ORIGINAL.

A SONG OF THE DESERT.

FROM THE ARABIC OF AHMED-BEN-DOUAD.

BY CHAS. P. GARRITT.

Allah! Great Allah! we thine aid implore,
For only thou can'st know the fate in store
For those who tread the pathless desert o'er!

When they led forth our camels all arrayed,
My trembling limbs my sadden'd heart betray'd,
For 'death her tent I saw my Amru made—'
Low couched in grief—her down-cast eyes were filled
With tears like pearls that thro' their lids distilled,
And her whole frame with mother'd sobbing thrilled!

She waved a last farewell, with feeble hand;
Her mournful gaze across the waste of sand,
The lessening shadows of my footsteps scanned;
Then to the Throne where Allah's glories burn,
She knelt, and cried, "Let Ahmed safe return!"

"Oh! Thou who hear'st all sows! by Thee I swear!
No more the lustrous *koheul* * dyes my hair—
Not one faint smile in widow'd lips shall wear;
Upon my finger-tips no *hennal* † glows,
Till Ahmed on my breast again repose!"

My hand returned her farewell—"stay! oh, guide!
Ere we be lost upon the desert wide,
Give me but one more moment with my bride!
Upon my tongue a thousand words still burn
To fly to her: by weakness tho' you burn
I charge you, hold! I must, I will return!"

Friends of my heart! when o'er the parching sands
Sweep the cool breezes from your far-off lands,
I dream sweet dreams of clasping all your hands!
Perchance you wait for me, as night draws near,
Before your tents, till the pale moon appear,
As waits the moon the Feast *Aid-es-Seghir*. ‡

For me this verdant spring hath lost its charms;
Far from my country, friends, and Zairah's arms,
My reason staggers with my heart's alarms!
Is there in absence nothing to console?
The star seems brighter that thro' clouds hath stole!
This sunset is not daylight's final goal!

If Allah please, we'll reach our native land!
Though we may leave our bones beneath the sand,
The strong, though bruised and torn, the fell will stand,
And find no new gray hairs upon his head:
The burning coal gleaming like the yakout § red,
But dies! the yakout's flame for age is shed.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

In every clime the rich man is at home—
The poor a stranger still, where'er he roam!

* The *koheul* is a black unguent used on the hair and eye-brows of the Arabian women.

† The henna stains the finger nails and tips crimson, and is thought indispensable to an oriental toilet.

‡ The new moon announces to the Arab the end of the Ramadan, and the commencement of the Feast of Aid-es-Seghir, a sort of carnival much longed after by the jolly fellows.

§ The yakout is the ruby.

CLONTARF HILL, *Sept.*, 1857.

[Written for The Press.]

UNDER THE ROSE.

From the French of ALPHONSE KARR.

BY H. J. RICHARDS.

Your yellow rose is the souvenir of a curious history.

It was my habit to visit, some two years since, an elderly lady residing in my neighborhood whom I am admitted for her *esprit*, no less than for her amiable and benevolent disposition; she was passionately fond of flowers, and you would scarcely credit the pains I took in arranging the bouquets that I occasionally presented, or how delighted I was at her astonishment at receiving a flower that was rare to her, or of a variety not common in the country.

I met at her house, the other evening, an old gentleman who has lately taken possession of a large property in the neighborhood, which he inherited from a distant relative on condition that he shall assume his name, and who in consequence is known as M. Descoudrates.

He caused himself to be presented at my old friend's, and, I might with reason be jealous of his attentions. The acquaintance ripened into a mutual friendship, and they pass nearly all their evenings together, at *tric-trac*.

I selected silently without interrupting the game. When it was finished I offered Madame Lorgeret a bouquet of yellow roses which I had brought for her.

My roses were very beautiful, which was not the case with the yellow roses of that year; the frequent rains having seriously interfered with their florescence. Mine, however, being protected by an overhanging roof, were perhaps the only ones that were well opened. Madame Lorgeret exclaimed with delight at the sight of the beautiful bouquet.

My flowers elicited no remark from M. Descoudrates, who was apparently absorbed in reflection. I was at a loss to account for their mysterious influence upon him; but presently Madam Lorgeret engaged his attention by some remark, which diverted mine from the circumstance. After a moment's silence, he remarked: "You do not know that this bouquet recalls, as if by magical process, an epoch of my life that relates entirely to my youth. Within five minutes I am twenty years of age; within five minutes I am again in love with a woman, who should be sixty years old, if, indeed, she still lives. I must relate to you this history; it is a circumstance that has exerted upon my whole life a great influence, and of which the souvenir, even at this day, when my blood has scarcely ceased to boil, brought to nourish my life, and to enable me to play at tric-trac, affects me to an extraordinary degree.

"I was twenty; it is now more than forty years ago, and had just left college, where they used to keep young men longer than they do now-a-days. After having sagely chosen for me, and without my concurrence, a profession, my father one morning announced to me that he had obtained my appointment as lieutenant in the regiment of * * *, in garrison in a city of Auvergne, and bade me hold myself in readiness to leave in three days.

"I was somewhat taken aback by this, for several reasons: in the first place, I had no taste for military life, though that was in sooth an easily overcome objection; the sight of a rich uniform, a few exciting phrases, and a little martial music, would soon have made me an Achilles or a Cæsar, as they preferred.

"But I was in love.

"Not for the world would I have thought of hinting a word of this to my father; his only reply would have been an order to depart that very evening. But I had an uncle, and such an uncle!

"He was a man of about the same age as I am now, but he had remained young in spirit; not selfishly, for no old man ever renounced, with a better grace, the pomps and vanities of Satan, but for the sake of others. He loved the young; he understood them without being envious of them. He did not consider his infirmities as advancements, nor old age necessarily wisdom; but by dint of good sense and good nature he lived for the happiness of others. He mingled in all the generous follies, in all the noble weaknesses of youth; he was the confidant and protector of all their loves, of all their debts, of all their hopes. I sought him then, and said to him: "I am very unhappy, my uncle."

"I will wager twenty louis you are not," replied he.

"Ah! uncle, don't jest. Besides, you would lose."

"If I do, I shall pay; perhaps that will help to console you."

"No, my uncle; there is no question of money in my trouble."

"Let me hear it, then."

"My father has just announced to me that I am a lieutenant in the regiment of ***."

"A great misfortune, truly. One of the most gallant uniforms, and all the officers gentlemen."

"But, my dear sir, I don't wish to be a soldier."

"How? You don't want to be a soldier? Do you happen not to be brave, eh?

"I don't know that, as yet; however, I shouldn't permit any one but you to ask such a question."

"Well, then, Cid, my friend, why don't you want to be a soldier?"

"Because I want to get married, uncle."

"W-h-e-w!"

"There is no *whew* about it, uncle; I am in love."

"The defect! and you call that a misfortune, you ungrateful fellow! I wish it was I that was in love; I assure you." And who is the object of so chaste a flame?"

"Ah! uncle, she's an angel!"

"Of course! it is always an angel. By-and-bye you'll prefer to love a woman. However, what is this angel's name?"

"She is called Noemi."

"That is not what I ask you. For *you*, Noemi is all in all. To be sure, it's a pretty name; but for me, who want to know who the angel is, and to what family she belongs, her family name is necessary."

"She is Mademoiselle Amelot, uncle."

"The devil! that is better than an angel; a graceful, tall brunette, with an eye like black velvet. I do not disapprove of the choice."

"Oh! if you only could appreciate her soul—"

"I know; I understand! And you are repaid by a return? as we used to say in my time. Is that the way you express it now?"

"Indeed, uncle, I don't know."

"How! you don't know, unworthy nephew! You are every day at home in her house, and you don't know yet whether she loves you?"

"She does not even know that I love her, uncle."

"Oh, indeed! you deceive yourself there, my fine fellow, and you proved your inexperience in these matters. She knew it at least a quarter of an hour before you knew it yourself."

"Why, dear uncle, all that I know is, that I shall kill myself if I do not obtain her hand."

"Oh! Ah! Very well, my brave fellow; there are many chances that your wish will not be gratified. Your father is much more wealthy than he's, and I very much doubt whether he will give him his son."

"Mon oncle, tchow what I shall do?"

"Eh! What is it? Do nothing stupid at least, and listen to your uncle."

"Yes, sir."

"In the first place, it is impossible for you to marry at twenty."

"Why so, sir?"

"Because I do not choose to let you, and without me this marriage cannot take place."

"Oh! my dear, kind uncle—"

"If the girl loves you, and if she will promise to wait for you three years—"

"Three years, uncle!"

"Do not argue the question, or I shall make it four. If she agrees to wait for you three years, you shall join your regiment."

"But, uncle—"

"But not at Clermont. I will have you exchanged into a regiment quartered at a short distance from Paris, so that you can visit her at least once in every three months until your probation has expired."

"It must be as you please, uncle; but how shall I know whether she loves me?"

"How shall you know, sir? Zounds! By asking her."

"Oh, sir! I shall never dare—"

"Then, take leave of your father, and pack your trunk."

"But, sir, you do not know this girl; I have tried a hundred times to tell her that I loved her—I have despised myself for my timidity—I have thought of a hundred devices—I have learned fine speeches by heart—I have written letters; but, hang it, at the critical moment I have felt as if the first word was strangling me, and I have dodged the question. Her expression is so sweet, and at the same time so chaste, that she seems to me incapable of an earthly passion. As for the letters, they were even more difficult. At the moment of presenting them, they appeared to me so insufferably stupid that I could not tear them into sufficiently small pieces."

"At all events, you must end this matter, my boy. Your father has not told you all: if he sends you to Clermont, it is because the colonel of your regiment is his particular friend, and has an only daughter: it is a rich and desirable match."

"But—"

"I know very well what you are about to say; that all this is nothing in the present case. To be sure, love is a great piece of stupidity, but it is a stupidity that I should be devilish sorry never to have committed. I know very well that old men call these matters illusions, but who can say that the illusion is not in their own minds? The glass that diminishes an object is not more faithful than that which magnifies it.

"If she loves you it is your duty to sacrifice everything for her—it may be thought foolish, but it is right, and you must do it; but you ought to know her sentiments, and the occasion is fortunate to elicit them. You have a rival in this affair, my nephew; you are pale at this idea; would you like to measure the distance between you and him with your sword? Very well, try to display a little of this courage in the presence of the beautiful Noemi. Her friends wish to marry her. You are richer than she, but your rival is richer than you; moreover, he has a title, and still more he is a husband to her hand, and the *corbeille* is all ready, whereas you will occasion some delay. Go, and see Noemi; tell her that you love her; she is aware of it, at all events it is well to say it; ask her, if she returns your affection, to wait for you three years, and to write me a letter to that effect, which I will keep; then I will break off the other match; I will procure you a commission in another regiment, and in three years, in spite of your father, in spite of the devil, in spite of everything, I will marry you to Noemi."

"Uncle, I have an idea."

"What is it?"

"I will write to her."

"As you please."

I left my uncle and set about my epistle. There was no difficulty in that, for I had already written fifty letters; it was the delivery of the letter that embarrassed me! But as there was no help for it, I bought a bouquet of yellow roses, and slipped the *billet* into the centre of the bouquet.

It was perhaps a very silly note, but I remember it to this day.

After the avowal of my love, I besought her to return my affection, and to be faithful to me for three years. I begged her, in token of her consent to this, to wear one of my yellow roses in her bosom; *then*, continued I, I shall dare to speak with you with regard to my—may I not say our mutual happiness?

"Ah! so you placed the note within the bouquet?" said Mme. Lorgeret.

"I did, Madam!"

"Well! and afterwards?"

"Alas! Noemi wore no rose in her bosom that night! I wished to kill myself; but my uncle carried me off in spite of myself to Clermont, ingratiated himself with the young officers, and succeeded at length in consoling me, and convincing me that Noemi never loved me."

"And yet, uncle," exclaimed I, "she seemed always so glad to see me; she reproached me so tenderly when I came late."

"Ah! the women accept the love of every one, but it is not every one they love in return."

"So I finally succeeded in nearly forgetting her, and married the colonel's daughter, whom I lost after eight years of marriage. I am, therefore, alone in the world now, for my uncle is long dead; yet, would you believe it, I still sometimes think of Noemi, and the wonder is, that I always seem to see her as the young girl of seventeen, with her chestnut curls, and, as my uncle said, her eyes, while in truth she must be a somewhat aged dame by this time.

"Then, you do not know what has become of her?"

"Not in the least."

"Ah! your real name is not Descoudrates, then?"

"No; it is the name of my uncle's estate: my name is Edmund d'Altheim."

"Can it be true?"

"How? can you doubt it?"

"I can tell you the fate of Noemi."

"What say you?"

"I say that she loved you."

"But the yellow rose?"

"She never saw the *billet*. Your sudden departure grieved her deeply. Finally she espoused M. de Logerel."

"M. de Logerel?"

"M. de Lorgeret, whose widow I now am."

"What! you? are you Noemi Amelot?"

"Alas! yes; as you are, or rather as you no longer are, Edmond d'Altheim."

"Just Heaven! who would have believed that the day could arrive when we no longer should recognise each other!"

"Is it not strange—and that we should only meet again to play tric-trac?"

"But the bouquet?"

"I have still kept in my possession."

Madam Lorgeret tremulously opened an ebony box, and drew out a faded bouquet.

"Untie it, untie it," cried M. Descoudraies. In the centre of the bouquet was found the billet, which had remained there forty years.

Both were silent. I rose to leave. M. Descoudraies also rose.

Madame Lorgeret seized his hand, and said to him: "You are right; the passions of youth scarce become faces scarred like ours with age. Let not this noble sentiment which, perchance, will give happiness to the rest of our lives, be a subject of ridicule. Do not return for a few days."

Since this time the aged couple are constantly together. There exists between them an attachment that I have scarce seen equalled. They review together the details of this love which was never confessed. They have a thousand things to tell each other. Their love is retrospective, and they would still marry, but they dare not.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Cotton Planter and Soil.]

Chinese Sugar Cane.

DR. CLOUD—*Dear Sir*: I here send you my experience in regard to the cultivation, and the value, as a field crop, of the following forage plants, recently introduced amongst us, to wit: Chinese Sugar Cane, Chinese Japan Pea, and Peabody's Prolific Corn. All of these I have planted this year, and it is gratifying to me to say that they are all what they were recommended to be. The Chinese Cane, though, I think is far superior to the others as a field crop; it can gather more food off of one acre of this plant than you could off of ten of any other plant that I ever saw. My cane is now heading beautifully; it is generally from ten to thirteen feet high, with a good-sized stalk. I have cut a few of the cane and chewed them, and found that they contain a great quantity of *saccharine* juice. Horses, cattle, and hogs are exceedingly fond of it. I have not the least doubt but sugar can be manufactured out of this cane, and I am confident that a very fine syrup can be made, equal to the best New Orleans. As regards the Japan Pea, I can say that they are superior to any that I have yet seen. They are very prolific, and will make more food off of one acre than any other pea will of two. The Peabody Corn—this corn almost beggars description—one hill producing from ten to fifteen ears of corn, I scarcely believed what Mr. Peabody said concerning this corn when I first purchased it, but reality now stares me in the face, and I am no longer an unbeliever. Tell everybody to try it, and I can assure you they will be pleased with it; and this cry of scarcity of corn will never be heard. These plants have none of them yet matured; when they do, you shall hear from me again. JEFFERSON.

Hamburg, Miss., July 10, 1857.

PRESERVING AMERICAN GRAIN.—The *Scientific American* states that the results of some experiments made in France in the preservation of grain have but very recently been published. A year ago exactly 2176 bushels of American wheat were, by way of trial, enclosed in two silos of sheet iron—large cylinders sunk in the ground—and were carefully closed, sealed and covered. The seals were removed in presence of two delegates from the War Office, and of several members of the Commission for Military Stores. The grain was then subjected to a strict examination, and unanimously declared to be exactly the same as it was when sealed up. The cost of preserving corn by means of these silos does not exceed sixteen cents per two and three quarters bushels, while all danger of loss by fire or vermin is entirely obviated.

Wants.

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 amongst 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, a sufficient number 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 at from $1 up to $300 per acre. *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,

Port Royal, Caroline county, Va.

th24-tf.

Fire Proof Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

A large assortment of EVANS & WATSON'S *PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED* SALAMANDER SAFES, VAULT DOORS, For Banks and Stores.

BANK LOCKS, Equal to any now in use.

IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c., On as good terms as any other establishment in the United States, by EVANS & WATSON, No. 26 South FOURTH street, Philadelphia.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au13-tf

Merchant Tailors.

EDWARD P. KELLY.

LATE KELLY & BROTHER, Having engaged the services of CHARLES ROTH, Distinguished for the beauty and excellence of his Goods when in the Tailoring Business, has taken the Store, 814 CHESTNUT STREET, AND HAS OPENED FOR THE SALE, AT RETAIL, OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, SHIRTS, &c., Of the best qualities, at moderate prices.

☞ The business of KELLY & BROTHER is removed, from this date, to No. 814 CHESTNUT Street, where it will be attended to by EDWD P. KELLY or JOHN P. DOHERTY. au5-1y

JOHN P. DOHERTY, FOR YEARS WITH KELLY & BROTHER, LATE WITH LUKENS, KELLY & CO., HAVING ENGAGED CHARLES ROTH, Formerly the leading Tailor of this City; and M. KAYSER, Formerly with C. ROTH & CO., late Coat and Vest Cutters, has rented a part of the store of EDW'D. P. KELLY, 814 CHESTNUT STREET, And has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS.

The most unremitting attention will be paid to the wants of all who patronize the establishment; the best of Clothes will be made, and at moderate prices. [sep7-

JAMES SHERIDAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, Nos. 16 and 18 SOUTH NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.

A large and well selected stock of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES always on hand.

All Clothing made at this Establishment will be of the best quality, and in the most fashionable style.

☞ Particular attention given to UNIFORM CLOTHING. aug6-tf

Dancing Academies.

C. BROOK'S DANCING ACADEMY, N. E. corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. Fashionable Dancing taught in less time, and for less money, than any other Academy in the city. Terms for Tuition, for Children, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 5 p. m. Terms $5 per quarter. Ladies, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 8 to 3. Terms $5 per quarter. Ladies and Gents from 8 to 10...Gentlemen beginners Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9½. Terms $5. se16-1w*

DANCING ACADEMY.—NAYLOR & DAUGHERTY'S DANCING ACADEMY, TENTH and SOUTH streets, commencing TUESDAY, September 1, 1857. The subscribers, in offering this prospectus to the dancing community, respectfully acknowledge their kindness during past seasons, and pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make the coming season surpass in brilliancy that of former years.

Mr. N. and Daughter have, with untiring exertions, added to their already full list of fashionable dances, many new ones, which will be introduced during the season.

DAYS OF TUITION.

For Children—Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock; for Ladies and Gentlemen—Tuesday and Saturday Evenings from 7 till 10 o'clock. au 27-3m

Sewing Machines.

$10, $12, $10, $12.—OWING TO THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of WATSON'S $10 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the subscriber has secured larger accommodations for its sale and exhibition. He has leased the commodious room No. 814 CHESTNUT street, second floor, where they are now open for the inspection of the public.

JNO. B. MCMULLIN, se16-tf 814 CHESTNUT street, above Eighth.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857.

The following described UNCLAIMED and FORFEITED MERCHANDISE will be sold at public sale, at the APPRAISERS STORES, northeast corner of Front and Lombard Streets, on FRIDAY MORNING, October 9, 1857, at 11 o'clock. By order of

J. B. BAKER, Collector.
SHAW & BAILEY, Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE.

Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Whence Arrived.	Date.
5 packages raisins, citron, &c.	Barque Union	Mistanas	October 30, 1856.
Cask brandy	Barque R. H. Douglass	Bordeaux	December 22, 1856.
6 casks earthenware	Ship Kate Hunter	Liverpool	January 7, 1856.
1 cask and 1 box glass	Ship Sarah Sands	Liverpool	March 24,
Cask chloride of lime	Ship Burlington	Liverpool	March 25,
10 boxes 100 cigars	Brig Arcadian	Havana	March 25,
1 box 1000 cigars	Brig Ann Eliza	Cienfuegos	April 18,
Case buff chambreys	Ship Sarah Park	Liverpool	April 18,
Case patchings, &c.	Ship Arcole	Liverpool	April 18,
1 box 1000 cigars, cheroots, &c.	Ship Lucius Manlius	Liverpool	May 7,
1 box assorted cigars	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	May 7,
Cask white wine	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	May 7,
1 box 1000 cigars, &c.	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	May 7,
Cask anchor, &c.	Brig Brilliant	Cienfuegos	May 28,
2 boxes alabaster work	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	May 28,
1 box 1000 cigars, &c.	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	May 28,
1 box 1000 cigars	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	May 28,
Trunk clothing	Steamer Rangoon	Havana	July 29,
1 box 1000 cigars	Barque Irene	Cienfuegos	July 29,
1 case compressed vegetables	Barque Angelique	Liverpool	July 29,
1 box sundries	Barque Isaac	Marseilles	August 14,
1 case gum mastic	Brig Cushing	Liverpool	September 9, 1856.
1 box sundries	Schr Baron	Trinidad de Cuba	July 27, 1857.
1 box 1000 cigars	Brig Cushing	Havana	August 11, 1857.

FORFEITED MERCHANDISE.

Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Whence Arrived.	Date.
1 box 4 dozen knives and forks	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 23, 1856.
1 box 2 dozen knives and forks	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 23, 1856.
1 box 9 cheeses	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	October 21, 1856.
1 cask 12 gallons rum	Brig Rancho	Havana	August 26, 1856.
1 cask chloride of lime	Brig Rancho	Havana	August 26, 1856.
1 dozen sheep shears	Brig Rancho	Havana	August 26, 1856.
3 dozen scythes	Brig Rancho	Havana	August 26, 1856.
1 box 90 gallons cordials	Brig Pride A. Paige	Cienfuegos	April 6, 1857.
1 box 90 gallons cordials	Brig Pride A. Paige	Cienfuegos	April 6, 1857.
17 teeth-boxes cigars	Barque M. H. Kendall	Matanzas	May 25, 1857.
1 box assorted cigars	Barque M. H. Kendall	Matanzas	May 25, 1857.
2 boxes molasses, 140 gallons	Barque Alabama	Trinidad de Cuba	July 27, 1857.
96 teeth-boxes cigars	Schr Baron	Havana	June 11, 1857.

Marks and Nos.	Description.	Vessel and Port.	Date.
Jos Shipley	1 box	Captain Gallagher	
Mr. Russell	1 box		
Jno. H. Riley	1 cask		
Mary D. Walmut	1 box		

Marks and Nos.	Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Whence Arrived.	Date.
Sundries Guitarras, Philadelphia	3 packages	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 23, 1856.
M & B, with P below, 01	1 box	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 23, 1856.
H J P in block, with P to right, 1	1 box	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	October 21, 1856.
H J P in block, with P to right, 2	1 cask	Brig Rancho	Havana	August 26, 1856.
P in diamond, B to right, 692	1 cask	Brig Rancho	Havana	August 26, 1856.
L L with P below 692	1 box	Ship Arcadian	Havana	April 6, 1857.
do. do. 403	1 box	Ship Arcadian	Havana	April 6, 1857.
Jno. Allen, Richmond, Va. (Mr. Swan, Phila.)	1 box	Ship Lucius Manlius	Liverpool	May 25, 1857.
Mr. T. Cole, care Mr. Klein, Philadelphia	1 box	Ship Lucius Manlius	Liverpool	May 25, 1857.
C B & 33	1 cask	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	July 27, 1857.
	1 box	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	July 27, 1857.
	1 box	Steamer City Baltimore	Havana	June 11, 1857.
C D & C, with K below, 140	1 box	Barque Irene	Trinidad de Cuba	August 11, 1857.
Mrs O'Brien, Camden, N J	1 box	Barque Irene	Havana	August 11, 1857.
J D Dillon, Camden, N J	1 box	Barque Irene	Cienfuegos	August 11, 1857.

Catalogues will be ready three days previous to the day of sale and the goods will be open for examination early on the morning of that day. se9 wfm t oc9

WM. D. ROGERS' CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, above TENTH, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining Style, Durability and Elegance of Finish, from the Manufactory at the corner of Sixth and Master streets, to which the attention of Citizens and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called.

N. B.—Especial attention given to Carriages for repairs in the Shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut Street. au14-mwf 2w

CHARLES P. CALDWELL—Wholesale and Retail WHIP and CANE Manufacturer, No. 4 North FOURTH Street. au4

FLOORING BOARDS—23,580 feet Carolina flooring boards, afloat, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, 119 North Water Street. au1

Miscellaneous.

CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 acres of choice 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 this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North-East and North-West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould, from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling; their contiguity to lakes and rivers, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect—and when the final payments are made, deeds are executed by the trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The prices are from $6 to $30: interest only 3 per ct. Twenty per ct. will be deducted from the price for cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in two, three, four, five and six years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

SECTIONAL MAPS

Will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books or pamphlets containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by responsible and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of tenoing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois. aul

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.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Flour,	22 cts.	18 cts.	14 cts.	
Pig metal,		18 cts. per barrel.		
BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.				
Flour,	20 cts.	17 cts.	15 cts.	13 cts.
Pig Metal,		10 cts. per 100 pounds.		
Flour,		25 cts. per barrel.		
Pig Metal,		10 cts per 100 pounds.		

ARTICLES OF FIRST CLASS.

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

ARTICLES OF 2d CLASS.

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

ARTICLES OF 3d CLASS.

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

ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS.

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

☞ For further information apply to

E. S. SNEDDEN, Freight Agent, Phila.
E. K. HOICE, 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 ⅔ the fuel over 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 surmounted 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 products of combustion in the form of *smoke* and *gases*, are suspended directly over the fire, CONFINED OR compressed into the tapering CONES and CONTINUALLY REPASS 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, not unlike 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, 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. 524 WALNUT Street, Opposite Independence Square. aul-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, land 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 $10 with six names, 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	900
No. 10. 160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	900
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	300
No. 14. 80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 15. 80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	300
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	240
No. 18. 40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	240
No. 19. 40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	240
No. 20. One building lot in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	200
No. 21. One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	200
No. 22. One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	200
No. 23. One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	200
No. 24. 40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 25. 40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 26. 40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 27. 40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 28. 40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 29. 40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 30. 40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
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