

and begs, perhaps, in piteous tones, for the privilege of carrying "mammy" to the Territories; he is addressed and put to bed by a nigger, and nestles during the slumbers of infancy in the bosom of a nigger; he is washed, dressed, and taken to the table, by a nigger; to eat food prepared by a nigger; every service that childhood demands is performed by a nigger, except that of chastisement, which from the absence of good manners, in many cases, it is to be feared is not performed at all. When down appears on his lip, the tonorial service is performed by a nigger; and when he reaches manhood, he invades the nigger quarters, to place himself in the endearing relation of paternity to half niggers. Finally, if he should be ambitious, it may occur that he will come to Congress to represent a constituency, three-fifths of whom are niggers, and talk about "Black Republicans," "amalgamation," "nigger equality," "nigger stealing," and the offensive odor of niggerism.

I insist upon it, we have had enough of this tomfoolery. Let members from slave States treat us with the courtesy due from one gentleman to another, and they will receive the same in return. But till then, if God pleases, they shall have a Roland for an Oliver. I call gentlemen to witness that during all last session I endured this kind of abuse. Scurrilous letters were read from the Clerk's desk, and I held my peace. Again this session old Mose is exhumed, and served up in a democratic rebash. And who is this old Mose, that is to form the pabulum of an interesting chapter, when some Democratic historian shall give us the history of the United States? A poor, old septagenarian negro, whom I never saw, and of whom I never heard till he came to my door—free by the admission of the black-guard who had owned him. I gave him a meal of victuals; he remained a few hours till the cars came, when I secured the payment of his passage to Chicago, and he went on his way rejoicing, like the Ethiopian of old. By the way, ought there not to be an ecumenical council of the Democratic church, to get out an expurgated edition of the Bible? What a scandalous thing, that Philip should ride with the Ethiopian! Is it asked why I did not state these facts before. I answer, I will not hold myself bound to explain every ebullition of blackguardism, either in or out of Congress. When a boy, I used to strike back at every dog that barked at me as I rode along the highways; but I have ceased doing so, long since, and let them bite the iron that encircles the wheel.

And now, what about this negro equality of which we hear so much, in and out of Congress? It is claimed by the Democrats of to-day, that Jefferson has uttered an untruth in the declaration of principles which underlie our Government.—I still abide by the Democracy of Jefferson, and avow my belief that all men are created equal. Equal how? Not in physical strength; not in symmetry of form and proportion; not in gracefulness of motion, or loveliness of feature; not in mental endowment, moral susceptibility, and emotional power; not socially equal; not of necessity politically equal—not this, but every human being equally entitled to his life, his liberty, and the fruit of his toil. The Democratic party deny this fundamental doctrine of our Government, and say that there is a certain class of human beings who have no rights. If you maliciously kill them, it is no murder; if you take away their liberty, it is no crime; if you deprive them of their earnings, it is no theft. No rights which another is bound to regard! Was there ever so much diabolism compressed into one sentence!

Why do the Democrats come to us with their complaints about the negroes? I, for one, feel no responsibility in the matter. I did not create them—was not consulted. Now, if there is any one dissatisfied with the fact, that there is a whole race of human beings with the rights of human beings, created with a skin not colored like our own, let him go mouth the heavens, and mutter his blasphemies in the ear of God that made us all. Tell Him that He had no business to make human beings with a black skin. I repeat, I feel no responsibility for this fact. But, inasmuch as it has pleased God to make them human beings, I am bound to regard them as such. Instead of ebullishing your gibberish in my ear about negro equality, go look the Son of God in the face, and reproach him with favoring negro equality because he poured out his blood for the most abject and despised of human family. Go settle this matter with the God who created, and the Christ who redeemed.

"He that despiseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker." A single word as to this charge of negro-stealing. I suppose I have a right to speak on this subject, having been made the object of this allegation. So far as any personal abuse is concerned, it may go for what it is worth. If the object is to ascertain whether I assist fugitive slaves who come to my door and ask it, the matter is easily disposed of. I march right up to the confessional, and say, I do. I recollect the case of a young woman, who came to my house, who had not a single trace of African descent either in feature or complexion. According to her own story, she was betrothed to a man of her race, though not of her color, and was, before her marriage, sold to a libertine from the South, she being in St. Louis. She escaped, and in her flight from a life of infamy and a fate worse than death, she came and implored aid! Was I to refuse it! Was I to betray the wanderer! Was I to detain her, and give her up a prey to the incarnate fiend who had selected her as a victim to offer up on the altar of sensualism? Who would do it! I would not, did not. No human being, black or white, bond or free, native or foreign, infidel or Christian, ever came to my door, and asked for food and shelter, in the name of a common humanity, or of a pitying Christ, who did not receive it. This I

have done. This I mean to do as long as God lets me live. I shall never "betray him that wandereth." I shall never become a slave-catcher. Any one who chooses may transform himself into a bloodhound—snuff, and scent, and howl, along the track of the fugitive—loll out his tongue, and lap up the dirty water that stands in muddy pools by the way side—overtake the rife-scarred and lashed, excommunicated slave (a mother, it may be, with her infant, the love of whom has served her for the flight,) thrust his canine teeth into the quivering flesh, brace out his fore feet, and hold the captive till the kidnapper comes, with fetters and handcuffs, to load down ankles and wrists, and then receive, as a reward of this brutality, a pat on the head from the slave-catcher, and the plaudit, "Good dog, boss."

Sir, I will never do this. I never will degrade my manhood, and stifle the sympathies of human nature. It is an insult to claim it. I wish I had nothing worse to meet at the judgment day than that I would not have the guilt of causing the wail of man's despair, or that wild shriek of woman's agony, as the one or the other is captured, for all the diadems of all the stars in heaven.

It is desired to call attention to this fact. Proclaim it then upon the house-tops. Write it on every leaf that trembles in the forest, make it blaze from the sun at high noon, and shine forth in the milder radiance of every star that bedecks the firmament of God. Let it echo thro' all the arches of heaven, and reverberate and bellow along all the deep gorges of hell, where slave-lovers will be very likely to hear it. Owen Lovejoy, lives at Princeton, Illinois, three quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every fugitive that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold, and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless! I BID YOU DEFIANCE IN THE NAME OF MY GOD!

Howard Association, Philadelphia. This is a well managed, useful, and reliable Institution. We commend it to the public attention with much confidence.—See the card, issued by the Directors, in our advertising columns.

The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

See on first page of this paper, a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the "Fanaticism of the Democratic party," by the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois. Mr. Lovejoy is one of the most eloquent and able speakers in the House of Representatives. His statements are truthful and reliable, and he always puts them in that shape which makes them fearfully felt by the party against whom they are directed. But read his speech.

Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin, Pastor of the M. E. Church, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation on Sunday Eve. The house was filled to overflowing, and many went away, unable to find seats. This was a good evidence of the popularity of Mr. MacLaughlin, and a mark of respect and esteem which he amply deserved. May success and prosperity attend him wherever he may go.

Col. John W. Forney delivered his highly popular and instructive lecture, on "American Statesmen"—in the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening last, to an appreciative audience. Col. F. is a very excellent lecturer; commanding in appearance; easy and fascinating in style, he carries the audience with him without in the least wearying it. His lecture, in short, is a perfect success.

This ends the course of lectures got up by the Philomathean Society, which, upon the whole, has indeed been a rich intellectual treat; for which the thanks of the public are due it.

The Stroudsburg Band performed their part excellently.

Democratic State Convention. We see by the Philadelphia Press, that the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, are invited to assemble in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capitol on the 16th of March. This is as it should be.

A few days ago, a lawyer gave an insult to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Logansport, Ohio, while on the bench, whereupon the judge got at once from his seat, and going into the bar, gave the chap a sound drubbing.

A tavern keeper in St. Louis, the other day drank one hundred and fifty glasses of lager beer, from 8 in the morning to 12 at night, and won \$25 by the operation.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Platform—Buchanan and Cuba Endorsed—The State Administration not Endorsed—Nomination of a Ticket—Resolution conceding the Election of the Republican Ticket, &c., &c.

In pursuance of a call by the State Central Committee, the members of the Democratic State Convention convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 16th inst., and were called to order by R. B. Roberts, chairman of the State Central Committee, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of permanent officers, when Arnold Plumer, was chosen President.

A Committee of fifteen was then appointed by the chair to draft resolutions and a platform expressive of the sense of the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Chairman announced the following committee on Resolutions:

R. J. Haldeman, G. M. Wharton, G. W. Miller, J. M. Gilles, R. E. Monegan, Levi L. Tate, N. E. Piolette, G. H. Rolin, S. Jenkins, N. P. Fetterman, R. B. Petrikin, J. B. Beck, J. Hagerman, E. S. Doty, J. Leisenring.

Mr. Lambertson moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Auditor General.

Mr. Gritman moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion for the present, pending which,

Mr. Lambertson withdrew his motion.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M., in order to enable the committee on resolutions to prepare their report.

After the convention had taken a recess it resolved itself into a Mass meeting, Arnold Plumer presiding. The meeting was addressed by A. L. Snowden, son of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint, a fat office under the Government which his father has enjoyed for some ten years.

Mr. Snowden was followed by Mr. Hagus, former Senator from the Somerset district. After Mr. Hagus had "spoken his speech," Mr. Hopkins seeing that the matter was carried a little too far, and that some of the members of the household were rather loose with their tongues, or in other words that the last gentleman had made confessions which were not exactly orthodox in a Democratic convention, moved an adjournment which was agreed to.

The hour of four having arrived, the convention was called to order, but the committee not being ready to report, another adjournment took place until five o'clock.

The assemblage was addressed in the interim by Prof. Gardner, the celebrated New England (soft) soap man.

The convention again met at five o'clock, when after some debate the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, was proceeded with.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. Vansant nominated R. L. Wright, of Philadelphia; Mr. Butler nominated J. Zeigler, of Butler; Mr. Gibson nominated J. Sallsbury, of Allegheny; Mr. Jenks nominated J. B. Hutchinson, of Jefferson; Mr. Gritman nominated E. Taylor, of Luzerne, Mr. Rohrer nominated J. Fry, Jr., of Montgomery; Mr. Johnson, nominated E. W. Hamlin, of Wayne.

The candidates for Surveyor General were nominated as follows:

Mr. Sansom nominated John Rowe, of Franklin; Mr. Tate, (Bedford) nominated J. Kensinger, of Bedford; Mr. Brant nominated Robert Kelly, of Perry; Mr. Ross nominated H. Coalter, of Lyeoming; Mr. Wallace nominated W. S. Alexander, of Clarion; Mr. Albright nominated J. F. Reigart, of Lancaster.

Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention re-assembled at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The committee on Resolutions, offered a lengthy Report from which our space will only allow us to make a few extracts.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have unabated and full confidence in the patriotism, integrity and capacity of James Buchanan, the President of the United States, and desire to sustain his administration from a conviction of his intimate connection of its principles with the best interests of our common country.

Resolved, That the complete success achieved by James Buchanan in a suitably settling with Great Britain, in accordance with the American doctrine, the long mooted question of "the freedom of the seas," from the surveillance and annoyance of a maritime police; in quieting the civil broils of Kansas; in promptly and effectually suppressing an armed insurrection and rebellion in Utah; in speedily terminating the Indian wars which threatened to desolate the Western frontier; and his resolute efforts to secure for American trade and travel safe and proper transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; to maintain the influence and honor to the nation and to protect the lives, business and property of citizens of the United States in the anarchical or ill-governed States of Mexico, Central America and South America, entitled him to the esteem, gratitude and confi-

dence of the people of Pennsylvania, as well as of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means, would be of vast importance to the prosperity and security of our whole country; and also advance in an eminent degree the cause of humanity, by its tendency to check the progress of the slave trade; and that the proposition of the President to obtain the possession of that Island by a fair purchase from the government of Spain, was a manly and upright step towards the attainment of so desirable an object—an object which has received the sanction and approval of Jefferson, Madison, John Q. Adams and Clay, as well as of eminent living statesmen.

Resolved, That the prosperity of our State can be better and more securely promoted by encouraging the competition of individual capital, skill and industry, than by any grant of corporate privileges and powers to gigantic monopolies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, and until the people are relieved from the burden of the enormous debt now hanging over them, we are opposed to any unnecessary expenditures of the public money or any reduction of the present sources of revenue.

Resolved, That in view of the difficulties attendant upon the regulation of a banking system, and the losses incidental to a deposit of the public moneys in such institutions, the early adoption of an independent Treasury for the safe-keeping of the moneys of the Commonwealth, on the principle of the sub-treasury of the United States is recommended to the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Lambertson submitted the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we approve the state policy of Gov. Wm. F. Packard; his exercise of the Veto power has been fearless and Democratic; and his administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth, and execution of the laws, commend our commendation.

An earnest and lengthy debate then occurred, upon Mr. Lambertson's resolution, endorsing the course of Gov. Packard, in which Messrs. Lambertson, Jenks and Hopkins spoke in favor of the resolution; and Mr. Johnston against it. The question being called the yeas and nays were taken, which resulted in, yeas—37; nays—84.

It was then resolved that the Convention proceed to ballot for candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. The ballot for Auditor General resulted in 89 votes for Richardson L. Wright; 27 for Jacob Zeigler; 7 for James Sallsbury; 3 for E. W. Hamlin.

Mr. Tate (Bedford) moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was agreed to.

All the candidates for Surveyor General having withdrawn, except Mr. Rowe. Mr. Piolette moved that Jno. Rowe be nominated by acclamation, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Collins submitted the following which was not read the second time.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the Republicans will elect their ticket next fall, by 50,000 majority.

At this stage of affairs Col. Sam Black made his appearance in response to loud calls, and delivered a speech of nearly an hour's duration. Its substance was chiefly a defence of Buchanan's Kansas policy, and as the Convention had previously endorsed it, of course the distinguished orator was greeted with "bursts of applause."

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to Col. Sam Black, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

Another Republican U. S. Senator.

John C. Ten Eyck, of Burlington, was, on Thursday last, elected a United States Senator for New Jersey, in place of William Wright, from March 4th, 1859, to March 4th, 1865. Mr. Ten Eyck was the best man named for Senator.—He was an earnest supporter of Fremont and Dayton, and is an out and out Republican. In the election he received the whole Republican vote, and was chosen on the first ballot. Wm. Wright, who has just been superceded, was a willing tool of the slave power in the Senate. The vote stood for Ten Eyck, Republican, 42; Vroom, Democrat, 34; Stockton, American, 2. All the opposition nominees for County Judges were also elected.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Washington has found a true bill of indictment against Daniel E. Sickles, for murder in the first degree. But-torworth has not been indicted. It is said that the trial will disclose an amount of scandal hitherto undreamed of, and will bring persons before the public with whose names we are not familiar.

Five quarts of Southern strawberries arrived at New York per steamer from Charleston on the 8th inst., and were sold at \$4 per quart to two Broadway saloons, on Wednesday last. They were of pretty good size and flavor for Southern berries. Some few small bunches of asparagus were also sold at fifty cents per bunch.

Warren Railroad.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Warren Railroad Company, at the annual election on the 4th inst.—John I. Blair, James Blair, S. T. Seranton, Charles Seranton, J. G. Shipman, D. C. Blair, John T. Johnson, William E. Dodge, Charles Scribner.

BOROUGH & TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Elected March 18th, 1859.

Borough of Stroudsburg.

Justice of the Peace—Ferdinand Dutot; Judge of Election—David Keller; Constable—John Keener; Chief Burgess—Samuel Melick; Town Council—C. R. Andre, Godlieb Aurscher, John N. Stokes, B. H. Swartwood, Wm. T. Baker; Inspectors—Thomas Stone, Wm. Carey; Overseers of the Poor—Wm. S. Wintemute, Henry Shoemaker; School Directors—James N. Durling, C. U. Warnick; Assessor—John M. Cary; Auditor—John F. Drinkhouse; Town Clerk—William Carey.

Coolbaugh.

Justice of the Peace, Wm. B. Thompson; Supervisors, Patrick Galven, Josiah Dowling; Judge of Election, John Pope; Inspectors, John Gearhart, Daniel McCarty; School Directors, Joseph Hallett, Jeremiah Callaghan, Jacob Simons; Assessor, Daniel McCarty; Auditor, William Gearhart; Constable, Joseph Wilton; Town Clerk, Wm. B. Thompson.

Chesunthill.

Justice of the Peace, James Kresge; Constable, Daniel Everett; Judge of Election, Jefferson Frantz; Supervisors, William Serfass, Charles Everett; Inspectors, Harrison Scotch, Levi C. Shupp; Assessor, John J. Hoodmacher; School Directors, Jacob Altemose, Sebastian Brong; Overseers of the Poor, Lewis Socks, Rudolph Weiss; Auditor, Isaac Rodenbaugh.

Eldred.

Constable, Washington Frable; Supervisors, Godfrey Greensweig, John Frable; Assessor, Reuben Berger; Auditor, Philip Drumheller; Judge, Anthony H. Berger; Inspectors, Jacob Correll, Christian Smith; School Directors, Anthony Gower, Wm. Frantz; Overseers of the Poor, John Correll, Peter Jones; Town Clerk, Edward Smith.

Jackson.

Justice of the Peace, John D. Frailey, George Setzer; Constable, George Werkheiser; Judge of Election, Reuben Kresge; Inspectors, John Bellis, Alias Singer; Auditor, Michael Butz; School Directors, Ezra Marven, Amos Singer; Assessor, John Possinger; Overseers of the Poor, Andrew J. Detrick, Peter Frailey; Town Clerk, Joseph A. Singer; Supervisors, Michael Zacharias, Barnett Kresge.

Pocoan.

Constable, Samuel B. Storm, Judge of Election, Thomas Shively; School Directors, Jacob Edinger, Manassah Miller; Assessor, Abraham Tacker; Supervisors, John S. Biship, Peter Transue; Auditor, Jacob Stouffer; Town Clerk, Amos S. Biship; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Sebring, Wilson Labar; Inspectors, Simon Labar, Jacob Learn.

Paradise.

Justice of the Peace, Frederick Gilbert, Jacob Hilgert; Constable, Charles W. Row; Supervisors, Charles W. Transue, John Storm; School Directors, James Heller, Charles Bush 44 votes, James Kintz 44 votes; Town Clerk, Charles Bush; Judge of Election, Jonathan Coffman; Assessor, John Storm; Overseers of the Poor, Levi Frantz, Samuel Bowman; Inspectors, Mahlon Frantz, Joel Dunlap.

Price.

Justice of the Peace, Harrison Sebring; Supervisors, Madison Price, Stephen H. Peters; Judge of Election, Jacob Price; Inspectors, Wm. Sees, Simon N. Stright; Overseers of the Poor, George W. Northrop, Edward F. Palen; Assessor, Peter Sees; Auditor, Henry Feltham; Town Clerk, James Palmer; Constable, Jeremiah Sees; School Directors, Gilbert E. Palmer, Frederick Deibler.

Ross.

Auditor, Daniel Andrew; Town Clerk, Hiram Frantz; School Directors, Anthony Arnold, Charles Frantz; Constable, Wm. H. Newhart; Supervisors, Henry Altemose, Henry Meason; Assessor, Charles Baskirk 24 votes, Joseph Newhart 24 votes; Overseers of the Poor, Adam Frantz, William Newhart; Judge of Election, Joseph Kresge; Inspectors, Thomas Remmer, John Andrew.

Smithfield.

Judge of Election, George Strunk, Sr.; Constable, Daniel Walter; Supervisors, Michael Walter, Daniel Casebeer; School Directors, Wm. Snyder, J. D. Labar, Mathew DeWitt; Inspectors, Samuel Dietrick, Wm. Meyers; Assessor, Henry Eilenberger; Town Clerk, Henry Eilenberger; Auditor, Richard D. Wilson; Overseers of the Poor, Mahlon Heller, Godfrey Transue.

Toboyanna.

Justice of the Peace, Wm. Ebach; Constable, Elijah Blowers; Supervisors, Andrew Eichenbach, Christian Stout; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Bond, Even R. Tompkins; School Directors, Peter L. Kinney, Samuel Hay; Auditor, Jacob Blakeslee; Judge of Election, Wm. E. Eboch; Inspectors, Wm. Adams, Hiram Blowers; Assessor, Samuel G. Eichenbach; Town Clerk, Samuel G. Eichenbach.

Tunkhannock.

Constable, Wallington Sox; Supervisors, Samuel Mildenberger, Jacob Altemose; Auditor, Fred. Keenhold; School Directors, Samuel Mildenberger, Henry Keenhold; Assessor, Chas. Bauer; Judge of Election, Wellington Sox; Inspectors, George Altemose, Jr., John Adams; Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Sox, Peter Bonser; Town Clerk, Philip Greenamoyer.

Polk.

Justice of the Peace, Joseph Gruber; Constable, L. Mansfield; Judge of Election, Paul Bloese; Assessor, John S. Fisher; Supervisors, Peter Kunkle, Conrad Fable; Town Clerk, John Bohler; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Hawk, Reuben Kresge; Inspectors, Reuben Everett, Geo. Anglemoyer; Auditor, Frederick Wagdy; School Directors, George W. Kresge, Stephen Hawk.

Stroud.

Constable, Luke Staples; Supervisors, George Snyder, John Keller, John Ransberry; Overseers of the Poor, Charles Slink, James Van Baskirk; Jacob L.

Rhodes; Judge of Election, Philip Shafter; Inspectors, John Snyder, James Kerr; Assessor, John Kern; Justice of the Peace, Daniel Jayne; Auditor, Thomas W. Rhodes; Town Clerk, R. W. Swink.

Hamilton.

Constable, Joseph H. Houser; Supervisors, John Dreher, Joseph Kemmerer, Christopher Felker, Henry Fenner; School Directors, Samuel Castard, Joseph Fable; Overseers of the Poor, Michael Super, Emanuel Shoemaker; Assessor, Lewis Houser; Auditor, Andrew Storm; Town Clerk, Peter Williams; Judge of Election, Jacob Stackhouse; Inspectors, Enoch Werkheiser, Levi M. Slatter.

Middle Smithfield.

No return received from this township up to the time of our going to press.

A dangerous counterfeit has just been detected at the Treasury department, in Washington, in the shape of a \$5 piece, the exterior of which is pure gold, plated upon an alloy of which gold seems to be the base. The coin contains about three dollars worth of pure gold; and is of such really superior execution as to make it pass readily for genuine.—It was detected by the treasury experts in consequence of a slight flatness at the edges, but which would escape unnoticed in its ordinary circulation.

Metal Tips to Boots and Shoes.

The saving in shoe leather which the small metallic tip on the toe of a boot or shoe effects is very great, and the invention is one of practical utility. Children are quite remarkable for kicking out the toes of their shoes, thus rendering them useless and making it necessary that another pair should be procured; although no other part of the former pair is injured. By the use of these tips, which may be made of silver, copper, iron, or any other malleable metal, the boot or shoe may be worn until it is really "done up," and they are so secure that so long as a portion of the sole remains, the tip will be held fast. They do not increase the weight of the shoe above half an ounce or an ounce. Economically speaking, there is no doubt of its value, as one pair of boots or shoes—men's, ladies' or children's—can be made to last nearly twice the time they would without the tips.—Scientific American.

Restoration of an Amputated Finger.

Three or four weeks ago, Mr. G. W. McCully, of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn., cut one of his fingers off with an axe, after going to the house, he returned to the wood yard where the accident happened, picked up the part of the finger which had been cut off, and after cleaning off the dirt which adhered to it, replaced it on his finger and bound it on. It is now healing rapidly, the cut off portion having united firmly, and will be almost as useful as if nothing had occurred to it. This fact might be worth remembering by persons who have the misfortune to meet with a similar accident.

It is said that the Mormon war has already cost the Government more than \$10,000,000; and if an army of two or three thousand men is to be kept there for an indefinite period of time, a similar drain upon the national resources will be continued. And it may well be asked, What good the army has done, or is it likely to do, in Utah, to warrant all this expense?

The Grain Crops.

A letter from Kentucky says the growing crops of small grain have come out wonderfully, and the prospect of an abundant yield of what is highly flattering. Similar reports are received from all parts of Tennessee.

The House at Harrisburg has fixed on the 5th of April as the day of adjournment. Probably the Senate will concur.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The sales are 13,000 bbls. at \$5 50a\$6 for superfine State; \$6 50a\$6 80 for extra do; \$6 50a\$6 95 for low grades of Western extra; \$6 55a\$6 80 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio; \$6 85a\$7 75 for trade brands do; \$7 25a\$8 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour is in fair request, at \$3 75a\$4 30. Corn Meal is in good request and is firm; sales of Jersey at \$3 80a\$3 90, and Brandywine at \$4 35.

GRAIN.—Wheat; the sales are 5,000 bush. Amber Michigan at \$1 50; 5,000 bush. red Indiana at \$1 48; 1,800 bush. ordinary white Southern at \$1 65. Rye is firm; small sales at 90a95c. Oats are without change; the demand is fair at 51 a54c. for Southern; 58a59c. for State, 61a62c. for Western and Canadian.—Corn; sales 37,000 bush. at 89c for Western mixed in store; 88a90c. for Jersey and Southern yellow and white.

MOLASSES.—More is doing, especially for New Orleans; sales of 850 bbls. at 39a40c. sales of 200 hds. Cuba Muscovado at 28a30c; 60 hds. Nevitas Strip at 31c. and 25 hds. Cuba at 28a24c.

PROVINSINS.—Pork; the sales are 2,600 bbls. at \$18 12a\$18 25 for Mess; \$17 50 for Sour Mess; \$16 26a\$16 50 Prime Mess; \$21 for Clear. Cut Meats are in moderate demand; sales of 400 bbls at 6a7c. for Shoulders, and 8a9c for Hams. Smoked Meats are in active demand; sales of 500 hds. and less, at 7a8c. for Shoulders, and 10a11c. for Hams. Butter is in fair demand at 10a11c. for Ohio, and 11a22c. for state. Cheese is lower, and is dull and heavy at 18a10c.

SOAP.—Fine scented Soaps for washing and shaving—also the celebrated shaving cream, for sale by SAMUEL MELICK, Stroudsburg, January 1, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office