[Written for The Press.]

OUT OF TOWN.

This is a time of leisure, when
All those who have the means have fled,
And those who have them not, poor men!
When asked about, 'tis always said,
They're out of town.

The stores are left to lazy clerks—
Domestic joys to Irish maids;
While Fashion reigns o'er Nature's works,
And belles and fops, by cavalcades,
Are out of town.

Notes are due at bank, but try
Your debtors for a little aid,
You're told, in words as good as pie,
That bosses all have sought the shade,
Far out of town.

And if you go to church, you'll hear
An antiquated sermon read;
In lieu of silks, plain lawns appear;
In Fashion's wake the Reverend head
Went out of town.

E'en Justice left an empty seat,
And Mercy rules her little hour;
While vagrants pine in prison heat,
For pomp and pride of legal power
Are out of town.

The pot-house vampyres brawl no more
For this or that great candidate;
And Faction's plots are left to sore
Till they return to save the State,
And sack the town.

All out of town, yet ruin stares
Within the face of lordly schemes;
And failing banks and railroad shares
Dispel *some* merchant princes' dreams.
Who're out of town.

RUSTICUS.

[For The Press.]

JOTTINGS OF TRAVEL---NO. IV.

BY J. W.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

Ever since I pondered over that pompous sentence of Blackstone's, eulogistic of the House of Lords, "that the nobility are the pillars which are reared from among the people, more immediately to support the throne, and if that falls, they must be buried under its ruins," I longed to view with mine own eyes the appearance of these important props of English royalty, assembled in their own chamber.

The munificence and pride of the nation have, as I have shown in a previous communication, afforded a fitting place for the deliberations of this important body of legislators. With Spartan simplicity, the House of Commons refused the glare and glitter with which the architect desired to ornament the chamber in which they were to assemble, while they did not hesitate to vouchsafe to him a loose rein for his fancy in decorating the House of Lords. And he appears to have filled up the full measure of his privileges, and surrounded it with a magnificence, gorgeousness, which reminds of eastern magnificence, or recalls the splendor of the Moorish Alhambra.

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment upon first seeing the House of Lords in session. In no respect did it compare with our Senate, when in its palmiest days, and I am not certain whether it would even compare with that body, now in its decline. If I had ever formed any very exalted opinion of the appearance of a "live lord," it was most quickly dissipated upon looking in upon this assemblage of the aristocracy for the first time. In running my eye over the crowd, it was with difficulty I could single out more than three or four remarkable for their appearance of physical or intellectual vigor. It was in striking contrast to the House of Commons, where one is struck with the physique and intellectual appearance of most of the members. There is the mark of verity in the Commons, which you look for in vain among the assembled lords. Of the Bench of Bishops, the only one that looked "The Baron" was the Bishop of Oxford—*Slippery Sam*, as his enemies nickname him on account of his adroitness, I suppose, in keeping just this side of Rome, one or two of his brothers having gone entirely over; and, it is said by those who profess to know, that he too has a strong hankering for "The Scarlet Woman!" He is the son of the Evangelical Wilberforce, the philanthropist and Christian; and it is strange, with their antecedents, that the sons should all be the very opposite of the father, who, if anything, would have evangelized the Church of England to the simplicity of faith and worship professed only by Dissenters. But let the Bishop of Oxford's proclivities be what they may, he certainly is, physically and intellectually, an ornament to his order, and looks more the Peer than all the temporal nobles round him, with the blood of all the Howards in their veins. The rest of the Hierarchy, at least those I was permitted to see upon the Bench of Bishops, cut rather a sorry figure, and called up in memory that band of old women in red, the Cardinals, who, on State occasions, totter on after Pope Pius in the long-drawn aisle of St. Peter's at Rome.

The Lords spiritual of the House are the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, with delegates from the Protestant Church of Ireland. Strictly speaking, their object is much more limited than that of the Lords temporal, for although they take precedence as temporal Barons, yet they do it rather by a fiction of law than by anything approaching to reality. A temporal Peer is understood to occupy his seat in the House in consequence of his ancestry, and to leave the succession to his heirs, whereas an Archbishop or Bishop has neither ancestor or heir, as far as his position in the House is concerned. They are simply the representatives of the clergy, and although they may take share in all the legislative and judicial functions of the temporal Peers, their natural function is watching over the interests of that body, of which they are the legitimate representatives.

We turn from the Bench of Bishops in their lawn sleeves to the Chancellor, the presiding officer of the House, who sits there with his capacious wig and the lower part of his body half buried in the woolsack, looking in his serenity for all the world like a Brahmin at his devotions. The Lord Chancellor's office is no sinecure, and his duties are infinitely more onerous now than those which this officer was called upon to fulfil even a few years ago. The great question of law reform, embracing as it does so many particular topics, has now become in England a popular cry, and Administrations and public men rest their claims to the support of the country at large upon their merits as sound, efficient, and practical law reformers.

In former times, and in fact up to a very recent period, the Lord Chancellor is said to have been so much over-worked as a judge, and as a Minister of State, that he could hardly pay that attention to questions of law reform which his high position at the head of the profession, imperatively demanded of him. The Court of Appeal in Chancery has therefore recently been established, which has relieved this officer from somewhat of his duties, but it only gives him time and opportunity to attend to others. It is wonderful how this officer, can in any way satisfactorily discharge the demands made on his time. He not only has to attend the House as its Speaker, and a judge in the last resort, but, in addition to these duties, he has to act as Minister of State, to attend cabinet councils, to preside in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to regulate the magistracy of the country, to bestow livings, (an incident of office which he holds as keeper of the royal conscience,) and to give such passing attention as these exactions on his time will permit to the framing of acts of Parliament affecting the legal institutions of the country.

With such multifarious and various duties, no man of ordinary intellectual calibre and industry could hold the position a single week without manifesting his glaring incapacity. The first minds of the kingdom are alone equal to the task—such minds as those of Eldon, Lyndhurst, Brougham, Cottenham, and Cranworth.

Lord Cranworth, the present Chancellor, is a man near on to seventy, and bears the marks of severe labor upon his wrinkled front. He filled, of course, some of the most important and responsible offices in his profession before reaching the woolsack. Having elevated himself to his present exalted position by ability and honest industry, he is consolidating his reputation by rivalling his great predecessor, who, like himself, sprung from the ranks of the people, who has reformed the Court of Chancery, made justice cheap, and equity something more in reality than a mere name. Close at the side of the woolsack, (a position often caricatured by *Punch*,) sat, or rather I should say crouched, the man of all the men, ennobled or not, I most desired to see, Henry, Lord Brougham, a Peer, not by right of inheritance, but by right of intellect. The resources of this man are truly wonderful, and one might almost imagine that he had realized the ancient Scythian fable, by killing the foremost man in every department of science, and possessing himself of all their intellectual strength. It matters not what the subject is, however sublime or however common place, however abstruse or however practical, Brougham knows it, and knows it completely. Others may rival, and one or two may excel him, in the acquirement of some single branch of learning, but there is no man more thoroughly conversant with the whole circle of science. In addition to this, he turns the science of to-day to more practical account than any other speaker; and his speeches are admirable as lectures upon philosophy, upon literature, politics, and the arts.

But the Brougham of to-day, whatever his intellectuality, has nothing to boast of, either in his physique or the expression of his countenance. No one looking at that low wrinkled brow, that shocking turned-up nose, with a squareness of nostril which even Punch cannot and has not half caricatured, and that expressionless mouth, would ever single him out from the common herd of men; and yet there he crouches by the woolsack of the Chancellor—world-renowned as jurist, philosopher, orator, statesman, and in the exact sciences a perfect walking Encyclopædia. The advance of years, and some political disappointments, have said to have made him cynical and peevish. In his style of speaking, both in manner and matter, he recalled to my mind Colonel Benton. He resembles him, too, in his irritability.

That rather feeble-looking, plainly-dressed man, leaning over to speak to the Bishop of Oxford, is the "Classic Thane," "the Athenian Aberdeen" of Byron's verse, at the time the nominal Premier, the confidant of his sovereign, now the Iron Duke, has gone to lie down,

"With his martial cloak around him,"

beneath the sounding pavement of St. Paul's. He is no orator, but honest and patriotic; none more cautious as a politician, and none more distinguished by inflexible integrity and strong common sense. Noble as he is, he does not look the Peer, and yet blood pure from the Norman conquest flows in his veins. He is a descendant of those Gordons who, in the great rebellion, stood up so bravely for the King, and suffered so fearfully in the after persecutions. In more modern times these Gordons seem to have mellowed down from the principles of their ancestors, sufficiently to become good friends to the revolutionary settlement, and even so far conformed to the temper of the times, that they abandoned the Episcopal form of religion, for which old Gordon of Faddo died, and joined the Presbyterian Church, of which the present Earl, I was told, is a conscientious member, being the first Prime Minister of England, since the revolution, that has not been a member of the Episcopal Church It was Aberdeen who persuaded Murat to forsake his old master, and won him to declare for the Allies. Aberdeen belongs to that class of statesmen in England who have ever opposed the principles sought to be established by "The Holy Alliance."

In all the political acts of his life he has ever shown that he believed in the principle of the non-interference with the internal affairs of foreign States. But this principle he seems to understand differently from Lord Palmerston. By the latter, non-intervention meant abstinence from taking up arms on behalf of any one of contending parties; it did not prevent interference by advice, encouragement, and in every possible way short of actual warlike assistance; by the former, non-interference meant what it exactly professed to be, an absolute neutrality between the contending parties. In person this distinguished statesman is rather above the middle size, of a spare figure, and equally sedate in his garb and bearing. His style of speaking is entirely destitute of grace, and with a considerable dash of formality about it, while his tones are somewhat monotonous.

While studying the features of Aberdeen I was startled by the tones of a voice, broad with the most unmistakable Scotch accent, and turning my eyes to the side opposite where I was standing, found that it proceeded from a light-haired, youthful Peer, who was no less a personage than the Duke of Argyle. The Duke is one of the youngest members, and for his years amongst the ablest of the Peers. He comes from the numerous clan of Campbells, whose history is so intimately bound up with that of Scotland, and occupies as large a space as that of Douglas. Although he has distinguished himself in the debates upon many subjects, his chief power appears to lie in polemical discussions.

When the Papal aggressions assumed such an alarming position in 1851, the Duke of Argyle took part in the discussion of the measures brought forward to meet it. Indeed, some of the movements of the Protestant side appear to have been as distasteful to him as those of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. When, for instance, the Bishop of Oxford summoned his clergy, and held before them a protest against the Papal usurpation, couched in a style which favored rather of the pretensions of a rival Pope than of a Protestant prelate, the Duke of Argyle published a letter addressed to him, rebuking the arrogance of his assumptions, and pointing out the inconsistency of his pretensions with the true position of the Protestant Church. This young Duke is said to have achieved also quite a reputation in the scientific world, having devoted a large portion of his time to the study of practical geology, and with considerable success. His style of speaking is good, and he appears to have a ready fluency, which is by no means a characteristic of a majority of the speakers of either House. The only thing that marred its efficacy appeared to me to be rather a broad Scotch accent, which gave a harshness to the tones of his voice.

The Duke was followed in the debate by the Duke of New Castle in a short speech, but so indistinctly delivered that it was impossible to catch his meaning. His manner was decidedly slovenly. This nobleman has occupied no inconsiderable space in the political history of the country, when his youth is taken into the account, and I was very much disappointed with his manner and matter. I believe he is among the richest noblemen in the kingdom.

Lord Stanley, the eldest son of Lord Derby, followed in a very passionate speech. He is a young man, who has had considerable training in the lower House, and his cool, collected manner made it manifest—but his voice is shocking. Punch said of him lately, "that he was a Demosthenes, who took the pebbles in his mouth," and it is a very good description of a very dreadful voice, which grates most harshly upon the ear. He has an awkward way of gesticulating with his head, which has a very ludicrous appearance to a stranger.

I was disappointed in not seeing Lords Lyndhurst and Derby, who were not in the House on this evening. It is said that an intelligent Frenchman being once asked, after having attended the sittings of both Houses, what he thought the difference between them, replied: "The difference between the House of Commons and the House of Lords is, that in the House of Commons half the Deputies have small heads, and in the House of Deputies all the Deputies have small heads;" and this peculiarity struck me. I know small heads are a beauty, as also are small extremities—small heads, too, like small ears, are evidences of breed, or of what is called blood; but is not this refinement, which is the characteristic of all idle classes, a proof of mental degeneracy? Ubiman who formds a house must be a first-rate man, and his characteristics continue long through his race; but as soon as the house gets settled, it gets dull, strength only coming after a struggle, brains with labor. Clover men have seldom clever sons. Some aristocracies hold out a great while. The Romans and the French kept themselves fighting, and in tolerably good mental order, until the Marius and the Richelieu period, when it became a fashion to be not heroes, but dandies. How far the English aristocracy have degenerated it is not for me to say; but from recent revelations made in the London newspapers, some of the titled names of England have not proved themselves worthy of their ancestral name; and it is a significant fact that most all the talent of the English House of Peers belongs to its self-made men—the Broughams, Lyndhurstes, and Cranworths, who are Peers by right of intellect.

BURLINGTON, N. J., August 22.

FACETIÆ.

A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN'S SNEEZE.—What in a woman is called "curiosity" in a man is grandiloquently magnified into the "spirit of inquiry."—*Punch.*

CAUSE FOR THE JOCKEY CLUB.—Racing news from Nottingham apprises us that Miss Nightingale has beaten Barbarity. The race was not fair, she has had so much practice—she has run all through the Crimean war.—*Punch.*

A faithful expounder of the truth was the young dock asked one of his scholars in an English Sunday-school the following question: "If he (the teacher) was the 'root,' what was he (the scholar)?" to which he replied, with child-like simplicity, "the young shoot!"

Paddy was summoned to court for refusing to pay a doctor's bill. Judge—Why do you refuse to pay Paddy—What for should I pay? sure did he give me anything but some emetics, and the never a one could I keep on my stomach, at all, at all.

Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegance of the Marquis de Medina, a Spanish nobleman, complimented him on it, begging at the same time to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier. "Madam," said he, "a lover risks too much on such an occasion; but your Majesty's will is law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name her, but request your Majesty's acceptance of her portrait." He sent her a looking-glass.

A grand melo-dramatic spectacle was being rehearsed in the Park Theatre a few years since, in which a magnificent car, drawn by horses, was to make its appearance on the stage, through a trap-door. Mr. Manager S—— supervised in person the rehearsal. The period arrived when the horses should appear dragging the gilded car; the stage was detained—the actors impatient—the manager wrathful, demanding in a loud voice of the man whose business it was to see all right below, in the regions of mystery and enchantment, why he delayed the car. "Somebody has cut the traces, sir." "Cut the traces?" asked the manager; why, nobody had *access* there to-day but yourself." "They wasn't cut with *axes*, sir; they was cut with a knife!"

Mr. Biddle was a wit as well as a financier. During the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 184—, a bill was up appropriating a large sum for continuing the State improvements. Mr. H., of Berks, an honest German member, was very hostile to the bill, and in fact opposed to all State improvements, as they involved such an expenditure of money. He knew the wishes of his constituents, but his scanty knowledge was rather limited. While the bill was under consideration, Mr. Biddle of the city moved an amendment, appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the *Alimentary Canal*. The member from Berks was instantly upon his feet, declaring his purpose to oppose any appropriation for the Alimentary or any other canal—declaring the appropriation to be unnecessary and against the wishes of the people. The amendment was instantly withdrawn, amidst the general mirth of the members, at the expense of the honest member from Berks.

Colonel Williams, a gallant officer from New Orleans, tells the following capital story of himself, and a friend who heard it sends it to the Drawer: The Colonel was on a visit to the North, and at a large dinner-party in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was almost a stranger to the company, both ladies and gentlemen, but his agreeable manners secured him a home reception, and he was quite at ease among his new acquaintance. "At dinner," says the Colonel, "I was seated opposite to a young and very accomplished lady, who remarked, in the course of conversation: "Surely, sir, you can not have resided very long at the South, your complexion is so very fair?" "Yes," I replied, "I am a creole of Louisiana." Instantly everyone around me was startled, conversation flagged, and all eyes were turned upon poor me, utterly unconscious of having said or done any thing to attract so much attention. I knew not what to make of it, till the lady remarked again, with a long breath: "Well, sir, I declare—I beg your pardon, sir, but I would certainly have taken you for a white man!" "My face burned like fire, and for a while I was silent in my confusion; but, recovering myself, I asked the young lady what she supposed the word *creole* meant? 'Why, black or yellow, sir, I don't know which; and it don't make much difference!' I then explained to her and the company, greatly to their relief, that *creole* means *native*, and has no reference to color or race; that creole horses and creole cows are as commonly spoken of as creole men; and that I was quite as the manor born."

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Equal to any now in use.
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PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au13-tf

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Apply to
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PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN GLOUCESTER, N. J., FOR SALE, handsomely located and shaded—Lot, 75 feet by 140. Price, $3,000. Also, Lots suitable for manufactories, fronting the river. Apply to C. ROHB, No. 311 South Fifth street. au20-1m*

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FOR SALE, OR TO LET ON GROUND RENT, the Lot on North side of High Street, 132 feet east of Tenth Street, 26 feet 4 inches front and 170 feet deep, to Jones Street. Apply to
au10-mwf2w* EDWARD WALN, No. 702 Walnut St.

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500 AGENTS WANTED.—A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!—Third Division.—$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots, in the gold region of Culpeper county, Virginia, to be divided among 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down, or fifteen dollars, one-half down, the rest on delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These farms and lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, and thereby, and being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1,350 lots and farms are already sold, and a company of settlers called the "Rappahannock Pioneer Association" is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command, and will be sold to settlers for much less. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted, and five hundred Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making $200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., apply to
E. BAUDER,
au24-tf Port Royal, Caroline county, Va.

Summer Resorts.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS—Will continue open for visitors until the last of September. This is a safe place for persons desirous of spending the close of the season, where they can enjoy the mountain air and pure water without the risk of contracting epidemics. For further information apply to Joseph B. Myers, Esq., Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia, and to James S. Earle, Chestnut street above Eighth, Philadelphia, or to the Proprietor,
MICHAEL KOHLER,
Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster county, Pa.
au27-2w

SEA-BATHING AT CAPE MAY, CAPE ISLAND.—The Centre House will be kept open for the accommodation of visitors until November next, at reduced price.
J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.
aug19-ed2w

Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—AGRICULTURISTS, STOCK BREEDERS, GARDENERS, POMOLOGISTS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ARTISANS!! All classes are invited to become exhibitors.
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at Powelton, West Philadelphia, on SEPTEMBER 29th and 30th, and OCTOBER 1st and 2d, commencing, for the display of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Agricultural Machines and Implements, Dairy, Field and Garden Products, Seeds, Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, the Mechanic Arts, Domestic Household and other Manufactures, Stoves, Works and Inventions.
A PLOWING MATCH!!
In order to promote skill and efficiency in the important work of the Plow, a Plowing Match will come off on the fourth day of the Exhibition, to which men and youths are invited to compete for the premiums.
Manufacturers and buyers of farm stock this Exhibition will afford a most favorable market.
The different Railroad Companies will carry all stock and articles to and from the Exhibition free of charge as heretofore, and will issue *Excursion Tickets* for the Fair week at the usual liberal rates.
Lists of Premiums and all other information will be furnished on application to ROBERT C. WALKER, Secretary, at the Rooms of "the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture," Chesnut Street, below Seventh, south side, up stairs.
The books for the entry of articles and animals will be open on and after the 1st of September.
DAVID TAGGART,
President Penna State Agricultural Society.
au13-d t sep 28

KNIGHT'S COOKING EXTRACTS FOR Savory Pies, Pudding, Cakes, Jellies, Custards, Ice Creams, Blanc Mange, Sauces, Syrups, Soups, Gravies, &c., &c.
Comprising
Knight's Extract of Lemon.
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These Extracts are made with great care, and are warranted to retain all the flavor and strength of the articles represented, in a purified and concentrated form, convenient for all culinary purposes. Retaining their power for any length of time and in any climate, and can be used at all seasons of the year when the fresh fruit cannot be obtained.
They are put up in a neat and convenient manner for use, viz: 2 and 16 ounce bottles, and are respectfully recommended to the attention of House and Hotel Keepers, Bakers, Caterers, and the public in general
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JAMES KELLY, (Successor to William Curtis) Regalia, Books, Jewels, Emblems, Masonic and Encampment Charts, &c. Odd Fellows' Hall, NORTH SIXTH STREET, below Race, Philadelphia.
Orders from any part of the country, addressed to James Kelly, promptly attended to. au 1-1m

GLENWOOD CEMETERY OFFICE, NO. 116 WALNUT St., below FIFTH. au 11tf

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL FREIGHT NOTICE—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to receive and forward FREIGHT between Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Columbia, at the following rates per hundred pounds:
BETWEEN PHILA. AND COLUMBIA.

First Class. 22 cts.	Second Class. 18 cts	Third Class. 16 cts.	Fourth Class. 14 cts.
Flour,		18 cts. per barrel.	
Pig metal,		10 cts. per 100 pounds.	

BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.

First Class. 20 cts.	Second Class. 17 cts.	Third Class. 15 cts.	Fourth Class. 13 cts.
Flour,		25 cts. per barrel.	
Pig Metal,		10 cts. per 100 pounds.	

ARTICLES OF FIRST CLASS.

Books,	Fresh Fish,
Boots and Shoes,	Nuts in Bags,
Cedar and Wooden Ware,	Porter and Ale in bottles,
Dry Goods,	Poultry in coops,
Eggs,	Pork, (fresh,)
Furniture,	Poultry, (dressed,)
Feathers,	Wrapping Paper.

ARTICLES OF 2D CLASS.

Apples,	Molasses,
Cheese,	Nations,
Clover and Grass Seed,	Oils in casks or barrels,
Crockery,	Paper in boxes,
Candles,	Pasteboard,
Casks or Barrels, (empty,)	Peaches, (dried,)
Groceries,	Printing Paper,
Guns and Rifles,	Paper Hangings,
Herring in boxes and kegs,	Queensware,
Hardware,	Sweet Potatoes,
Hops,	Tobacco in bales,
Iron, hoop, band, or sheet,	Tea,
Leather,	Type,
Liquor in wood,	Tallow,
Marble Slabs and Marble Monuments,	Turpentine, (spts.!)
	Varnish.

ARTICLES OF 3D CLASS.

Alcohol,	Potatoes,
Coffee,	Turnips,
Hides; (green,)	Vinegar,
Lard,	White Lead,
Oysters & Clams, (in shell)	Window Glass,
Tobacco, (manufactured,)	

ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS.

Codfish,	Rosin,
Cotton,	Salt,
Fish, salted,	Tobacco, (leaf,)
Grain of all kinds,	Tin,
Nails and Spikes,	Tar,
Pitch,	Whiskey,
Plaster.	

☞ For further information apply to
E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila.
E. K. ROIDE, Freight Agent, Columbia.
au13] W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancaster.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—NEW GAS CONSUMING FURNACE.
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
after having been put to the most severe test, during the two COLD WINTERS OF 1856 AND 1857, has proved to be the most *powerful heater in the world, saving from* ½ to ¾ the fuel required for any of the best furnaces now in use. THESE FURNACES are constructed with a cast iron ash pit, and a broad, shallow pan-shaped fire pot, lined with fire-brick or iron staves. The fire pot is surrounded with
A SERIES OF CONES, OR TAPERING RADIATORS,
large and broad at their base, but tapering to small apertures at the top, and uniting with the anular chamber, through which the heat and smoke pass to the flue. THE WHOLE product of combustion in the form of smoke and GASES, are suspended directly over the fire, CONFINED or compressed into the tapering CONES and CONTINUALLY REFORCED to the direct action of the rays of heat and light from the fire.
This heat and light is brought to a FOCUS in EACH CONE, and directly on the
COLLECTION OF THE SUN'S RAYS,
to a focal point through an ordinary lens, causing the SMOKE AND GASES to become intensely heated and thoroughly CONSUMED, by this operation the SMOKE AND GASES are MADE EQUALLY AVAILABLE with the FUEL ITSELF, for heating purposes, while, in other furnaces, it is CARRIED OFF AND WASTED IN THE CHIMNEY.
All persons desirous of obtaining the best and MOST ECONOMICAL HEATING APPARATUS, for dwellings, should not fail to examine the NEW GAS CONSUMING CONE FURNACE, before purchasing any other. The attention of architects and builders is particularly requested.
ARNOLD & WILSON,
(Successors to S. A. Harrison,)
No. 124 WALNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Square.
au1-tf

HOMESTEAD FOR $2,00! LAND DISTRIBUTION!! CHANCE FOR POOR MEN!!
The Northwestern Mutual Land Benefit Association will make a grand distribution of $30,000 worth of real estate and maps to its members. The number of members is limited to 15,000. $2.00 and five letter stamps per membership, or a share. Any individual sending $10 and the stamps, shall be entitled to six shares; or any person sending $20 and five letter stamps, with the address of each, carefully written, shall be entitled to six shares. The distribution will be made in Chicago, Sept. 25th, 1857.
The following is the real estate to be distributed:

No. 1.	An improved farm of 30 acres in Cooke Co., Illinois, valued at	$3,000
No. 2.	An improved farm of 160 acres in Whiteside Co., Illinois, valued at	3,000
No. 3.	An improved farm of 160 acres in Whiteside Co., Illinois, valued at	3,000
No. 4.	An excellent private residence in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	3,000
No. 5.	160 acres superior farm land in Cooke Co., Illinois, valued at	2,000
No. 6.	160 acres well pine timbered in Waupaca Co., Wisconsin, valued at	2,000
No. 7.	A good lot and cottage residence in Chicago, Illinois, valued at	2,000
No. 8.	160 acres superior land in Whiteside Co., Illinois, valued at	1,000
No. 9.	160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	960
No. 10.	160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 11.	160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 12.	160 acres good land in Dunn Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 13.	80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 14.	80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 15.	80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 16.	40 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 17.	40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 18.	40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 19.	40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 20.	One building lot in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	300
No. 21.	One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 22.	One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 23.	One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 24.	40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 25.	40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 26.	40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 27.	40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 28.	40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 29.	40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 30.	40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 31.	40 acres land in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 32.	40 acres land in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 33.	40 acres land in Jackson Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 34.	40 acres land in Jackson Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 35.	40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 36.	40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 37.	40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 38.	One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100
No. 39.	One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100
No. 40.	One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100

The distribution will be conducted fairly and honorably. The names and address of stockholders shall be written on as many small cards as they have shares, and the whole placed in a box, and the first name taken out shall be entitled to the improved farm No. 1, in the above list, and the next taken out will be entitled to No. 2, and so on until the 40 items of real estate are distributed. Then to each of the remaining 14,960 stockholders will be sent a cheap map of a Western State or Territory. A full account of the distribution will be forwarded in a printed circular, to each member of the Association, with the names and address of such as may receive the real estate—to whom also the deeds will be sent and immediate possession given. Each application must be accompanied with $2.00 and five letter stamps. Address LINDELL, JONES & CO.,
au-18 Chicago, Illinois.

CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell the Farming lands, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North-East and North-West, through