on the result, on the part of those who entered the horses. There was some outside betting. A heavy transaction was that on the part of a friend. He "staked his pile," and came out winner of five cents.

Cool and pleasant hath been the weather of the week. On Thursday rain fell very nearly all day; the air was raw and chilly, and "an invalid" of our acquaintance, ordered fire. Yesterday was lovely. Our thermometrical record for the week is as follows:

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Aug. 22,	68°	72°	68°—cloudy.
Mon.,	" 24,	64	71	64 — "
Tues.,	" 25,	62	76	68 —clear.
Wed.,	" 26,	64	78	67 — "
Thurs.,	" 27,	75	70	66 —rain.
Fri.,	" 28,	75	80	72 —clear.

We have had westerly winds during the week.

The Pinegrove School Edifice.—Various sections of the county have made excellent progress in the erection of good, substantial school edifices, in fact, we question if they do *not even surpass* Pottsville in that *respect*.—Pinegrove has just completed a school edifice which will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the county. It is a three story brick building, 50 by 55 feet, located on a spacious lot. The two first stories to be used for school purposes, are divided into four schoolrooms. They are admirably designed, with ceilings 12 feet in height. For purposes of ventilation so important in a school room, this will be effective. The third stories will be occupied for Odd Fellow and Masonic purposes. This edifice is very creditable to Pinegrove, and we congratulate our neighbors on its successful completion.

Huge Cucumber.—Mr. Hamilton Adams placed on our counter a day or two since, a cucumber of his own growing, which slightly excels anything in the same line which we have seen lately. Its dimensions are 13½ inches in length; 12¼ inches in circumference. Weight, 5 pounds, 11 ounces. Schuylkill county possesses a good soil for agricultural purposes, and we are gratified to perceive that the fact is being taken advantage of—year after year, the number of farms in the county increases. The wilderness is being reclaimed, and made to blossom even as the rose. There is no good reason why the mass of truck consumed in the county, should not be produced within its borders, and from the progress which has been made of late years, agriculturally, we think it yet will be. Farming is an important item of the economy of the county, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

Summer is rapidly fleeing away. "*Swifter far than summer's flight*," says Shelley, in one of his sweetest and most graceful lyrics. This was the utterance of a child of summer, who had been born out of place, and was drawn to the sun by the force of a primitive instinct older than himself. Well may we echo these words here! It seems but *yesterday* that we shut up the furnaces, and laid aside our woolen garments; and now as we write the water shed of the year has been passed and we are beginning to go down upon the other side. The dusky veil of evening is spread over the earth all too soon; the golden light of autumn is poured into the air from the urns of sunset; and the cricket, herald of lighted lamps and blazing fires, begins to mourn over the lost youth of the year. We already feel the change in the shortening days; the increased coolness of the temperature, and in that peculiar Autumnal feeling which heralds in frosty mornings and the blazing fire of Anthracite.

Beautiful Tomb.—A day or two since we inspected in the Presbyterian Cemetery of this borough, a family vault, designed by Isaac T. Lykens, Esq., the architect, and erected by Mr. John T. Lang, the marble-worker, in Mahantango street, for Mr. McCamant. The style of the tomb is Egyptian, decorated, and the marble used is from Vermont quarries. The design of the tomb is unique and beautiful; the arrangements for keeping it perfectly dry, and for ventilation are perfect, while the manner in which the work is executed reflects much credit upon Mr. Lang. He exhibits in the work which we examined, taste and ability which renders it unnecessary for our citizens to go abroad to have fine work of this description executed. An adjoining tomb, erected by a Philadelphia artisan, already needs thorough overhauling, while Mr. Lang's looks as if it would last without repairing, scores of years. While we advise an inspection of the McCamant family vault, we take this occasion to compliment Messrs. Lykens and Lang upon the taste and skill exhibited in the work, and feel a natural pride that while it will compare favorably with city work of similar description, it is the production of an architect and an artisan, "native and to the manor born."

Mr. Hewson, to whose ingenuity the temporary railway bridge owes its birth, and successful adaptation to emergencies involving the destruction of permanent structures, had on Saturday last, another trial of his squad in throwing his bridge partially across the Schuylkill, at Mount Carbon. Ellwood Morris, Esq., John Tucker, Esq., and other gentlemen from abroad, together with several of our scientific and most intelligent citizens were present, and watched the manoeuvering of Mr. Hewson's men and the rapidity with which the bridge was erected, with interest. We have already given a description of the bridge, the *modus operandi* of loading the trucks, unloading, erecting the bridge, etc., and need only state that the trial of Saturday was equally successful with previous attempts. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Hewson has not, up to this period, had his invention called into requisition; but it is ready at a moment's notice, and should flood or fire destroy any of the bridges on the main line of railway leading from this Region, its efficiency will, we doubt not, be fully tested and proved. This bridge will not only secure an American celebrity, but as soon as its merits are known abroad, we are confident it will attract the attention of the managers of European railways, and receive from them the encomiums which are lavishly bestowed upon it by the most eminent American railway engineers.

The Chinese Sugar Cane.—To Mr. Stout of Fishbach, we are indebted for a specimen of the Chinese Sugar Cane, grown by him. The stalk he has deposited with us measures 10 feet, 6 inches in height. There seems to be no difficulty in any section of the country, in growing the cane. North as well as South, it thrives, and it is estimated that the present season one hundred thousand acres have been planted with the cane. Mills are already in progress of construction for grinding, purifying, and reducing it to syrup. After the sugar is extracted, the remains are excellent for fodder. In addition to the large crop of the Chinese Sugar Cane this season, the West has produced a considerable amount of maple sugar. The stock of sugar on hand in market now is larger than ever known before, and prices are tumbling. The days of high-priced sugar are numbered.

In connection with this matter it is not inappropriate to refer the attention of the reader to the fact that a want of forethought appears to distinguish the mass of the people of this country. They appear as it were, almost incapable, from a determination not to think, of self-government. For instance, when some time since, sugar became scarce and high in price, the general demand seemed to be, remove the duties from sugar; let us have free sugar. An unwise thought, which fortunately, was met and combatted by a portion of the press of the country, prominent among them, the *Tribune*.—They urged that every other expedient should be resorted to, before injuring an important interest of the country, by throwing it open to the unrestricted competition of other nations. Fortunately wise counsels prevailed—the Chinese Sugar Cane was introduced, and has proved successful. We have no fear for the future. A great interest is being encouraged, calculated to add to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. Had the mass however, in their mad impulsiveness, prevailed, it is easy to perceive what a retrograde step we should have taken. There is nothing like thought, well directed. It would be better if the people encouraged it to a greater extent.

The Pole which rises gracefully (not to say exactly straight,) at the corner of Centre and Mahantango streets, caused quite a gathering on Friday evening, and was the subject of considerable comment. Some doubted the ability of Mr. Chillson to get it up without accident; but we who had witnessed the able manner in which he erected section after section of the Clay Monument, and finally surmounted it with the very weighty and fine statue of HENRY CLAY, had perfect confidence in him.—We knew it *would* go up, and up it went. The pole, to its extreme point, rises one hundred feet above the pavement, and displays at the top a large ball, the points of the compass, and the figure of an Indian. Our "*devil*," who for his tender years, is really an inquiring youth, watched the erection of the pole with not only intense interest, but with a feeling of tender sympathy for the Indian, who, he persists in imagining, was captured in Australia, and brought here to grace the pole and point the direction of a breeze. As it does not much resemble an American aboriginal, we presume our imp is correct in ascribing to it an Australian origin. On Saturday he wrote a "pome," commencing thus:

Grate pole! thou that risest by Norwegian's pelewcid streme;
That elevatest thy majestic form high in mid air;
Thou handiwork of Crist and Chillson, all hale!
The boatmen on the Schuylkill's angry tide
Will hale thee as a beacon from afar;
Will take in sale, (knock down the horse,)
And order all hands on deck to gaze upon thy tall and tapering form;
I am proud of thee, I am!
For thou art some punkins!
Thou shalt be useful, too, grate pole,—
For when the tardy spouse shall wend his devious way
Home to his waiting and his anxious mate,
He shall—leaning 'gainst thy smooth and stalwart side,
Bless the hands that raised thee,
Thou supporter of the weak and afflicted, &c., &c.

Thus in many more lines the poet enlarges on the various merits of the pole, which were we to publish, having space therefor, the pole might change its native hue for very shame that it should have its virtues so blazoned to the world. We cannot refrain, however, from giving a few closing lines, a'la Hiawatha, supposed to have been blubbered forth by "Yarra-Yarra," the individual at the top of the pole, as he was torn from his friends and relatives, in Australia. They are affecting:—

"Farewell, Tarrengower! and Ganawarra!
Farewell, Wagra-Barjang! and Irrawarra!
Farewell, Burra-Burra! Pollilah! Morang!
Farewell, Merrimingo! and thee, Burnewang!
And thee, Booroondara! and Goomalibee!
Farewell, Narab-Narab! and Hinnomongy!
And Wimmera plains, by Tongeomungie!"

P. S.—In the midst of the most intense excitement, especially on the part of the juvenile community, the pole was partially sinced, and painted white all the way up to "*Yarra-Yarra*" during the week. On Wednesday general attention was divided between the pole and the elephants of Sand's Circus. In the early part of the day, however, we think the pole had "the inside track;" but the elephants had everything their own way in the afternoon and evening. They attracted immensely.—Everybody and his wife wanted to "see the elephant," and they succeeded.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Death in Boston last week, 104.

The Reading cotton mill has stopped.

Barnum sails for Europe on the 7th prox.

Dr. William Couper of Glasgow, is dead.

The Philadelphia Fall trade has commenced.

The yellow fever prevails at Mantanzas, Cuba.

There has been a fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The militia of Massachusetts amounts to 6,420 men.

Murdoch, the actor, has reached New York from Europe.

The season in England has been unusually free from rain.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 287. In New York, 700.

Revolutionary movements have broken out in St. Domingo.

The potato rot has appeared in some parts of Chester county.

The valuation of property in Chicago, this year, is $33,200,000.

There is a great demand at the West for Eastern school teachers.

Tom Thumb is at Bath, England. His exhibitions are a failure.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company, a Wall street concern, has failed.

There are 472 orthodox Congregational churches in Massachusetts.

The body of the son of Napoleon I. is soon to be brought to Paris.

New hay sells at Chicago at $4 a ton.—The old in June sold at $40.

A general census of the Russian Empire has been ordered to be taken.

Mrs. Bowers, the actress, is about making a professional tour of the States.

Mr. Raymond, the editor of the *N. Y. Times*, has returned from Europe.

The total cost of the submarine trans-Atlantic telegraph cable is $1,288,750.

Augusta Cunningham is fast sinking to the grave from nervous exhaustion.

Nearly one-half of the deaths in Boston last week were from bowel diseases.

John Smith—lucky fellow—was saved from drowning at Boston a few days since.

The cruises of our national vessels are to be shortened from three to two years.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in Portugal in the manufacture of wine.

Lawler, the St. Nicholas defaulter, denies his guilt in the matter alleged of him.

The private banking house of Coates and Brothers, Chicago, has closed its doors.

The cost of the police force of the city of London during the last year was £44,794.

Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu, May 28th.

The New York Trade Sale of Books and Stationery will commence on the 8th of September.

The original manuscript of Walter Scott's Peveril of the Peak was sold lately at auction for £50.

Sharks are usually plenty this year, being caught from the Gulf of Mexico to Massachusetts Bay.

There is a new eruption from the volcano of Manua Loa in Hawaii, which again threatens Hilo.

A taste is springing up in England, like that in this country, for providing rural cemeteries.

George N. Dana took 18,925 steps in going from the Glen House to the top of Mount Washington.

The London papers think that the American horses at the late English race were badly ridden.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association have offered $16,000 in prizes, this fall.

Prof. Pierce of Harvard, has compiled a table to show that a student's life is conducive to longevity.

A person swam over the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, a distance of three miles, in 55 minutes.

The trotting mare Flora Temple has been sold to a gentleman in New York for three thousand dollars.

The Richmond, Va., papers speak of the high price of negroes this season, and of the great number sold.

A statue of John Adams, for the Mount Auburn Cemetery, is now at Rome in readiness to ship for Boston.

An experiment to test the practicability of lighting cars by gas has been tried upon the New Jersey Railroad.

A Canadian author of note, M. Michael Bibaud, died at Montreal, after a long illness, at the age of 75.

During the last ten years the public debt of England has increased two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars.

Mr. McElrath's name has been withdrawn from the *N. Y. Tribune*. The firm is now "Horace Greeley & Co."

"What's whisky bringing?" inquired a dealer in that article. "Bringing men to the gallows," was the reply.

The Seguine's Point Hospital, on Staten Island, about which so much fuss has been made, is to be discontinued.

Mrs. Swisshelm, formerly editor of the *Pittsburg Saturday Visitor*, is now residing at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

It is calculated that the waste of the Cochituate water in Boston amounts to six millions of gallons daily.

In Philadelphia there is a widow lady who has twenty-five children, all living at home, and none of them married.

Attacks have been made on the chapel of the Mormons in Birmingham, England, and attempts made to destroy it.

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York up to August 19, 1857, are 118,872.—Same date last year, 82,990.

Too much zeal is suspicious. The man who cries "stop thief!" the loudest, not unfrequently turns out to be the thief himself.

A Cincinnati paper says that there have not been for twenty years so few mosquitos in that city as in the present year.

John Mitchel, the Irish Patriot, has written a letter advocating the revival of the slave trade. A great lover of liberty!

Judge Cato's decision in Kansas that no man can vote unless he has paid taxes, disfranchises the whole free State party.

There is to be a general R. R. Convention in N. Y. City, Sept. 1st, to take into consideration the present condition of the system.

The Boston *Christian Witness*, has an editorial on the subject of *novel reading*, which is condemned as debilitating the mind.

The forty-ninth Philadelphia trade sale of books commences at the trade sale rooms of M. Thomas & Son on the 21st of September.

Seventy-five physicians of Albany have resolved to attend no more coroner's inquests, because the city refuses to pay their bills.

It is now said it can be proved that over 10,000 men joined Walker in Nicaragua at different periods, and that 5,700 died in Nicaragua.

By an explosion at DuPont's powder mills, Wilmington, Del., on Saturday last, A. T. DuPont, A. Dougherty, E. Hirst and L. Vache were killed.

A diamond, valued at two thousand dollars, was thrown up while digging an artesian well in Stryker, Illinois, ninety miles from Toledo.

The largest tannery in the U. S. is about to be erected in Carbon Co., Pa. It will be 700 feet long and 60 wide, and will tan 35,000 hides in a year.

In various counties in England, people have formed societies pledging themselves not to purchase a pound of sugar until it sinks to a certain price.

There has long been a Brahminical prediction in India that the British rule would last a hundred years. It is now just that time since Clive's conquests.

Derby & Jackson will publish in September a new novel by Marion Harland, the author of Alone and the Hidden Path. It is to be entitled Moss Side.

There are in France 1,037 printing offices and 1,092 journals. The number of compositors employed in all France is about 9,500. Of these Paris employs 2,600.

The whole of the native press in India has been put under censorship by the British Government. This fact shows their fears of the extension of the rebellion.

Herbert, of California, who killed the Irish waiter, took a very prominent part in the late Democratic Convention. He denounced the Vigilance Committee.

All the moveable property belonging to the city of New York, has been seized on an action of debt. The city cannot pay the tax levy due the State of $150,000.

The Paris papers mention the death of Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte. He is known for his book on the Birds of America.

The emigration from Germany to America has taken an increased start this summer, 10,000 able bodied men having departed from the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin alone.

Henry Fife, Monroe Stewart and Charlotte Jones have been sentenced in Pittsburg by Judge McClure to be hung, for the murder of Henry Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters.

A writer in *Life Illustrated* says that cucumbers are not only harmless, but they act beneficially on the system, and especially invigorate the mental faculties and clear the brain.

The "Burdell baby" does not draw such great crowds as was anticipated. It is named Justitia Anderson. One reporter says "it passes its hours between suction and somnolence."

John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia, in a political speech at Mobile, said that not only Kansas, but Missouri, Delaware and Maryland, would soon be free States, and Virginia and Kentucky within ten years.

The Reading Railroad has been in operation fifteen years; it has cost $19,163,151; its stock and mortgages amount to $11,330,541 22; its bonds and all other indebtedness are $7,842,610 68.

Three eminent physicians, Sir. James Clark of England, M. Carriere of France, and Dr. Burgess of Scotland, have denied that change of climate is beneficial to persons suffering from the consumption.

The late attempted revolution in Sardinia was originated by Mazzini. It was a foolish movement; the King of Sardinia allows his subjects as much real liberty as they are capable of appreciating.

The barbarities practised in India are not confined to the Sepoys. Forty prisoners lately taken at Peshawer by the English were blown away from their mortars, for the purpose of intimidating the rest.

The service of plate ordered some time since by some of the merchants in New York to be presented to the late Secretary Marcy has been completed, and will be presented to the family of the deceased statesman.

Sales have been made in Marietta, Ohio, of entire orchards of apples at $1 25 to $1 40 per barrel, delivered on the bank of the Ohio.—This is about fifty cents a bushel; quite a reduction from last year's prices.

Never too Late.—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.

POLITICAL.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Iowa Republican State convention met at Iowa City, on the 19th inst., and nominated Gen. R. P. Lowe for Governor, and Oran Faville for Lieutenant Governor.

It is said that nearly two hundred indictments have been issued against the Lawrence men, and that Government are now going to try the severest measures to crush the spirit of freedom in Kansas. The South demands it.

WHAT strange mutations there are in politics. The foremost prominent leaders of the Southern Democratic party—Henry A. Wise, Clingman, Robert Toombs, and A. H. Stephens—have said more bitter things of the Democracy than any other living men.

IN one of the Congressional Districts of Georgia, two Democrats are running, both ardent advocates of a revival of the Slave Trade. A new paper has been started in the interests of one of them, entitled "*The True Democrat*." It is true democracy to advocate the revival of the slave traffic.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF POLITICAL LIFE.—On last Saturday Judge Conrad sentenced a man, named Bump, to prison for two years and eight months, for the perpetration of frauds by which James Buchanan was elected to the Presidency last fall. Mr. Buchanan now occupies the White House at Washington, and Bump is domiciled in a cell at Moyamensing!—*Even. Bulletin.*

WE fear lest the iniquities and unfair division of representation districts in Kansas, will have such an effect on the Free State party, that they will neglect to vote in the Territorial election and rally around the Topeka constitution, with a resolution to support it by force. This would be a lamentable result, commencing as it would, a civil war. Can nothing like fairness or justice be expected from the pro-slavery men of Kansas, or from Walker or the administration?

THE MATTOON GAZETTE, a Douglas Democratic journal in Southern Illinois, thus backs the project of opening Illinois to slavery:

"We are one of those that utterly discredit the idea that the presence of slaves works an injury to the whites, or that the presence of free negroes, enjoying political and social privileges, is at all beneficial. We candidly and firmly believe, to-day, that if Illinois were a slave State the best men of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and even States further South, would be here as soon as they could remove their families, and the prairies of Illinois would be made to smile as a lovely garden. We have seen the best class of men come to our State, admire it with enthusiasm, but return to their homes because they could not bring their whole families with them.

"The question comes up squarely to every business man in Illinois: Which would you rather do, make slaves of your family, or provide a comfortable home for some of the enslaved African race? It is a clear case that when Illinois voted slave labor out of her limits, she voluntarily voted upon the white females of Illinois a life of unmitigated drudgery unsuited to the tastes and physical capacity of a large majority of them; and drove from our midst a people peculiarly adapted to such services without benefitting them in the slightest degree. When will the day of practical benevolence arrive, when we shall have done with this eternal empty profession of mock philanthropy, when it will not be called emancipation to offer inducements to the slave-traders of the South to buy the negroes of Missouri and send them South in chain gangs!"

The tendency of "Democracy" to-day is toward the establishment of Slavery throughout the whole country; all its logic and its instincts point to that consummation. Nay: if the above line of argumentation is sound, Slavery should be re-established in Europe as well as here: for "a life of unmitigated drudgery" is as little suited to the tastes and capacity of "white females" across the Atlantic as here. Slavery is either good or bad everywhere. and must have all or nothing. The line of "isothermal" adaptation to its existence must be run far enough North to take in all those too lazy or too genteel to like work better than play; and that is nearer the Pole than we have ever traveled.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WE are indebted for the following, to the Tioga *Agitator*, an excellent little paper, doing noble service in the good cause:

We sometimes stumble upon a good thing in the Democratic papers, and moreover have such a desire that the people of Tioga may fully understand what a vast difference there is between the Democratic party as it is to-day and as it was seven years ago, that we cannot forbear publishing matters of record occasionally. Now here is a copy of the *Tioga Eagle*, dated Sept. 25, 1850.—It contains the official proceedings of a Democratic Conference, held in Wellsboro that day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the 12th Congressional district. Among some appropriate Resolutions we find the following very expressive and pointed ones, which we publish for the benefit of our democratic friends everywhere. Just hark:

"*Resolved*, That we are *unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into Territory now free*, and that we *hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law, its introduction therein.*

"*Resolved*, That standing upon these principles, and relying upon the integrity of G. A. GROW, *FAITHFULLY to CARRY THEM OUT IN OUR NATIONAL COUNCILS*, we present him to the *Democratic* voters of this district as our candidate for Congress.

"*Resolved*, That *THE BOLD and UNFLINCHING MANNER IN WHICH HON. DAVID WILMOT HAS ADVOCATED in CONGRESS THE PRESERVATION OF FREE TERRITORY FROM THE ENCROACHMENTS OF SLAVERY, meets the ADMIRATION and APPROBATION of the DEMOCRACY of this District.*"

Isn't that a queer kind of Democracy alongside the Cincinnati Platform? Nevertheless, we boldly assert that Hon. David Wilmot's course in Congress as regards the matter of Slavery, meets the unqualified "admiration and approbation of the Democracy of this District" this 10th day of August 1857, as it did on the 25th day of September, 1850. We will produce the election returns in evidence next October.

Now, it is not in our mind to censure the Conference, that made these excellent resolves seven years ago. Oh, no! they were excellent resolves *then*. We heartily and unreservedly endorse them now, as does the Republican party. They are most excellent resolutions, and we trust the Mulatto Democracy hereabouts will take them to bed with them and let us know how they feel in the morning.

We intend to examine the old files of the *Eagle* from time to time, in order to ascertain just when and how David Wilmot became a monster in the eyes of the Democracy.

WORKING MEN READ.—The white mechanics of Wilmington, N.C., have made a riotous manifestation of their opposition to negro mechanics. A house which had been partially erected by negro carpenters, was torn down. A town meeting was held, at which their conduct was denounced, and a reward offered for the arrest of the ringleaders.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The above paragraph, which we clip from the columns of the *Ledger*, says the Philadelphia *Sun*, is a specimen of the want of fairness which characterizes the conduct of that organ of Locofocoism. The contest now waging in Wilmington, N. C., is not between white and negro mechanics, but between *free* and *slave* labor. The parties engaged in it are, on the one side, the *free* contractors, mechanics and workingmen," who are striving to support themselves by the wages of honesty and industry; and, on the other, their rich and aristocratic neighbors, who *own bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, blacksmiths*, and other mechanics, and hire them out as a livery stable keeper hires his horses. As these '*slaves pay for their food and clothing by the children they breed*, and which may be sold from them at any age, they can be hired out with profit to their owners, at rates of wages on which a free man can scarcely live, and on which he cannot possibly support a wife and rear and educate his offspring. It is against this terrible competition, which Buchanan, Walker, Packer, Sanderson & Co. are trying to extend to Kansas and the other Territories, that the free workingmen of *Wilmington* are battling. Some of their "manifestations" may have been riotous; but let our workingmen remember that it is a war between *slavery* and *freedom*, in which the *slave owners* are endeavoring to reduce the wages of freemen and starve them out. It is to the free workingmen of North Carolina a question of liberty or death; for if the aristocracy of that State succeed in their effort to have all the mechanical work of the State done by *slaves*, the free workingmen must starve or flee into exile from the homes of their fathers.

It is no less jesuitical for the *Ledger* to assert that the carpenters who had erected the building that was demolished were negroes. They were *slaves*, but that does not prove that they *were* negroes; for the *Ledger* knows that the *best blood* of the *South* flows through the veins of her *slaves*, and that tens of thousands of them are as *white* as the fathers and brothers who doom them to lives of ignorance and unrequited toil, and sell them with as little compunction as they would a false horse or barren cow. Alas, it is but too painfully true that *slavery in this free country of ours* is no longer confined to the *African* race, but it is held by many Southern Democrats *to be the true condition of the* LABORING man, whether *white or black.*

PACKER CONDEMNED.—The conduct of Gen. PACKER and the State Committee in declining to canvass the State with Mr. WILMOT does not seem to be well relished by the locofocos outside of Pennsylvania. It is very properly regarded as an exhibition of cowardice, and a want of faith in the justice of their principles, which the more independent of the press are rebuking. The following article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is sensible and to the point:—

"Judge Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Gov. in Pennsylvania, lately challenged Gen. Packer, the Democratic nominee for that office, to take the stump with him in public discussion throughout the State. Mr. Packer referred the proposal to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who advised him to decline it, assigning several reasons for such course, which in our judgment, are not at all tenable. The first was that it might have a tendency, by making a precedent, to prevent hereafter, the nomination of any man who was not a good debater; and second, that in his (the Chairman's) belief, there was a considerable public feeling against the propriety of executive candidates appearing before the people to solicit their votes; and lastly, that Wilmot, the Black Republican nominee, was a Judge, which was a special disqualification.

"This latter objection was no reason why Packer should not take the field, and if any disadvantage had resulted to Wilmot, in consequence of his improper course, Democrats would not take that to heart severely. The other reason for the declination strikes us as very flimsy. The policy of opposing candidates for high political office discussing together the important issues of a campaign has been tried in the South and West with the most complete success. The people have been instructed by it, and it is no unusual thing in the South to find men without any education, who on account of their familiarity with political discussions by the ablest men on both sides, are better informed on politics than many people at the North of far superior education.

"There can be no better way of elucidating the truth than by a fair and open discussion. The Democracy—on account of the superior justice and strength of their cause—should especially court it on all occasions. The falsehoods and errors of our opponents can in no way be so handsomely and forcibly exposed. The adoption of the system in the North would doubtless be worth thousands of voters to our organization. The declination of Mr. Packer gives Wilmot's friends an opportunity to assert that the Democracy are afraid of public controversy, and places them in a bad and false position.—Packer, we understand, is a good speaker, and would, on the stump, be an overmatch for Wilmot had the proposal been accepted. We hope that in Ohio no such feeling will prevail, but that our candidate for Governor will promptly meet Gov. Chase in discussion in every part of the State."—*Bradford Reporter.*

A LARGE SCREW LOOSE IN OHIO.—The Locofoco State Convention of Ohio made, in its resolutions, complimentary allusion to the Dred Scott Opinion, which our readers recollect repudiates popular sovereignty, and carries slavery into all the Territories of the Union, and keeps it there, in disregard of the people's wishes. Immediately upon the promulgation of these facts, Judge Walden, of the Supreme Court of that State, repudiated the party. His letter, giving the reasons for such repudiation, is too long for insertion. We give copious extracts, and commend them to the careful attention of our readers:

"I cannot believe that the body of the Democratic voters can come to know and appreciate these things without alarm on the subject of the relations they stand to the party known as Democratic. For my own part, I have been strongly attached to the Democratic party—too strongly to abandon it from caprice or selfishness—too strongly to witness its gradual change from the defence of State Rights to centralism, without vigorous efforts to revive its ancient faith and restore its ancient practice. For years I have seen the party tendency to Southernism and Centralism—and within the party organization I have faithfully assisted other Democrats in the endeavor to restrain that tendency. I now give up the task as hopeless.

I am no abolitionist. I am no fanatic. For quite seventeen years I have been in the active service of the Democratic party, and in constant association with its worthiest members. The whole number of influences to which I have been subjected has been unfavorable to the formation of extreme opinions, intolerant to slavery.—But I will not allow my devotion to any party or interest in politics to make me silent when all the wholesome rules of law, when all its constructions in favor of liberty are set aside, to make room for a perversion of the Constitution in the interest of the property in men, and when this perversion, instead of moving the indignation of the whole country, becomes matter of addition to the creed of that party which I am told we must all worship as the new idol of the Democratic party. I dare not allow my respects for the good and true men who remain with the party to smother the sentiment of abhorrence which I regard the last addition to the creed of that party. No more objectionable, no more vitally dangerous, no more entirely detestable thing than this, was ever approved by party. I speak freely, after the manner in which I was taught to speak by the Democratic party; truly, as I have ever chosen to speak of matters relating to the common weal.

The endorsement by a great party of the *dictum* in the Dred Scott case, declaring the want of power in the Congress and in the Territorial Legislature alike to prevent the introduction of slavery, gives that *dictum* the only great importance which can be attributed to it. That endorsement cuts the throat of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and stabs to the heart every compromise made on the subject of slavery, not actually carried into the Constitution of the United States. In vain shall the intending Governor, Mr. Payne, affect, as he did in the Convention when nominated, to regard as "immaterial" the reasoning of Judge Taney, leading him to declare the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise act. That particular act is pronounced invalid only because all acts of Congress and all acts of legislation in the Territorial form, are necessarily, according to the decision, invalid, so far as they attempt to prevent the introduction of slave property into any Territory not covered by a State government. I repeat, the Democratic party and the South, in giving force and importance to this *dictum*, have put an end to all extra-constitutional compromises.

There will be no lasting peace till there come an end of wrong, deception and encroachment. We are not in debt to the South. The South should have better remembered its obligations to us, than to have forced upon us the odious pretended judgment in the case of Dred Scott. We deserve to be slaves, meaner than the slaves of the South, if we submit to the imposition.

It is the fixed, true, unalterable faith of the great body of our people, that the extension of slavery into territories now free, would be a great and irreparable evil. It is the like fixed, true, unalterable faith of the great body of our people, that there is a remedy entirely constitutional, against that extension, in the action of Congress or in that of the Territorial Legislature, when clothed with such powers as Congress may delegate, and such as belong to the very essence of popular government. In this respect, the body of all parties, the Democratic as well as the Republican, the American as well as the other parties, is in harmony with the body of the people, so far as real sentiment is concerned.

But the seeming necessity of keeping the politicians of the North and the South together on the subject of slavery, has induced the leaders and organs of the Democratic party, as now constituted, to indorse a pretended decision, that no action of Congress, no action of the Territorial Legislature can prevent the introduction of slavery into territories now free, since, as now pretended by the mere *dictum* of a divided court, the slaveholder has a constitutionally guarantied property in his slave, above the reach of Territorial and Congressional legislation alike. This indorsement will be construed by the South, with severe and literal strictness, *just as* I have stated its terms and its effect. Has not the organized force of the Democratic party of Ohio, then trampled on the true faith of our people? Will the body of the Democratic party countenance such an outrage?

I cannot but think, that resistance to the new doctrine is the first duty of every citizen, and that no notion of the general propriety of adhering to a party, in the confidence that it will correct its own errors through its own inherent virtues, can justify any man who truly understands the new addition to the doctrines of the Democratic party, in acting with that party, while it asserts what will be found, when honestly scrutinized, so repugnant to the faith of our fathers, to the interests of humanity, and the pride of constitutional governments.

Again. It is the like, fixed, true and unalterable faith of the people, that a Federal Constitution, made by States and ratified by States, with provisions for amendment only by States, cannot be altered by the mere *dicta* of Judges, in a time of unparalleled confusion and excitement. But the Democratic party, although insulted and trampled on by some of the same Judges, when it asserted the sovereign taxing power of the State of Ohio, now hastens to ratify the addition, by mere judicial *dictum*, of a new and odious term to the Federal Constitution, whereby a man and a horse are declared property by a title equally sacred, and of application equally extensive as to national territory. In its acceptance of such novelty in legal doctrine, and in its submission to such a perversion of the Constitution, the organized force of the Democratic party misrepresent those who have hitherto voted with it.

The dearest rights of the citizen demand that a party, which, to secure political ascendancy, can be thus false to itself and false to the people, should learn the ignominious lesson involved in ignominious defeat. I fervently hope the lesson will be learned at the coming election.

American-Republican State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette county,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming county.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester county.
SUPREME JUDGES:
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks county.
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie county.

WILD CHERRY AT THE SOUTH.—*Our Agent at Athens, Georgia, sends us the following Letter, with permission to publish*:—ATHENS, August 24.—*Dear Sir*:—Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three bottles of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I have ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the Lungs, than I had anticipated, and, indeed, conceive that I will be cured, by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates. RODNEY BURKE, Waynesborough, Burke Co., Ga.

JOHN G. BROWN, Druggist, Agent for Schuylkill County.

A Lady who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief.—Address, enclosing stamp to pay return postage, Mrs. MARY E. DEWITT, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free, by next post. 31-3m

We advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity known only to those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change their grey locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of the hair and skin.—*Ohio Statesman.* 33-4t

$1,000 REWARD will be paid for any Medicine that will *excel* PRATT & BUTCHER'S MAGIC OIL for the following diseases:—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side or Back, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and the Glands. None genuine without the signature of PRATT & BUTCHER attached to each label. Principal office, 206 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y. JOHN G. BROWN, Druggist, Centre street, Pottsville, Sole Agent for Schuylkill County.

THIS is to certify that I have made but one application of the Magic Oil on my fingers, which have been drawn from contraction of the cords, brought on by rheumatism. It was of seventeen months standing, and I am now entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted likewise. J. M. FINFROCK, Harrisburg, 72 Locust street. June 27, '57 26-1y

Religious Intelligence.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS of Pottsville, will hold their Bush Meeting near the Blue Tavern, Port Carbon Road, on the 30th August. 2t

A WORD TO THE CLERGY.—If you would be interesting, be brief and pointed. It is with words as it is with the sun-beams—the more they are concentrated, the deeper they burn.

WHILE Papacy is extending its power on the continent, it is steadily losing ground at home. Pius in his tour through Italy, finds the priests everywhere alarmed at their loss of influence, and at the frequent conversions to Protestantism. In Tuscany, in spite of the bitter persecutions which have given the court the infamous reputation in Europe, the spirit of inquiry is spreading among all classes, and a deep rooted aversion to priestly rule. The Pope, with the hope of arresting these alarming tendencies, talks of calling a consistory at Bologna.

NOTICES.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lyon and 3d street. Divine Service every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. WILLIAM L. GRAY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville, Rev. DANIEL STECK, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES.—*August*, 1857: 30th—12th Sunday after Trinity.—10½ and 7½ o'clock.—Deuteronomy vi. Matt. xx—Deut. vii. St. Jas. iv.

And Moses said, "Know ye that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live." Adopted by our Lord, St. Matthew iv, 4 and St. Luke, iv. 4. D. WASHBURN: *Rector.*

MARRIED.

SKEEN—KNERR—On the 19th inst., by Rev. Wm. L. Gray, ASHER D. SKEEN to ANNA KNERR, both of Pottsville.

[Another former employee of the JOURNAL office linked in the silken bonds of matrimony. Well, all happiness to him. For his kind remembrance of those "he left behind" he will accept their thanks. The wedding cake was duly discussed, and all joined in wishing ASHER many happy anniversaries of the day that made him, "Benedick, the married man."]

DIED.

KING—At his residence at Heckschersville, Schuylkill county, on Thursday last, ROBERT KING, in the 34th year of his age. He was a man of unassuming manners, and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LAMBERT—In Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., of congestion of the lungs, LOUIS D. LAMBERT, formerly of Nazareth, Pa., aged 21 years and 6 months.

The deceased was engaged during the last winter as teacher of one of the public schools in Schuylkill Haven, where by his pleasing manners and gentlemanly deportment he won for himself a large circle of friends who will sympathise deeply with his bereaved family, at his sudden and unexpected death. Having but recently removed to Philadelphia and engaged in an active business, it is supposed that his overworked zeal in his new occupation, combined with a naturally weak constitution, developed a chronic affection of the lungs, which, notwithstanding every effort was made that human skill could devise—and physicians were in constant attendance—hastened his end. His remains were taken to Nazareth, his native place, and interred according to the solemn and impressive rites of the Moravian Church, of which he had long been a member.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Elijah Hammer & Michael F. Maise, under the firm of Hammer & Maise, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm, are to be paid to T. H. Winterstein, who has purchased the interest of said firm and, by whom the business will hereafter be carried on. ELIJAH HAMMER, MICH'L F. MAIZE. Pottsville, Aug. 22, '57 34-6t*

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co-partnership in the lumber business heretofore existing between R. C. Wilson and Lewis Royer, was this day (April 25, 1857,) dissolved by mutual consent. R. C. WILSON, LEWIS ROYER.

The undersigned have this day (April 27, 1857,) entered into co-partnership, in the lumber business, at the steam saw mill at the foot of the inclined planes on the M. H. & S. H. R. R., under the firm of R. C. & JAMES WILSON. All orders for lumber promptly attended to. R. C. WILSON, JAMES WILSON. May 2, '57 18-]

WANTED.

MINERS WANTED.—One Hundred miners can find steady employment in the Lackawanna Valley. Apply to R. SWITZER, Superintendent National Anthracite Coal Co., Scranton, Luzerne county, Pa., immediately. [Aug. 29, '57 35-3t

JOURNEYMAN CABINET MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, are wanted at Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa. AMOS HOCH. Ashland, May 2, '57 18-tf

WANTED—300 active young Men, to act as Local and Travelling Agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 per month; a capital of $3 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. N. BATCHELDER & CO., Hampstead, N. H. Aug. 22, '57 34 8t

WANTED—Ten Male and three Female Teachers, to take charge of the Public Schools of Blythe township, for a term of ten months, commencing on the first day of September. An examination will be held at New Philadelphia, on Saturday the 29th day of August, at 8½ o'clock a. m. By order of the Board, JONAH PLATT, Sec'y. August 8, '57 32-4t

WANTED—Three Male and Two Female Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Public Schools of the Borough of Ashland, to commence the first of September, and continue ten months. An examination of applicants will be held on Thursday, August 27th, at 1 o'clock, P.M., at the new School House in said Borough. By order of the Board, B. F. GRIFFITH, Sec'y. August 8, '57 32-4t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE—One of the best business stands in Pottsville, opposite Daniel Hill's tavern. Lot, 42 feet on Centre street, 200 feet deep. Terms easy, as most of the money can remain on the property. August 29, '57 35-3t* WILLIAM WOLCOTT.

FOR SALE.—A Coal Yard situate on 9th Street above Poplar, City of Philadelphia. Lot 80 feet front on 9th street, 100 feet in depth to Clinton street, 2 fronts, houses, stable, tressel work for unloading Coal, and other improvements. Part of purchase money can remain and the balance will be taken in Coal of a good quality. If not sold will be to rent on the 1st of October. A first rate stand for business. Apply to CHARLES WEISS, at Coal Yard. Aug. 29, '57 35-1m] Germantown.

TO LET—An Office with all proper conveniences in the 3d story, in Centre street.—Inquire of JOHN BANNAN. Pottsville, August 8, 1857. 32-tf

TO LET.—A large and convenient Store House and Office, on the main street, Tremont, recently occupied by Clark & Co. Inquire of THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont, or JOHN BANNAN, Pottsville. [August 8, '57 32-tf

ALL sorts of T Rails, from 22 to 60 pounds per yard, on hand and for sale by Dec. 8, 1856 49- E. YARDLEY & SON.

FIRE BRICKS for Cupolas, Puddling and Blast Furnaces, from the Reading Works, for sale low, at the PIONEER FURNACE. Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856 3-tf

CHEAP FUEL.—Coke for sale, in large or small quantities, at the low price of 5 cents per bushel. Inquire either at the office, or works of the Pottsville Gas Company. Pottsville, November 22, '56 47-tf

FOR RENT.—The Old Orchard Flour Mill. It has been newly repaired, and is now in first rate running order. Apply to M. M. MATZ, on the premises, or to T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER. Pottsville, February 28, '57 9-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large assortment of splendid Perfumery, &c., from the Manufactories of Jules Hauel & Co., Harrison and others. All those who want fine Perfumery, call at C. BARLET'S Book and Variety Store. January 21, 1857 2-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.—In view of the official action of the last M. E. Conference in their Annual Session, and also in accordance with the action of the male members of the Second M. E. Church of Pottsville, instructing the Trustees to make such disposition of the said M. E. Church as they may think best. It was on motion resolved. To their official meeting, on the 25th inst., that the said Church be offered for SALE or RENT immediately. The Trustees of the 2d M. E. Church, through their Committee, respectfully therefore offer the Church, situate in Market st. Pottsville, Pa., for sale or rent, forthwith. The Church is a good sized, substantial brick building, well furnished, basement hall and two class rooms below.—Church on the 2d floor, handsomely papered, and gas lights through the entire house. The price and terms of payment will be made reasonable. Parties wishing to purchase or rent will please apply soon to the undersigned. H. M. WILSON, JAMES MOORE, J. O. RISHEL, Committee. May 30, '57 22-tf

ESTRAY.

LOST—On Sunday last, on Centre street, Pottsville, a silk umbrella and small whalebone cane, marked "Burgevin to Kendig." The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at the "Mansion House," Mount Carbon. August 29, '57 35-1t

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing at Glen Carbon, Foster township, Schuylkill county, on the 13th inst., a handsome CHERRY RED COW, about 8 years old, with a long slim nose and straight horns. She had on when she went away a chain and bell. Whoever returns said cow to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. JOHN RIGNEY. August 29, '57 35-3t*

STRAY—A Black Cow, with four white legs, wide horns, and about 8 years old, came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Brunswick township, about two weeks ago. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. August 22, '57 34-3t* SAMUEL B. MEDDER.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—M. D. L. DODSON, Dentist, will be absent from his office from the 2d to the 13th of September. [Pottsville, Aug. 29, '57 35-1t*

DR. CHARLES HERMANSADER, Surgeon and Accoucher, ORWIGSBURG. Opposite the Arcadian Institute. August 29, '57 35-1y

A Stated Meeting of the Schuylkill County Medical Society will be held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, September 2d, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. JOHN T. CARPENTER, M. D., Sec'y. Pottsville, August 29, '57 35-

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration to the Estate of JOHN PINKERTON, late of the borough of Pottsville, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said decedent will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement, to CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Pottsville. August 29, '57 35-6t

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day, (Aug. 26th, 1857,) purchased from John B. McCreary, Abram L. Mumper and Jacob A. Myers, doing business in the name John B. McCreary & Co., all their right, title and interest of, in and to all their two certain collieries known as the "Audenried" and "Honey Brook" recently worked by them, situated on several adjoining tracts of land in Rush Township, Schuylkill Co., and Banks Township, Carbon Co., together with the lease, machinery, fixtures, store, store goods, mules, horses, cows, houses, shops, rail roads, and everything moveable and immoveable, upon or about, or used in connection with, or appurtenant to said collieries, and that we have taken possession of the same. JOHN WOLFORD, HENRY MYERS. Aug. 29, '57 35-4t

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL commences first Monday in September, 7th. Miss ALLEN'S—same day. [August 15, '57 33-3t

SELECT SCHOOL.—Miss C. G. Robinson will resume the duties of her School, on Monday, Aug. 31st, at the rooms, corner of Mahantango and Fifth street. Aug. 22, '57 34-2t*

NOTICE.—Office of the Phila. and Sunbury R. R. Co., 305 Walnut St., Aug. 20th, '57. A meeting of the stockholders of the Phila. & Sunbury Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 1st September, at 12 o'clock. J. B. BIDDLE, Pres't. August 22, '57 34-2t

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, both Whigs and Democrats, I offer myself as an independent working man's candidate at the October election, for the Legislature. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I will fill the office to the best of my judgment and ability. ROSS BULL. Port Carbon, August 20th, 1857. 33-3t*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas the subscriber has been appointed Administratrix to the Estate of Samuel Blackburn, dec'd., late of North Manheim township, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to CATHARINE BLACKBURN, August 15, '57 33-3t* *North Manheim.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day, (July 30th, 1857,) entered into co-partnership for the transaction of General Mining business at the Colliery lately held and worked by H. Heil & Elijah Hammer at Strongville, near Tremont, in Schuylkill county, under the firm name of Henry Heil & Co. HENRY HEIL, JAC. HAMMER. August 1, '57 31-6t]

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Heil and Elijah Hammer at Strongville, near Tremont, Schuylkill County, in the Mining & Selling of Coal, and Mercantile business, trading under the firm of Heil & Hammer, has this, Thirtieth day of July, 1857, been dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY HEIL, ELIJAH HAMMER. August 1, '57 31-6t]

NOTICE.—Whereas letters Testamentary to the estate of Edwin G. Fritz, deceased, late of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, have been granted to the undersigned, at Orwigsburg, therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JAMES P. PALM, *Executor of the Estate of E. G. Fritz.* August 15, '57 33-6t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of E. Hammer & Co., has this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. Hammer & M. G. Heilner having sold their entire interest to Thomas H. Rickert, who will settle all claims against E. Hammer & Co., and will continue the mining and shipping of coal on his own account. ELIJAH HAMMER, M. G. HEILNER, T. H. RICKERT. Pottsville, July 15, 1857. 31-6t*

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day, (July 30th, 1857,) purchased from Elijah Hammer, all his right, title and interest of, in and to a certain colliery recently worked by him and Henry Heil at Strongville near Tremont in Schuylkill County, together with the store, store goods, mules, horses, cars, machinery fixtures, and everything moveable and immovable, in, upon or about, or used in connection with or appurtenant to the said Colliery, and that I have taken possession accordingly. JAC. HAMMER. August 1, '57 31-6t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day purchased from Michael F. Maise, his entire stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, flour and other stock, of the store of Michael F. Maise, in New Philadelphia, together with store fixtures; also two mules, one black horse, one wagon, harness and a carriage. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned. D. FOCHT & BRO. New Philadelphia, Aug. 20, '57 34-3t*

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, (POWELTON GROUNDS,) on the 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER and 1st and 2d days of OCTOBER next. The usual reduction on passenger fare and free passage for stock, will be furnished by the Railroad Companies. The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia on and after the 1st September. Aug. 22, '57 34-6t ROBT. C. WALKER, Sec'y.

GENERAL BANKING LAW.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a General Banking Law, based upon stocks, and upon the general features of the bill submitted by Mr. Ball at the last session of the Legislature. July 4, '57 27-

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature for the incorporation of a bank of issue, with the usual privileges of banks; under the name and title of "THE MINERSVILLE BANK," to be located in the borough of Minersville, Schuylkill county, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. July 4, '57 27-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank with the privileges of Issue Banking and Discounting, said Bank to be called the "COAL BANK OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN," with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be located in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa. Schuylkill Haven, June 27, '57 26-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the charter of a Bank of issue with the usual privileges, said Bank to be called the "MERCHANTS' BANK," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege to increase the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be located in Market street in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. June 27, '57 26-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank with the usual privileges, said bank to be called the "UNION BANK OF TREMONT," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be located in the town of Tremont, Schuylkill County. ELIJAH HAMMER, HENRY HEIL, F. WERTHEIMER, T. A. GODFREY, J. A. L. TICE, WM. H. SEIBERT, JOHN BARNETT, D. H. ALTHAUSE, ADAM WOLF, ZACH BATDORFF, LEVI S. SPANGLER, HENRY ECKEL. June 27, '59 26-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the charter of a bank of issue, with the usual privileges—said bank to be called "The Ashland Bank,"—with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be located in the borough of Ashland, Schuylkill county, State of Pennsylvania. E. P. THOMPSON, ROBERT C. WILSON, ABRAHAM KLASE, DAVID F. McKIBBIN, ISAAC BURKHART, JAMES R. CLEAVER, L. P. GARNER, A. G. SWIFT, JONATHAN FAUST, WILLIAM LEVY. Ashland, June 23, '57 26-6m

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have been induced by many of my friends and citizens of this county, to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Schuylkill county, at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrage; if I should be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the said office with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the community in general. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JACOB KAERCHER. Schuylkill Haven, July 16, '57. 29-tf

POTTSVILLE MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pottsville Mining and Manufacturing Company, held June 23d, in the borough of Pottsville, the following persons were elected officers to serve until the next election: *President*—RICHARD JONES. *Vice President*—Francis Spencer. *Treasurer*—George Spencer. *Secretary*—S. NEWTON ZULICK. The books for stock subscription are now open at the office of the Vice President, Pottsville, and at the office of the Company, No. 61 Walnut street, Philadelphia. June 27, '57 26-3m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day purchased from Hammer & Maise one black mare, one black horse, one span of horses, one span of mules, six sets of harness, one set 1 horse harness, three 2 horse wagons, one mule wagon, one 1 horse wagon, two sleds, one 1 horse sleigh, one sorrel mare and harness, one buggy, one coal car, corn, wheat, oats, hay, straw and flour and stock and fixtures of the mill of said Hammer & Maise in Port Carbon, together with all the book accounts of said Hammer & Maise at the mill. The business will be continued by the undersigned at the same stand. Aug. 23, '57 34-3t*] T. H. WINTERSTEIN.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County:
JOHN & RICH'D CARTER, vs J. LYON & ELIAS RISHEL. } Of June T., 1857, *Fi. Fa.*
MARPLE, McCLURE & CO. vs JAMES LYON. } Of June T., 1857, *Fi. Fa.*
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the said Court to take the testimony, report the facts and make distribution of the money in Court raised upon the above Fi. Fas., that he will attend to his duties as Auditor, at his office on Centre Street, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday the 31st day of August, 1857. GEO. H. CLAY, *Auditor.* Pottsville, Aug. 22, '57 34-3t

Fourth Year of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

THE MANAGERS of this successful Institution announce that the arrangements for the FOURTH YEAR are being completed on the most extensive scale they having purchased Power's Statue of the Greek Slave, at an expense of $6000, as one prize, and the splendid Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, for $80,000, which will also be distributed in various prizes.

Terms of Subscription.

The payment of $3 constitutes any person a member of the Association, and entitles him to
First—A large and costly Steel Engraving.
Second—A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, one year.
Third—A Share in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

The following Magazines are furnished to those who prefer them to the Engraving:—Harper's, Knickerbocker, Graham's, Blackwood, or United States Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Mrs. Stephen's New Monthly, and the following Quarterlies:—London Quarterly, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster.

The books are now open and subscriptions received, (the Magazines commencing at any time desired,) by B. BANNAN, *Actuary for Schuylkill County.*

Any persons at a distance by enclosing Three Dollars to us by mail, and designating the [illegible] desired, can have it forwarded to them. Pottsville, July 25, '57 30-

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S PURE OSWEGO STARCH, (FOR THE LAUNDRY,)

HAS established a greater celebrity than has ever been obtained by any other Starch. This has been the result of its marked superiority in quality, and its invariable uniformity.

The public may be assured of the continuance of the high standard now established.

The production is over Twenty Tons daily, and the demand has extended throughout the whole of the United States, and to foreign countries.

Working thus on a very large scale, and under a rigid system, they are able to secure a perfect uniformity in the quality throughout the year. *This is the great Desideratum in Starch-making, and is realized now for the first time.*

The very best Starch that can be made, and no other, is always wanted by consumers, and this will be supplied to them by the grocers, as soon as their customers have learned which is the best, and ask for it—otherwise they would be likely to get that article on which the largest profit can be made.

Mr. Kingsford has been engaged in the manufacture of Starch continuously for the last 27 years, and during the whole of the period, the Starch made under his supervision has been, beyond any question, the best in the market. For the first 17 years, he had the charge of the works of Wm. Colgate & Co., at which period he invented the process for the manufacture of Corn Starch.

Ask for Kingsford's Starch, as the name Oswego has been recently taken by another factory.

It is sold by all of the best grocers in nearly every part of the country.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH, (FOR PUDDINGS, &c.,)

Has obtained an equal celebrity with their Starch for the Laundry. This article is perfectly pure, and is, in every respect, equal to the best Bermuda Arrow Root, besides having additional qualities which render it invaluable for the dessert.

Potato Starch has been extensively packed and sold as Corn Starch, and has given false impressions to many, as to the real merits of our Corn Starch.

From its great delicacy and purity, it is coming also into extensive use as a diet for infants and invalids.

E. N. KELLOGG & CO., Agents, 196 Fulton Street, N. Y. ALLEN & NEEDLES, Agents, 23 South Wharves, Phila. August 1, '57 31 3m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! An Extensive Variety of Standard Books very Cheap.

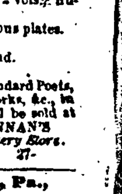
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of reducing his large stock of standard miscellaneous Books will sell them off at extremely low prices. Among many others will be found
Robertson's Historical Work. 3 vols. 8vo.
Russell's Modern Europe, 3 vols., 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives. 8vo.
Life of the Duke of Wellington, Illustrated.
Chamber's Encyclopedia of Literature, 2 vols.
Chamber's Information for the People.
Scott's Commentary on the Bible. 3 vols.
Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible, 6 vols.
Hildreth's History of the United States, 6 vols.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 6 vols.
Waverly Novels complete, in 5 vols., and in 13 vols.
Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson by Croker.
Smith's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures.
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.
Irving's Life of Washington, 4 vols.
South's Sermons, 2 vols., 8vo.
Addison's Complete Works, 6 vols.
Washington Irving's Works, 15 vols.
Cooper's Works, 34 vols.
Bayard Taylor's Works, 5 vols.
Don Quixote and Gil Blas, Illustrated Editions.
Illustrated World of Art.
Tales of a Grandfather.
Works of Lorenzo Dow
Buffon's Natural History, plates.
Arabian Nights Entertainments.
Hammond's Hunting Adventures in the Northern Wilds.
Cumming's Hunter's Life among Lions, Elephants, &c.
Stephen's Egypt and the Holy Land.
Webster's Family Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.
Headley's Washington and Napoleon.
Newcomb's Cyclopedia of Missions.
Josephus's Works, complete, Various editions.
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.
Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology, 2 vols.
Library of Standard Fiction embracing works of Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, Hannah More, Miss Burrey, Jane Porter, &c., &c.
Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art.
Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.
Dick's Works, complete, 2 vols.
Little & Brown's elegant Cabinet edition of the British Poets, scarlet cloth, gilt.
Layard's Nineveh and its remains.
Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament.
Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics, numerous plates.
Nicholson's Encyclopedia of Architecture, 2 vols., numerous plates.
Hodge on the Steam Engine, 2 vols., numerous plates.
Anthon's Classical Dictionary, royal 8vo.
Macauley's and Hume's Histories of England.
Gibbon's History of Rome, 6 vols.

Together with various editions of the Standard Poets, Pocket and Family Bibles, Illustrated Works, &c., in plain or elegant bindings—all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at B. BANNAN'S *Cheap Book and Stationery Store.* July 4, '57 27-

E. CARRIGUES, Pottsville, Pa., IS AGENT for the sale of EVANS' & WATSON'S *Philadelphia Manufactured* SALAMANDER SAFES, *No. 26 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.*

"Truth is Mighty, and Must Prevail."

Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the burning of the Iron Safes at Reading, February 24th, 1857. READING, *March 4th.*



The undersigned, members of the committee, do respectfully report, that we saw the two Safes originally agreed upon by Farrels & Herring and Evans & Watson, placed side by side in a furnace, viz: The safe in use by the Paymaster of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, in his office at Reading, manufactured by Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by H. A. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in Books and papers precisely alike.

The fire was started at 9¼ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chestnut top wood, were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendence of the subscribers, members of the committee. The safes were then cooled off with water, after which they were opened, and the books and papers taken out by the committee and sent to H. A. Lantz's store for public examination. after they were first examined and marked by the committee. The books and papers taken from the safe manufactured by Evans & Watson were but slightly affected by the intense heat, while those taken from the safe manufactured by Farrels & Herring were, in our judgment, damaged fully fifteen per cent. more than those taken from Evans & Watson's safe.

We believe the above to have been a fair and impartial trial of the respective qualities of both safes. JACOB H. DYSHER, DANIEL S. HUNTER.

Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective safes. G. A. NICOLLS, H. H. MUHLENBERG, JAMES MILHOLLAND.

The following named gentlemen, residents of Reading and its vicinity, who saw the above fire, have purchased 28 safes from Evans & Watson since the burning, up to May 1st, 1857:

G. A. Nicolls, 1; Lepold Hirsh, 1; Isaac Ruth, 1; Kirk & Heister, 1; W. Rhoads & Son, 1; Henry W. Missinger, 2; Dr. Wm. Moore, 1; Solomon Rhoads, 1; Levi L. Smith, 1; High & Craig, 1; Wm. Kirck, 1; Kaufman & Baum, 1; Wm. McFarlier, 1; George J. Eckert, 1; J. M. & G. W. Hanstock, 1; Ezra Miller, 1; James Jamison, 1; J. B. & A. B. Warner, 1; Jacob Schmucker, 1; Wm. King, 1; V. B. Schollenberger, 1; R. R. Company, 1; H. A. Lantz, 2; W. C. & P. P. Ermantrout, 1; Billmeyer, Fullmer & Co., Milton, 1; J. P. Bridegam, 1.

EVANS & WATSON Have now on hand 300,000 pounds of the above SAFES, *which they offer for sale on better terms than any other manufacturer in the United States.* May 23, '57 21-1y

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, MANUFACTURERS OF Melodeons, Organ Melodeons, and Pedal Sub-Bass Harmoniums, 511 Washington Street, Boston.

THE ATTENTION of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new Pedal Sub-Bass Harmoniums, made solely by the Manufacturers.

It is arranged with two manuals or banks of Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of Keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instrument, when used without the Pedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use.

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious buildings, 511 WASHINGTON STREET, we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen.

In short, we will promise our customers an Instrument equal if not superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee ENTIRE AND PERFECT SATISFACTION.

MUSIC TEACHERS, LEADERS OF CHOIRS, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our rooms at any time and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale, at their pleasure.

As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS from our Manufactory, we beg leave to refer, by permission, to the following

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS OF BOSTON, Who have examined our Instruments and will give their opinion when called upon:
CHICKERING & SONS, HALLET & CUMSTON, T. GILBERT & CO.
WM. P. EMERSON, BROWN & ALLEN, A. W. LADD & CO.
GEORGE HEWS, WOODWARD & BROWN, NEWHALL & CO.

Melodeons & Harmoniums Rented.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons and Harmoniums with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

Price List:

Scroll leg, 4½ octave,	$60
Scroll leg, 5 octave,	75
Piano style, 5 octave,	100
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave,	115
Piano style, carved leg,	125
Piano style, 2 sets of reeds,	150
Piano style, 6 octave,	135
Organ Melodeon,	200
Organ Melodeon, extra finish,	250
Pedal Sub-Bass Harmonium,	275

Letters, Certificates and notices from the press, from all parts of the world, may also be seen at our salesroom. Descriptive circulars sent free to any address. S. D. & H. W. SMITH, 511 Washington Street, (Near Boylston Market,) Boston. June 27 '57 26-tf