MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE."—Dr. Johnson.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXIV. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858. NO. 38.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, (in advance.)	$5 00
Seven do do do	10 00
Fifteen do do do	20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $3 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Time Books, Bill Heads, Order Books, &c.

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at shortest notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

MONTHS.	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
Seven lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $15 00

Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, $20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad except at 25 per cent. advance on these rates, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.

IRON WORKS.

TAMAQUA IRON WORKS.

Carter & Allen,

Iron Founders, Machinists, Boiler and Machinists' Tool Makers and Car Builders.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Stationary Engines and machinery for collieries, blast furnaces, mills, &c. Extensive facilities and practical experience in the business, warrant them in taking the largest contracts at the lowest prices.

Particular attention is called to Ivens & Allen's New Style Patent Winding Machinery, by which the Slopes or Shaft rope or chains run on the top of both drums in double ways.

This arrangement, it is confidently believed, will save in the wear and tear of rope or chains, the price of the Machinery in five years; and for fast winding, simplicity of construction and durability, it cannot be surpassed. We also recommend the new car wheel, invented by Mr. Lucien H. Allen. This wheel can only be had at our works, and has stood the test of the several severe winters past, triumphantly; not a single wheel having been broken since its introduction. We are now placing it under the cars of some of the principal Railroad Companies in the country.

We would also call the attention of the public to the Tamaqua Car Shop, connected with the above works and recently erected for the manufacture of Railroad, Drift, Freight Cars and Trucks, and furnished with all the latest improvements, so that they are thus enabled to execute work much cheaper and with more despatch than heretofore.

All work guaranteed. Persons wanting anything in our line would do well to give us a call.

CARTER & ALLEN.

April 24, '58 17-

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

T. H. WINTERSTEEN announces his readiness, from the complete outfit of the above named establishment, to supply all orders in his line of business—such as for Steam Engines, Railroad and Drift Cars, Pumps, Coal Breakers, Castings and Machinery of every pattern. He warrants his work to give satisfaction, and accordingly solicits patronage at home and abroad. Jan. 27, 1857 4-1y

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Steam Car Factory, &c.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches at the Steam Engine building, Iron Founder, manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery, for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated Pine Forest White Ash and Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals, being sole proprietor of these Collieries. GEORGE W. SNYDER.

January 21, 1857 5-tf

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are constantly manufacturing various sizes of Colliers' Rails, weighing 22, 28, 30, 32 and 40 pounds per yard. Also, large Rails of the most approved patterns, weighing 55, 56, 58 and 60 pounds per yard. From the experience of the past five years, we feel confident of making Rails unsurpassed in quality by any mill in the country. All business communications addressed to Messrs. YARDLEY & SON, Iron Factors, Pottsville, will meet with prompt attention. JNO. BURNISH & CO.

June 20, '57 25-

PALO ALTO ROLLING MILL.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to their friends and the public, generally, that their new Rolling Mill at Palo Alto is now complete, and in full operation, and that they are prepared to furnish T rails of various patterns, weighing from 22 to 70 lbs per yard. Also, different sizes of flat, square and round merchants' bar iron.

Orders for rails or bar iron are respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention if left either at the Rolling Mill, Bright & Lerch's Hardware Store, Centre street, or at their office, N. E. Corner of Centre and Market streets, 2d story. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO.

Jan. 1, '57 1-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS.

Pioneer Boiler Works.

The subscriber respectfully invite the attention of the business community to his Boiler Works on Railroad street, below the Passenger Depot, Pottsville, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Drift Cars, &c., &c. Boilers on hand.

Being a practical mechanic and having for years devoted himself entirely to this branch of the business, he flatters himself that work done at his establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.—Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine his work before contracting elsewhere.

Nov. 21, '57 47-tf JOHN T. NOBLE.

BEAVER MEADOW IRON WORKS.

HUDSON & BROTHER, Iron and Brass Founders, respectfully inform their patrons, and the public generally, that they are fully prepared at the above establishment, to manufacture Steam Engines of every size, Pumps, Railroad and Drift Cars, and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business on the most reasonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blast Furnaces and Machine work in general.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch at the lowest prices. All work furnished by them warranted to perform well. They would solicit the custom of those who may want articles in their line in this vicinity. All orders will meet with immediate and prompt attention. S. W. HUDSON.

March 4, 1857 9-1y W. B. HUDSON

ASHLAND IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now fully prepared to furnish, at the Ashland Iron Works, Steam Engines and Pumps of any power and capacity, for mining and other purposes. Coal Breakers of every size and pattern now in use, together with castings and forgings of every description. Coal and Drift Cars of all sizes and patterns. Large Truck and Horse Cars—all furnished at the shortest notice. The subscribers flatter themselves that inasmuch as every member of the firm is a practical mechanic, they will be able to furnish machinery that will compare favorably with any in the Region. All orders directed to L. P. GARNER & BROS., Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

L. P. GARNER, MICHAEL GARNER, JOSEPH GARNER.

Ashland, May 10, '57 19

DEHAVEN'S IRON WORKS,

Minersville.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture STEAM ENGINES of any power, Pumps of any capacity, and Coal Breakers of every description; as well as every other kind of machinery used in Mines, Breakers, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Saw Mills, &c.

From the facilities possessed for manufacturing, and from long experience in the business, work can be turned out at this establishment, at the very lowest prices, and of a superior quality.

Persons desirous of putting up machinery of any kind, are invited to call and examine patterns and become acquainted with prices before contracting elsewhere.

Orders of every kind are solicited, and strict attention will be given to their prompt execution.

WILLIAM DEHAVEN.

Minersville, December 9, 1857. 45-tf

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS.

Pottsville, Pa.

THOS. & JAS. WREN respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry erected between Coal and Railroad streets, and fronting on Norwegian street, where they are prepared to execute all orders for Machinery of Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Single and Double Pumps, Coal Breakers, Drift Cars, all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rail, Frogs, Switches, &c.; all kinds of cast and wrought Iron Shafting. Being practical mechanics, and having made the wants of the Coal Region their study for years, all kinds of Machinery in their line of business, they flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS WREN. JAMES WREN.

Nov. 22, '57 47-tf

TREMONT IRON WORKS,

Tremont, Schuylkill County, Penna.

The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry, erected in the town of Tremont, and under the superintendence and management of Messrs. Z. Batdorff and Philip Umholtz, where they are prepared to execute all orders for Machinery of Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines of any power, Pumps of any capacity, Coal Breakers of every description, all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Drift Cars, and all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rails, Frogs, Switches, and all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Shafting. Mr. Umholtz being a practical Mechanic, and having had the experience of many years in the Coal Region, persons desirous of putting up Machinery of any kind, are invited to call and examine our patterns and superior quality of work, and become acquainted with prices at our Works, before contracting elsewhere. Orders of every kind thankfully received, and strict attention will be given to their prompt execution, having several 15, 20, 40, and 60 horse Engines on hand.

Jan. 6, 1857 1-1y C. A. & A. M. SELTZER.

MEDICINAL.

CHAS. W. EPTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Chemist.

S. E. Corner Centre and Norwegian Sts., (Opposite Mortimer's Hotel,) POTTSVILLE, PENNA.

MANUFACTURER AND SOLE PROPRIETOR OF Epting's Pectoral Mixture.

EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Coughs.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Influenza.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Bronchitis.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Sore Throat.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE will relieve consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by JACOB L. SHUMAN, Ashland.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by J. KELLAR BURNS, Minersville.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by WM. B. KURTZ, Schuylkill Haven.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by all druggists generally throughout the county.

October 24, '57 43-

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Oct. 3, '57 40-1y

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER,

So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,

FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following:

Dover, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen, you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is a MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us, as soon as may be, one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us, yours, very respectfully, [Signed] DANIEL LATHROP & CO.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully, GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22d, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully, DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the Great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists.

June 19, '58 25-3m

WILLIAMS'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.

Dyspepsy! Indigestion! Dyspepsy!

A MORBID SENSIBILITY of the Stomach and Bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Wasting of the Strength, Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind, Vitiated taste, Constipation and uneasiness of the Bowels, Bilious Vomiting, Burning sensation at the pit of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Oppression after Eating, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the pit of the Stomach, or towards the right side, Sallowness of Complexion, Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c. Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

DR. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England, and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "ELIXIR," which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves, personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of an invigorating nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "ELIXIR" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the Stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated case of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "ELIXIR;" in corroboration of which read the following testimonials:

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams's "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the Stomach:

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Caspar Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No. 206 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph Arnd, 27 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimony of H. N. SPERRY, who was abandoned as Incurable, and given up to Die.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—Dear Sir:—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death.—I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health. H. N. SPERRY.

June 6th, 1857. No. 1104 N. Third st., Philad'a.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams's "Elixir."

THOS. J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phœnix st. JOHN ENSEY, Race st. above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia,) H. N. SPERRY, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular. Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REEL, Alderman.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at $1 each, or 6 bottles for $5. Proprietor—JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., Chemist and Pharmaceutist, No. 4 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

For sale by JOHN G. BROWN, Centre street, Pottsville.

February 20, '58 8-1y

NEW Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

THE undersigned have opened a New Dry Goods and Grocery Store, in the building on Centre street, next to Feger's Hotel, formerly occupied by Silliman & Chambers, where they will be happy to see their friends and the public generally. Their purpose is to do exclusively a CASH business, which will enable them to sell cheap.

GIVE THEM A CALL! BEATTY & HEEBNER.

Pottsville, April 3, '58 14-tf

PHILADELPHIA.

CANDLE MOULDS,

WARRANTED to be of the best metal—all sizes and patterns. Manufactured and for sale by JOHN CALVERLEY, No. 305 Race street, Philadelphia.

August 21, '58 34-3m

BUFFALO ROBES,

BY THE BALE OR ROBE, At GEORGE F. WOMRATH'S, No. 415 and 417 Arch street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Also, a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS of own manufacture.

August 28, '58 35-3m

FILE CUTTING,

IN all its branches, at the Manufactory, New Street, above Second, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia, where may be found the best assortment of FILES and RASPS, in the city of Philadelphia. Old Files Re-cut and made equal to new, at a saving of 50 per cent. J. B. SMITH, New Street File Works, Philadelphia.

August 28, '58 35-3m

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have just opened their New Carpet Warehouse, with a rich and splendid stock of CARPETINGS, comprising all the latest and best styles of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian, of the most celebrated manufacture, also a superior stock of OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.

The above stock of goods has been bought extremely low for cash, and it is the intention of the subscribers to sell accordingly; this, with small expenses and cash transactions, will enable us to give purchasers goods from 10 to 15 per cent. less than usually charged by other establishments. OLDEN & RICKNER, Importers and Dealers in Carpeting.

832 ARCH ST., 2 doors below Ninth, (South side,) Phila.

Sept. 4, '58 36-3m

WINCHESTER & CO.'S

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, AND Patent Shoulder Seam Shirt Manufactory,

AT THE OLD STAND, 706 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA, opposite the "Washington House."

A. WINCHESTER will give, as heretofore, his personal supervision of the Cutting and Manufacturing departments. Orders for his celebrated style of Shirts and Collars filled at the shortest notice.

Persons desiring to order Shirts, can be supplied with the formula for measurement, on application by mail.

Constantly on hand, a varied and select stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Wholesale orders supplied on liberal terms.

September 4, '58 36-1y

NET CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

1858. NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS. 1858.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, have in store and daily receiving a fine stock of Fall Dry Goods suited to the Near Trade.

Black Silks of all grades.
Fashionable Fancy Silks.
Shawls of all the newest styles.
Dress Goods, in full variety.
Staple Goods, in large stock.
Fancy Cassimere Cloths & Vestings.
Blankets, Quilts, Linen Damasks, &c.

N. B.—Good bargains daily received from New York and Philadelphia Auction Sales.

TERMS—Net Cash and Prices Low.

August 28, '58 35-3m

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth, And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

AND ALL OTHERS, WILL TAKE NOTICE!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities, with

Jones' Far-Famed Patent NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS

At the Wholesale and Retail Head Quarters, 38 South Second street, PHILADELPHIA.

The only place where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights now in use. No fear of Explosion—no offensive odor—no smoke—very easily trimmed—as easily regulated as a Gas Light—can be adapted to all purposes—and better than all for a poor man—50 per cent. cheaper than any other portable light now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO FOR

Knapp's Patent Rosin and Coal Oil Lamp.

Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND, Agent, No. 38 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

September 4, '58 36-3t

FANCY FURS!

For Ladies and Children!!

JOHN FAREIRA & CO., No. 818 (new No.) Market street, above Eighth, PHILADELPHIA, Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children; also, Gents' Furs, Fur Collars, and Gloves.

The number of years that we have been engaged in the Fur business, and the general character of our Furs, both for quality and price is so generally known throughout the Country, that we think it is not necessary for us to say anything more than we have now opened our assortment of Furs, for the Fall and Winter Sales, of the largest and most beautiful assortment that we have ever offered before to the public. Our Furs have all been Imported during the present season, when money was scarce and Furs much lower than at the present time, and have been manufactured by the most competent workmen; we are therefore determined to sell them at such prices as will continue to give us the reputation we have borne for years, that is to sell a good article for a very small profit.

Storekeepers will do well to give us a call, as they will find the largest assortment by far to select from in the city, and at manufacturer's prices.

JOHN FAREIRA & Co., No. 818 Market Street, above 8th., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 11, '58 37-4m

PHILADELPHIA

Surgical Bandage Institute,

No. 113 North Ninth st., 7 doors above ARCH,

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

MRS. B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Improved Abdominal Supporters, Trusses and Bandages.

DR. CHARLES C. M. RAWLINGS, - - - - Principal.

Who may be had a full and varied assortment of TRUSSES, FEMALE SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and other Bandages, for sale at Prices Twenty Five per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the city.

DR. KNIGHT'S celebrated radical cure TRUSS has cured hundreds of cases where others have failed—Price $4 00

DR. RAWLINGS has treated successfully many bad cases of Spine Disease, Club Foot, Bow Leg, Knock Knee, and Weak Ancles, with his new and improved apparatus for those Diseases, to which cases reference can be given. Prices ranging from $7 00 to $15 00.

SILK and COTTON ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ANKLETS, KNEE CAPS, and ABDOMINAL COMPRESSORS, at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere.

CRUTCHES, SPLINTS, and every variety of SURGICAL APPLIANCES, at greatly reduced prices, placing the best make of goods within reach of all.

Ladies attended in private apartments at the store, by Mrs. H. C. EVERETT.

Particular attention paid to Instruments for deformity in children, and satisfaction to all guarantied.

Philadelphia, September 11, '53 37-3m

FALL GOODS FOR 1858

Over 3000 yards of New Silks, just received by THORNLEY & CHISM,

NORTH-EAST Corner; Eighth & Spring Garden streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Bought for CASH and to be sold ONLY for CASH.

We confidentially assert that the above goods are as CHEAP and as GOOD as can be sold on the American Continent!!

We Challenge a Fair Comparison.

New DeLaines, in beautiful designs.
Poil de Chevres, Valencias, &c. very handsome.
English, French and American Chintzes, &c.
Ginghams of different makes.

Shawls, Cloaks, Circulars, Dusters, &c.

New Stella Shawls, in all colors.
Long and Square Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.
Chenneille Shawls. French Blanket Shawls, &c.
GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS, &c. &c.

Everything New in CLOAKS that may offer!

French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLaines, Coburgs, Paramattas and Alpaccas!

We keep an immense stock of

DOMESTIC MUSLINS,

Linens, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Blankets, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.
Table Covers, Piano Covers, Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.

We are determined to maintain our reputation as being one of the BEST DRY GOODS STORES in Philadelphia. "We have only one Price."

THORNLEY & CHISM,

N. E. corner Eighth and Spring Garden sts., Philad'a.

Persons can ride for 5 cents by the City Railroad, to within two squares of our store, and for 5 cents by the Eighth street line of Omnibusses to our door, every five minutes. T. & C.

August 28, '58 35-3m

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

WE again offer the above to farmers and dealers, assuring them that they will at all times, and under all circumstances, receive the same GOOD ARTICLE they have heretofore purchased of us. The public will please bear in mind that our Super-Phosphate of Lime is always

THE SAME IN QUALITY.

We sell reliable Fertilizers, or none at all.

These remarks are rendered, necessary from the fact that a large number of articles purporting to be Super-Phosphates are offered for sale, which are not what they are represented to be.

Our new pamphlet is in press, and will be ready for distribution in a few days. We shall be pleased to send copies gratuitously by mail to our friends when desired.

Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2 1-4 cents per lb.)

A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.

Pacific Ocean Guano.

Having sold this Guano for four years past, we can safely recommend it. It has been tried side by side with Peruvian Guano, and is pronounced fully equal to it in all respects. We refer to our New Pamphlet, containing letters respecting it, and much other interesting matter of value to the farmer.

No. 1 Government Peruvian Guano,

For sale, at the lowest rates.

We have also for sale—

AMERICAN GUANO from Baker's Island.
GROUND BONES, and PURE BONE DUST.
POUDRETTE, PLASTER, and such other Fertilizers as we feel safe in recommending.

Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouse. Ample facilities are afforded in loading vessels and attending to the wants of the teams.

The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

No. 42 S. Wharves, and 41 S. Water St.,

First store above Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

August 28, '58 35-3m

MANUFACTURES.

PORT CARBON SHOVEL FACTORY.

Charles Smith, Proprietor.

All kinds of coal shovels, spades, coal riddles, &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

January 10, '58 2-tf

WATER METRES.

THE Subscriber having been authorized by the manufacturers of Water Metres, will supply all orders left with them, at their prices.

E. YARDLEY & SON.

Pottsville, August 30, '56 35-

LIGHT BELTING FOR LATHES.

TWO INCH 2 ply Light Gum Belting, suitable for Lathes, &c. It is much more desirable than Leather Belting, so we are informed, by those who use it. For sale by B. BANNAN, Agent for Manufacturers.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-HORSE.

THIS most complete invention is manufactured by D. LEIB, Norwegian street, opposite Hoffman's Carriage Factory.

Call and see it.

August 28, '58 35-2m

BAR AND RAILROAD IRON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will sell for CASH, at the lowest market price, a large stock of the best quality merchant Bar Iron, Flat Bar Railroad Iron, and light T rails, for mines.

E. YARDLEY & SON.

Pottsville, November 28, '57 48-

SOAP.

THE subscribers invite the attention of miners and merchants to their manufacture of BROWN, PALE, and OLIVE SOAPS, &c., &c. These Soaps having long been extensively known in Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne counties, are recommended as of reliable quality. Orders received by mail promptly attended to. Sal Soda, Starch, &c., always on hand.

JOS. ELKINTON & SON, 783 South Second street, Philadelphia.

June 26, '58 26-6m

WILLIAMSPORT PLANING MILL,

BETWEEN THE

Sunbury & Erie Railroad and the Canal,

(Opposite the Furnace, Williamsport, Penna.)

GEO. S. BANGER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of white and yellow pine flooring boards, sash, doors, blinds, shutters, siding, wood mouldings, &c. Jig and scroll sawing, fancy and plain. All descriptions of turning and planing done with promptness, and in the best manner.

February 27, '58 9-1y

NOTICE.

To Coal Operators and Schuylkill County Merchants.

SMOKING TOBACCO, by Steam power—600lbs a day, at Hamburg. Smoking Tobacco and Segar Manufactory, on hand and ready for sale.

200 barrels sweet scented Smoking Tobacco.
200,000 Half Spanish Segars.
200,000 Sixes, Spanish Segars.
100,000 Seed and Extra Segars.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Terms easy. MARY ANN MOYER, Hamburg, Berks County, Pa.

Sept. 5, '57 36-tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS

Of the best Manufacture—Warranted,

FOR SALE BY THE subscriber. All Pianos and Melodeons sold by him will be warranted—if they are not what they are represented, they can be returned.—All kinds of Melodeons will be sold at Manufacturers' cash prices in Pottsville, by which, the purchasers save the carriage and risk of transportation. Pianos will be sold from $10 to $20 less than regular city prices, according to the value of the instrument. Those who prefer it by calling on us, and on receiving a letter of credit, can make their own selections at the Manufacturers, ascertain the prices, and we will furnish the instrument selected at the above rates. If there is any doubt on this matter—all we have to say is—TRY US.

B. BANNAN.

EXTENSIVE MARBLE YARD,

Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.

THE subscriber is prepared, at his old stand, to furnish all kinds of materials in his line, for building purposes—plain and ornamental. He invites particular attention to the new Tomb Stones and Monuments of his manufacture. They can be had in every variety of style, and will compare favorably, in beauty and finish, with any obtained elsewhere, and are offered at cheaper rates.

June 5, '58 23-1y] JOHN T. LANG.

MAUCH CHUNK Wire Rope Manufactory,

Fisher Hazard & Co.,

Manufacturer of Wire Rope, for inclined planes, shafts, slopes, &c., would inform the public that he is now prepared to make

ALL KINDS, LENGTHS AND SIZES OF FLAT AND ROUND ROPE,

At the shortest notice, of superior quality, and on the most liberal terms, at his Wire Rope Factory,

Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.

Reference can be made to Messrs. E. A. Douglas, N. D. Cortright and A. G. Broadhead, at Mauch Chunk; to N. Patterson, Summit Hill, to Sharpe, Leisenring & Co., Tilmore, Luzerne county, Pa., and in fact, nearly all the operators in the Region who have been using his ropes.

August 14, '58 [August 8, '57 32-1y] 33-

CARRIAGE FACTORY REMOVED.

THE undersigned respectfully embrace this opportunity of informing the public that they have removed their extensive Carriage Factory, from Mauch Chunk street, where they have been since the late fire, to their New, Large and commodious building, in Morris' Addition, on the old site, where they are prepared to turn out CARRIAGES EQUAL TO THE BEST IN THE STATE and ready to accommodate their customers and all those who may favor them with their patronage. An entire new and well selected stock of materials and the same old hands will be employed to do work which in elegance and durability cannot be surpassed.

They will continue to attend to the business hereafter as before, with determination to give general satisfaction.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

July 18, '57 29-1y ABRIGHT & BURKHARD.

TAMAQUA CARRIAGE & WAGON FACTORY.

Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.

Near the Corner of BROAD and CENTRE streets.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has become the sole proprietor of the above establishment, and he hopes to conduct it so as to give satisfaction to the business community, by employing none but the best of workmen, and using the best materials that can be found in the market. Being myself a practical mechanic, I will guarantee all work turned out to be as represented.

Jobbing work of all kinds promptly attended to and neatly executed. He hopes by strict attention to business and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. DANIEL DEAN.

D. DEAN has on hand an assortment of new and second hand carriages and express wagons of various styles. Also, heavy wagons of all kinds. Old carriages bought or exchanged. March 13, '58 11-tf

POTTSVILLE

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

I HEREWITH invite your especial attention to my very extensive stock of Ready Made Saddlery, Harness, Collars, &c., embracing the largest variety of styles and qualities ever offered for sale in this county, and at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other house in the trade.

Having been, for some years past, in the habit of purchasing my Raw Material exclusively for Cash.

I find myself now in the possession of advantages from this cause not enjoyed by the trade generally, and feel that I can, with confidence, solicit the trade of all classes of dealers; and my arrangements for the coming season's trade are based upon even a larger amount of business than I have hitherto done; you can therefore rely upon finding at my establishment everything that is required in my line.

Orders by mail are respectfully solicited, and the goods sent warranted to give satisfaction, both as to price and quality. LEFEVER WOMELSDORFF.

Opposite Episcopal Church, Centre street, Pottsville.

March 7, 1857 10-1y

SOLOMON HOOVER.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Tin Ware, Hollow Ware, Britania Ware, Brass Ware, French Ware, and Cutlery, Range Boilers, Portable Ranges, Gas Ovens, Summer Furnace, &c., &c., has added to his former stock of Stoves a variety of new patterns of Kitchen Ranges of which he can give the highest recommendation.

He calls particular attention to his new style of Heater which he is confident will make the best Heater that has ever been used in this part of the country, also, a variety of new patterns of Cooking, Parlor, and Hall Stoves. He calls particular attention to his sheet iron Parlor Stove, it is an improvement on the Kisterbach, which he is confident is the best stove in use. He has now the largest stock of the above articles (the numerous to mention,) that has ever been offered in this part of the country. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine for themselves, feeling confident that he can suit them in quality and price; he flatters himself that he has had much experience in his line of business, therefore he feels confident that he cannot be surpassed in quality or cheapness.

Roofing and Spouting and all kind of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

Centre street, 5 doors above Market, west side, Pottsville.

March 21, '57 12-

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY LUMBER

—AND—

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HAVE on hand at their extensive establishment, on Railroad street, a great quantity of lumber of every kind and description, which they can supply to Operators, Carpenters and Builders, at lower rates than it can be bought elsewhere. They are also ready to supply through the means of their extensive business, and labor saving machines, manufactured articles in their line, at a saving of 25 per cent. on former cost.

Their large workshops have been in successful operation for the past year, turning out vast quantities of

Doors, Window Frames, Sash, Panel Work, Mouldings, Bed-posts, Blinds, Banisters, Shutters,

And all kinds of Framed, Panelled and Turned Work. Which they have constantly on hand. They are ready to execute orders at the shortest notice, for any quantity or quality of sawed or manufactured stuff.

Dry and green Hemlock, of all kinds, for building purposes. Oak, Maple, Poplar, chair, plank and scantling boards; Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, &c., for cabinet work; White and Yellow Pine boards for flooring, raw or made to order; White Pine plank, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1¼, ⅞ and ⅝ inch panel, always ready; also, plank, beams, rails, scantling, posts, shingles, lath, ceiling lath, pailing, &c. &c.

Bills of sawed stuff and everything in their line on hand or to order, at the shortest notice.

Pottsville, March 29, '58 13-

Poetry.

AN AUTUMN SONG.

The Autumn days are waning,
The winds are cold and drear,
And soon the bleak December
Will come to end the year;
Once more within my bower
I'll sit and weave a song,
Before the blasts of Winter
Howl dismally along;
Once more my harp shall waken
An humble strain to pour,
Then sleep again in silence
Maybe for evermore.

Bright days of Spring and Summer!
How quickly have ye fled!
How much of what ye brought me
Is withered now and dead!
The woods where I have wander'd—
The bank whereon I lay—
The streamlet and the fountain,
No longer are they gay;
The trees have doff'd their garments
Like warriors for the fight,
And now defy the winter
In all its stormy might.

I miss a thousand voices
Awaken'd with the Spring,
A thousand pleasing objects
To which the heart will cling;
The birds that warble sweetly
Within each leafy bower,
And fill'd the hours with gladness,
Unconscious of their power—
The Summer airs that wander'd
Like breath of angels by—
All, all, have now departed,
None miss them more than I.

Yet not for these I sorrow,
For Spring will come again,
And clothe in purest beauty
The wood, the hill, the plain
Not for those loving spirits,
Departed with the hours,
For they, untouch'd by sorrow,
Roam through elysian bowers;
But for the golden moments,
Vanish'd for evermore,
That might be spent far better,
Could I but live them o'er.

Harp, cease thy sad and mournful strain,
Nor linger on the past;
But teach my heart—since all things else
Teach me time cannot last—
To grasp the work each moment brings,
And well perform the whole;
For the great plan of Heaven decrees
Work to each living soul.

India.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The London Times gives the following narrative from a young English lady, who it will be remembered was reported to have escaped the horrible massacre at Cawnpore, and after undergoing incredible privation and unparalleled adventures, was restored to her friends. The Times says it has vouchers of due authority for the despatch of the story from Calcutta and its receipt in England, an endorsement called for by an apparent discrepancy in one or two dates. It has also the young lady's name and particulars of her family:

Narrative.

"I was 16 years of age when I accompanied my sister and her husband to Cawnpore, about six months before the mutiny broke out, and suffered with the Christians under General Sir Hugh Wheeler. Accounts had reached us on the 17th of May of the disasters at Meerut, and then we were apprehensive of an outbreak at Cawnpore. We were gathered into the barracks on the 21st of the same month, and suffered dreadful privations from want of provisions and water, and from the frequent attacks which were made by the mutineers on our small body of men, about 450 altogether, consisting partly of officers of native regiments, and 60 Artillerymen.

"An unfortunate treaty was entered into between General Wheeler and the Nana Sahib on the 24th of June; the latter swore by his gods and upon the Gunga to protect us and see us safely taken to Allahabad in boats. We entered these joyfully, never for a moment expecting treachery, and were taken quite by surprise when we were fired on.—The river in many places in the middle had no more than six feet water, so that most of the boats were soon aground. Some of the small ones managed to push on, and even then with difficulty.—The firing at first was irregular, but after a while the balls came whizzing past us as thick as hail, sinking many boats. I was on the deck of my boat, seated stupified with terror and amazement, when I was further convinced of immediate danger by seeing a party of Sepoys enter the boat. I was in. I was seized in an instant by the arm by one of these savages—for savages and ruffians they looked. I was asked to deliver all I possessed; money and jewels to the amount of 400 rupees, the sum I managed to take with me when I proceeded to the barracks, was now snatched from me.

"On replying in the negative to questions whether I had more money and valuables by me, my person was searched rudely. My senses had very nearly forsaken me. I was in a sort of stupor.—The search was made on my person while I was standing, but to speak more exactly, I was made to stand while I was searched. The ruffian, as if to tantalize me, let off his gun over my head and shoulders in the most deliberate and cold blooded manner. They afterwards shot two sweet little girls, sisters, who were between the ages of six and eight. The poor creatures were clinging to each other when they committed this diabolical act. Next they shot an Eurasian, whose name was Kirtpatrick, a merchant in Cawnpore. How many others were killed by the miscreants I could not know, for I felt dizzy and sank on the deck. For what time I remained in this state I have no idea. I returned to consciousness by feeling myself suddenly and rudely seized and thrown into the river.

"The next moment I was buffeting with the water. I managed with some difficulty, to get to land and scrambled on shore. I crawled on my hands and knees till I reached a tree about half a mile from the banks, and hid myself as well as I could. My thoughts, oh heavens! were agonizing. My sister, her husband, and children had, I had not the slightest doubt, been ruthlessly murdered. I shuddered to think of their dreadful fate. My thoughts next reverted to myself.—What was I to do? where could I escape? surrounded as I was on all sides by the dreadful, revengeful, and bloodthirsty enemy, I had no hope of escape. I offered up a fervent prayer to God,—'Gracious and merciful Father, Thou wilt not desert me in the time of need! Oh Lord! have mercy on me!' and such-like prayers burst forth from my innermost soul.

"I fell by degrees into a sort of drowsy fit, occasioned perhaps from weariness, from which I was aroused by approaching stealthy footsteps. In an instant I sprang to my feet; but, instead of the ruffians whom I expected to see, to my great relief the well-known face and form of Miss Wheeler, the General's daughter, were before me. In a few words I understood that she had been dealt with in the same way as myself—i. e., thrown into the water by the men, who perhaps thought she was not worth a bullet—that being insensible she would soon sink to the bottom of the river. Our agitation and fear, however, were so great that we had not much of consolation to offer each other.—We had not been together more than an hour, I should suppose, when a party of the enemy surprised us. We were dragged in different directions, and of Miss Wheeler's fate I knew nothing till very lately. I was pushed and dragged along and subjected to every indignity.

"Occasionally I felt the thrust of a bayonet, and on my protesting against such treatment with uplifted hands, and appealing to their feeling as men, I was struck on my head, and was made to understand, in language too plain, that I had not long to live; but before being put to death that I would be made to feel some portion of the degradation their brethren felt at Meerut when ironed and disgraced before the troops. After a walk of about four hours I was brought to a place about four miles from Cawnpore, very near Bithoor, where some of the mutineers were encamped. I was almost in a state of nudity, for my clothes had been torn to pieces when I had been dragged along by the men, and I had the mortification of being made a spectacle before these heartless and cruel wretches. Clapping of hands and cries of 'Khoob Kea' (well done!) burst upon my stupified senses. A circle formed around me. I sunk on the ground and buried my face in my hands. Oh, the agony of those moments.

"At length I heard a voice speaking to my persecutors in rather a conciliatory tone—'Spare the poor creature, and have compassion on her; let her alone, she seems dead already.' I looked up, and saw an African. There was something mild and compassionate in his look. He relieved me in a great measure from the shame I was suffering by throwing a covering or chuddur on me. He asked me to accompany him. I immediately followed, and was ushered into a tent, where I was desired by my benefactor to take rest. He made me understand that he would do all in his power to have my life spared. I thanked him for his kindness. After a while he procured me a suit of native clothes, which he said I should put on.—'You are very unwell,' he said, 'your eyes are bloodshot, and face very much flushed.' I knew that I had strong fever on me, and felt exceedingly weak. I replied that a little sleep would perhaps do me good. I laid my aching head on the mattress and fell fast asleep.

"On waking I still felt so weak that I could hardly lift my head. I had a chupattie, or handbread, and a little dhall served to me, which I could not eat. My sable benefactor I saw no more till I went to Lucknow—he was a eunuch in the King's employ, and had arrived in Cawnpore as an ussut courrier with some despatches from Moulvie Ahmedoollah, Shah of Fyzabad, to Nana Sahib.

"I heard of some ladies whose lives had been spared, and who were in a building called the Assembly-room. How I wished that my sister, at least, was among the number.

"I had been some time now with the mutineers and was treated brutally. How I survived my severe illness, having no proper nourishment or care taken of me, is a source of wonder to me now. Sinful as was the wish, I wished and prayed for death, but Providence willed it otherwise.

"As I understood the Hindostanee language thoroughly, I managed to glean from the conversation of the men that spies had come from Allahabad with news that the British were making arrangements to march on Cawnpore. A ray of hope shot through me at the prospect of being thus relieved, from the hands of those merciless men.

"On the morning of the 15th of July, on getting up, I found that our camp was in an unusual bustle, news having reached the Nana that the victorious British were marching on Cawnpore, after having routed the rebels first at a place called Khaga, about five miles from Futtehpore on Monday, the 12th of July; then at Aong on the 15th; and finally at the bridge on the Panddo Nuddee, or stream.

"An order was issued by the Nana for the women, children, and sick to be removed half-way to Lucknow. I vainly hoped to be excluded from forming one of the number. I was dragged and pushed along in my weak state, and when I actually sank from fatigue, I was put on a cart, but not before I had accomplished 30 miles on foot without shoes. On the 21st we were joined by nearly the whole of the mutinous troops who had evacuated Cawnpore and Bithoor, and I could easily guess from our hurried marches for days that we were in full retreat. Whenever the news came of the pursuing 'garahs,' or white soldiers, the flight was continued with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. It can be easily imagined from this in what dread the Sepoys held our soldiers.

"I had to accompany the flying enemy, and made a detour of a great portion of the North West Provinces on foot, viz., Bareilly, Rohilcund, Futteghur, Shahjehanpore, and the districts near Delhi. After traveling through all these places we joined the mutineers at Lucknow. On our arrival here I met my sable benefactor, who informed me that Moulvie Ahmedoollah Shah, commonly called the Fyzabad Moulvie, was one of the principal men or generals among the mutineers, and he was certain that the Moulvie would shelter and protect me if I wrote to him, stating my hard case. The Moulvie, though he had a very great antipathy towards Christians, especially English, was still in every way a good, feeling, warm-hearted man, and had declared his intention of protecting women and children. As a steadfast believer of the Koran, he thought it outrageous to harm them. Very different was the case with the Nana Sahib.

"As the Moulvie could read and write English, I had not much difficulty in making him understand my deplorable condition. On a piece of dirty paper, in which some salt had been served to me, I managed to scribble with a bit of charcoal a few lines to him, stating my case in a few words, and begging of him, in the name of his prophet, Mahomed, to help me, as it was impossible to drag on my miserable existence with the native soldiers, whose conduct to me was cruel in the extreme. The kind African under whose advice I acted, not only promised to take my note to the Moulvie, but to plead my case for me. A day after he brought me a verbal reply from the Moulvie to the effect that the Begum, his mother-in-law, would take me under her protection, and that I should be one of the ladies of her household.

"The following day a suit of clothes similar to those worn by Mahomedan ladies of distinction, was brought to me, and I was instructed to bathe and proceed to the Begum's Palace at the Kaiserbagh.

"I shall briefly pass over the particulars of my conversion to the Mahomedan faith and installation as a Lady of the Household, as I feel pained to think of this period of my eventful existence; suffice it to say that I had to contend with sufferings enough to bend and subdue any woman. The effect of the ill-treatment I had endured tended to make me a downright hypocrite. I could have been made to do anything, and I played my part as a convert to the Mahomedan creed in a style at which I feel astonished now. I was obliged to learn by heart portions of the Koran, (Mahomedan Bible,) and had mornings and evenings to get through my devotions. If I excited the least suspicion in the minds of those about me of being a Christian instant death would have inevitably followed. When I accompanied the troops I was at one time ordered to be blown from a gun, but on account of a hasty retreat I fortunately escaped, though at the time I was glad of the order, for my life then was well nigh intolerable.

"In every respect I was well cared for and treated by the Begum. My health rapidly improved, and the desire to live was now strong in me. I was well aware that the British would relieve the garrison of Lucknow, and that troops were on their way from England to punish the mutineers.

"I have already mentioned that I became a hypocrite. The Begum and the ladies of the household believed me to be a devout Mahomedan. I was much praised when I said that I thought the English would not be able to relieve the garrison or even to approach Lucknow.

"Things progressed very favorably with me.—The approach of General Havelock gave me some hope of escaping. I was here, I might mention, during nearly the whole seige, and oh! how often did I offer up my silent prayers for the little band of heroes struggling for life against an overwhelming force—'The way of God is in the sea, and His path is in the great waters, His footsteps are not known. But although thou sayest thou canst not see Him yet judgment is before Him, therefore trust thou in Him.'

"Great was the boasting around me because General Havelock had twice fallen back upon Cawnpore, but they miscalculated his perseverance. On the 23d of September he and General Outram fought their way into the Residency.—The mutineers retreated hastily in every direction. Even the little British force, consisting of only 2,500 men, and the infantry and artillery with merely a handful of volunteer cavalry, intimidated their enemies, who appeared very numerous, in fact, countless. All that the miserable Sepoys could now do was to occupy loopholed houses round the garrison, and keep up an incessant fire.

"Nearly a month has elapsed thus, and reports were rife that the Commander-in-chief of the British forces, Sir Colin Campbell, was advancing effectually to relieve the garrison, and the way in which he afterwards achieved his purpose has been acknowledged by all as excellent.

"The Begum, with whom I was now putting up, was a grim and suspicious woman, and, when thwarted or annoyed, acted with prompt cruelty. She understood well her position, and on rumors reaching her of the frequent defeat of her troops by the British, she was irritable to the last degree. On the approach of the Commander-in-Chief her equanimity entirely forsook her. She treated me with great severity, and abused me frequently, calling me Kaffir, or unbeliever, a hypocrite, a slut, and a serpent who would yet sting her benefactors. Her treatment of me at last became cruel. I tried to bear up with her ill-humor as well as I could, for to have said a word to her would have been needless. Death, I knew full well, stared me in the face should my conduct be in the least offensive.

"One morning she entered my apartments in a frantic state, and commenced, as usual, calling me names. I thought it was one of her usual fits but my eyes were opened when she said, 'Your general is approaching, but will find it no easy task to take Lucknow, for we have done all in our power to strengthen our defences. You are, I am sure, very pleased to hear of his coming. I can see it in your very countenance. Wretch! you shall die rather than escape. I therefore advise you to prepare yourself to-day, and make your peace with Allah, for to-morrow at dawn of day you shall be shot.' The reader can imagine my state of mind at this unexpected and appalling news. To die now when I had survived so many hardships—But God in His wisdom sent me succor and consolation in my own servant.

"The ladies of the Begum's household are allowed servants or golums, slaves, as they are called. The one in attendance on me proved a faithful creature to me in my time of need. This ill used creature entertained an affection for me because I was kind to her. The slaves are generally treated well; they are frequently slapped, thumped, and abused by the ladies, and fear, approach their mistresses with trembling, and wait so that the slightest kindness goes a long way with them. On hearing from me my fate, she said with tears, 'Mistress, I will try to make you effect your escape from this place. I heard the Begum once says is never recalled, it you were before you entered these apartments. (God, there is to be shot to-morrow; but, I will in the garden yet time left to act. You must for you at midnight by the back-door, and I will further extremity under the Pepul free must change your ty of the garden, where I will provide clothes for coarse apparel, and will allow us for you. The guards know. We will proceed to to pass without molestation, when you are once under the Moulvie Sahib; dare not touch you.—his protection the Begum a few rupees, which you I will provide you in your approach as an ordinary must present to him be pleased if this respect is or present. He shown to him.' [illegible] flattery, and approach him as

if you were his [illegible] waited till the appointed time.

"I accordingly [illegible] convinced that all was quiet I and when I [illegible] the dark from the palace as noiselessly as I [illegible] made my way [illegible] could. I met my faithful companion at the appointed spot. After changing my apparel I [illegible] threw the clothes I had taken off into a well. [illegible] wending our way along an avenue or grove of [illegible] trees, we were challenged by a sentry on duty. [illegible] My companion explained that we were proceeding to join our husbands at the Moulvie's camp. We were allowed, after due search, to proceed on our way. At dawn we reached the Moulvie's camp. The general sahib, we were informed, was not to be seen till 8 o'clock, at which he would see his men. After waiting with feverish anxiety for two hours, there was a bustle among the men, and I was informed that they were preparing for drill and were to have a sort of sham-fight.—In a short time the plain was covered with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The bugle sounded the 'assembly,' and those who had not joined the ranks rushed to them from all quarters. The hum of voices suddenly ceased as I perceived a cavalcade proceeding from the Moulvie's quarters. I was informed that the General and his staff were approaching. Moulvie Ahmedoollah Shah was a middle-aged man, and had a somewhat distinguished mien. I could see that he had won the respect and confidence of his men. After riding with his staff from regiment to regiment, inspecting them, the infantry were made to go through some manœuvres. The cavalry had to wheel round, trot, and charge the infantry, while they formed squares and knelt to receive the charge, and, when the troopers were within a short distance, fired a volley into them; they wheeled and retreated, and then the artillery opened fire on them.

"Various other manœuvres were gone through. The infantry regiments marched in open column, while the bands played 'The Blue Bells of Scotland' to their slow march, the troops and horse artillery on the right and left. The force assembled I was informed, consisted of 20,000 men of all arms. Marching in this fashion, they reached the General Moulvie's palace, when the order was given to halt, front, dress, advance for general salute, and to my utter astonishment, 'God save the Queen,' was struck up briskly. After lodging arms the whole force was dismissed, the men cheering, the Moulvie expressing himself satisfied with the way in which the manœuvres were gone through.

"After the parade I approached with the rupees in my hands; with suitable phrases I won the Moulvie to interest himself in me. 'Nobody,' said he graciously, but in an upstartish way, 'will molest you. Take apartments in the palace, and have the slaves to attend you. You have followed our creed, and we must protect you.'

"I was very comfortable so long as I remained at the Moulvie's palace, and was free from all espionage from the men as well as women; for the Moulvie was a despot, and could order any person under him to be put to death, and his orders would be cheerfully carried out by his soldiers; in fact, he was a determined sort of a person, and as he had taken an interest in me, I was not interfered with.

"I had made my escape from the Begum's palace in the beginning of November, and remained under the Moulvie's protection till the 12th of that month, when he went out with his troops to meet Sir Colin Campbell, then advancing to the relief of Lucknow. Before his departure he sent me again to the Begum, with strict orders that I should be well treated. She was still residing at the Kasier Bagh, and received me with moody silence.

"My feelings during the combat which ensued in Lucknow may be imagined. I would have escaped at its commencement if I dared, but to have attempted it would have been certain death.

"After a dreadful combat it became evident that the British would be everywhere successful, and then began a frightful rout in our camp. Horses, camels, elephants, and carriages were prepared for the Begum and her household. The mutineers were flying in all directions. In the confusion I escaped through a loophole of the palace, but the shot and shells were still whistling around. I knew not what to do. It was evident I was little cared for or thought of in the confusion which reigned around me. From pursuit therefore, I had nothing to fear, but how to reach the English camp I knew not. I advanced a short distance, but to have continued my course in that direction was to encounter certain death, as an incessant shower of grape was pouring in from every side. In this extremity I had to join a body of mutineers, who took the direction to the North. I wandered about—I cannot exactly say how long. We made a detour to Oude. I journeyed on foot, and put up with coarse fare. I thought the chupatees and dhall now bonne bouche. I was strong. I was well trained, and could bear any amount of fatigue.—Our numbers could not have been less than 1,000 men, with two guns; but they were augmented by fugitives joining in twos and threes daily. If the British after the retaking of Lucknow immediately had continued pursuing the enemy for days in every direction they would by this time have been totally extinct. As for me, my safety lay in accompanying them; nor would they have let me depart.

"Councils of war were held among the chiefs, but having no regular leader to guide them and bring their discussions to bear upon their movements, they wandered about, a regular set of fugitives, until we were nearly 30 miles from Allahabad, when they came to a standstill. They were now in a fearful state of mind, and, being exceedingly stupid, could be made to believe anything, for all they cared for was to have their lives spared. The British never before contended with such contemptible foes. I kept very silent for days; but when I found that the men were so ready to take in everything, I spoke to them and called for a council. They were eager to hear me.

"I explained to them that as their only hope was in the clemency of the Company Bahadoor, the best plan would be to send me with proper escort to Allahabad, where I would explain their case to the Governor General through the magistrate of Allahabad, who, I said was my cousin.—I said that if they allowed me to manage their affairs, they would come off with their lives and liberty. I made them understand that though a Mahomedan now, I had once been a Christian, and, having influential relatives, I would urge their kindness to me as a sufficient ground for their lives being spared. I tried to convince them that the British looked more upon their sparing the life of one female than the slaughter of 500 men.

"After reasoning and discussing the matter, they at last consented to let me go. They were, in fact, like drowning men, eager to catch a straw to save their lives. I was made to give, before I started, to the chiefs or captains certificates that I had been well treated, for they said it was better to have something, in case I played them false. I readily agreed to this, and drew up about certificates accordingly, as they cost me nothing. I was very anxious to get away from them. I left them with a light heart, and journeyed on foot with about 10 men. Oh! I cannot describe my feelings when I left them. I offered up a silent prayer of thanksgiving to God that He had safely brought me out of my sufferings, degradation and misery.

"After I crossed the Ganges, zemindars, landholders, thanadars, heads of police, one disaffected, and all rebels at heart, perhaps, [illegible] hearing that I had important [illegible] readily supported my camp for the Governor-General and heaped plied me with palkies and [illegible] the third day presents on me. I arrived [illegible] agency from Allahabad at my uncle's factory, a day's [illegible] could at first could not recognize me; my [illegible] form tended effectually to disguise me; [illegible] in their warm moments, and then I [illegible] the reader to imagine embraces. I shall [illegible] the joy of that meeting. * * * *

"I shall now draw this hasty sketch to a close by informing the [illegible] and relatives at Calcutta, the midst of friends residing with my uncle for a whither I came [illegible] month.

"The date on which I reached my uncle's factory was the 2d June, 1858, exactly one year since the Cawnpore [illegible] 100 rupees a month from my aunt and, and I need hardly add that I the Relief and comfortable as I could wish to be."

Political.

FORNEY ON BUCHANAN.

A Scathing Speech.

As our readers are aware, Col. J. W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press, recently delivered a speech at an anti-Lecompton meeting, assembled at Tarrytown, New York; in John B. Haskin's district. It was a most scathing expose of the falsification of pledges and double-dealing on the part of President Buchanan. We regret that we have not room to publish the entire document, which enters at large upon the secret history of the Kansas imbroglio. We select a few of the most telling extracts.

Buchanan's Pledges before Election.

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate she had presented. His whole career, his character, my personal attachment and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him, made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression of speech when I say unto you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign. And there are those here to-day from my own State who will bear witness to the fact when I say that all my own resources, all my fortune, my every exertion, and every aid that could be enlisted, was enlisted to produce the final result. Above all others in that campaign was the great principle of popular sovereignty. [Applause.] That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the shibboleth—that was the war cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware River—from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia—in every village and town in the State—everywhere that I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote and those tongues spoke. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan had no confidence or reserve upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to everybody. He sent to the traduced John Hickman, in an adjoining county. He told him, through his friends and agents:—"You, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic party of your district have nominated you; the Republicans like you; they believe in you.—Now, I want you to take the stump and go before your people, and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend standing by, and if necessary, dying by this principle of Popular Sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of republishing private letters, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority.

Soon after coming into power, Mr. Buchanan, as is well known, appointed Hon. Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas. Mr. Forney gives the following account of that gentleman's appointment:

Buchanan's Interview With Walker.

He (Mr. Buchanan) looked around to see whom he should get to go to Kansas for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it has been graphically termed, "the graveyard of Governors." He sought no inferior man; he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had been presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in the Cabinet, and who had for years represented his State in the councils of the nation.—He selected Robert J. Walker. And when he called upon Mr. Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. Walker said to him, "Why, Mr. Buchanan, that would finish me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family." And, he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me."—Mr. Buchanan said to him, "Mr. Walker, if you will go there, you will settle the question in a few weeks. Everything is ready; here are your instructions; I pledge you my word that everything you desire, you shall have. Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, "Mr. Buchanan, I will not go to Kansas, until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet in person whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856." Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called. At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present. Mr. Buchanan in the chair. Gov. Walker said, "I have desired this meeting because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out those pledges and those principles; if there is any opposing voice, I will not go; I do not want to go; it is by no means an enviable position; but, if I have the permission and consent of you, gentlemen, for this I have asked, I will go." The Cabinet vote was polled; but one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. Walker. I need not mention his name.—Gov. Walker said, "That settles the question, gentlemen, I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will retire from the field." But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. Walker was right. They returned and gave Walker his instructions. He went to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a man well known to the country, Mr. Stanton, who went out with similar pledges.

How those pledges were falsified is well known to the country—as is also the fact of Mr. Forney's adherence to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and his establishment of The Press to maintain that doctrine. He soon found himself in direct antagonism to the President and his Administration, and as he could not believe that the Administration entertained a deliberate intention to abandon the principles which had put them in power, he proceeded to Washington to have an interview with his 'old friend' on the subject.—That interview is thus described:

Interview between Forney & Buchanan

"I went to Washington and called upon my old friend. I said to him, "Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one principle, having followed your lead, and you have deserted it." "Well," said he, "you can change, too." [Laughter.] "If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change?" [Renewed laughter.] "If you, and Douglas, and Walker, will unite in support of my policy, all will pass by like a summer breeze." I told him, surrounded by very well with an Administration, living in the atmosphere of office-holders, and living all the time surrounded by thousands of gentlemen who expect place; that they could come to him and say "You are right, Mr. Buchanan; we are ready to trample upon us please to walk over us—place us out, and hope you and we will be happy and right." "But I tell will believe your policy is still small voice in you," said I, "that there is any which rejects frauds, and the people that institute it a dishonor, I do not this is not only a fraud in any other man. I claim to be more honest than you have—some things have done as all [illegible] exactly with the rules of which may not [illegible] which, if I have, I regret religion and right [illegible] will not do. [Loud cheers.] them; but this [illegible] sixture and years of manhood, I have reached [illegible] back to Pennsylvania to eat my and I cannot [illegible] come the slave of power. [Renewed cheers.] I cannot. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate this difference of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion in his friends. Polk tolerated differences of opinion, and you [illegible] served with him in his views on the tariff, and yet he remained in his Cabinet." Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion. But here you are, those who put you where you are—who asks nothing of your hands—who have refused your favor—who have trampled all the patronage that have been offered them under feet; here they are, going to be tolerated in this indulgence of an honest opinion." The reply to that was, "Sir, I intend to make my Kansas policy a test." "Well, sir," said I, "I regret it; but if you make it a test with your officers, we will make it a test at the ballot-box." [Loud cheers.]—Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it seems to me, gentlemen, that when the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or a lunatic.—[Laughter.] Nobody is permitted to approach power to tell the truth. Power never hears the thunder voice of the people, sitting as it does in its cushioned chairs, between its marble walls.—The independent man, bold and told, with a clear eye, who comes to tell the truth, is waved from the Presidential presence as a rude intruder.—Then we went home. As I said, repeated efforts were made, and made in vain, to heal the difference. The conferring of this Presidential patronage—of vast millions—more than the monarch of Great Britain enjoys, and nearly as much as the French despot wields—this patronage induced Mr. Buchanan to believe that he could make his test successful. How was it made? Gentlemen, when the chapter which shall detail the manner in which the Administration has used its patronage is written, it will be a black one. When our children and our children's children come to read it, they will not believe that an American citizen, elevated to the Presidential chair, in the face of such a people, covered with such an armor of pledges, would have gone into that chair to have used his army—ay, his army and the treasure—your money and mine—your officers and mine—for the purpose of putting down a gallant band of men for standing by the plain God's truth; and I would wish that when the historian comes to write, he would not be compelled to write that that President was born in Pennsylvania."

So much for Mr. Forney's 'experience.' That of Mr. Haskin, who spoke at the same meeting, is to the same effect. Mr. Haskin's evidence is given in the following words:

Interview between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Haskin.

"I called on the President on the Saturday before he sent his message to Congress, and my little daughter was with me. I said to him, "Sir, I was elected as a friend of your Administration, I am your personal friend, and I desire to be a friend of your Administration when it is right; but upon the subject of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, permit me to tell you, Sir, where you stand in the present House of Representatives. There are 22 Democrats from the Free States who are not factionists or conspirators, who have met at my house every night, and I am proud of having those anti-Lecompton Democrats there at my house to take legal measures against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because they believed it was a cheat and a fraud. I am one of those men, there are 22 of them. He said to me, "Name them!" I named them. He said to me, "You make some mistakes; several of these men will advocate my policy for the admission of Kansas. I admit you have been my friend, and I believe you desire to be the friend of my Administration, but, if you do not go with the Administration, I tell you from my long political experience that you will be outside of the Democratic party, and that will be bad for you." [Laughter.] "Sir," said I, "when I was nominated by the Convention which did me that honor, I told my people—those that were kind enough to support me—that I never would vote for the admission of Kansas under any Constitution, unless that Constitution reflected the will of the majority of the people, and had been fairly submitted to them for approval or disapproval, at a legal election. And, Sir, if I am to be outside of the Democratic party, I had rather be there than to have my little daughter disgraced by my going back with a hang dog look, feeling that I had betrayed my constituents."

Democrats what think you of Mr. Buchanan's infamous surrender to the South, as above described by two of his staunchest supporters? Do not the above extracts place the President in a most disgraceful light, and exhibit him guilty of conduct altogether unworthy of your continued confidence and support?

THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The Democratic press is loud in assertion that this question is settled. Not too fast if you please. The wicked men who attempted to fasten an odious Constitution on that Territory, have been convicted by the people of Kansas; but their punishment is yet to be meted out. Justice cannot be satisfied with the simple conviction of a prisoner. He must be punished. The punishment of the violators of the rights of Kansas, is yet to come. Pennsylvania holds a whip in hand "to lash the rascals naked through the world." The first blow will descend in October next.