



Bloomington, Wednesday, August 10, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks County. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

NEXT MONDAY A WEEK

The County Convention is to be held in this place, and on Saturday preceding the delegates are to be chosen in the respective towns. The whole aim in the nominations ought to be the fitness of men for the place they seek; and this fitness ought to include every element of character. In this country (or more especially in the Northern States) men seem to set a little too much as if statesmanship and a knowledge of political economy came by instinct or intuition. In the Southern States there may not be so much general information, but only the very best men are kept in places of public trust, and a man must have unquestionable capacity before he can aspire to honors. The campaign this fall will be an important one, as a Congressman, Senator and two Representatives are to be elected; and for the success of the whole ticket every part of it ought to be strong, and each of the counties in our clumy district must exhibit a spirit of harmony and union. Our county has a character for steadfast and sound political faith for which we may well be proud, and nothing but foolish divisions in our party can defeat any one of the nominations. True we have a few men still seeking office who did the dirty work for the Know Nothings in 1854, and aided the Opposition in defeating Democratic nominations before, but they are so few, and mostly so penitent, that we apprehend no danger to the ticket from them. The Convention will not be so wild as to nominate any such person, and there are only two of them, we believe, on the list of candidates.

This county has been exceedingly fortunate in its public officers. It has sought for men of sound common-sense views rather than for dashing or magnificent men, and its affairs have been managed with as much safety, prudence and economy as those of any sister county. With the exceptions of a single defalcation, by which the public lost nothing, and a few uncorrected errors of the late Treasurer, the whole business has been well done and exhibits a clear and creditable record.

None but some impudent or ignorant adventurer who may have been snubbed in some "smart" project of leeching will ever complain. The tax-paying citizens of the county have reason to be well pleased; and while there are many objects (some meritorious) deserving a larger appropriation of the public money, the tolling yeomen of the county who pay the taxes feel that these are already heavy enough, as is evident from the difficulty of collecting them.

Agricultural Society.

The Agricultural Society met at the Court House on last Saturday but as the proceedings which would make a morning were not finished until Tuesday morning we can only give an abstract. We would otherwise give them in full. E. P. Lutz resigned as Recording Secretary and J. C. Stokes was elected in his place. Several members paid in their annual fee of membership—50 cts. and all are reminded to do so. This will entitle them with their wives and children to attend the coming Fair, and to exhibit articles without the payment of any entrance fee. Elias Hicks and Dr. H. C. Hower were appointed to assist the President in making out a list of premiums.—The next annual Fair is to be held on the 22d and 23d of October next. The Society is to meet next on Monday evening of Court, September 7th. Caleb Barnd, Jr., J. W. Henderson and Conrad Bittenbender are the Committee to select grounds for holding the Fair.

The Governor has not yet sent any direction to the Sheriff of this county to advertise in his proclamation for a Congressional election on the second Tuesday of October. Some persons are under the impression that the Speaker of the House must first notify the Governor of Mr. Montgomery's death before the Executive can know that a vacancy exists. Gov. Pollock may take this view of the case.

The editor of the Montour American gets across because we call his a Know-Nothing paper, and spits out all the nastiness he can at one effort. That attempt to get color by abuse looks very much like Know-Nothingism, or perhaps is a cross between a Hog Ugly and a Hydraulic ram. It won't succeed here.

We have a beautiful, substantial and cheap specimen of book-binding done in library style by Mr. Charles Stahl of this place. It is equal in every respect to the best we have had done in Philadelphia, and such work must insure the workman patronage.

MONTOUR COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Montour county was held on last Monday, and instructed for Paul Laidy Esq. as the choice of that county for Congress. Mr. Laidy received the vote of all the townships except three which were for V. Best.

Governor Pollock has appointed Daniel Bullock, of Bradford county, President Judge of that District in the place of Judge Wilmot resigned.

STUNTING THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch (an independent journal) under date of August 23, makes the following sound observations upon the late letter of the Democratic State Committee to Gen. Packer against adopting the plan of a joint canvass with the Republican candidate:

"The Committee may very correctly think it possible that very good candidates may be chosen who have not 'the gift of the gab,' and they induce Benjamin Franklin, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk, as examples of Governors who were not happy at making public speeches. For the reason, and because the Democrats may hereafter desire to nominate somebody not fluent at mass meetings, they suggest to Mr. Packer to decline the challenge. The Committee are, we think, sensible in their conclusion. There are plenty of windy orators who go through political campaigns, each delivering the same speech over and over, who acquire thereby an immense reputation for oratorical talent, but who really have no more brains, comparatively speaking, than parrots. The effect of adopting the stumping custom of the South would be to give these noisy, frothy, superficial spouters, an eminence to which they are not justly entitled. Good common sense, administrative ability, information and judgment, would be entirely overwhelmed by 'clack,' and very inferior men would be thrust into public stations merely because they had a facility of talking fluently about nothing, and expanding a few unimportant ideas into a multitude of words. The action of the Democratic State Committee is a wise one. The day has gone by when a ten or fifteen minutes' speech on a political platform, at a noisy mass meeting, will be accepted as proof that the speaker has ability, judgment and experience."

These are the views of a journal not political, and like those of the Philadelphia Ledger on our first page to-day, they are doubtless those of intelligent and independent men generally in this State. To show how this system of joint stumping operates in some of the Southern States where it has been introduced, we cut the following extract from the Weekly States of June 27th, a paper published at the city of Washington:

"AN EXCITING CONTEST.—The political contest in Tennessee, between the candidates for Governor, is becoming very excited.—At Fayetteville, a few days ago, General Harris, the Democratic candidate, and Col. Hatton, the American candidate, came into personal collision during a debate on the political topics of the day. The Nashville Union, in referring to the difficulty, states that 'Mr. Hatton, near the close of his last speech, said: 'If one State has the inherent power claimed, then each State in the Union has. In the exercise of this power, they could confer the right of suffrage on free negroes and aliens. In this way, persons breathing the spirit of tyrannical governments might control our institutions.' This doctrine," said Mr. Hatton, 'I pronounce infamously.'"

"At this moment General Harris arose, in a manner calm and collected, and said: 'Mr. Hatton, do you intend to apply the word infamously to me?' Hatton, under considerable excitement, replied: 'General Harris, do you wish, by arising in that manner, to intimidate me?' 'Certainly not,' said General Harris, 'I do not wish to intimidate you or any other gentleman; but I think I am entitled to an explanation of the language which you have used.' 'I suppose, then, it is an explanation of the language that you want,' said Mr. Hatton, in a manner highly excited. 'I say again, that the doctrine is infamously; that it is rank, and smells to Heaven, and that its advocates are'—Here General Harris struck Mr. Hatton, and knocked him off the platform amongst the audience in front of it, following him as he fell. A scuffle ensued, and the parties were separated with out injury."

THE NEXT HOUSE OF CONGRESS.—The recent elections for Congress give the following political complexion to the House: Democrats, 110; Republicans, 91; Americans, 8; vacancies, 2. Four States are yet to elect; but making allowances for accidents, the following is likely to prove to be the true state of parties in the House in full Congress: Democrats, 125; Republicans, 91; Americans, 16; vacancies, 2. The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. As the case now stands—allowing no change in the four States where elections are to be held—the Democrats will have a majority of sixteen in the next House.—Lolger.

GREAT DRAIN OF SILVER.—The shipments of specie from England to India, China, Malta and Egypt, for the half year just ended, reached £8,760,641, while from the Mediterranean ports, an additional sum of £1,845,399, was sent making an aggregate of £10,606,040, or over \$53,000,000, all of which was silver, except £118,000.

We observe the terms passing our office with large boxes marked for 'D. Lonsberg.'—Something new and nice will no doubt come out at his two clothing stores.

P. S. There is quite a display of new cloths, cassimere, vestings and jewelry at his establishments of which the public will take due notice if they want cheap bargains.

The Democratic Convention of Sullivan county last week suggested Bloomington as the place and Friday the 4th of September as the time for holding the Representative conference.

The butcher shop of Messrs. Kip & Rockefeller at Danville was burned down last week. The loss will be some \$600.

The Danville Democrat says that the Montour Company's Store in that place does a yearly business of between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

The Democratic Standard is the title of a new weekly paper just established at Pottsville by H. L. Acker, Esq. It is neatly printed, and ably edited, and looks as if it might command success.

The Star Congress.

The administration of Jackson, during its second term particularly, was contemporary with the most brilliantly intellectual Congress we ever had. A correspondent of the Lowell Journal calls attention to the composition of the twenty-third Congress which commenced December 2, 1833, and terminated March 3, 1835, and it surprises us by the number of members who have filled high positions under our government. Six of them, J. Q. Adams, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, have occupied the Presidential chair. Five members, Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Tyler, Fillmore and King, have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members, Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward Everett, have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty-two members have been Governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

DEATH OF JUDGE M'CALMONT.—We learn from the Venango Spectator that the Hon. Alexander M'Calmont died at his residence in Franklin, on the 10th inst., in the 72d year of his age. He was one of the early settlers of Venango county, and extensively known as a lawyer and politician, throughout the State. In early life he filled several county offices, and was connected with a Democratic newspaper. He subsequently studied law, and soon rose to eminence at the bar, both as an advocate and counsellor. Receiving the appointment of President Judge of the Courts of the Clarion District, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of the law. Upon the elevation of his son, Hon. J. S. M'Calmont, to the Bench, he retired from his profession and has confined himself since to the enjoyment of private life. In all the relations of life he was highly esteemed, and his loss will be severely felt in the community.

A STRONG DENUNCIATION.—The colored citizens of Toronto Canada West, having had a meeting to denounce Col. John Prince, a member of the Canadian Parliament, for speaking against them, he publishes a reply, in which he says: "It has been my misfortune and the misfortune of my family to live among those blacks, (and they have lived upon us,) for twenty-four years. I have employed hundreds of them, and with the exception of one, named Richard Hunter, not one has ever done for us a week's honest labor. I have taken them into my service, have fed and clothed them year after year on their arrival from the States, and in return have generally found them rogues and thieves, and a grab-bag, worthless, thriftless, lying set of vagabonds. This is my very plain and very simple description of the darkies as a body, and it would be endorsed by all the western white men, with very few exceptions."

More than Two Hundred Million Dollars for Education.—At the last monthly meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hon. H. Bernard, the President, presented an interesting paper relating to the amount of donations, bequests, &c., made for educational, literary and scientific purposes in the United States. The whole amount of land appropriated by the General Government for educational purposes to the first of January, 1854, was stated to be \$2,701,221 acres; which at the minimum price of such lands when first brought into market, represented the magnificent sum of \$66,000,000, but which at this time, could not be worth less than \$200,000,000.—The amount of donations and subscriptions by individuals far exceeds all that has been given by State Legislatures. Mr. Bernard read from a table exhibiting the donations and bequests made by citizens of Boston within the last half century, amounting to upwards of \$4,000,000.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.—The barkeeper of the Howard Hotel, who has been living like a prince for the last seven years, was brought before Justice Walsh, at the lower police court, New York, on Monday, on charge of embezzling from time to time some \$20,000 from his employer. The accused kept fast company and fast horses; all off \$25 per month and found. Mr. Lamb, the proprietor, wondered much at this; but could not bring himself to believe that his bar-tender was playing him false. At length, he employed a person to remain one day in the bar-room, and keep a record of the number of glasses sold. The result was, that a discrepancy of \$20 was discovered between the number of drinks sold and the receipts accounted for. Ex-police officer Farley was then sent to watch Adams, and soon ascertained that he associated with sporting men and fast women, and that he frequently went at houses of ill-repute more than his month's salary.

British iron is, for all ordinary practical purposes, not exceeded by any that is found elsewhere, in the variety of its adaptation. Peroxide of iron—consisting of 56 parts by weight of iron, combined with 24 parts of oxygen—constitutes the mineral called red hematite, of which great quantities exist in parts of England. This ore is used there principally for mixing with other ores, but in Sweden and Russia iron is made from it direct. In France, brown hematite—a hydrated peroxide of iron, a mineral of the same composition as the last described, but containing water—is much used in the manufacture of iron. But it is the clay iron stone which yields the enormous supply of iron produced in Great Britain. This ore is an impure carbonate of iron, containing about 20 per cent, on an average, of pure iron. Pure carbonate of iron consists of 28 parts by weight of iron, and 8 parts of oxygen. The pure carbonate of iron is in clay, iron ore mixed with clay, oxide of manganese, lime and magnesia.

According to the Miners' Gazetteer, Ashland, in Schuykill county, has four military companies, two Brass Bands, eight churches, and one beneficial society.

A Waterpot in Lower Canada.

Mr. Proulx, Parish Priest of St. Alizant, in the county of Beauce, writes to the Journal de Quebec a very lively description of a waterpot, which burst near the village church on the 18th of July. He says it made its appearance about half past ten o'clock in the morning of that day, at first in the form of a cloud of the blackest kind, which was five degrees above the church. This cloud appeared to be composed of vapors and a half in extent, judged by the eye, and pressed against by other masses of grayish clouds, which rolled in all directions about its flanks, with a sinister noise like the distant murmur of the sea in a tempest. Shortly the cloud seemed to be torn in two, and a large column was seen to descend from the opening to the earth like an avalanche precipitated from a mountain top. Disended above and sucking the cloud, the column, like an immense serpent, twisted itself about with frightful rapidity, and balancing itself in the water like the tail of a paper kite, rushed to the earth with a hissing noise resembling the escape of steam. It plowed up the ground, swept away everything within reach, and wanked, poles, and rains of buildings mounted into the air like the rubbish out of a volcano.

The house of William Grenier, at the distance of a few acres from the church, was twisted, broken, the chimney beaten down, and the roof scattered into the air. A barn belonging to the same person, was beaten down, and the fragments scattered about.—The roof was torn off the house of Joseph Boulanger, situated in a hollow, and then dashed to atoms. The barn and the stable of Eleazer Boulanger were destroyed, and one of the imbenes was thrown thirty feet in length, and carried across a ten acre field. A horse belonging to Thomas Ouellet was raised to the height of thirty feet from the ground, and then, after the ascending force had exhausted, fell covered with mud, leaving a deep impression on the spot which he struck. Three cows were similarly raised, and were covered with mud when they fell. Two carts were lifted from in front of the demolished house of William Grenier, to a prodigious height, and were carried furiously over the neighboring fields into the woods, where they were smashed to atoms.

More than one hundred acres of fencing were torn up, together with the pickets, raised to the clouds, and after some time scattered over the neighboring fields and woods; a good number falling straight were buried so deep in the ground that they could not be pulled out by one man. Fields of grain were destroyed as if a heavy harrow had passed and repassed several times. Three sugar bushes were beaten down, and the trees were broken and interlaced like a field of grain, which had been beaten down by hail. A maple tree of considerable diameter was plucked up and carried a distance of 5 acres. An enormous cherry tree was hurled through the air in the same manner.

The Priest adds that he witnessed these ravages of the tempest with his own eyes, and that the facts stated by him can be attested by hundreds of other persons.

A man named Noon was staked and killed by his brother at Ashland, Schuykill county, last week.

In Minersville last week, a man named Martin Lafferty was stabbed while sitting in his own house, by an unknown assassin.

D. S. Miller, Esq., has been elected President of the Stroudsburg Bank, and Jas. H. Stroud, Cashier. The Bank will open for business on the 17th inst.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!—A number of counterfeit \$5 bills on the York Bank, Penna., are in circulation at Harrisburg, and will doubtless soon find their way up here. They are said to be well executed, and liable to deceive even experienced judges of Bank paper.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania Farm Journal has been sold to Orange Judd, editor of the American Agriculturist, published in New York. Subscribers to the Journal for the term for which they have paid, will be furnished with the Agriculturalist for the term for which they have paid.

A CANDID ADMISION.—The Columbia South Carolinian refuses to join in the assault upon Gov. Walker, for his Kansas policy. It candidly admits that the attempt to make Kansas a slave State is a failure, and for the reason that Providence has interposed an objection. The South fighting for Kansas, was like fighting against the winds of heaven and the power of the elements. Climate seems to settle the question better than the politicians.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Spurious \$20's, on the Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., have made their appearance here. The engraving although executed with a considerable degree of skill, is coarse; and by this, an experienced eye can easily detect them from the genuine note.

ENTERTAINING EVENING.—The Union Furnace at Conneville, Fayette county, Pa., which was totally burned up on the 23d of June, has been re-built and is now in full blast. The timber used in the construction of this building was standing in the forest six weeks ago.

What is Vulgar, and What Not.

"What vulgar people!" said a boarding-school miss, superciliously, the other day, as an honest farmer and his daughters took their seats near her in the drawing-room of a watering place hotel. Yet of the two parties, she was really the more vulgar, if words are to be used in their true signification. For the farmer, though plain in his attire and speech, was kindly-hearted, sensible, and a good citizen, while the fashionable miss was a peevish, an idler, a gossip, extravagant and foolish. It was because the former, like the great mass of Americans, labored for his livelihood, and bore about him, in face and dress and manner, the unmistakable signs of his calling, that he was called vulgar. But are things vulgar because they are common? Then are light and air vulgar, the trees and mountains, the everlasting ocean. Or if a man is vulgar because he is not a drone, but performs well and sturdily his task in life, then the wisest statesman, and greatest heroes, in common with the humble peasant, have been vulgar. It is a misnomer to call those who labor vulgar, because of that labor. It is more, it is an insult to honest toil.

We are left in no difficulty, however, as to the origin of the epithet. It had its birth in a different state of society from our own. It is a relic of a dominant caste. It was a term of opprobrium, applied to the common people, by a race of insolent, supercilious and cruel conquerors. If we had here, as Saxon England had, a small body of victorious soldiers, who had subjugated the inhabitants of the soil, and had parcelled out the lands between themselves, there might, perhaps, be some appropriateness in the use of the word. The mass of the people would then be vulgar, in the sense in which the Saxon churl was vulgar in the eyes of his Roman oppressor. What Gurth was to the Templar, what Cade was to Richard the Second, that the operative or day-laborer would be to the wealthy and supercilious lord of the soil. But no such relations exist between man and man in our Northern States. Before the law all are equal. Abstractly, too, he who works, whether with hand or brain, and so adds to the wealth of the community, is more worthy than he who does nothing for the general weal. If all were consumers, and none producers, society would perish, self-destroyed; and consequently the producer is really superior to the mere consumer. If either is to be called vulgar, in any appropriate sense of that term, it should be the latter.

We may seem to treat this matter too seriously. We may appear to enlarge, over-much, on what is self-evident. But it is one thing to admit, intellectually, that a thing is true, and quite another to reduce that truth to practice. In spite of its being in contradiction to the whole spirit of our republican institutions, the prejudice against labor, as contrasted with a life of opulent idleness, lingers yet even in the northern sections of these United States. It is a colonial habit, imported originally from England, from which society has never entirely emancipated itself. Men, who would be true to the republic in theory such a belief, practically look down upon all who earn their subsistence by mechanical or manual art. To be a lawyer, doctor, preacher, office-holder, or merchant, is considered genteel, while to be a farmer, an operative, or a day-laborer, is regarded as vulgar. The blunt yet sincere, manners of the yeoman, by the same vicious rule, are called vulgar, while the dissimulation of those, who figure in fashionable life is pronounced well-bred. Yet, before the impartial tribunal of truth, that is really vulgar which is false and hollow. It is the frivolous, idle drones of society, not the sturdy and honestly toiling mass, who ought to be considered vulgar; and the sooner the epithet is thus applied, the more consistent will be its use, and the better and purer will be the republic.—Ledger.

The "Combination Saw-Mill," is an ingenious machine of its class, composed of a single frame, the timbers of which are about eighteen inches square, either of oak or other hard wood, securely fastened together by strong iron bolts. The framework is described as seven feet long, seven feet deep below the bed pieces, and five feet wide. The main shaft is three and one-half inches in diameter, and the driving-pulley twenty-two inches in diameter and nine inch face. The pitman wheel is of solid iron, and is three feet in diameter; the pitman is of iron, four feet long, and is connected with the saw by an oscillating cross-head. This arrangement of the slides and cross-head is new, and enables the saw to play up and down with the desired rapidity, without grinding and heating. It also secures a uniform bearing on all parts, without regard to the position of the saw.

WANTS TO SEE MCKIM HUNG.—A gentleman who occupies a house which overlooks the yard of the jail in which McKim, the murderer, is confined, recently received the following singular application from a man who wishes to engage two seats upon the roof, that he may take his wife to see the execution. The letter appears in the Hollidaysburg Standard, and reads thus: "Franktown July the 29th 1857 respected sir after my respects to you I want to know if you will give me the privilege of your house on the day that McKim is to be hung. I desire you so I want to engage 2 seats beforehand for me and my wife as the man that I never saw a man that was hung and I want her to be satisfied most, please let me know if I can depend on the seats and how much they will be apiece. Respectfully yours till death."

THE MISSEOR ELECTION.—The St. Louis Leader of last Wednesday says there were seventeen counties yet to be heard from, which gave Buchanan 2,815 majority, and that if they give Stewart only 1,900 majority, he is elected. The Leader does not yet acknowledge the election of Rollins, but says, "the Bentonites have coalesced with the Know-Nothings to defeat the National Democratic party—if we beat them it is a glorious victory, were it by a single vote."

What is Life without Enjoyment?

FACTS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. The beautiful semi-transparent envelope in which Nature has enclosed the wonderful mechanism of the human body, is particularly sensitive to the subtle influences which for the lack of a more specific term, we call infection and contagion. Many eruptive diseases are communicable by the touch, and salt rheum, one of the most common cutaneous maladies in this country, is generally contracted in this manner. It is a painful and disfiguring disorder, and in its chronic form is apt to become hereditary. But in whatever shape it may appear, however exaggerated the symptoms, and whether contracted by accident or derived from an inherited taint in the blood, it may be extirpated by the application of that peerless external ointment, Holloway's Ointment. Science had been groping for ages after something that would restore to the diseased skin, its purity, freshness, smoothness and inflexibility, when Professor Holloway introduced this inimitable preparation, and in its superfluous disorder have its effects been more salutary than in Salt Rheum. We have seen it applied after the Lebanon waters, sulphur baths, and every prescription in the pharmacopoeia had been tried without the slightest benefit, and have known a perfect cure accomplished through its agency, in six weeks. Sometimes the disease, after having passed through the earlier stages of a watery eruption and a violent suppuration, assume a scabious form, and is not unlike certain species of leprosy. In cases of this kind the itching is almost maddening, and it is generally increased by warmth, the bed of the sufferer is only a bed of torment. Most physicians pronounce this phase incurable. Holloway has no such word in his vocabulary; and it is when the scourge has reached the extreme point of violence, that the ointment achieved its most marvellous triumphs. A reaction at once commences. The external vessels recover their tone and vigor, the irritated nerves that torment in the skin are soothed, the pores resume their healthful functions, and the virus of the disease is expelled from the exterior circulation and exhaled from the system. In fact it may be said of Holloway's ointment as Porta said of Mercury, "It drops like gentle dew from Heaven upon the place beneath," eradicating by its balmy, yet searching influence, every kind of exterior inflammation.

We have dwelt more particularly upon its operations in Salt Rheum, because the complaint is so general and we are cognizant of the fact here stated. The ointment, and evaporant ordinarily prescribed for it, are at the best mere palliatives, and in many instances they throw back the external fire upon the vital organization producing serious affection of the lungs or brain. Holloway's Ointment, on the other hand, extinguishes instead of transfers. Like his equally celebrated internal remedy, it has a reputation founded on twenty years unintermitted success.—N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

AN IMPRESSIVE ORGAN.—The great organ placed in the Tower Hall at Liverpool, is one of the most perfect of its kind. It consists of four rows of keys, sixty-three notes; and two octaves and a half of pedals, thirty notes. There are 108 stops and 8,000 pipes, varying in length from thirty-two feet to three eighths of an inch, ten octaves apart. The grand source of wind is from two immense bellows, each having three feeders, placed in the vault below the floor of the hall. These are blown by a steam engine, consisting of a pair of oscillating cylinders. There are beside twelve other bellows or reservoirs, each giving its own appropriate pressure of air to those stops or pipes which it supplies. The pneumatic lever is applied to each of the manuals distinctly or separately to manual couplers. To the pedal organ there is a double set of pneumatic levers; but the most valuable use of the power is found in its application to the combination of stops—it being exhibited in a compound form to each organ individually, to and the whole collectively, where by one operation the player is enabled to produce a combination of stops upon the entire instrument at once.

An Active "Business Place."—At the city of Keokuk, Iowa, since the commencement of the present season, 8,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 shingles, and 4,000,000 laths have been used. The calculations are that the consumption will reach 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 of shingles and 20,000,000 of laths. The business, so far this season, has doubled that of last. Thirteen hundred carpenters and constant employment in the carpenter shops of the city; brick kilns keep a hive of nine hundred men as busy as bees, and there are 30 brick-kilns, which have already manufactured and sold 6,000,000 bricks. The amount will reach 60,000,000 for the season, all of which will be used.

THUNDER WITHOUT CLOUDS.—We notice several instances of this unusual phenomenon in our exchanges this season. At Springfield, Mass., on the 11th, a startling clap was heard, at a time when the sky was clear and there was no appearance of rain. A house was struck by lightning but no person injured. A ball of fire was seen to burst over an elm. The forked flame played among the branches, and griddled the tree in a cork-screw fashion. The same shock threw two men off their feet, without serious injury to their persons.

A farmer in Illinois who had a quantity of Chinese Sugar Cane in his field, last year, was surprised, this summer, to see another crop growing although he had planted none. It must have come from the seed which fell from the stock last fall.

Elizabeth Corwell, a young woman residing at Waing, Knox County, Illinois, had two pins in her mouth, and suddenly sneezing, swallowed both; one was extracted by opening the wincipe, and the other entered her lungs and caused her death.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—The Front Royal, Va., Gazette says the upper end of that county, and the lower end of Page county, were visited by a destructive hail storm on the 22d ult. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a medicine, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed by FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 18, 1857—42.

The Rev. C. S. BURNETT, while laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, and all impurities of the blood; also, an easy and effectual mode of inhaling the remedy. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellow-men, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such a desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address Rev. C. S. BURNETT, 831 Broadway, New York City.

DECEASED. In Bloomington, on last Thursday morning, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Dr. JOHN S. REDFIELD, of Jacksonville, Luzerne Co., to Miss MARIA H. BARKLEY, of Bloomington. In Boston, on the 6th inst., by Rev. E. M. Alden, Mr. Isaac H. HENNINGER, and Miss HANNAH KLINE, both of Light Street. On the 11th inst., by Rev. Gen. Warren, Mr. JACOB SHORBAKER, of Madison township, to Miss MARY VANHOOR, of Hemlock township, Col. county.

DECEASED. In Bloomington, on the 3d inst., JOHN LEVINS son of Joseph L. and Anna M. Shannon, aged 18 months and 21 days. In this town on last Monday morning, of consumption, Miss REBECCA WARREN of Philadelphia, aged about 24 years.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Welliver late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing also in the said township of Madison. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts for settlement to present them to JOHN A. FUNSTON, Administrator. Jerseytown, Aug. 14, 1857.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomington, Pa., for the Quarter ending August 16th, 1857. Broomer Adam, McBride M. Bridge George, McMichael Michael Reddow Wm, Paittite John A Bacon Septimus, Smith John Cornell Rebecca, Souler Wm F Davis Isaac, Shaffer Frederick Essex Baber, Shultz E P Frazier J C, Tomblinson P B Grammes Jonathan, Wilson S L Hill E S M, Webber Simon Haber John, Worthington Wm King A C, Wm Casper King George M 2, Writman Henry Long George, J Richard Griffith Lewis H, Morgan Prichard Lumbard Frank, Miller Bradford Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. P. UNANGST, P. M. August 17, 1857.

THE \$10 AND \$15 SINGLE & DOUBLE THREADED EMPIRE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. AN Agency for the sale of these Machines for this and the adjoining counties can be secured on liberal terms by a personal application to the subscribers, 6th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia. No one need apply without capital sufficient to conduct the business properly, and without references as to reliability and capacity. We positively assert that these Machines, for all purposes of FAMILY SEWING, are in every respect superior to any Sewing Machine in market, (no matter at what prices they are held at) and will wherever offered for sale command a ready and unlimited demand. JOHNSON & GOODELL, Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1857—16.

PETER ENT, of Scott township, will be a candidate for ASSEMBLY before the Democratic county convention this fall, and will abide by its decision.

JACOB EVERLY, of Bloom township, will be a candidate for PROTHONOTARY before the Democratic county convention this fall.

A. W. KLINE, Esq., of Orange township, will be a candidate for PROTHONOTARY before the Democratic county convention this fall and will abide by its decision.

DANIEL LEE, of Bloom township, will be a candidate for REGISTER and RECORDER before the Democratic county convention this fall.

WILLIAM T. SHUMAN, Esq., of Maine township, will be a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

JAMES S. MCNICH, of Catawissa township, will be a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER before the Democratic county convention this fall, and will abide by its decision.

WILLIAM COLE, of Benton township, will be a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER before the Democratic county convention this fall.

ELIAS DIETERICH, of Catawissa township, will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER before the Democratic county convention this fall, and will abide by its decision.

JOHN KIEFER, of Catawissa township, will be a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER before the Democratic County Convention this fall, and will abide by its decision.

SAMUEL RISNER, Esq., of Madison township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, before the Democratic county convention this fall.

BENJAMIN WINTERSTEIN, of Pine township, will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, of Madison township, will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER before the Democratic County Convention this fall, and will abide by its decision.