

forming their whole duty to the country.

Mr. Wilmot takes very positively about what is going on in the Territory. Of course he knows; but I spent some weeks there this summer and found it difficult to obtain accurate information. That wrongs have been committed on both sides is clear; but the idea of Mr. W. that his peculiar order have been uniformly right on all the issues that have disturbed the quiet of the Territory, is absurd. No unbiased mind will come to such a conclusion. It is not, however, my purpose to go into a history of Kansas affairs, or give my views at length as to the policy of the administration at this time; but I can assure Mr. Wilmot that the only impracticable politicians I met in the Territory were of his own school, the leaders of the Topeka rebellion. They seemed determined to rule or ruin. It was no uncommon thing to hear them say that if the convention to meet this month, should adopt the Topeka Constitution, word for word, they would, if originally, would reject it at the polls. But I hope and believe that, through the agency of the present able and patriotic Executive of the Territory, Mr. Walker, the bitter feuds dividing the people of that Territory, will be happily settled, and Kansas be brought into the Union on principles perfectly consistent with the organic act. In this effort, Governor Walker will be sustained by the great mass of the people, whom I found to be moderate, practical and patriotic in their views. For myself, I have believed that the spirit of the Compromise of 1850, as in the organic law of Kansas, contemplated the decision of the question of Slavery, in the Territory, by some direct action of the people, prior to application for admission as a State; otherwise the question will come back to Congress in the same shape in which it was referred to the people, unaccompanied by any expression of popular will. That expression should, and I have no doubt, will be had without any official interference as to what it should be; and when so had, deciding the question of Slavery as the people wish, I shall, for one, assist to throw wide open the portals of the Union, and welcome Kansas as a State, Slavery or no Slavery. But I shall not vote to admit her on the Topeka Constitution, because the movement was not of the people, but of a party; was not by authority of law but in violation of law and therefore revolutionary. Nor am I at all inclined to indulge the rebellious spirit of those in the Territory who seem determined to set the laws at defiance. If they will not act save in their own way, and Kansas becomes a Slave State by the voice of those who do not act, the responsibility must rest upon them.

But I have been wandering from my text, and neglecting the Republican candidate for Governor. I wish to make one more extract from his speech, and then I shall have done.

With respect to the labor question, it is alleged by the Democracy that we have no sympathy with free white labor; that all our tears are exhausted on the black man. Now I leave the chivalry of the South to the noble office of kicking negroes. God has laid a heavy hand on them. The chivalry may have all the glory of horse whipping women and selling their babies. Democracy may trample their rights under foot, if they please, but I tell you that the interests of all humanity are one. God has so ordered it, that no man can do deliberate and systematic wrong to other men; no man can be a tyrant or a despot without staining his own soul, and without becoming a beast or a demon.

How idle, if not unmanly, it is for a man who uses language of this character, on a question entirely beyond the reach of those to whom it is addressed, to become indignant and denounce the democratic press as "debased," "venal," "corrupt," and "in pay of the slave power," because it has designated him as an "Abolitionist," a "wild, impracticable theorist." What else could he expect? What else could the truth telling press say? Does not the whole tenor of his address justify this conclusion? Is it not "wild theorizing" to excite the minds of the people day after day, to the effect that the interests of the colored man are in the hands of the white man, and that the white man can be a tyrant or a despot without staining his own soul, and without becoming a beast or a demon?

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power. They know that they could do but little to improve the condition of the black man, though the whole subject was under their unrestrained control. Suppose all legal difficulties be removed, and the subject placed within their reach, by emancipation on the part of the South, conditioned that the negroes be properly cared for; what then? To what country could they remove the slaves so that they might escape the dreaded "kicks," and be where they would "cherish the women and sell their babies"? How could they be clothed and fed, and how elevated to the scale of moral beings? Would they be brought North to compete with our present laboring population? I assure the free States would never agree to that. But suppose they should, would that insure an improvement in the physical and mental condition of the slave? With what new political and social dignities would the black man be clothed, so that they might live easier and happier, and attain to a higher degree of civilization and christianity? Who will stand up for the equality of them in the North? Let us have these questions answered, and have a practical scheme for the elevation of the negro, or less of the agitation. The continuance of these emigrations between the North and the South may readily disturb the peace of thirty millions of white people, but in no way can it relieve whatever of hardship there may be in the condition of the three or four millions of slaves now in our country. Nor is it just or patriotic to allege that our country is against our country, because the condition of the African, when the authors of such aspirations cannot point the spot on earth or name the period in history, in which the condition of the early haired negro was better than at present, in the United States—when and where he enjoyed greater physical comforts, or attained a higher degree of mental cultivation, or embraced better ideas of Christianity. His own country is "one of slaves and masters," and the ancestors of those who have were slaves of the lower class when taken from their own country. To restore those now in the United States to that original condition, were such a thing possible, would be an outrage on humanity and civilization. If, then, the condition of the black man has been really improved by even his lowest estate among us, wherein consists the national sin that so constantly besets the consciences of these political doctors?

Reported Wreck of the Steamer Central America.

FIVE HUNDRED PASSENGERS LOST!
ONLY 40 SAVED—\$2,500,000 IN SPECIE.

The worst fears concerning the safety of the missing steamer Central America, for Havana, with over five hundred of the California passengers, seem to be realized by the intelligence from Charleston, South Carolina. Published under the telegraph head. The Thomas Swan, from New York, at Charleston, reports that she spoke on the 15th inst. the Norwegian bark Eloise, which had forty of the Central America's passengers on board, the red having been lost, when the ship foundered, which occurred on the 12th inst. This is the information just received at the great calamity—the worst which has occurred in the annals of steamship navigation. The passengers on board the Central America amounted to five hundred and twenty-five, which, with the officers, crew, and attendants, make at least six hundred souls. The steamer had also the mails and specie from California, the latter being \$1,600,000! It is stated that besides this amount from California, she is supposed to have taken on board \$600,000 as freight at Havana, making the amount \$2,200,000, and it is estimated that \$300,000 is in the hands of her passengers, which would swell the amount to two and a half millions, provided that these suppositions and estimates are correct, of which there is some doubt. Whether this amount is lost, or whether it was saved with the few who escaped, is as yet unknown. The details appear to be very important news which interests so many families, the friends and relatives of those on board. But news at sea is always of a brief and unsatisfactory character, and we must wait for the arrival of the vessel containing those rescued, to learn the sad particulars of this most melancholy disaster. The specie is said to be insured in London; the Steamer in New York.

The Central America left Havana on the 9th inst., an hour previous to the sailing of the Empire City, which had put into Norfolk. The Central America kept in sight until the afternoon, when she outran the Empire City so far that it lost sight of her. This is the last that was seen of her. Several vessels putting into Southern ports have reported seeing portions of a wreck, supposed to be of a steamer, off Havana. The Falcon, which arrived at New York yesterday, from Savannah, passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff consisting of barrels and boards.

The late gale was most severely felt in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras on the 9th and 10th, and on other parts of the North Carolina coast on the 11th and 12th inst. The blow commenced from the northeast, and veered round to north, northwest, west and southwest, and lasted for about twenty-four hours. The southern papers bring detailed accounts of the effects of the storm, both along the coast and at sea, the facts of which have been communicated by telegraph. It was in this storm the Empire City was disabled, the Southerner, on her way to Savannah, nearly foundered, and the Norfolk, of this city, was sunk.

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STROBE,
JAMES THOMPSON,
FOR CLERK OF COURSE,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS,
PAUL LEIDY.
ASSEMBLY,
PETER ENT,
JOHN W. SMITH.
PROTECTOR,
JACOB EBERLY,
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
DANIEL LEE,
COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS DIETERICK,
TREASURER,
JAMES S. MCNICH,
ADJUTOR,
JOHN R. YOHE.
CONGRESS,
PAUL LEIDY, ESQ.

This gentleman was nominated for Congress in this district, on last Saturday morning after a protracted struggle among the Conferees, lasting nearly a week. Mr. Leidy will certainly be a strong candidate before the people. His moral character and private habits have always been entirely unexceptionable. As a lawyer he has always been studious, careful, industrious and safe. Without any meteoric brilliancy, he always exhibits that common sense and clear perception which are always the safest selection of character. Political economy Mr. Leidy has studied less thoroughly than law, and has, therefore, sometimes, been misled by the clamor and influence of association, rather than guided by the result of his own reflections. But his intentions are to be always right—he has a logical mind, a willingness to study a subject to the bottom, and these can be made as effectual guides in politics as he has found them in the science of law.

Book Notices.

Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million—Price \$1.25. T. B. Peterson, Publisher, Philad'a. This work, which is now in press and to be ready for sale on Saturday, October 3d, is a complete family directory and household guide, and contains 4,545 receipts, facts, directions, &c. The publisher promises it to be the most complete work of the kind ever published.

The Lost Daughter; and other True Stories of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Price, \$1.25. T. B. Peterson, Philad'a. This work is in press, and will be issued on Saturday, Sept. 26th. It is unnecessary to do more than call attention to this edition of Mrs. Hentz's last novel, as every one knows, that as a successful writer of sketches, she is unequalled in this country. The Dollar Newspaper says—"Every one feels while reading Mrs. Hentz's tales, that the writer herself must possess the virtue, and patriotism, and religious sentiment she inculcates."

Charles Dickens's Works.—Reprinted from the original London editions, by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. "Peterson's" is the only complete and uniform edition of Charles Dickens's works ever published in America. No library can be complete without having in it a complete set of the works of this great author. The cheap edition is complete in thirteen volumes, paper cover, either of all of which can be had separately. Price 50 cents each.

Copies of either of the above works will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on any one remitting in a letter the price of the work to the publisher, T. B. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut street.

We have received from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton street, New York, the August number of *Dickens's Magazine*, containing the continuation of Bulwer's new novel, "What will he do with it?" and a variety of other interesting matter. We have also received from the same source, the "London Quarterly" and the "Edinburgh Review," filled with sterling essays, for which the English Reviews stand pre-eminent. The Quarterly contains papers on the French Constitution, Electrotyping, Ireland's past and present, Internal Decoration and arrangement of Churches, Fontana and Hoe's travels in China, &c. The Edinburgh Review is no less rich in its variety, and has essays on the Confraternity of La Salette, De La Rive on electrical science, Marmont's Memoirs, Social progress of Ireland, the License of Modern Novelists, Schlegel's life of Handel, &c. The essay on the License of Modern Novelists is a blow aimed at Dickens, because of his caricaturing the English public offices, in the circulation office in Little Dorrit. It has provoked a caustic reply from Dickens, in his Household Words.

We are informed that, in answer to an invitation of W. Witt, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, the Hon. THOMAS H. BRADSHAW, of Lancaster, replies that he will deliver an address before the Society on the second day of the Fair, viz: 23d Oct. next. Mr. Bradshaw's reputation as a speaker and an agriculturalist warrants us in expecting a rich treat.

LAYING THE RAILS.—We are glad to learn that the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company last week commenced laying the rails at their junction with the Catawissa Road, and are going on to complete their work. It is all graded, and in a few months may be in running order.

The Conferees of this Senatorial District met at Danville on Saturday last, and after thirty-two ineffectual ballottings, adjourned to meet in Milton on the 26th inst. The vote stood all through, four for Beckles, of Columbia; two for Judge Walker, of Northumberland; and two for Col. Eyer, of Snyder.

We regret to learn that Captain J. S. Follmer, Collector of tolls at Beach Haven, died last week, at his residence near Milton.

Meeting of the Congressional Conferees of Missouri, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.

The Conferees of the Democracy of the 12th Congressional District, assembled at the house of Geo. P. Steele, in the borough of Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday, the 16th of Sept., 1857, and organized by appointing JOHN DEAN, Jr., of Montour, President, and Edward Dolph, of Luzerne, Secretary.

The names of the Conferees were then called, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:
Montour—John Dean, Jr., and Sam'l Hammer.

Columbia—John Fruit and Wm. G. Quick, substitute of Dr. J. K. Robins.
Luzerne—Dr. Charles R. Gorman and Edward Dolph.

Wyoming—C. D. Gearhart and Thomas Osterhout.

The President stated the first business in order to be the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Dean nominated Paul Leidy, of Montour.
Mr. Fruit nominated John McReynolds, of Columbia.
Mr. Gorman nominated Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne.

Mr. Gearhart nominated Robert R. Little, of Wyoming.

On motion of Mr. Fruit the nominations were closed.

On motion it was resolved that the Conferees proceed to ballot for candidates.

FIRST BALLOT.
Messrs. Dean and Hammer voted for P. Leidy.
Messrs. Fruit and Quick voted for John McReynolds.

Messrs. Gorman and Dolph voted for Col. H. B. Wright.
Messrs. Gearhart and Osterhout voted for R. R. Little.

No nomination being made, on motion the Conference proceeded to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ballots, when no nomination was made. The Conferees of each county voting as above. On motion Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock M.

At 12 o'clock, Conference re-assembled and took the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ballots with no change from the former ballots. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock Conference met when Mr. Jacob Dowitt appeared as a substitute for Mr. Osterhout of Wyoming, who was obliged to leave on account of sickness in his family. The Conference then balloted to the 20th ballot inclusive with no change from former ballots. On motion adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

At 7 o'clock met and balloted to the 23rd ballot inclusive with no change. Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.
The Conference met according to adjournment and balloted to the 28th ballot with no change. Adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M.

At 11 o'clock met and took the 29th ballot with the same result as before. Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock met and on motion Col. W. A. J. Brittain was admitted to a seat in the Conference in place of Mr. Fruit of Columbia. The 30th and 31st ballots were taken with no change. Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

At 7 o'clock Conference met and proceeded to the 32d ballot, when the Conferees of Wyoming voted for Col. Wright, giving him four votes; Messrs. Leidy and McReynolds each having two votes as before. On the 33d ballot the Wyoming Conferees voted for Mr. Little, thus leaving each candidate two votes as at first. On motion adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
Conference met agreeably to adjournment. Mr. Dolph being absent, Mr. Brittain was substituted as Secretary, and on motion Jacob Sorber was received by the Conference as the substitute for Mr. Dolph. On motion they proceeded to the 34th and 35th ballots on each of which the Luzerne and Wyoming Conferees voted for Mr. Little, giving him four votes. Messrs. McReynolds and Leidy having two votes as before.

On the 36th and 37th ballots the Luzerne Conferees voted for Mr. McReynolds, giving him four votes. Little and Leidy, each having two. After an adjournment of ten minutes, met and took the 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st ballots, Messrs. McReynolds having four votes as before, and Messrs. Little and Leidy, each two. Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Met at 1 o'clock and took the 42d, 43d, and 44th ballots with no change. Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment. On the 45th ballot there was no change from above. On the 46th, 47th and 48th the Luzerne Conferees left Mr. McReynolds and voted for Mr. Little, giving him four votes each ballot. On the 49th and 50th ballots, Luzerne voted for Col. Wright, thus giving each candidate two votes. Adjourned to 6 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock met when the Wyoming Conferees on the 51st and 52d ballots voted for Mr. Leidy, giving him four votes; Messrs. Wright and McReynolds each two. On the 53d ballot each candidate had two votes. Adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

At 8 o'clock met and took the 54th, 55th and 56th ballots when the Wyoming Conferees voted for Mr. Wright, giving him four votes; Messrs. Leidy and McReynolds each having two. Adjourned to 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19.
Conference met and after addresses by Messrs. Dewitt, Hammer, Dean, Quick, Gorman and Brittain; and on motion proceeded to the 57th ballot, when the Luzerne, Columbia and Montour Conferees voted for Mr. Leidy, giving him six votes. Messrs. Gearhart and Dewitt voted for Mr. Little.

On motion of Mr. Gearhart the Conference concurred unanimously in the nomination of Mr. Leidy. On motion:

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers in this Congressional District.

JOHN DEAN, Jr., President,
W. A. J. BRITAIN, Sec'y.

English Reviews.

A late number of the Westminster Review contains one of those delicious bits of absurdity which the British press occasionally publishes, when the text happens to be America. The writer is sanguine, that, on no distant day, the Union will fall to pieces. The revolution, he says, has already begun, which is to make North America as divided as South America, and has not only begun, but has progressed as far as that of the last century had, when the people rose against the stamp act. It would be folly to answer such a writer seriously. He furnishes his own refutation by the ignorance he exhibits regarding the most potent facts connected with the United States. He tells his readers, for example, that it is a common practice, in the North, to kidnap white children and sell them into slavery; that a slaveholder may take his slaves into any northern State and settle with them there in defiance of emancipation laws; that the sickness at the National Hotel at Washington was the result of poison secretly administered at the dictation of a wide-spread black conspiracy; that the Pennsylvania Legislature has voted the Dred Scott decision null in law; and finally that "grave proposals" have been put forth "from high quarters to make slaves of the Irish and German emigrants." A reviewer who knows no more of America than to put such nonsense, carries with him, at least in the United States, his own reputation.—*Leader.*

Recent Failures and Suspensions.

The following firms have failed or suspended during the past week in Pennsylvania: Dawson & Hancock, Iron and Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities very heavy.

John V. Rushton & Co., Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.

Thomas White & Co., Straw Goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said to be \$300,000.

Featherhoff, Montgomery & Co., Groceries, Philadelphia, failed.

W. P. & G. Hacker, Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.

W. W. & H. Smith, Philadelphia.

Hayes & Smith, Coal, Philadelphia, suspended.

Joseph Ripka, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities about \$300,000.

Hart, Montgomery & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.

Marple, McClure & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.

J. & W. Horrook, Dyers, Philadelphia, suspended.

Rockhill & Wilson, Clothing, Philadelphia, suspended.

Hotchkiss & Barton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, failed.

John Gommel, Petersburg, Penn., failed.

Luzerne County Dem. Nominations.

The following gentlemen were nominated at Wilkesbarre by the Democrats, as their candidates for office:

For Representatives—P. C. Gritman, of Carbondale; Stephen Jenkins, of Wyoming; G. Turner, of Montour.

For Recorder—Richard Hutchins, of Kingston.

For Treasurer—E. Taylor, of Wilkesbarre.

For Register—Thos. M. Atherton, of Jacksboro.

For Auditor—Stephen Vaughn, of Wilkesbarre.

For Commissioner—John C. Dunning, of Madison.

E. Dolph and C. R. Gorman, were elected Congressional Conferees, with instructions to go for Col. Wright.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning last, a man, whose name we have not learned, but who we are informed, was a German by birth and a boarder at Seyben's hotel, in Beach Haven, brought his existence in this world to an awful and sudden termination at the breakfast table, by attempting to swallow before masticating it, a huge mass of beer-stew.

At a post mortem examination, by Dr. Schuyler, the piece of meat, measuring three inches in length, two in width, and with an ordinary thickness of meat served up at the table, was extracted from the throat of the deceased.—*Berwick Gazette.*

In the late canvass in Missouri Mr. R. Birchler was one of the stump speakers in favor of the "emancipation candidate" for governor. Since the election this Mr. Birchler has published an advertisement offering \$100 reward for the return of one of his runaway slaves!

Miss Hannah Antes, daughter of Jos. Antes, Esq., of Nippenese township, Lycoming county, was bitten by a copper-head snake, two weeks ago. For a short time her life was despaired of, but she has recovered.

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.

Dr. Hartley begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequalled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Auriets exorbitant fees in advance, and the inflictions of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. Hartley was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at 760 Broadway, New York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

WHITE SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.—In Messrs. Barber and Punderson's History of New Haven, published in 1856, among other curious advertisements copied from the "Connecticut Gazette," printed in this city, is the following:

"Just Imported from Dublin, in the brig Darby, a parcel of Irish servants, both men and women, to be sold cheap, by Israel Boardman, at Stamford."

"New Haven, January 1764."

So it seems, that less than 100 years ago, men and women were brought from Ireland, and sold as slaves, in the State of Connecticut! And not 100 years before that time, Indians were sent from Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c., to the West Indies, and sold into slavery. Curious historical facts, these.—*New Haven Register.*

Exorbitant Price.—The retail flour dealers in Philadelphia are still asking \$9 for a barrel of flour, though good flour is sold wholesale for \$5.50 per barrel, and wheat has declined to \$1.15 and \$1.20 per bushel. Why should there be this enormous difference between the wholesale and retail price?

GOON WAGES.—The salary of the Governor of the English colony of Victoria, is fifty thousand dollars a year, with a small retiring salary annexed. So far as the money goes it is better than being President of the Erie railroad, which officer receives only \$25,000 a year.

The fines on the Lager Beer sellers of Lancaster City at the last Court amounts to \$875, which goes into the Common School fund.

The Galena (Ill.) Courier says: "Potatoes are now selling in this city for twenty cents per bushel."

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, Nerve 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 fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine.

G. M. GRAHAM, M. D., Office 1131 Filbert Street, (old No. 109.) below twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 23, 1857.

A Retired Physician.

75 YEARS OF AGE.

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nerve Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred, that he might as well remedy for his child, he studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wish to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successful use of it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three shillings to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand Street, Sept. 23—1m Jersey City, N. J.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, on SATURDAY the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mathew McDowell, administrator of Abner McDowell, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, upon the premises, a certain tract of land situate in Orange township, in the county of Columbia, adjoining lands of William White on the East, Peter Selig on the North, and lands of Henry McDowell on the South and West; containing eight acres more or less. There are erected on the premises a two story log house, and Stable, a

POWDER MILL.

Glazing House, Dry House, Slack House, &c., and a water power apparatus. Lots the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.

Any person inclined to go into the business of making powder, can find no property better calculated for the business, than

JACOB EBERLY, Clerk.

September 16, 1857.

The wife of Daniel Farrell, of Syracuse presented her husband, with a pair of girls recently weighing together nearly pounds and a half.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Mrs. Cunningham, on the charge of producing a fictitious hair to the Burdell estate.

Railroad of Audion.—The Illinois Great Western Railroad is advertised to be sold at auction at Springfield, on the 15th of October.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
AND THOAT are positively curable by inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, always the cause, causes a free and easy expectoration, heats the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts new vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the latest stages, inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering, attending the fearful scourge, such as almost destroys ninety five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that out of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. It is more common than the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted.—By the help of that Supreme Being, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect, produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. The remedy is more rational, and affords greater good from medicinal agents entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhaling is a natural remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system; that a lung may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.