Columbia Democrat.

LEVI L. TATE—EDITOR.

Bloomsburg:

SATURDAY MORN., JAN. 27, 1849.

☞ *Too Fast.*—Our paper this week outside is numbered 46 instead of 45, being one figure too much.

An Article for the Boys—by Amos Sisty.

We re-publish to-day, at the request of some of his friends, the first of a series of articles under the above caption. The deceased, who wrote these paragraphs for the columns of the Luzerne Democrat, several years since, was a vigorous writer, always aiming at practical utility, with a sincere desire to impart useful instruction.—Parents as well as children, for whose edification they are ostensibly designed, can peruse them to lasting satisfaction, and, will we hope, treasure up their simple admonitions, as "the voice of ONE, who, though dead, yet speaketh!"

A Frightful Stage Accident.

The four horse Stage Coach containing five Passengers and the United States Mail, left here on Thursday evening, a little after dark, for Harrisburg, and when about a mile below Bloomsburg, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Boone, one of the leaders became detached from the rigging, causing the horses to run at full speed and on turning the corner of the road leading over Mr. B's. mill-race, the coach with two horses attached and all its contents were precipitated down a precipice of some fifteen feet, breaking through the ice and depositing all aboard in three or four foot of water in the race. The Coach driver, Mr. SAMUEL CARNAN, to whom no blame can possibly attach, is severely hurt. Mr. Ezeriah Davis, and son, two of the passengers, escaped unhurt, but we regretto add, that the other three, Henderson Gaylord, Esq., and Judges Ross and Shoemaker, of Luzerne county, were each considerably injured—the latter two most severely.

We record the above as a frightful accident, and must add, our only marvel is, that under the circumstances, they all escaped without broken limbs or loss of life.

The Present Age.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, has been distinguished for the rapid advance of the Arts and Sciences, and the extension of civilization and human happiness. It would seem that the wisdom and experience of every proceeding age have contributed to accelerate the march of improvement. In no period of the world's history can man boast of such intellectual, moral and mechanical advancement.

Look back twenty years and note the progress of human invention. Then the mighty power of steam was in its infancy; then railroads if contemplated, were doomed to the drudgery of horse power. Then our walking water places called Steam Boats, navigated our rivers at a snail's pace. Now the improvement of machinery, and the adventurous spirit of the age, have given them a power, that was never dreamed of. The mighty Atlantic is vanquished, and ten days journey will carry us across her heaving bosom and safely land us upon the shores of our fatherland. Distance is annihilated—time and space have ceased their controversy, and we now roll over iron bars at the tune of forty miles per hours.

Nature has resigned her ancient supremacy—Art has usurped her stern prerogative. The rugged mountain and the undulating plain have alike obeyed the invincible mandate. The most distant places are kissing each other, and the most sterile regions contribute to the embrace. The Arabian Night's tales can hardly equal or surpass the realization of modern locomotion. When we add to this, the Magnetic Telegraph and it wonderful achievements, where electricity as rapid as thou't speeds its way on metalic wires to the most distant station, freighted with intelligent language, we are wrapt in wonder and amazement.

Where and when will discovery end, or what it is yet destined to accomplish, immagination cannot conceive; unless, indeed, we place in the farthest verge, the perfectibility of the human race. If morality and religion kept pace with the progress of invention, we might confidently look for such a consumation; but the pace is unequal. We cannot however shut our eyes to the fact that the world grows wiser and better. Among civilized nations wars have nearly ceased, and the umpire of reason and humanity are appealed to. The law of nations serves as a common bond throughout christendom—a violation of which is visited with disgrace. Christianity, stimulated by missionary enterprize, is winning its way into the darkest regions, and bids fair to revolutionize nations as it does men. Despotism is relaxing her grasp, and rational liberty is extending her conquests. Having sketched some of the characteristics of the present age, we shall again resume this pleasant subject.

☞ We acknowledge the kindness of many old friends and new customers during the late session of our county Courts.

☞ A fire occured in Danville last week in the Store of Mr. Leibrick, but was extinguished without very serious consequences.

☞ The Easton Argus, tells a good story of a young gentleman in that place, the possess of a rather uncomely nose, who last week submitted to the novel surgical operation of having it stripped of the skin, the bone and cartilage cut away, the nose re-shaped and the covering replaced, and all at the instance of his "lady love."

Movements in Congress.

The North American has been describing, picturing and gloating over, in fiendlike and prophet like satisfaction, for some time, the final dissolution of this glorious Union. The opposition have been striving for some time to bring about certain matters; and the slavery question appears to be the lever by which all things else are to be moved and overturned. They have done all they could to bring about the present state of affairs, and have been declaring for months, that this same slavery question would destroy the Republic.—And now they

"Had rather that the Dean should die
Than their prediction prove a lie."

and by every means in their power, they seem to be endeavoring to bring about the result of their prophecy. Whether this question of Slavery in the Territories, will be settled by the present administration, is, to say the least doubtful. Taylor was thought capable of settling this question, and perhaps it might be as well to let him try his hand at it. He was thought to be safe on the Tariff question, and yet the whigs ask the present Congress to act upon that subject. Why? Do they fear the spirits they have raised?

As a citizen of the Republic we are glad that Taylor is not an ultra whig. We hope the administration may not be ultra in its measures—and that the questions it may be called upon to discuss and decide may be concluded in such a manner as to avoid the result which the North American, by its singular and idiotic editorials appears to court, by making dissolution familiar to the minds of the people.

Twinges of Conscience.

"'Tis conscience doth make cowards of us all."
SHAKESPEAR.

In his first annual message the Governor of Pennsylvania in a great measure leaves his friends upon a sand-bank. Although during a number of years he has acted entirely with the whig party, and gone headlong into all their doctrines and policy; he now gives them the cold shoulder.—His election was a Native American, Free Soil, Abolition, whig affair; and it will behoove the Governor to take rather a zigzag course, in order to meet the views of his numerous supporters.—Upon the tarill question the Governor appears to be rather rickety. The tariff of 1846 is his holy abhorrence, and yet he is mighty careful not to burn his fingers with the smouldering Tariff of 1842.

It is certain that not one of the vociferating crew who were so loud in professions before the election, now raise their voice for the subject of his prayers and struggles. In fact they now unblushingly ask Congress to give them the act of 1842 modified. O tempora! O mores!

On the Bank question the Governor comes out rather Democratic, and indeed, upon every matter that he foreshadowes an opinion, he abandons ultra whig ground. Where the message is any thing it is democratic. Mr. Johnston is in a tight place and he writhes and wriggles like a special pleader. The message shows that he has not forgotten his early training; and it is to be hoped that he will not use his power wrongly. If Johnston does rightly, the people will support him, though the whigs may abandon.

The Floating Church of the Redeemer.

We have been interrogated as to the meaning of the above *peculiar caption*, and take pleasure in apprizing our inquiring friend, that it is the name given to an Episcopal Church edifice, recently erected at Philadelphia on the waters of the Deleware, and which was last week dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter. The Quaker City, thus portrays its appearance and defines its object: It is a beautiful structure—floats at the foot of Dock Street, in the Delaware—and is very tastefully decorated, with stained windows, and with the Creed and the Commandments inscribed above its pulpit. Its purpose is one that must meet with a response in every heart, for it is designed as a place of worship for seamen and others whose garments and manner will not permit them to enter a church on land. We are rejoiced to see any denomination of Christians in action on behalf of the Heathen of Philadelphia. The Bishop may write among his good days the remembrance of the hour, when he dedicated, after the affecting ritual of his sect, this Church of the Poor.

Our Mail Coach Line.

Messrs BAILY AND EDER, the enterprizing mail contractors from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre on the North Branch, deserve great credit for the handsome manner in which they have stocked this route. They run two elegant four-horse coaches, daily on this line, through our village carrying the United States Mail. This is a valuable improvement on the old system, and an important advantage to the travelling community.

THE SCALPEL.—Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, of New York, has furnished us with a copy of a very neatly executed pamphlet, of some fifty pages, being a journal of health adapted to popular and professional reading and the exposure of quackery. We cannot at present command the requisite time to investigate its contents, but feel confident from the acknowledged ability of Dr. Dixon, that the Scalpel is a work of no ordinary merit. All Post Masters are constituted agents for the sale of this work—price 25 cts per copy.

The *Lackawanna Journal*, is the title of a new and very handsome whig paper, just issued from Carbondale, in Luzerne county, by GEO. M. REYNOLDS, Esq. Its editorials are courteously written and dignified in their bearing, and the journal, upon the whole, makes quite a favorable appearance. Mr. Reynolds says, his object is establishing the Journal is to supply a desideratum much needed, viz:—a paper devoted to the developement of the rich resources of the Lackawanna Valley, and we presume, also, to aid in establishing the contemplated new county of Lackawanna.

Court Proceedings.

FRIDAY—19th Jan. 1849.

Comm. vs Caleb R. Avis.—Indictment, fornication. Jury find defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentence of court. Avis pay a fine of ten dollars to the use of the county, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three calendar months.

The Commonwealth business being all finished the Court on Saturday, took up the case of the West Branch Bank, at Williamsport, vs Abram W. Haus, et al. It was tried with much ability by Bancroft, Armstrong and Pleasants, for Piffs. and Comly for defendants. The Jury on Saturday evening found for the defendants.

During the week the town was unusually full of people. We do not recollect ever to have seen a court, unless perhaps the first, better attended.

Court met on Monday morning at the ringing of the Bell. The Argument list was read over, and the different motions argued before the Court.

Case of Mitchel vs Fitch, came up and was tried on Monday afternoon, the Jury receiving the charge of the court and finding for Plaintiff, on Tuesday morning.

Albright and Mengel vs B. F. Hayhurst—Trespass. The case was ably argued, by Bancroft for Plaintiffs, and Horly for defendant. The jury found for Piffs.

Among the points that were decided upon argument, was this; that money cannot be attached in the hands of County Commissioners.

Derry Township was divided according to a petition of the citizens into two parts, the upper, or Northern portion forming a new township to be called Anthony, in honor of our gentlemanly and efficient prosideat Judge—Court adjourned Tuesday afternoon.

An Article for the Boys.

BY THE LATE AMOS SISTY.

"What did you tell him for?"

SUCH was the interrogatory of one boy to another, at the river end of Market street the other morning. The occasion for it was caused by the fact that the tail-board of a cart passing by, was about falling out and the interrogated had directed the attention of the boy-driver to his his probable loss.

The thought arose in our mind, when the words "What did you tell him for?" fell upon the ear from the thoughtless questioner—for *thoughtless* or *bad* he must have been—that he had told his fellow-creature, who was likely to be placed in trouble, how to avoid it, and that it was the natural feeling of a kindly heart finding utterence in kindly words: And be assured, boy, that he who thoughtfully spoke to the cart-boy, evinced a disposition that will take him to the bed-side of the sick and suffering: and if need be, to the battle-field. It may be called a boyish impulse—but it is more—for the boy makes the man, and as you sow so shall you reap.

To the interrogator we say—*reflect*, and you will never ask that question again. How do you know but that the loss of so trifling an article as the tail-board of a cart, might have given direction to the life of a being endowed with attributes for great good or great evil? The absence of that trifling article, when he returned to his place of business, might have subjected him to a charge of carelessness—might have led to harsh words from his employer—possibly more—a discharge from employment—and the single circumstance of losing the little board might have made a wanderer and a vagabond, a criminal and a pest to society, of him, who now may be, an honor to himself and those around him. Despise not small things, if they can be of service. And it is not for us to say what is of service. A stone removed from the pavement—an orange peel thrown from where the passer's foot may fall—a thousand little things may prevent pain, misery, misfortune and crime.

We like the little boy who spoke to his fellow about that tail-board. We don't know him, but will guarantee he has had a good mother's teachings. And may he be he who asked "What did you tell him for?" has been equally blessed. But the blessing was not with him then.

"What did you tell him for?" And although it may seem out of place, still we would add a word of HIM whose love and charity should be the guide of all; and let each one answer the question for himself—and whenever you find any one engaged in acts of benevolence, of kindness, warning a straying mortal, binding up the wounds of the afflicted, leading back the estrayed, or in any way doing good, don't ask why it is done—but go and do likewise.

Special Senatorial Election.

The Speaker of the Senate has issued his writ for holding a special election, on the 2nd of February, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Johnston. The district comprizes the counties of Clearfied, Armstrong, Cambria and Indiana. *Robt. L. Johnston*, a whig of Cambria county, same name of, but no relation to, the Governor, has been nominated.

The democrats can redeem that district, and we hope they will go to work and do it. Col WM BIGLER, has carried it and can do it again. We doubt not our friends out there, will do their duty.

"The *slaves* in the South are in a much better condition than the *free blacks*, in the over-ridden North."—*Fellowsville (Va.) Democrat.*

Thus write our whig friends, *Hermans and Woodward*, late of Luzerne county, in the Fellowsville (Va.,) Democrat, a whig paper they conduct down South. From a personal knowledge of this peculiar institution, viz: Slavery, we believe our friends express the truth, however astounding it may appear to many of their fanatical whig friends in the North. We ask our northern whig friends, who have heretofore charged the Democracy with subserviency to southern influence, to peruse the above extract and ponder well its import.

Correspondence.

Letter from Washington.—No. 5.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1849.

COL. L. L. TATE:

The sayings and doings of the Representatives of the Nation are always looked to and for with more interest than their importance often warrant. Such they have been, thus far, the present session of Congress. The subjects heretofore named are amongst those apparently of the most consequence to the general reader, unless indeed I introduce your readers to the learned and lengthy discussions, pro. and con., on the Territorial subject, slavery question, Mileage affair, &c. &c.

Mr. Calhoun's health is quite precarious. To-day he fainted in his seat. Infirmity and mental excitement, as he is known to be very sensitive in feeling, are supposed to have temporarily weighed him down, and exhausted his noble spirit.

The Southern Convention is not quite as harmonious in its deliberations as its friends had expected, and will most likely end in smoke, since a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Respectfully and truly yours,
OBSERVER.

Letter from Harrisburg, No. 5.

Harrisburg, Jan. 23, 1849.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Dear Sir:—The business of legislation draws its lagged length slowly along without any marked evidence of change or important variation.

The Bank, and new county matters are where I left them in my last. A bill has been reported for the completion of the North Branch Canal. Being a strenuous advocate of that laudable measure, I hope there will be a respectable appropriation granted for its speedy completion.

The unanimous passage of the resolutions of respect and condolence to the memory of our late lamented and excellent Chief Magistrate, Gov. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, by the Legislature last Thursday, reflects great credit upon the whole Commonwealth. This act allows his widow, $1,557, being the amount of salary from the date of his resignation to the 16th of the present month. It affords me true pleasure to commend this act, and I am sure the people will be as unanimous in praise of it as the Legislature was prompt in passing it.

The Canal Board have not yet organized, being in daily expectency of the arrival of Judge Longstreth, which would much gratify the host of waiting applicants and sorely disappoint the expectation of whiggery. Yours respectfully,
REPORTER.

Demise of the Republic.—The Philadelphia DAILY REPUBLIC, the organ of the Free-Soilers in Pennsylvania, has "shuffled off this mortal coil." Dr *Wm Elder*, its editor is an accomplished gentleman, and a pleasing writer, but has never advanced much in public esteem since he distinguished himself by introducing *John Van Buren*, into the Reading Convention last September. Man should learn wisdom and be cautious of all infectious diseases.

☞ We will endeavor to impart to Col. Seely the information he desires at some future time or as soon as we can command sufficient leisure.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN B. WELLER, of Ohio, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty with that republic, concluded on the 2d of February, 1848.

The *Washington Union* says: "We congratulate the country upon the above appointment. It has been in every respect honorable to Col WELLER. He was nominated only yesterday to the Senate, and was promptly confirmed, without difficulty or opposition.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday the 23d inst., by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. NATHANIEL L. CAMPBELL, of Hemlock, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late Samuel Webb, of Centre township, Columbia co.

In Covington, on the 7th instant, by Rev. Mr. Rutledge, D. S. KOON Esq., (Lawyer and Printer,) to Miss ELIZA A., only daughter of the late Amasa Hallister, all of Luzerne co.

DIED:

In Hemlock township, on Saturday last, Mrs MARY HARRIS, aged 78 years.

In Hemlock township, on the 19th inst., suddenly, Mrs. ISABELLA EVERITT, wife of James Everitt, aged about 73 years.

In Wilkes-Barre, on Monday last, Mr. CONRAD TEETER, aged about 71 years.

In Plymouth, on Friday the 19th inst., LIVA R. wife of JOHN B. SMITH, and daughter of Robert and Phebe Davenport, aged 26 years and 22 days.

"A Gentleman in Difficulties."

Our new Senator, Hon JAMES COOPER, thus decidedly expressed himself on Wednesday last in the House of Representatives, of this State, of which he is a member, upon the bills which Governor JOHNSTON would neither veto nor sign. What a comment is this upon the recent Federal opposition to the exercise of the Veto Power!

M. Luckenbach offered a resolution instructing the Judiciard Committee to report to the Houses what action, if any, was necessary in relation to certain bills passed by the last legislature and presented to the Governor with the usual forms, within ten days previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, and which had not been returned to this legislature in three days after its session commenced.

Mr. Cooper observed, that he thought there could properly be no action, under the Constitution, by this House, in regard to the acts referred to, except as laws to be repealed, if any of them should be found objectionable. The last Legislature had passed them, it was presumable, after due deliberation; they had been presented to the Governor with all the constitutional forms; they had not been returned, according to the Constitution; consequently, they were laws, and as laws we have no further control over them. When Gov. Shunk resigned, and his late Sec'ry of State handed over these laws to the Speaker of the Senate, who succeeded as acting Governor, the constitutional chain was complete. To use a common phrase, Mr. Johnston, constitutionally, slipped into Governor Shunk's shoes, clothed with all his previous powers, successor to all his duties. Whatever Gov. Shunk had not performed, through his illness, or other causes, his successor was bound to see done, whatever he had left partially executed, Gov. Johnston was bound to complete.—*It was true, the present executive may entertain other views; he may have peculiar motives of his own. If so, it could not be helped by us. To him belonged the responsibility. We have nothing to do with them, we cannot make them laws if they are not so already—nor defeat them if they are.* Let us then not meddle with them. If I was peculiarly interested in any one of these acts, I should rest satisfied in the conviction, that they were laws under every sanction and provision of the Constitution. Even if this matter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, it could only report them to be laws, and that all must be convinced of already.

Mr. Swartzwelder said, though he was interested in one of the acts in dispute, he thought it a nice question to determine whether they were or were not laws. The acting Governor had had no official notice of their passage—and to him officially they could be only as so many pieces of blank paper. Still he thought it was a nice question.

Mr. Little was surprised that any one should denominate this a nice or difficult question. The constitution was most explicit. It says: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, (Sunday excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return: in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after the next meeting." It appears that these bills were duly presented to "the Governor" and were not "sent back within three days" to the legislature. How, under this plain state of facts, can any one doubt? What matters it, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who had these acts in custody, was or was not in office when he presented them to the Governor *defacto*? There never had been any interregnum in "the Governor's" office. It was to "the Governor" and not an individual, to whom the Committees of the last legislature presented the acts—it is still "the Governor" who has had them uninterruptedly in custody to the present time. In other lands, it is a maxim, that "the King never dies." There Goverment alway exists. So in Pennsylvania in the same sense "the Governor" never dies—the office is immortal. Under this view, the acts referred to were unquestionably laws—we have no business with them. [*Report Harisburg Telegraph.*]

Canal Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Tunkhannock borough, held at the American Hotel, on the 19th inst., Col. JOHN JACKSON, was called to the chair, E. W. SMITH, and THOMAS OSTERHOUT, Esqrs chosen Vice Presidents, and *John Brisbin*, and *P. M. Osterhout*, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated by Wm. M. Piatt, Esq., the following Resolution was offered by John Brisbin, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We deem it important that some measures be immediately taken to procure an appropriation for the completion of the NORTH BRANCH CANAL:—therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, Tioga, Bradford Wayne, Columbia and Sullivan be, and that they are, hereby respectfully invited to meet with the citizens of this county, at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday evening, the 29th inst., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient.

On motion, the Chair appointed L. C. Conklin, S. D. Phelps, S. S. Winchester, E. Smith, and Wm. M. Piatt, Esqrs., a Committee to correspond with the citizens of the above named Counties in furtherance of the object of this meeting. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this and the Counties above mentioned.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of Senator BUNN, for copies of the Annual Report of the State Treasurer, and also the Report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, for the year 1848.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber that he intends leaving Bloomsburg, upon the first of next April, and must have his business settled up before that time. He can be found at all times at his shop on Main Street above the American.—Those who neglect this opportunity must not complain if they have to settle with the other customer.

STEPHEN BROBST.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 27, 1849.—tf.

CALIFORNIA GOLD!

Discovered by Signor D'Alvear's Goldometer!

Gold Seeker's Guide.

Or Secret art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches

THE first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called

The Goldometer, or Gold Seeker's Guide!

Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York, from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagress, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of gold ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there, long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

Manufacture of the Goldometer, and Publication of the Guide.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of his new magnetic Instrument the *Goldometer*, which he now offers for sale, in the United States, at the remarkably low price of Three Dollars, each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from the ancient and modern science of the

Art of finding Mines of Gold!

Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

Gold Seeker's Guide!

This new work, and the GOLDOMETER are both now ready for sale.

The GOLDOMETER is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not effected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

Farmers and Land Owners.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have reason to suspect the existence of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

Adventurers to California.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth ten times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

Testimonials.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER and GOLD SEEKERS GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and beds of coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind induces him to dispose of it at the low price of which he offers it. Besides this, HIS own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present:

Astor House, New York, Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose De Alvear's, newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, Jr., Chemist,
L. S. HERMANN, Magnetic, Ins. Maker,
G. S. DANA, Geologist.

Los Angelos, California, Aug. 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose De' Alvear was the first discoverer of the Gold deposites of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a magnetic instrument called the Gold meter, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieut. 3d Artillery, U. S. Army.

No Agents.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, or instrument, will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

☞ *Beware of all imitation* of this Instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

☞ The Goldometer, and gold seeker's guide, will both be sent by mail closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore, not subject to inspection by Postmasters for the sum of Three Dollars, sent post paid to Signor Jose De Alvear, Box 2713, N. York city. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail, or express, will be very small to any part of the United States. The price of the Gold Seekers's Guide alone is One Dollar sent as above.—Address,

SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR,
Box 2713, N. York City.

☞ Office for the sale of the Gold seekers Guide and Goldometer, No. 58 Centre street, New York City, where visiters may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacremento Mines, and also witness the operation of the Goldometer, when held within the magnetic influence of the precious metal, and the meeting manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances. Jan. 13, 1849.—6t.