SPEECH OF BENJAMIN RUSH, ESQ.,

At the Great Democratic Meeting, held at the Town Hall, in Germantown, on Thursday Evening, Sept. 24th.

After the eloquent remarks of Joshua T. Owen, Esq., introducing the resolutions which were unanimously adopted, Benjamin Rush, Esq., was introduced to the Meeting by the Chairman, and said:

That, as a temporary resident of their neighborhood this summer and fall, not far from Chestnut Hill, he felt honored in the opportunity of meeting his fellow-citizens of Germantown. He had no more doubt of the success of our candidates at the approaching general election, than that they were all assembled there that night. He regarded it as a "fixed fact." General Packer's majority, he thought, would equal, if not exceed, that of any Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania for many years. And he deserved such a majority. All accorded to him high qualities, and our own great party, whose standard-bearer he was, had an abiding confidence that he would make an able, sagacious, and patriotic Chief Magistrate. He hoped that Mr. Hazlehurst would come next, as much for the sake of a large complimentary vote to him, as that he might prevail over his other opponent, for the sake of the good name of Pennsylvania. He had a sincere respect and regard for Mr. Hazlehurst. He was one of his most intimate personal friends, and he had known him from boyhood. He only regretted that he was on the wrong side in politics. He had often told him so, and had some hopes of him yet.

The political principles of Judge Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, he held in unmixed abhorrence. He had nothing to say against him personally. He had understood he was an amiable gentleman. He had not the pleasure of knowing him.

Our other candidates on the State ticket, said the speaker, we were assured were all good men and citizens, with every claim to the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and would all meet with like success. To one name on the local ticket he desired to refer more particularly, time not enabling him to speak of all—that of James R. Ludlow, nominated for Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He knew Mr. Ludlow well. Unless he was greatly mistaken, his character, education, abilities, and well-directed ambition, would do honor to the bench; and he hesitated not to make the prediction, that before his term of service should have expired, Judge Ludlow would have earned for himself an enviable reputation in the judicial history of Pennsylvania. There was one other name, that of his friend and present neighbor, Mr. Owen, one of the candidates for the Legislature, to whose eloquent remarks they had just listened, to whom he would have been glad to refer; but as he could only do so in terms of commendation, and as that gentleman was now within sound of his voice, perhaps, from regard to his modesty, he had better desist.

From our candidates, the transition was natural to the morning motion of us all, our good old Democratic Commonwealth. That Pennsylvania would re-assert and maintain in October, by the triumphant confirmation of these nominations, the proud position she had won for herself last year, as the great conservative power of the Union, the home of sound Democratic principles, State and National, and the uncompromising foe of fanaticism and blind error, he regarded as an inevitable consequence.

Having said this much of our candidates and our own State, continued the speaker, he would pass for a few moments to the consideration of national politics. He would not fatigue them with a long speech. He did not come there for the purpose. But there was one question and one only, he would confine himself, which during the past year had absorbed, and still continued to occupy, so much of the public attention that he could not pass it over. He referred to the famous Dred Scott decision... He once knew an officer of the army, who, whenever he became very emphatic, had a habit of invoking his great commander, and was apt to exclaim, "Great Scott!" Now, as this "Dred Scott" subject was emphatically one of the most momentous that had ever seized hold of the mind of the nation, having swollen to its present extraordinary dimensions by the unnatural efforts of the most diseased political party that ever existed in any nation, perhaps a few moments might be usefully devoted to its consideration.

Now what was this famous decision? What did it all mean? What was it all about? Why, the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal of the land, to whom of right belonged, by the Constitution, the exclusive authority to determine the question, and *forever set it at rest;* and whose *duty* it was so to determine it, upon a case which they did not entertain, but which was brought before them to be determined, after solemn argument, *twice had—yes; twice had, simply decided,* that a negro of the African race, whose ancestors had been imported into this country and sold as slaves, was not a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States; that is to say, that such a person was not a "citizen" of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution, and could not, therefore, lay claim to the political rights and privileges of a "citizen," one of which was to sue in a Federal court. In other words, that a negro, of African descent, whose ancestors had been imported and sold as slaves, could not be considered, and was never *intended,* when the Constitution was adopted, to be considered, as one of the "sovereign people" of the United States forming such sovereignty, holding the power and conducting the Government, through their representatives; that, on the contrary, that class of persons was considered, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, as a separate and distinct race, constituting a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race. The name of the negro under consideration was Dred Scott.

This was the extent of the decision, as regarded the rights of the negro. The Supreme Court of the United States did not pretend to deny to such a person a participation in the rights and privileges of a citizen of any of the separate States, should any see fit to confer them, within the limits of such State. With that question they had nothing to do. That was altogether an affair of the separate States, and was the subject of State jurisdiction, exclusively. The United States were a separate and distinct Government, and it was simply of *that* Government the Supreme Court decided that the Constitution denied to the class of persons he had mentioned a participation in political rights. The Court went into a luminous discussion of the power of Congress over the Territories, and set at rest, it is to be hoped forever, with great knowledge and power, points of vital importance to the peace and prosperity of the country; but as regarded the separate rights of the negro, about which so much had been said, the decision was as he had stated. It went no further. He had endeavored to state it with the utmost accuracy, and to give as nearly as possible the very language used by the Court.

And, fellow-citizens, said Mr. Rush, I will here take upon me to say, that a more logical, powerful, and convincing legal argument in support of the decision, illustrated and enforced by the lights of history and universal knowledge, and rendered conclusive by calm, unanswerable reasoning, never fell from judicial lips! This may seem strong; but I have given some reflection to this subject, and I know what I am saying.

And now was the decision received? Why, to a portion of the country it was not acceptable. Some people didn't like it. A good many people in a part of the country—that part especially in which the Hartford Convention was held a good many years ago, and some other parts of the same political bias. Some people have a marvellous sympathy for the political rights of the negro. It amounts to a marvellous inconsistency; for the same men are utterly indifferent to a train of social and moral evils of far greater magnitude, should their theories prevail, than any which this decision of the Supreme Court can, or could ever by possibility, inflict upon the negro race.

These people denounced the decision, fiercely, furiously. But how? Not by attempting to refute the argument. Oh no! That was beyond their reach. Their grasp of intellect, stupendous for mischief, was powerless for such an achievement as that. So they denounced the decision by denouncing the judges! They attempted to heap obloquy upon those eminent and pure men. Every epithet familiar to the vocabulary of misguided and heated partisans was put in use of to stigmatize and degrade them in the estimation of the American people. The vilest motives were ascribed to them. For the first time in our history, the sanctity of the ermine was invaded, and a disposition evinced to resist the supreme law of the land. After every other weapon had been levelled at the entire bench that Black Republican animosity could wield, some of the judges were specially designated by name, and it was at length boldly asserted, in so many words, as an instance of accumulated wrath, that Chief Justice Taney, the illustrious head of the court, was no lawyer!

Chief Justice Taney no lawyer! said Mr. Rush. Why, I should as soon expect to hear that Jackson was no soldier; or that Scott had no military skill; or our own Mad Anthony accused of cowardice! or that Washington was no friend to his country! Why, there lived not a more profound jurist in this or any country. A more able constitutional lawyer had never occupied a seat on that bench. Mr. Taney had been from the very start, when quite a young man first coming forward at the bar in Maryland, distinguished for the extent of his legal acquirements. He had won his way to knowledge and reputation by early and long toil, and by the most assiduous devotion to study, when beginning life. He had heard decedents of him in this connection from a venerated ancestor in Maryland, now no more, who knew him well, full of inspiring interest to young men. Such was the opinion entertained of Mr. Taney's legal abilities, and the extent of his legal learning, and of course of his high character, some years after he came to the bar, that he actually received from a Governor and Council, *opposed to him in politics,* the appointment of Attorney General of the State of Maryland! Compeer of Martin, and Winder, and Harper, and Pinkney, at a bar *distinguished for* its accomplished and able lawyers, and afterwards contending successfully, upon the national forum, with Webster, and Emmett, and Wirt, and call such a man "no lawyer"! You are aware, fellow-citizens, that he occupied, for some time, and with distinguished ability, by the sagacious discernment of Jackson, the office now filled so ably by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge Black—that of Attorney General of the United States; and now that he has presided, for more than twenty years, in that most august tribunal in which his early triumphs were won, illustrating throughout that long period the highest qualities of the magistrate and the man, shall such miserable attempts to disparage his great fame be, for an instant, heeded or listened to? I fear I have myself bestowed more notice on them than I should. They need but to be stated to be scouted.

And yet, having been led to say this much of the venerable and venerated Chief Justice, in connection *with this famous* Dred Scott decision, in which the great powers of his mind have been so signally displayed for the advantage of his country, perhaps I may venture, said Mr. Rush, to go *one step farther by an allusion, in connection with* my argument, to one other member of the Court. I refer, said he, to Mr. Justice Wayne, of Georgia; a State remarkable from the time of its founder and first governor, Gen. Oglethorpe, for its devotion to the principles of American liberty, as always to the soundest constitutional principles; which has given to the nation some of its greatest men; from which Jackson, with his unsoundness sagacity, selected two of his advisers; and which (and here certainly the Black Republican party can found no ground of complaint) was among the first of the colonies, if not the very first, to set the noble example of abolishing the importation of slaves!

So much for the political atmosphere in which Mr. Justice Wayne was born and reared, and in which he imbibed his constitutional principles, recently illustrated by his participation in this Dred Scott decision.

But one word more. Judge Wayne received his legal education in New England, in the time-honored city of New Haven! Yes, this is not the least remarkable fact in connection with this part of my argument; so that, if our Black Republican *friends failed, at that time, and have failed since,* to inoculate him with their peculiar theories, it was certainly not for want of an early and favorable opportunity, when impressions are strongest, and are very apt to exert a powerful, and sometimes controlling, influence in after life. He, too, like the venerable Chief Justice, exhibited, at the outset of his career in *his own State, such* a knowledge of his profession, united with his well known high qualities of character, that he was selected to preside for several years in the Superior Court of Georgia. *In Congress,* afterwards, for many years, he was among the foremost in the discussion of all the great questions of the day, constitutional and other, till he was finally transferred by the same illustrious man who commissioned the Chief Justice, and whose unerring knowledge of men was among the most remarkable traits of his character, to that seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States which he has since so long dignified and adorned. Distinguished for his habits of patient research, laborious study, and extensive and various knowledge, as always for the nicest sense of honor, well might one of his biographers exclaim, "Georgia is proud to own Judge Wayne as one of her most gifted sons."

Of our own Judge Grier, the only other member of the Court to whom I will advert on this occasion, I need hardly speak. You know him as well I do. You know, many of you from personal observation by an attendance in his Court, his uprightness, his devotion to his duty and conscientious discharge of it, his extensive learning. *All this,* and more, you are familiar with, and I take leave of this part of my subject.

In conclusion, he said he would once more congratulate *his fellow-citizens,* as they had been repeatedly congratulated already, on the proud position now occupied by Pennsylvania in this great Confederacy of United States. *Her* star, said the speaker, *is at last* in the ascendant, and to President Buchanan we owe it. Long may it be so! James Buchanan has literally filled full the measure of the glory of his native State. Let us determine, each in his way, to do his utmost to keep up her proud name and fame. He sincerely regretted that Mr. Buchanan had announced his determination to withdraw at the end of his present term. He believed that the prosperity and glory of the country would be promoted by his continuing at the head of affairs. But as he had publicly announced this determination, and was not a man to change his purpose, let us not forget that there were other Pennsylvanians in our borders, even now prominent before the Nation, and that Virginia had had the Presidency for *four consecutive terms,* of eight years each, the interruption of a *single term of four years only excepted. (This sentiment was received with loud cheers.)* Cherish, said he, this feeling of State pride. It helped to make Virginia what she is. It will gain *for you more than ever the respect* of your sister States, while always recognising the just claims of each, and treating each and all with just consideration and respect.

He had no doubt whatever but that the Administration of President Buchanan would continue to be marked by enlightened maxims of government, and a liberal and wise policy; by unshaken firmness in the discharge of duty, and by a constant reference to the good of the country, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, and that it would leave a great name behind it. He commended in strong terms the President's calm and dignified letter to the New England clergymen, deeply regretting that the latter had thought fit to leave their sacred vocation—the most sacred on earth, and which he held in reverence—to dabble in party strife. If the President had done nothing else since he had been in office, this single act would commend him to the approbation of his countrymen.

He would not trespass on the meeting longer, and thanked his fellow-citizens for the patience with which they had listened to him.

Lola Montez in Newark.

(From the Newark Advertiser of Sept. 29th.)

Lola Montez' lecture on Beautiful Women drew a fair but not full house last evening, and produced a much better impression than her lecture, performances, at the same place some years ago. Indeed, she appeared much better in every point of view. She approached her desk, attired simply and neatly in white, with her rather pale and interesting face fringed around with short ringlets of dark hair, and her earnest, naive manner, and clear enunciation, (if anything rather too studied,) gave her altogether a most winning presence. The lecture, though containing nothing remarkably new, was a very pleasant resume of interesting incidents of fashion and long-admitted maxims of health and beauty.

She commenced by noticing the different standards of beauty among different nations and by sketching, by way of illustration, the celebrated beauties of European Courts, and giving her own experience in all parts of the world. In Turkey, she remarked, the criterion of beauty was the quantity of fat, and, they commonly produced this by *eating rose leaves and butter; indeed, said she,* the lords of creation there treat their women as we do geese—stuff them to make them fat. In Italy, the women have a style of their own, consisting of life, gesticulation, fun and intrigue. Their excuse for intrigue is that they have old husbands, who pay no attention to them, and they look abroad for what can satisfy the heart. Lola was inclined to believe that this remark holds true in other countries than Italy. It is the nature of women to love and be loved, and she reminded gentlemen that if they would have their homes contain no other hearts than their own, their own hearts should be kept therein. If they desert it, it would be no wonder if another heart goes into its place.

Lola's natural specifics for the preservation of beauty were temperance, exercise, and cleanliness; but there are also artificial devices. Among these she noticed the use of *milk baths,* which became so general in a certain city that it produced a scarcity of the article, and finally the police discovered that the dealers obtained their supplies for tea and coffee by purchasing of the servants who had been used for their employers' baths! Tepid water and bran forms a remarkable purifier and softener of the skin, and Madame Vestris was accustomed to sleep with her face coated with a thick paste. The coquettes of Paris at one time had the fashion of binding slices of raw beef upon their faces to keep *out the wrinkles; but—exclaimed Lola—good grac*ious me! what a sight for a lover! to see a face bound up in a sandwich and tied to a pillow! These things, however, are not for lovers to see. *The Spanish women wore, fond of small feet and* white hands, the cosmetic of the Turks is friction; the Moldavians drink the water of arsenical springs. But, after all, concluded Lola, there must be an accomplishment of mind and heart. It had been her privilege to see most of the celebrated beauties of the world, but had never found any art that can atone for an unpolished mind or unlovely heart. Here was the true source of feminine beauty that never fades.

How to Make a French Cook.

(From the Boston Journal, Sept. 24.)

The proprietor of an excellent hotel not a hundred miles from Boston, decided, among other improvements in his household arrangements, to employ a French cook, and by making a journey to New York he found the *artiste* required. As the landlord was not familiar with the French language, the preliminaries of the engagement were settled in English, with which the cook was tolerably conversant. Soon after the instalment of the distinguished *cuisinier,* a remarkable change took place in the kitchen and dining-room of the establishment, much to the satisfaction of the inmates. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers, pyramids and other ornaments known only to the French; a light-house of sugar, with an illuminated lantern, towered in the midst thereof, which would have shed lustre upon a table at the Tuileries. Every guest was praising the skill of the French cook. The dishes were excellent. The entrees and dessert were of the first order—in a word, a French table had been set up in the establishment.

During this happy state of affairs, one of the boarders, a French gentleman who was confined to his room by illness, wished to see his countryman, the cook, that he might order a particular dish of soup. *The artiste* appeared in his white cap and complete French cook's costume. "Monsieur le *Cuisinier,"* said *the sick gentleman, "Je desirais que vous me faisez une soupe a la Francaise."* "Speak plain," replied the cook, "I don't understand you." The French gentleman, astonished at the answer, gave his order in English, and added, "being myself a Frenchman, I was told by the landlord that you were a fellow-countryman." "Ah, my dear sir, I am an Irishman! but do not expose me. I have been an under-cook at the English embassy in Paris, and there I learned French cooking, but if the landlord should know that I am an Irishman he would turn me away."

The gentleman's order was well and promptly answered, and for several weeks he kept the secret committed to him. The story being too good to keep, was passed around in a quiet way, and after the departure of the French gentleman, came to the ears of the landlord, who, furious with rage, rushed into the kitchen. "You villain," said he, "you have deceived me, you are an Irishman! you could not understand the French gentleman when he gave you an order?" "No, Monsieur," replied the cook, "me no comprehend his Francais, he speak le Praisais ver' bad." This reply satisfied the landlord, and the cook maintained his position, good cooking, and unsuspected integrity, still speaking his broken English and singing his snatches of French songs.

THE PEAR.

FIRE-BLIGHT IN PEARS.—There are two remedies for the fire-blight—both taken together will maintain any pear orchard undiminished. The first is the well-known remedy of cutting away the diseased parts—doing it promptly and continually, and two or three feet below the blackened portions. This will save many trees. Where the trees die in spite of this treatment, then adopt the other remedy, proposed by P. Barry, namely, whenever one tree dies, plant out two more. It is only occasionally, and often but a single year in many, that the fire-blight is extensively prevalent.

TWO-HUNDRED-DOLLAR TREES.—The writer knows many instances where old trees of the Virgalieu or Doyenne pear, have yielded on an average of years, for a long period, not less than thirty dollars per annum—some years they yielded much more. What then would be the actual value of such trees? Should they continue perpetually, their value would of course be a principal of which thirty dollars is the interest; but although they have borne perhaps thirty years, and may yet much longer, they must sometime perish. Calling them, therefore, half that amount.—*Illustrated Annual Register for 1858.*

ENCOURAGE EACH OTHER.—That was a noble; and a truly American trait of character, says the New York *Journal of Commerce,* which was exhibited by the men who were carried into the ocean, as the last sea swept over the Central America, and she went down into the dark, unfathomable caves of the ocean. "As we rose to the surface," said several of the survivors, "and floated about on fragments of the wreck, we cheered each other with words of encouragement, until the rescue came." There is a lesson in this peculiarly fitted for the present time. There was, in that dead hour of night, in an open and stormy sea, every motive for alarm and despair, every cause for panic and dismay. Less heroic men would have been mute with fear or garrulous with lamentation. But those struggling sufferers were both heroic and wise. They cheered and encouraged each other, and thus nerved and helped, each by the other, they sank not, but combatted the billows until succor and safety came. Might not the mercantile community just now read a lesson in this fact?

Pigeons must be plenty in Minhesota. The Niningee *Journal* says: "We have heard of young lads shooting fifty of an afternoon, bringing down in one instance eleven at a shot. They may pay for the mischief they have done to the grain fields, by storing them by for winter use."

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. 25 South FOURTH street,
Philadelphia.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au13-tf

Coal.

COAL.—The very best assortment of LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL on hand, in BROAD Street, second yard above Vine street.
HOWELL DORMAN.

2240 LBS. IS A TON.—BUYERS and consumers are invited to examine our stock of "LEHIGH LOCUST MOUNTAIN and BLACK HEATH COAL" *Our Coal is selected expressly for family use;* being carefully screened, we will warrant it free from slate and dust. "We sell 2240 lbs." being "245 lbs. more" than sold by retail dealers, at "25 cents less per ton."

Also, on hand a full supply of "BROAD TOP BITUMINOUS COAL" for Steam-generating, Blacksmithing, and Rolling-mill purposes. This Coal cannot be excelled.

Yards, BROAD and VINE—Big Sign, "2240 LBS. IS A TON." [se8-3m] LEIGHTON & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—TAGGART'S CELEBRATED SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL.

J. & R. CARTER'S GREENWOOD, TAMAQUA COAL
GEORGE W. SNYDER'S PINE FOREST SCHUYL KILL COAL.

RANDALL & MEREDITH

Have for sale, and are constantly receiving from above celebrated Collieries,

COAL OF ALL SIZES.

There is no Coal mined anywhere, equal in quality these, and a trial will convince any one of their great superiority. Our Coal is very carefully screened at our yards, and we will warrant it perfectly free from slate, dust and all impurities. Our PRICES are as LOW as the VERY LOWEST.

Orders left at our Office, No. 151 SOUTH FRONT street, above Walnut.

Orders left at our Wharf, WATER street, above CALLOWHILL—or sent to either place per Despatch Post, will receive prompt attention.

Purchasers for Family use will do well to call and examine our Coal before purchasing elsewhere. au4-tf

BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL.—*Direct from* the Company's Mines, and the only authorized agents, by retail, south of Kensington.

Also Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

T. TREADWAY, Swanson street,
au20-2m] 1st Wharf above Washington, Southwark

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL.—I am daily receiving, at my yard, the best quality of SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL. My customers, and all others who may favor me with their orders, can rely on getting Coal that will be satisfactory to them.

☞ No inferior Coal kept at this establishment to offer at LOW PRICES.

ALEXANDER CONVERY,
au1-tf N. E. corner of Broad and Cherry Sts.

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.—DALY, PORTER & CO., COAL DEALERS, No. 321 PINE Street, above Eighth, keep constantly on hand, at the very lowest rates, a full supply of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal. au 1-6m

LUMBER AND COAL.—MONTGOMERY & NEALL having connected the Coal with the Lumber business, inform their friends they are prepared to make contracts for a supply of the best qualities of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, and are now ready to receive orders, Twelfth and Pine streets. Orders may be left with Mr. S. KILPATRICK, No. 13 S. FIFTH street, or with Mr. WM. D. NEALL, corner PINE and WATER streets. au18-3m

Dancing Academies.

MR. AND MISS DURANG'S DANCING ACADEMY, cor. of CHESTNUT and TWELFTH, will open OCTOBER 21st. sep28-3mw-2w*

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM HOUSE, &c., at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 21st, 1857.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 25th day of November, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the construction of the Custom House, Post Office, and Court Room, authorized to be erected at PERTH AMBOY, New Jersey, according to the plans and specifications prepared at this Department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for the different kinds of work; bids of parts will be received for any excess accompanying each bid, with the amount of each kind of work, and the total amount carried out; the Department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, as it may deem the interest of the United States require it; the Department also reserves the right to exclude the bids of any parties or persons whom it may for any cause be believe will not faithfully perform the contracts, or which they have attempted to obtain by indirection; and all bids when there shall be partiality or favoritism shall not join in the bids, and all bids that upon investigation are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and no contract will be awarded to any bidder who shall not have furnished the Department of the prices of the different kinds of work and materials, which shall be subject to the revision of the Department, so that it may satisfy the mind on part of the bid, as the interest of the United States may require.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done, and materials delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by an estimate of an agent of the Department appointed for that purpose,) will be paid monthly, and a final payment of the balance, ninety per cent. retained until the completion of the contract, and the acceptance of the work, &c., by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master-builders and mechanics; and no assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons (certified to be so by the United States District Judge, or Attorney of the said District), in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful work, or of a proportionate amount if any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with proper and sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Form of Bond and Certificate required will be furnished on application to the Department.

Plans, specifications, and working drawings will be ready on the 1st of November, when they can be had on application to the Department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this Department, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE PERTH AMBOY CUSTOM HOUSE," and will be opened at one o'clock of the last day named for receiving them.

HOWELL COBB,
se24-th s&to-tno24 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, Sept. 17, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 22d October, 1857, for supplying the marine corps with the following articles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, viz:

500 to 600	uniform caps, complete.
1,000 to 2,000	marine pompoons
1,000 to 2,000	patent-leather stocks.
50 to 100	sergeants' uniform coats, complete, of navy blue cloth, indigo dye—to be chemically tested.
50 to 100	musicians' coats, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
100 to 200	pairs non-commissioned officers' epaulettes.
500 to 800	pairs lace centre straps.
30 to 50	red worsted sashes.
1,000 to 2,000	pairs linen overalls.
1,000 to 2,000	linen shirts.
2,500 to 3,000	pairs brogans, Nos. 5 to 11.
500 to 800	marine blankets, (gray.)
500 to 800	knapsacks.
2,500 to 3,000	pairs woollen socks.
500 to 800	marine fatigue caps, the cloth to be navy blue, indigo dye, and chemically tested.
500 to 800	fatigue frocks.
1,000 to 1,500	flannel shirts.
500 to 1,000	pairs woollen overalls, blue kersey.
500 to 1,000	woollen jackets, do.
300 to 500	watch or great coats, do.
500 to 1,000	pairs Canton flannel drawers.
35 to 60	musicians' jackets, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.

Samples of the above articles may be seen on application at this office, or at the office of the assistant quartermaster marine corps, 189 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

It is to be understood that the accepted bidder is to take all material used for manufacturing coats, overalls, &c., on hand at the time of entering into contract, at the contract prices thereof.

Bids will be received for the whole or in parts for the articles required, and it must be explicitly understood that a critical inspection will be given all articles furnished under contract, and that all articles which do not come up to the sample will be rejected and thrown upon the hands of the contractor.

The quartermaster reserves to himself the right to increase or diminish the quantity named above, as the exigencies or interests of the service may demand.

Proposals be addressed to the undersigned, or in the Marine Corps," Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Supplies."

The papers publishing this advertisement will send the paper containing the *first* insertion to this office for examination, accompanied by a duplicate account of the expense—at the rate of 75 cents for 300 cents first insertion, and 37½ cents per 300 cents for all subsequent insertions. se 19 stuth102

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING MARINE BARRACKS AT PENSACOLA: FLORIDA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 21, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Fla.," will be received at this department until the 6th day of November, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the construction of the Marine Barracks authorized to be erected at Pensacola, Florida, according to the plans and specifications prepared by the direction of the Navy Department, copies of which may be seen at the offices of the commandants of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Pensacola, and at the Navy Department.

The proposals must be for furnishing all the materials and completing the work in a manner satisfactory to the person who may be appointed by the Navy Department to superintend the same; and the department reserves the right to reject or accept any of the proposals herein invited, when it deems the interest of the United States requires it.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and the materials delivered will be paid for from time to time, as the work progresses, upon estimates made and certified to by the superintendent on the part of the United States, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the said superintendent and department, and be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of the contract; provided that no bill shall be made for an amount less than five thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by a navy agent, post-master, district judge, or some other officer of the United States,) in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond with proper and sufficient security for its faithful performance.

Bidders are invited to examine the plans and specifications at the offices herein-before mentioned.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed to this department, and plainly endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida."

The bidder only whose offer may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which he will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office named by him.

All the above work is to be completed in all respects according to the plans and specifications within twelve months from and after the date of the contract.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
se24th-tN6 Secretary of the Navy.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!—The subscriber, who has for several years occupied the premises at Sloan's Planing Mill, Kensington, has removed to COATES STREET WHARF, adjoining the Phoenix Planing Mill, on Delaware avenue, where he intends keeping a large assortment of Carolina and other flooring boards, steps, risers, shelving; ceiling, fencing and scaffold boards, thoroughly seasoned and well worked. For sale at the lowest cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Orders received and supplied at the shortest notice for all kinds and sizes of Southern yellow Pine, Timber and boarding.
S. S. HIGBEE.
au1-tf

WELCOME RANGE.—SOLD BY CHAD WICK & BRO. 202 N. SECOND St. au18-3m

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

BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
20 cts.	17 cts.	15 cts.	13 cts.
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,) Groceries, Guns and Rifles, Herring in boxes and kegs, Hardware, Hops, Iron, hoop, band, or sheet, Leather, Liquor in wood, Marble Slabs and Marble Monuments, Molasses, Melons, Oils in casks or barrels, Paper in boxes, Pasteboard, Rosin, (dried,) Printing Paper, Paper Hangings, Queensware, Seed Potatoes, Tobacco in bales, Tea, Tops, Tallow, Turpentine, (epts.!) Vegetables.

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.

Coddah, 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. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila.
E. K. BOICE, Freight Agent, Columbia.
W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancaster.
au18]

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 50 to 81 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 roll in their contiguity to the Prairies, of 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 competence and independence.

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 transporting a bushel of wheat from the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The Land Commissioner will be ready to receive applications at the office, at the Depot, foot of Market street, Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October, and will be ready to receive one-tenth in cash, the balance in one, two, three, five and six years after date, and have the land assigned to purchasers within one month after the payment of the first one-tenth, and 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 sold from time to time.

SECTIONAL MAPS

Will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and full particulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Illinois Central Railroad in the State—the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of labor, investing, breaking, 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. au1

HOMESTEAD FOR $2,00! LAND DISTRIBUTION!! CHANCE FOR POOR MEN!!

The Northwestern Mutual Land Benefit Association will make a grand distribution of $50,000 worth of real estate, on the 15th of November next. The number of members is limited to 15,000. $2.00 and five letter stamps per membership, or a share. Any individual sending $10 to the above address, shall be entitled to six shares; 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.	A farm of 80 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 Chippoway Co., Wisconsin, valued at 960
No. 10.	160 acres good land in Chippoway Co., Wisconsin, valued at 960
No. 11.	160 acres good land in Chippoway 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