



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column

See advertisement for Agents, in another column, headed, "The Greatest Biography of the Age."

The Foundry at Williamsburg, Pa., owned by Samuel Wilson, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night about half past ten o'clock. Loss about \$6,000—insured for \$3,100.

The Board of Directors of the Morris Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable August 31.

Col. Forney says in The Press—"Standing as our party now does, with the ban of expulsion against many of its most influential and valuable members, defeat is as certain as the coming night."

Some interest begins to be felt among our politicians. The last Democrat, gives the names of a number of gentlemen whose claims will be urged for the nomination of Representative. Whether the best man will be selected, we must wait to see.

We here append the names; viz:—Charlton Burnett, Theo. Brodhead, William Carey, Charles Shoemaker, Col. C. D. Brodhead, John C. Strunk, Lyford Marsh, J. D. Labar, George L. Slutter, J. S. Smith.

An Independent Opinion.

The editor of the Germantown Telegraph, an independent paper, in speaking of the nominees of our State Convention, says:—"We think there can be no doubt of Mr. Read's election, and we presume very few observing men in the State doubt it. We predict it, indeed, with an absolute certainty. The comparison between the candidates predominates so signally in his favor, that to suppose a different result, would be a disparagement of the honesty and intelligence of the Keystone people!"

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of this place, met at the Court House on Friday evening last, and organized by appointing Wm. K. Haviland, Esq. President, J. L. Wyckoff and Geo. H. Miller, Vice Presidents, and C. M. Price, Secretary. The President then stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the best course to pursue to get rid of the old Spanish and Mexican coin, and to substitute in its stead American coin.

SAMUEL S. DREHER, Esq., was called upon, and addressed the meeting in an able manner. The Committee on Resolutions, viz: G. Aurscher, Reuben Miller and Wayne G. Drake, submitted the following, which were read and adopted.

Resolved, That we the undersigned, will receive in our usual course of business old Spanish and Mexican coins (silver) during the time herein specified, at the old value, viz: Sixpences and Shillings until the 7th day of August next inclusive, and Quarters until the 15th day of August next inclusive, and after said respective dates will allow for sixpences and Shillings, only five cents and ten cents respectively, and but 20 cents for old Quarters; and that from and after the 26th day of July we will not pay out any of said coin.

Resolved, That JAMES H. STROUD, be and is hereby appointed to receive all sums of the old coin and to get them exchanged for new American coin, at the Mint.

Resolved, That the percentage lost by the exchange of the old coin for new, be deducted from the amount sent by each party.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the County.

J. F. DRINKHOUSE was then called upon and addressed the meeting.

- Samuel Melick, C. M. Price, J. L. Wyckoff, Juno F. Drinkhouse, Lewis H. Drake, Alex. W. Loder, Robert Skelton, J. M. Robeson, Samuel Rees, Jr., Henry Shoemaker, C. R. Andre, Jas. A. Pauli, John N. Stokes, Hollins' & Detrick, Daniel Peters, Philip Swartwood, Wallace & Co., Geo. H. Miller, R. S. Staples & Son, G. Hull, Francis Landers, J. A. Fiegler, M. M. Burnett, Adam S. Edinger, Ed. L. Wolf, Wm. K. Haviland, Theodore Schoch.

Free Labor Victory in Missouri. David Cline, Free Labor candidate for Mayor of the town of Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, was elected over Philip Payne, Pro-Slavery, by a large majority. It is stated that Scotland county will give a handsome majority for Free Labor at the August elections.

Opinions of the Press.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal, published at Reading, by a warm friend of Mr. Jones, who was a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, says:—

"The delegates from this county presented a candidate for nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, who was admitted to be eminent for his talent and position, and who received a most flattering vote. But the nomination did not fall upon him, and now it becomes us to give our hearty support to the nominee of the Convention. This we can most cordially do. If fitness for the station has anything to do with the merits of a candidate, then no man of any party can object to John M. Read. He has every qualification for the station to which we do not, the people will call him, a matured intellect, long experience, high social position, a character for integrity which never has been impeached, and with all this, legal abilities second to those of no man in the State. For legal knowledge, critical judgment, and professional research, John M. Read has established a character and earned a position which every lawyer in the State recognizes, and in his hands no one will hesitate to trust the high duties to which he will be called. And he will be elected. Pennsylvania will, at the polls, show how she appreciates her own interests, and what her opinion is of her recreant son now at the head of the government. Let all past differences be forgotten. The resolutions of the Convention meet the approval of every true son in Pennsylvania. The platform is broad enough for all to stand upon who have American hearts, who love Republican principles, and who are willing to do battle for the welfare of the State."

The Philadelphia News, the organ of the Americans, edited by Mr. Flanigan, who was a member of the Convention and made a speech endorsing the nominations, says:—"We place on our first page to-day a full report of the proceedings of the People's Convention, which was held at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. The reader has already been informed of the nominations made by that body, and although, being a member of it, we at no period during the balloting voted for Mr. Read, it is proper that we should indicate to what extent, in our judgment, the ticket presented by the Convention, is entitled to the confidence and support of the people of the State."

Mr. John M. Read, the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is among the most eminent members of the Philadelphia Bar. He is distinguished for his learning as well as his experience, and in point of character is not excelled anywhere. Originally, Mr. Read was what is called a Democrat, and is understood to have acted with that party until the Presidential campaign of 1856. Like many other intelligent men who have had experience in that organization, he doubtless found it to be guilty of all, and probably much more of the corruption and iniquity which is charged upon it, and as every honest man will do after being so convinced he left it. He did not however, on that occasion, take the direction which we pursued, but at the same time earnestly and vigorously opposed the election of James Buchanan, as one of those evils which should never be allowed. Since that time Mr. Read has continued to oppose and condemn the vile conduct of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and Lococoism generally.

As a Judge on the Bench of the Supreme Court, he will have no superior, and as the contest for that office is to be between two gentlemen resident among us, both of whom are well known to our citizens, there will, without doubt, be such an expression of opinion as will teach the so-called Democratic party that a candidate who is prepared to stand on any platform is not fit to be voted for. The nominee of the Convention for Canal Commissioner, William E. Frazer, is a resident of Fayette county. Until within a year he was a Senator from the Westmoreland and Fayette District, and as such gave abundant evidence of his fitness to occupy any position to which he may be called by his fellow-citizens. Mr. F., in politics, is an American, having formerly acted with the Whig party.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, an influential and conservative print, regards the selection for Supreme Judge as "eminently judicious." It says:—"Mr. Read is a ripe, experienced and thorough lawyer, and he possesses every qualification for the distinguished and responsible station for which he has been named. His character is without spot or blemish, his integrity is unquestionable, and he may be supported with entire confidence by all who desire to see the highest tribunal in the State occupied by individuals of conceded ability, firmness, decision, purity and independence. Judge Thompson had warm friends in the Convention, as he deserved to have. But while he yielded their preferences in the most graceful manner, and acted throughout with entire magnanimity.

The candidate for Canal Commissioner, Wm. E. Frazer, was adopted as almost by acclamation. He received on the first ballot ninety-nine votes. This, also, may be regarded as a happy choice, and one calculated to afford very general satisfaction. The ticket is an excellent one, and with union and harmony in the ranks of the Opposition, it will not only be elected, but the majority will extend to thousands.

The Philadelphia North American also gives a most cordial endorsement to the nomination of Mr. Read, from which we take the following extracts:—"This result of a contest which has been regarded with a great deal of interest, is a decided compliment to Philadelphia from the interior of the State, for which our people ought to feel a sense of obligation. Before the Convention met we were somewhat apprehensive that Philadelphia would again receive the cold shoulder, judging from the sinister tone of some of our newspaper contemporaries

of the interior. That the delegates from the rest of the State did not entertain any of this small jealousy of the city is evinced by the generous manner in which they come forward to sustain a city candidate against such strong men of their own as Judge Pearson, Pringle Jones, Lewis, and Agnew. We are very glad of this, not alone on account of the actual favor conceded, but also because it shows that the city and the country are one and undivided—that they work harmoniously in the great movements to whose issue so many anxious minds are now directed. This is as it should be, and as we hope it may be hereafter, whether the candidate be taken from the town or country. Let a conciliatory feeling of mutual esteem and confidence be maintained, and all will move on prosperously toward the grand result.

The nomination of J. M. Read places before the public one of the most competent persons ever offered as a candidate for the Supreme bench—a man of unimpeachable integrity, judicial cast of mind, of long experience, and deeply skilled in the law. There ought to be no doubt about the election of such a man, and we trust there can be none. He deserves, at least the hearty support of the people among whom he has lived so long and earned his reputation. They should give him their suffrages irrespective of party ties, and thus testify their appreciation for true worth. Unless this be done, our good city will have but little credit abroad for independence or discrimination, and will with a poor grace ask nominations hereafter at the hands of the men of the State. There are no excuses to be made for John M. Read. He is with us in sentiment, as he has long been, from a sincere and disinterested devotion to the cardinal principles of protection, not less than to the free institutions under which his own Commonwealth has thriven so wondrously."

The Sunbury American, the leading Democratic paper of Northumberland Co., says, "As a profound and well read lawyer, Mr. Read has probably no superior in the State, and is highly respected for his moral worth and integrity of character." Forney's Press the Democratic Anti-Locomotion organ, has the following brief, though significant paragraph:—"The nominee of the Opposition State Convention for Supreme Judge, Hon. John M. Read, of this city, is a lawyer of the highest character, and a citizen of unblemished reputation. We do not think his party could have made a better nomination."

The Erie Observer published by a Locomotion Democrat, at present Post Master of the city of Erie, remarks, "We are free to say, it is the best nomination they could have made. Indeed we do not recollect of the managers of that party ever doing so sensible a thing before. He is a good lawyer, an able and accomplished man, and if he should by any possibility be elected, will cast no discredit upon the Bench."

How Did he Get It.

A Democratic member of Congress, from a certain district in Pennsylvania, presented the other day, \$4,000 of Russell & Major's paper to be cashed. Russell & Major have the contract for furnishing certain supplies for the Utah army. It is understood in well informed private circles at Washington, that the contract was given them at an enormous price, with the understanding that a portion of the profits was to go into the "private contingent fund" of the Administration, to be used for sundry party purposes—among others to secure the passage of the "English Bill." The M. C. above referred to, voted for that bill. Our readers, especially those familiar with commercial transactions, can inferentially connect these incidents, and account for this M. C. having that paper as easily as they can add 2 and 2. It would be harder to say how it came that he offered it so near home, unless you call to mind the old saying that "Murder will out."—Greensburg Herald.

"Perhaps the paper lay in his way, and he found it." Locomotion votes appear to have been purchased at various prices. \$4000 was probably the minimum, and only paid to those unsophisticated members who were not familiar with the price current. What should the American people think of a President who has so little respect for the office he occupies as to engage in such a work! The man who occupies the seat once filled by Washington fishing the money of the Government, and bribing men sent to represent the people to vote for a despotic measure. Is such a man entitled to any respect from the people he rules over? By a fraud he stole into the office of President, and by corruption he rules.—Daily News.

The Watertown (Wis.) Democrat says:—"We are now in the midst of that greatest of Providential mercies and earthly benefits—an abundant harvest. Thus far the season has been highly favorable for gathering and securing crops. The weather has been cool, clear and steady—no storms have come to damage the newly cut grain, or put back the work in the broad and golden fields. Laborers are numerous and easily hired at reasonable wages. All looks well for a glorious 'harvest home.'"

THE FAT MEN'S CELEBRATION.—Pursuant to previous notice, the physical Fallstaff, of Mansfield, O., and vicinity, joined the procession on the 5th, "all in a body." There were fifty of them. The lightest man in the company weighed 200. The Captain, J. Eminge, of Mansfield, weighed 248, and was fifty years of age. The heaviest man in the company was Dr. Mitchell, of Mansfield, who weighs 385, he acted as Surgeon. The next heaviest man was Dr. Chandler, who weighs 290, who was First Lieutenant.

Tin is being used instead of gold to fill up teeth, and is said to be better and more durable, as well as cheaper.

From the New York Tribune.

The Annual Harvest of any country, but especially of one so largely commercial, so deeply indebted, and so preponderantly agricultural as ours, is a subject of the deepest general interest. Not merely are good crops essential to the adjustment of balances between the farming regions and the seaports, but they assure activity and thrift to railways, to canals, &c., while laying a foundation for a healthy future trade. A failure of crops in other countries, other districts, or even on other farms, may seem advantageous to the nation, section or cultivator who escapes such disaster; but this is a narrow, short-sighted view, and the prosperity of all best accords with and promotes the true interest of each. And, as we are now past midsummer, the existing promise of the ensuing Harvest may be regarded as affording tolerably safe grounds of estimate. From a large mass of local statements furnished by the correspondence and reports of our own and other journals, we compile the following summary:

Grass has yielded largely in 1858, throughout the United States and the Canadas. There are of course local exceptions; but we cannot be mistaken in our conclusion that there will be more Butter, Cheese and Beef made this year, and more Hay cured, than ever before on this continent. The consequences of this abundance are already exhibited in our markets.

Rye has yielded fairly in the average. As to Wheat, we have the most conflicting accounts, even from adjoining localities. From one county in almost any Wheat growing State, we are positively assured that the insect (generally the midge, not the weevil) has taken nearly the whole, or that rust has reduced the crop one half; while from the next we have assurances of a fair average yield. It is impossible to reconcile these contradictory bulletins. Our final conclusion is that the loss is serious, especially in Illinois, Iowa, Virginia and this State, and that the average yield of the whole country per acre will be below that of last year; but we think there was a larger area sown for this year's harvest than ever before, and that there will be at least as much threshed out as ever before.—That this year's growth of straw is extraordinary, no one appears to doubt.

Oats are and will be poor. In some localities, even the straw is short and light; from no quarter do we hear of a heavy yield of grain. Rust prevails extensively, especially in Illinois and adjoining States, while the cold, wet Spring prevented due preparation of the ground or seasonable sowing. We estimate this year's product of this grain at little more than half a crop.

As to Indian Corn, we have conflicting accounts. Throughout this State and New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, there will be more Corn harvested this year than ever before; and we believe it will be so throughout the South. Though May was remarkably cold and rainy, postponing planting to a late day often rotting the seed first planted, an average area was nevertheless got in, and the intensely hot weather of the week succeeding June 10th brought the plant forward with wonderful rapidity. In this vicinity, on Long Island, in New Jersey, and generally throughout the old Free States, we have had just about rain enough for six weeks past, and it has fallen very opportune, so that Corn has nothing to do but grow, and it has done that with a will. Probably the crop is a week later than usual—we think not more—but it never before looked so rough and black at this season. Two months more to frost, with an average dispensation of sun and rain, would insure the largest Corn crop ever grown in the East. All that term would probably suffice for the South. In the West, the case is different, mainly because much of the best Corn land was flooded just after it was or just when it should have been planted, so that a smaller area than usual was planted, and much of this entirely too late. With hot, genial weather, and no frost till October (and the prairie breezes are admirable protectors from frost), there may yet be a full crop in the great Corn-growing valleys of the Scioto, Missouri, Wash, Illinois, Des Moines, &c., but we anticipate the lightest yield per acre for many years. Yet at the worst we shall have a surplus to export either as Grain, Meal or Meat.

Cotton, though late, seems to be doing well and to promise a fair average yield. But it is too early yet to speak of this plant with confidence.

Cane is of course still further back.—We do not hear much from the Sorghum of this year's growth, which leads us to apprehend that it came up badly and is not looking well. It is a slow and feeble plant at the start, but great at growing after it has become knee-high. We doubt, however, its maturing its seed north of Cincinnati and Washington this year, while the stalk is not sweet when cut before its ripe. The late, wet Spring gave this plant no fair chance this year, while last season was even less favorable. One of our old-fashioned clear, hot summers, with little or no rain from the middle of July to the first of September, is needed to develop the properties of Sorghum.

Potatoes were largely planted and have so far done well. We hear of very little rot. There is now a prospect of a very large average crop.

Fruit was extensively blighted by the cold rains and winds of May. Cherries were few; Peaches promise very little; of Apples, there will not be more than half an average yield, though the average has been seriously lowered of late years. We advise farmers who have Apples that can be dried to send very few to the cider-mill this year.

From Minnesota and Kansas, we have especially cheering accounts of the growing Crops. These have hitherto been buyers of Food; they will probably grow their own this year, thus allowing Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri to increase their shipments to the seaboard. On the whole, therefore, though our letters from

Iowa indicate a light harvest, we believe the West will spare as much Food as last year, while the need of the East will be considerably diminished by the productive-ness of her farms and the stagnation of her manufacturers. So we shall have at least as much of this year's produce to send abroad as we had of last year's.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, July 26, 1858. By the arrival of the steamer D. A. January at Booneville, we have Leavenworth dates of the 23d inst. Mr. Livingston, an old trader on the plains, arrived there last night from Salt Lake City with dates of June 30. The army had marched from the capitol for Cedar Valley, 40 miles below. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon Church had returned to the City, and the people were following them en masse. All was quiet in the Valley. Some of the returned emigrants are circulating a report of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of St. Vrain's Fort. These statements do not receive full credit in the absence of information from the authentic sources.

Dispatches from St. Josephs, dated the 22d inst., per the steamer D. A. January, state that advices from Salt Lake City to July 3, have been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the Territory. Gen. Johnson had passed through the city with his forces, and encamped thirty miles on the other side of it. No troops were in the city. The Government officers had been duly installed in their various offices, and were preparing for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insisted that the Jury should consist of Mormons only.

Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

On Wednesday last, about half past 7 o'clock, as the locomotive "Lehigh" was crossing the bridge over the "Little Lehigh" at Allentown, several of the cars got off the track and displaced the timbers so that the eastern span of the structure gave way, precipitating the locomotive and tender into the stream, and instantly killing the Engineer Joel Fields, and the fireman William Landis. J. I. Kinsey, Jas. Donnelly the Conductor, and a brakeman were on the engine, but escaped with slight injury. The running of the coal and freight trains will be interrupted for a day or two, in consequence, but the passenger trains will make their regular trips as usual.

A Plan for the Suppression of Duelling.

The Vicksburg Whig proposes a new plan for the suppression of duelling, which, if it obtains, will now, hereafter and forever, put an end to the burning of gunpowder between gentlemen at ten paces. The arrangement proposes that, when a difficulty occurs between two gentlemen, the matter shall be referred to a court of honor, who shall settle it or decide whether it is necessary to fight or not. In case of the court deciding in favor of a fight, the parties to be compelled to fire until one is killed, and then the other to be arrested and hung for murder.

The Easton Times says that the net profits of the Warren Foundry and Machine Shop, for the month of June amounted to the snug sum of \$5,000. The directors, by way of expressing their gratification at this result, treated their hands—some 80 in number—to a banquet at their establishment on the 2d inst., and made each man a present of a gold dollar.

Governor Cumming testifies to having observed a wagon, on the road, from Salt Lake City to Provo, which was drawn by pigs harnessed to the tongue by an ingenious combination of straps and cords. It was seated a fat man, who excited his team even into a trot, by the aid of a blacksnake whip.

The Old School Presbyterian Church of the U. S. reports in 1858, 33 Synods, 150 Presbyteries, 3,324 churches, 2,724 preachers, 109 churches organized and 26 dissolved, 121 ministers licensed and 66 deceased, 20,792 members on examination, making a total of 259,335 communicants, and 5,170 adult and 13,984 infant baptisms reported.

A SHOWER OF FLIES.—A recent number of the St. Louis Democrat says:—"On the down trip of the steamer Editor in the Illinois, the other night, at 9 o'clock, a shower, or stream of the Mormon or Shad fly poured upon her decks to the depth of six inches, and it was a very difficult matter to shovel them overboard. They were so numerous as to put out the watchman's light and envelope everything in midnight darkness. The trees along the shore look as if borne down by these short-lived insects. The visitation is said to prognosticate a sickly season."

The Coal transportation over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad South, for the week ending July 17th amounted to 13,933 tons, being an increase of 6,673 tons over the corresponding week last year. The coal shipped south mainly passes over the N. J. Central R. R. to Elizabeth, and this increase shows a corresponding increase in the business of the N. J. Central R. R. for that week.

A few nights ago the lightning struck in several places in Washington City.—It didn't strike the Treasury building, however. There was no metal there to attract the electric fluid.—Louisville Jour. The Journal is mistaken. There is more steel about the Treasury building, than any other in the federal city.—Phil. News.

The Atlantic Telegraph is a failure.

How the Money is Squandered.

It will be recollected by most of our readers what vast sums of money were constantly drawn from the State Treasury to construct and keep in operation the new Portage Railroad, a useless affair throughout. Since this branch of the State improvements has come into possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Portage road has been dismantled; the rails have been removed, the crosses ties will soon be taken up, and nothing but the graded bed of the road will remain to tell where it has been. A correspondent of the Sunday Dispatch says:—"The history of this Portage road is a chronicle of frauds and impositions upon the tax-payers of this Commonwealth, which can never be fully unraveled. It was built after the Pennsylvania Railroad was in full operation, ostensibly to compete with the latter, but really as a grand political job. The minutes of some of our Legislatures will tell how much everything was overcharged; how Canal Commissioners were supposed to have been implicated in the corruption, and how contractors got immensely rich by obtaining pay for what they never furnished. It was the great feat at which the politicians of Cambria county and Blair sucked until the treasury was exhausted. Two millions of dollars were added to the permanent State debt by the construction of this road, now dismantled, and likely to be forever disused."

Crab Eggs Hatchling in a Boy's Stomach. The "local" of the Johnstown Echo is responsible for the toughest yarn we have read this season. It is as follows:—"A boy 10 or 12 years old, was recently found exhausted lying on the towpath near Johnstown. He appeared to be in a dying condition, and a physician was immediately sent for, who promptly administered a powerful purgative. In due time the medicine had the desired effect, and brought from the boy a double handful of young crabs—real Iowa fide river or brook crabs, with claws, legs, broad tails and all. The mother of the boy explained the circumstance by stating that her son was in the habit of spending much of his time in the water, and that while diving he had swallowed a nest of crab eggs, which had hatched in his stomach."

THE CROPS IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA.—The harvest with the exception of oats is nearly gathered into the barns in Bucks county, Pa., says the Doylestown Democrat. The wheat is a fair average crop, and the farmers have had a favorable time to get it in. Neither Hessian fly nor weevil has troubled it. The hay crop is heavy, and is mostly been got in safely. Oats are ripening fast, and will be fit to cut in a few days. Corn is coming on finely, and should the weather prove favorable, and frost not come too early, an average crop, and probably a little more, may be expected. Potatoes are doing very well. From present indications, all the necessaries of life will be abundant.

Important to Milliners. The fall fashions for bonnets, we learn from the city papers, provide artificial fruits as a substitute for flowers. The latter will pass entirely out of use. Instead of roses, Johnny jump-ups and daffy-dow dillies, the bonnets of our belles will be graced with clusters of artificial currants, fox grapes, cherries and other fruits done up in glass of the least possible thickness. A city cotemporary who has seen a specimen of the new bonnet, says it is a unique affair, and resembles a cabbage leaf trimmed with tomatoes.—The price is cheap—only thirty dollars. Young gentlemen contemplating matrimony will please notice.

The number of Indians in the Canadian Provinces, as far as could be ascertained by a special Commissioner appointed to Indian Affairs, was about 65,000 in the Eastern and 11,500 in the Western; showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the North, of whom no correct information could be procured. A majority of the tribes are steadily, though slowly, increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approaches to civilization have been made.

The Democrats of Schuylkill county have made a bad "split" of it—by dividing into two factions, each of which claims to be "the party," and denounces the others as disorganizers. They have called separate county conventions, delegate elections, &c. The Opposition are likely to have an easy victory.

ROBBING THE MAILS.—Edmund P. Dewes, a Clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, was arrested last week, on a charge of pilfering and rifling letters. He had a hearing before the United States Commissioner, and was held to answer the charge. He has since made a confession.

It must be interesting and pleasant to the Democratic iron workers of Pennsylvania to learn that the extensive contract for iron pipe for the Washington Water Works has been given to a company in Glasgow, Scotland.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has just made a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

There were 118,990 Emigrants left Germany during 1857, being a considerable increase on '55 and '56, but a decrease on '53 and '54. The total emigration for ten years was 1,187,088 being an annual average of 118,708.

The Warran Journal announces the death on the 14th inst., of John Stuart, Esq., of that place, for many years cashier of the Belvidere Bank. He was 69 years of age.

Cincinnati is now the largest horse market in the United States, and during one week lately, forty thousand dollars worth of horses were sold at the various stables.

There are seven hundred cells in the Ohio Penitentiary, and six hundred and ninety-nine convicts, leaving only one cell vacant.

An exchange says he never saw but one ghost and that was the ghost of a singer who died without paying for his paper. 'Twas horrible to look upon.