

WHAT OF THE TARIFF?

In defining his position in Congress lately, Mr. Fuller said, among other things, "all that I now ask upon the subject of the tariff is to let alone."

Just so it is with what a year ago the enemies of Democracy called the "Nebraska inquiry," and denounced as "infamous."

These men easily find fault with others, but now that they have a majority in the House of Congress they must confess to their shame that they have no improvements to offer upon the work of the Democratic administration;

Main Teachers Institute.

The following is the work assigned to the Teachers of the Main township Teachers' Institute for its session on next Saturday.

Mr. Evans, to illustrate his method of teaching Rhetoric.

Mr. Kahler, do Alphabet. Mr. West, do Geography. Mr. Baker, do Penmanship.

Mr. Phillips, do Mental Arithmetic. Mr. Krickbaum, Essay on method of governing school.

Mrs. Evans, Essay on Female Education.

Question for Discussion—Should schools be governed entirely by moral suasion?

The following was among the resolutions adopted at the last session:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due, and are hereby tendered to our County Superintendent for his attendance, and his able and encouraging remarks, which have gone home to the minds of both teacher and citizen, and which, like bread cast upon the water, will be gathered again.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISE.

UNANGST'S Gift Enterprise was declared off on last week, so far as money had been paid over by agents for tickets. The target prizes of houses and lots were left out of the list.

None of the prizes have yet been handed over, as Mr. Unangst has left for Northampton, Philadelphia or some other place to bring on the jewelry and other property declared off as prizes.

NEW LINE OF TELEGRAPH.

A new line of telegraph is in course of construction to connect with the one extending from Port Clinton to Philadelphia. The wires are already up and in operation as far north as Danville, and the post set to within about twenty miles of this place.

The company expect to have it finished by the 1st of March. It runs along the route of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie railroad, and when completed will prove a great convenience and safety to travelers over that road.

SENATOR ROLER.

We are informed that a number of the principal stockholders and other interested in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, in view of the election of U. S. Senate of President Bigler, waited upon him and expressed their desire that the Company should not thereby lose his services.

He replied that he would endeavor to continue the performance of his railroad duties as President, bestowing upon it all the time not required by the public business at Washington.

DEATH OF COL. DOYLE.

A letter from Council Bluffs announces the death of Colonel Doyle, the United States Marshal for Nebraska. He accidentally fell a few days since, and was so severely injured that he lived only about half an hour. Col. Doyle was a young man of much promise, and his sudden death will prove a source of much sorrow to his family and friends.

The Foreign News by the American.

not particularly important. One of the rumors of the day is that Louis Napoleon is anxious for peace, so anxious that he will, in order to accomplish his wish, even risk a rupture with England. But this seems improbable, and yet his career thus far has been so bold and unscrupulous, that surprise would scarcely be expressed at any new act of his however desperate or daring.

We have been pleased to receive the New York Observer in an enlarged form, so that it is now the largest newspaper in the world.

Its size is 52 inches by 39, and its type surface 3360 square inches in each number. But its merit consists in the quality of its matter—much as in the quantity.

The Luzerne Union has again changed hands.

Mr. H. Bosse retires from the editorial management, and is succeeded by Edward S. Niell and Charles Waelder. Mr. Niell is an intelligent, enthusiastic Democrat, and quite efficient in the encounter with Know-Nothingism.

Bounty Land Warrants.

The total number of applications for bounty lands at the Pension Office, to Dec. 31st, 1855, was 232,200; and the number allowed or granted 77,700, out of 136,524 which had been examined.

The citizens of Danville determine to have their town lit up with gas, and are organizing a Stock Company for that purpose.

An educational meeting was held at Washingtonville, Montour county, on last Tuesday evening.

An Eloquent Tribute to Jackson.

In a speech recently delivered by Col. Edward Pickett, Jr., in reference to the Democratic victory in Tennessee, he said: "It was well for the memory of the immortal sage of the Hermitage, that the bigoted crusade against foreigners should receive such a rebuke from the people of the State beneath whose soil his mortal remains repose."

In every drop of his blood, Jackson was an Irishman. His father was one of the Irish patriots whose brow turned pale with indignation at the oppressions and insults offered to his native land.

His mother's cheeks were flamed by the soft breezes that blew over the blue bay of Dublin, and wreathed in the roses that grew on the green soil of Erin. But if, as the hero of New Orleans was ascending the steps of the capitol to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of the United States, a foul whisper had reached his ears that the President elect was an Irishman, and therefore an anti-American, one hand would have grasped his sword, and he would have said, "yes, in every drop of my blood and every nerve of my arm, I am an Irishman; but here at last is an American heart, that, while it beats, will love the Constitution and the liberty it guarantees, and here is an American sword that shall be ready to defend that liberty till this arm is palsied in death."

Americans Must Rule America!

If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know-Nothing, should hear their war-cry of "Americans must rule America," says the Washington Union, he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the Know-Nothing.

Congress, in virtue of our constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates "rules!" The Senate consists of 62 members, and the House of Representatives of 231.

All of these are natives of this country; not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the Know-Nothing cry is, "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign-born citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their specific power, they are in this respect, not represented in our national legislature at all.

Our total population amounts, at present to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native born, of the Senators fourteen, and of the 234 members of the House fifty-three should be foreign born.

Yet the Know-Nothing, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine, "Americans must rule America!"

How Much Ought Scholars to Read at a Lesson?

We are sometimes asked this question, and we think it an important one. "Not how much, but how well," should be the motto of every Teacher. Often one paragraph is enough for a lesson. Suppose this sentence occurred in a reading lesson: "I will talk about bears and birds?" It would be far better for the Teacher to insist upon the rising inflection upon bears and the falling upon birds, and continue to practice the class until all can read it correctly, than to read pages without it.

When that sentence is read correctly, a point has been made—a principle developed. This is true of all reading in school. Too much is generally read, unless better.

What is true with regard to reading, is likewise true of spelling.

Too much of it is done. Every word missed should be learned before it is left for another. How often is this neglected. The most of our little scholars are not able to master more than one difficult word at a lesson, so as to remember it. If but one word is permanently learned at a lesson, progress has been made.

A letter from London says that most of the French Ministers expect that Russia will accept of the terms of peace proposed, while a majority of the British Ministers think otherwise.

The Russian paper published at Brussels, concludes an article with this language:—"As to an ultimatum having been tendered by Austria, there is nothing in the recent acts of that power to induce us to believe that she is disposed to show herself more vigorous towards Russia than she has been hitherto. But if it were a well established fact that Austria had sent to St. Petersburg such a message as is ascribed to her, then, certainly, we should be farther than ever from peace. If, since the conferences, Austria has changed her opinion as to the terms of peace which Russia might sign, she, however, retains her opinion as to those which it would be disgraceful and impossible for her to accept."

BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The Law of March 3d, 1855, granting bounty land for services in the late war, requires among other things in a particular that does great injustice to quite a numerous portion of our citizens, who are justly entitled to bounty land. The act of 1850 allowed, in the absence of record evidence, that parol proof might be made to establish the claim of the applicant. The act of 1855 requires record evidence in all such cases. This is all wrong. Cases have come under our own observation, where one third of the company, or all who were living, were willing to testify to the services of individuals, who are deprived from obtaining their bounty land, because their names do not happen to be on the rolls at Washington. We trust that our able and efficient Senator, Hon. Richard Brodhead, who was mainly instrumental in the passage of the late act, will endeavor to procure a supplemental act, authorizing and requiring the Commissioner of Pensions to receive parol evidence in such cases.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, has been nominated for U. S. Senator by the Democrats of the Mississippi Legislature, on the first ballot, by 12 majority.

The ice on the Lehigh was not so thick in fifty years as it is this winter.

Legislation for Railroad Security.

Mr. Price has introduced into the State Senate a bill for the security of railroad traveling, which defines duties, fixes liabilities, and renders that certain in statute law which now depends upon legal construction and decisions. The bill requires that the baggage and freight cars shall invariably be placed in front of the passenger cars; steam whistles to sound an alarm at eighty rods from any crossing of the high way at the same level; speed to be reduced on approaching a draw; the running time to be so regulated that no two trains moving in opposite directions shall be on the same track at the same time, without a switch and siding between them, unless the train that is out of time is preceded by an agent on foot, eighty rods in advance, with signal; when any train is stopped when another is expected, a signal is to be sent eighty rods in the proper direction. In enclosed or fenced parts of the country, cattle guards to be constructed at every commencement and termination of such enclosure. When a rail is raked up for repairs, a signal is to be placed at eighty rods distant each way. It is made a misdemeanor for any crossing a railroad with a horse or vehicle, or driving any animal on it, when a locomotive is approaching within forty rods of such intersection. It is also made a misdemeanor with ninety days' imprisonment, for a railroad conductor to get intoxicated. \$5000 is the greatest amount which may be recovered if a railroad for any person's death through its negligence.

No recovery of damages when the person is injured acting contrary to the printed regulations of the company. The punishment for injury through the negligence of any employee of the road is twelve months' imprisonment. If death ensue, the punishment is the same as manslaughter. Persons who put obstructions on railroads, whereby death ensues, shall be tried for murder. If injury is caused, the punishment is ten years' imprisonment. The bill appears to be a fair one, sufficiently guarded for public protection, and not oppressive to railroad companies.

No Great Friend to the Hatters.

We saw a hat last week on the head of one of our subscribers who called at our office, that he had worn for the last forty years. Of course he did not wear it every day, but kept it for Sunday use and wore it occasionally on holidays. It was still a good hat and looked as though it would last forty years more. The owner assured that the changes of style made it a fashionable hat every five or six years. We mention this little circumstance to show what can be done by economy and how dearly most of us pay for the privilege of "keeping in the fashion."

With a little care this man has made a single hat last many years, and it has answered his every purpose. We have often made the acquaintance of a Sunday coat that ten or twelve years. Such habits of economy were characteristic of the German Farmers, but they are fast giving way, and we see the same and daughters of the present generation gradually becoming more "fashionable." The boys are not content to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, but drive their horses, wear Shanghai coats, and even sport a moustache, while the girls seem entirely to have forgotten the good example set them by their mothers. They have learned to know that costly fashions are handsome, that the fashions of the bonnets change four times a year, and that coming to town in a handsome new buggy or an expensive sleigh, is more respectable than riding in an old-fashioned sleigh with a tattered harness on the back, or a wooden sled. We remember the time when the country girls who visited town on Baltimore day carried their shoes and stockings in their hands until they approached the town, when they would sit down by the roadside and pull them on; but those days have passed forever. We fear very few boys of the present day will make a single hat last forty years.

Fire!

On Friday evening last, about 11 o'clock, our town was aroused by the cry of fire, which broke out in Lewis Lang's store next door to the Montour Court House. The storehouse and dwelling house of Mr. L. burnt up. The Court House took fire at the end next the burning building, and was considerably damaged, but by the gallant exertions of our citizens, the building and public records were all saved. The Court House was insured, and Mr. Lang had an insurance we understand, of \$4000 on his store and buildings.

Another fire occurred in our Borough on Wednesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, which burnt up entirely the large tan house of Perry Deen, near the river, destroying several hundred dollars worth of leather, and other property, beside the building. No insurance. It fortunately happened that both of the fires occurred when there was no wind, and when the buildings were covered with snow.

Danville Intelligencer.

How to Accomplish It.—Can you fall in love? Do you know how? Were you ever in love at all? Never mind blushing!—Would you like to make somebody love you? Of course. That's understood. Well, it can be done, and very easily! Yes—no matter how avers to you may be the lady or gentleman, you can make his or her heart turn to you like the sunflower to the sun, and living only in the light of your affection. But how? Just read that mysterious work, advertised in another column of our paper to-day, by Professor Rondout, of New York, called "The Bliss of Marriage." He gives you the whole secret.

The Ice Business.

The excessive cold of the last eight or ten days has made ice of the most solid and compact kind, and our dealers in the article as well as those owning ice-houses, have been busy at work putting up a good supply.

Effects of the War in England.

The Manchester Examiner, an able English paper, says that the increase of pauperism in Manchester has been nearly fifty per cent in 1855, above the number in 1854.

From the Pottsville Gazette.

Combustibles to Reduce the Iron Duty.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune says, "it is ascertained that a formidable combination of importers of iron in New York, and manufacturers in England, has been organized, looking to a demonstration upon Congress for the repeal of the duty on rails, exclusively, or failing in that project, of the passage of a law bonding it for five years, with a retrospective feature so as to include corporations which have been lobbying here for the last two years."

That such an effect will be made is almost certain, and looking at the probability of such a scheme, in what estimation must we hold the representatives in Congress from this State who vote for, and our presses that advocate the election of Banks, a known free trade politician, to the Speakership? Do they wish to give the sway over the House in the hands of that faction, or are they so wedded to, and so determined to carry out the proscription of Know Nothingism, that they will do it even at the sacrifice of the vital interest of the Commonwealth? Should they succeed in electing Banks, there are questions that will be answered through the ballot-box next autumn, and they who batter off the Coal and Iron interest of the State to secure the action of Congress hostile to the Catholics, will bear the curses of an outraged and indignant public.

This correspondent then, to track with the notions of the Tribune, throws in some twaddle about the tariff of 1846 as follows: "This organization assimilates in character to that which appeared when the tariff of 1846 was proposed, and is understood to be supplied with the same 'material aid' which was said to have enlightened the wisdom and influenced the votes of members of Congress on that memorable occasion. This blow at our industry would be disastrous to those interests which most require to be fostered, and it remains to be seen whether an open and barefaced attempt to procure special legislation for British manufacturers can be carried through an American Congress by the assistance of British gold."

This foolish and exploded humbug about "British gold" in connection with the tariff of '42, has been the day, and for the honor of the inventors of the story, it should be allowed to sleep. The measure that it was expected would be made odious by the fiction, has survived the clamor of demagogues, and in history will be recorded as one of the aiding causes of the last ten years of unexampled prosperity. But the most barefaced effrontery we have ever witnessed, is in the fact that in this State most of the presses that in '46, and since, charged the Democratic party with being bought by "British gold" to favor a low tariff, are now themselves, these same presses, advocating the establishment of a free trade dynasty in the lower house. Heretofore they have advocated "protection for the sake of protection," and now they, at one sweep, would not only destroy protection, but would throw away every cent of revenue from that source. Now as these presses raise the clamor of "British gold" against the tariff of '46 was too low to keep out British goods, as they asserted, it is certainly proper for the public to ask whose gold it is that has brought these "protectionists" around, and made them the advocates of a free trade policy that will let in British goods without any government tax whatever.

If the Democrats, in carrying out this long avowed partiality for a revenue tariff with incidental protection, could be suspected of corruption, how much more obnoxious to the charge are these pretended protectionists, who rant against free trade, and yet labor for the triumph of free trade by electing the master spirit of that doctrine to the Speakership in Congress? With them there has been a complete somerset, and the question is who paid them for playing the harlequin.

The above quoted New York anti-Democratic journal asserts that it is British gold that is now working for the free trade movement, and as the anti-Democrats of this State are the sole movers from this section, we are perfectly willing that their kindred press should name the reason for their course.

Of course our Nix-Wisser presses and representatives will witness some under the imputation; but yet they must bear the charge as it looks very probable, and is made by one that ought to know.

Democratic Nomination of State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The Democratic members of the two Houses met in caucus this evening, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, when, on the first ballot, H. S. Marraw, of Lancaster, received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared nominated. The vote stood—Marraw, 40; Hamelin, 13; Goodwin, 7; McClintock, 7; Scattergood, 12. Mr. Pennington was withdrawn. Whole number present, 79; necessary to a choice, 70. The election takes place on next Monday.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Union says that no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse had been before the Cabinet. Our relations with Great Britain are certainly delicate, and perhaps critical, but a proposed withdrawal of Ministers is not among the evidences going to intimate the delicacy of those relations. The Union says—"We cannot deny that there are serious questions of difference between the two governments."

The Alliance between France, England and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—It has been ascertained from an authentic source, that the long talked of alliance between Spain and Great Britain and France, has been formally consummated, Spain binding herself to send into the field from ten to twenty thousand men in the Spring, and her interests, particularly in Cuba, to be protected by France and England.

The contractors in the English army have a profitable business.

Some of them clear \$300,000 a year. One man who furnished fodder for horses made the sum of \$238,000 the first year of his contract.

Horses shod without Nails.

Mr. Lewall, of New London, Ct., has invented a horse shoe that is to be worn by the horse without being nailed to his foot. He makes the whole in two pieces, employing in addition, two small screws to aid in screwing the parts together. Both are made of malleable iron—the lower portion, or sole, being very similar to the horse-shoe ordinarily employed, but with a groove around its exterior, and without nail holes. The upper portion, or "vamp," is thin, and has a flange projecting inward from its lower edge, to match the groove in the sole. These parts are so arranged as to secure a tight and firm connection, and the whole is made additionally secure by the aid of the set screws before mentioned at the heel. A shoe of this kind once fitted, the vamp may be made to wear out a great number of soles. The exterior may be highly finished and plated with silver, which gives a very flashy appearance to a team of livery horses, or the shoe may be enamelled jet black when intended for white or grey animals. One practical advantage derived from this style of shoes is the facility with which they may be removed or exchanged, so that a skillful hostler may exchange the soles, or rather the soles, on the like occasions when the presence of ice or the like renders it desirable, and may even be expedient in extreme cases of exhaustion, as with race horses, to remove the shoes altogether for a time, and allow of a more refreshing rest.

To Stop Potatoes Rotting.

An experienced agriculturist informs us that about six years ago he applied slaked lime to potatoes that were partly rotted, and it immediately arrested the decay. Potatoes that were partly rotted when the lime was applied, remained as they were, the progress of the rot being stopped, while potatoes to which the lime was not applied, continued to rot and were lost. Since then he has made it a constant practice to apply slaked lime to his potatoes as he takes them up. He lays a thin layer of lime on the floor where the potatoes are to be laid, and sprinkles some of it on the potatoes—about every ten inches as they are put down. He considered this as perfectly protecting them from rotting, as he never had a rotten potato since he has practised it, and he believes that potatoes thus used are rendered better by the action of the lime. We advise the farmers to try this plan, as it can easily be done by them all.

Great Typographical Feat.

The most remarkable of all performances in the way of rapid publication, has just been effected by Philadelphia firm—Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co.—in placing before the public their edition of the third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's History of England. The whole process was accomplished with a degree of speed hitherto unparalleled. The London edition contains sixteen hundred octavo pages. Of this large work, the types were picked up and set, the pages stereotyped and printed, and copies of the first edition of ten thousand copies were in the hands of the publishers, bound, within fifty working hours from the commencement of the work.

Such speed should astonish the London publishers.

When their edition was already stereotyped, and 20,000 copies ready for delivery, they announced the fact, and 36,000 subscribers presented themselves. The publishers asked a delay of one month to prepare the additional 16,000 copies.—North American.

Simple Mode of Cutting Stone.

Among the French machinery will be found a very ingenious and simple mode of cutting stone, exhibited by a man named Chevalier. He causes a wire to run at a high velocity over the surface which he wishes to bisect, and by dropping on it a mixture of sand and water the operation is rapidly completed. The hardest granites yield so quickly to this process, that the inventor can with one horse power separate it at the rate of a square foot per hour, the wire running at the rate of forty feet per second. Using the ordinary saw, the same amount of work would require three-horse power and would expend 15 lbs. worth of material, instead of 1 lb. which is all that the wire costs.—London Mining Journal.

For the West.—The Indianapolis Journal states that quite a sensation was produced in that city, on the 12th inst., by the arrival of forty-five orphan boys, who had been gathered up in New York city, and after having been kept some time in the Orphan Asylum there, were being taken to the West by some benevolent individual for the purpose of finding homes for them among the farmers, so that they could be brought up without expense to the moral malaria of a city atmosphere. The name of the benevolent gentleman could not be ascertained.

KANSAS.—The Free-soil men in Kansas caution their friends in other parts of the country to believe none of the reports from that territory, as the telegraph is in the hands of the "border ruffians." The "border ruffians" give the same caution in regard to the reports of the Free-soil men. The public will soon begin to take them at their word. There is scarcely an occurrence which happens there which is not grossly exaggerated, and which has to be corrected by subsequent intelligence. The last report of a battle between the two parties, and several persons being killed, proves to be nothing serious and no body hurt.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Davenport Gazette states that four men were frozen to death near Fort Dodge, and that eight others were missing. The stage-driver on the route between Cascade and Aramosa, on Wednesday last, was so chilled that the passengers were obliged to carry him into a private house and wait some time before he was able to proceed, inside the stage to Anamosa, one of the passengers supplying his place as driver. At La Salle, the driver of a coal cart was found frozen to death, sitting on his cart.

The Jun Law.—We notice that a great number of petitions have been presented in both Houses of the Legislature praying for the repeal of the Jun Law of last session.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour and Meal.—The market for flour is very dull; shipping brands are freely offered at \$8 25 per bbl. Family flour sells at from \$8 31 to 8 50 per bbl. The inquiry from retailers and bakers is freely met at \$8 62 a 9 00 for extra and fancy Brands. Rye Flour—small sales at \$6. Corn Meal is without demand. Pennsylvania red, at \$1 61 a 2 and small lots of white at \$2 12 a 2 15. Rye is steady; free sales of Peen., 1 200—Corn is in demand; sales of new yellow at 80 cents per bushel. Oats are inactive.—Last sales at 43 a 44 per bushel, for Southern and Pennsylvania.

Whiskey is very dull; sales of lbs. at 31 a 35c, and hds. at 23 a 34.

Clove-seed is less active at \$8 a 8 37 1/2 per 64 lbs., and Flaxseed at \$2 10 per bushel.

Female politicians are very numerous at Washington.

During a session of Congress they are particularly busy. Most of them come from the Southern and Western States—the wives or widows of M. C.'s and government officers. Some of these ladies are admirably posted up in the political history of the country. They understand many of the tricks and trammels of legislation, and always find out the weak side of a new or doubtful member. As solicitors for office in behalf of friends they are indefatigable and irresistible.

Patent for Pipe Making.—An Englishman has obtained a patent for the following method of making pipes; he takes thin strips of wood, and bends them spirally and diagonally, and fills up the interstices with asphalt of cement.

It is said that the non conviction of Baker has given new life to ruffianism in New York.

There is no franking privilege in England. Even the Queen has to pay her penny. The work on the Washington Monument has been suspended for want of funds.

B. P. FORTNER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL.

On the 25th and 26th, in Maine township, Columbia county, the entire furnace stock houses, and merchandise of G. & R. Shuman. On the 10th proximo, at Lloyd Thomas, Esq., in Franklin township, his entire remnant of merchandise and house hold goods. On the 11th proximo, at the late residence of Stacy Margrum, in Catawissa, a large lot of liquor house furniture, &c.

Persons who desire the services of B. P. FORTNER as Auctioneer will do well to engage him before advertising the date of their sale.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an invaluable remedy for Dropsical Symptoms.—Mrs. Emma Hundley, of Houston, Texas, aged 45, last fall was thrown upon a bed of sickness, her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy at the period of her life. Her husband became greatly alarmed, as it was feared that she could not recover, so dreadful was the attack. After trying many remedies without benefit, Mr. Hundley at last put her under a course of Holloway's Pills, which she took for about three weeks, and the swelling considerably diminished; by continuing them five weeks more, she was completely cured. These Pills will also cure all bilious and liver complaints in a very short time.

S. M. PATTENBELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 19 State Street, Boston, are authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscription to this paper.

DECEASED.

In Berwick, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARGARET SOLT, aged 61 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Distribution of Prizes.

The distribution of prizes drawn in E. W. Unangst's Gift Enterprise will be distributed by Jesse G. Clark at his Book Store in Bloomington on the 10th day of February next, and the prizes will remain in his hands forty days from that date, subject to be called for at any day within that time. No property will be distributed unless the tickets which drew the prizes is presented. Circulars with a full statement of the drawing will be distributed.

JESSE G. CLARK, President of the Committee.

Bloomington, Jan. 23, 1856.

A CARD.

The Ladies of the Lutheran Church would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, that they propose preparing a PRAYER BOOK, to be published on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1856, in Mrs. Boos' house, on Main Street, nearly opposite Leacock's Hotel, Bloomington, for the benefit of the Church. The patronage of the friends of Benevolence is respectfully solicited.

Supper from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M., after which the parties can be served with Oysters and Ice Cream.

Bloomington, Jan. 23, 1856.

LETTER from the Hon. THOMAS FREELINGHUYSEN, President of Rutgers College, N. J., to A. Ranney, No. 195 Broadway, New York, Publisher of Johnson's Philosophical Charts:

New Brunswick, Dec. 19, 1855. Dear Sir: I thank you for the Philosophical Charts. They furnish an admirable substitute for the far more expensive apparatus. These Charts, hung on the walls of the school room, in all which I hope to see them, will spread before the scholar a palpable illustration of the great laws in Natural Philosophy. He will learn much of God from the works of His hand and the ordinances of His appointment.

The small volume that comes with them, and a little explanation by the teacher, will render the Charts one of the most useful means of instruction.

Very respectfully yours, THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. A. Ranney. There are ten charts in all, each measuring 24 by 32 inches, and the set contains, altogether, about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important outlines of the Natural Sciences. Beside the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text books, these charts contain several original illustrations which are not to be met rarely found in school books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement.—They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school-room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Price of the set of ten charts, neatly colored and mounted on cloth, accompanied with an explanatory key (a bound book)—\$15.

Neatly colored and mounted on thick paper without cloth, including the key—\$10. In sheets, plain, on thick paper, strongly bound, including the key—\$5. Booksellers, Teachers, Agents, and all interested in Education, are respectfully requested to address the publisher, Adolphus Ranney, No. 195 Broadway, New York. N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive Nos. 8 and 9 of the above series of Charts, which are on Astronomy and complete in themselves, accompanied with the key, post-paid. A. R.

HIBBERT SHAWLS with silk fringe, a fine lot just received and for sale by A. C. MENSCH.