Raftsman's Journal.



S. R. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 8, 1858.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia City. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette Co. FOR CONGRESS, CHAPIN HALL, of Warren County.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

Experience is constantly demonstrating the necessity of our government adopting and steadily adhering to the Protective Policy, instead of establishing and maintaining a system of low duties laid with a view to revenue alone. It is but a year since the coffers of the General Government were filled to overflowing, while the balance of trade was against us, says an exchange, ten millions of dollars. This balance of trade had to be adjusted in specie, and the extraordinary demand arising from this cause produced the suspension by the banks and the financial embarrassment of the past, and the consequent deficiency of the national revenue of the present year.

Common sense tells us that it is the Tariff policy which has prevailed in this country since 1847-a policy dictated by the south, the chief staple of which, cotton, finds its principal market in England-which has mainly produced this state of affairs. Our manufacturers find by sad experience, that under the present rate of duties, they cannot compete successfully with their foreign rivals, and must therefore succomb to a policy dictated upon the country by the southern wing of the Democratic party-a policy which has exhausted the Treasury of the nation and forced the government to resort to Treasury notes and loans to meet the necessary expense of the Union.

Whenever our government has protected the industry of the nation, the people have been prosperons, and when a different policy has prevailed, the contrary effect has been produced. From the close of the war of 1812, with Great Britain, we had a period of free trade until the tariff of 1824. Prostration and distress followed the excessive importation of that time, and a period of shin-plasters and exceedingly low prices was the result, as many of the old men among us recollect very well. In 1824 a protective tariff law was passed, and times revived, and so well pleased was the whole country that in 1828 Congress was induced to make the tariff still higher, which produced the nullification movement in South Carolina and the compromise of 1832, under which, in 1840, the duties were brought as low as 20 per cent. All who were old enough at the time to remember anything about public affairs, know of the crash which occurred in *1837, and the depression which continued until the passage of the tariff act of 1842, from which time the country revived and prospered, until the effects of the opposite policy, which we are now experiencing, began to show themselves. This policy was adopted in 1847, but owing to unusual circumstances-among which may be enumerated the famine in Ireland and the discovery of gold in California-its effects were for a time neutralized; but they are now felt, and must continue to be, until the manufacturing interests of the nation receive the fostering care of the government.

CHAPIN HALL .- The nomination of Chapin Hall, of Warren County, as the People's candidate for Congress in this District, meets with a hearty approval in every county, and has excited the wrath and fury of the Lecomptonites, who are already villifying and slandering him. He is, however, a man of too good character to be injured by such attacks. The Jefferson Star speaks of him thus:

"Mr. Hall is not a professional politician, but is conversant with the history and doings of the political parties of the country. He was a regular 'Jackson Democrat' in former days, but owing to the wicked schemes of flatter day' Democratic leaders-their entire, absolute desertion of well and long established political doctrines-their efforts to plant Slavery on territory dedicated to freedom, in defiance of the will of the people residing there, caused him to sever his connection with the bogus, Lecompton Democracy, and to adhere to the Constitution of the nation and the lessons taught by Washington, Jefferson and the other Fathers of this Republic.'

"Mr. Hall has been engaged in the Lumber business for years, is, decidedly, one of the people, and therefore is properly the People's candidate for Congress. In him we have a candidate on whom we can rely in the Halls of Congress to carry out the will of his constituents. Every lover of consistency in political action will rally to his support. The word has been pronounced by the people of this District, that that man, Mr. Gillis, who has misrepresented this section of country in the Halls of the nation, and violated every pledge which he made time and again in this and all the counties of the District, shall receive a merited rebuke at the coming election."

The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph is decidedly the best news paper we know of, and if any one wishes to procure a paper from the State Capital, we would advise him to subscribe for the Telegraph.

It is reported ithat in Warren county James Lecompton Gillis has but few supporters besides the postmasters. They are always sound on the "mule" question.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES. For the "Raftsman's Journal."

trict. I would simply ask, Who is Mr. Hall, and what were his political predilections previous to the Kansas excitement? I ask these questions not merely from curiosity, but because I feel an interest in the election of a man who will at least regard the wishes of his principles upon which he was elected, which

to the contrary, most wantonly violated. I have never voted anything but a Democratic ticket for State offices, since I polled my first vote, nor do I wish to ; yet the course of J. L. Gillis in the last Congress was such a flagrant misrepresentation of the wishes of the people of his district, as well as of the principles advocated by the Democratic party during the campaign of 1856 and those inculcated by the Cincinnati Platform, that I for one cannot tamely submit to and yield him my support again in 1858. The popular sovereignty question in that campaign was the allabsorbing question, the one which elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, and the one which elected Judge Gillis to Congress from this District; and little did I think at that time, when Senator Bigler and other prominent orators of the day were advocating the right of popular sovereignty in the Territories, that they were doing it for political effect only, and that so soon as they were installed in their high positions, by the people, they would forget all their pledges and protestations to the dear people, and insult their intelligence by a direct violation of all their pledges. I, sir, am one who will repudiate such a course in a representative, and teach him that he cannot to-day give a pledge to the people and tomorrow violate it, without calling down upon himself the just indignation of an insulted and outraged constituency, be that man even in name a Democratic Congressman. I am aware, sir, that the Administration are ready to denounce all Democrats who see proper to differ with them on the Kansas policy, and are ready to read them out of the party for that alone, no matter what their course has been heretofore; and it seems to me as though they think no man has a right to read for himself. nor form an opinion of his own, but should become subservient to their every will and wish. If that is Democracy, I wish them to tell me where they find it. It is certainly not such Democracy as was taught by Jefferson and Jackson. I, sir, as a Democrat, am determined to vote for no man who violated the popular sovereignty principle as it was advocated by the Democratic party in 1856, and aided in Congress, by their votes, the passage of the iniquitous English swindle in 1858.

ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRAT. We will answer briefly the questions propounded in the first paragraph. Mr. Hall is a citizen of Warren county, and a reliable man. He was formerly a Democrat, and endorsed the right of the majority to choose their own institutions. In 1856, finding the Democratic party had forsaken the principles of Right and Justice, he, like Curtis and others, severed his connection with it. He never sought nor held an office. He engaged but little in politics, his time being principally devoted to the lumbering business, in which he is extensively

the banks are already bursted-among which | cality. The company which went from Laware the Bank of Phoenixville, Pittston Bank, Mount Vernon Banks in Rhode Island, and Morris County and Franklinite Banks in the State of New Jersey, and Litchfield and Hatters Banks, Connecticut.

DIRECT TAXATION !- With an annual expenditure of one hundred millions, to be supplied by a revene of but half that sum, what is to become of us? Thirty millions have been borrowed by the Administration already, and ten millions more are authorized. Thus it will continue to be hereafter, under democratic management. Enormous expenditures have been brought upon the people and there is no hope of deliverance! We wa'n the People of Pennsylvania, that the whole system of extravagauce and corruption must be broken up. Retrenchment must be forced upon Congress; or Direct Taxation is Inevitable.

AN ELECTIONEERING JUDGE .- The Lecompton candidate for the Supreme Court; Judge Porter, is now on an electioneering tour throu' the State. We heard of him last week at Hollidaysburg, and on Monday he was at Erie. It was held highly undemocratic and subversive of all judical dignity for Mr. Porter to write a letter for the press defining his views on the various topics of the day, but it is all right for him we presume to slip quietly throu' the State giving private and confidential assurances that he is all right on the goose. Such is latter day democratic consistency!

A Split .- The Democracy of Venango county are split up on the Congressional question, a portion refusing to support James Lecompton Gillis. At the recent court held in Franklin, a meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats was held, which was addressed by Mr. McCormick, who was two years ago the competitor of Judge Gillis for nomination. The meeting is said to have been respectable in size, and the proceedings enthusiastic. This cal road a rough one this fall for him to travel.

The Washington Union, speaking of the captured slaver, says: "Under the laws of the United States, the vessel is forfeited; onehalf of its value goes to the captors, who are also entitled to \$25 per head for each negro captured. The law also directs the President to take measures for the removal of the negroes beyond the limits of the United States, and to appoint an agent on the coast of Africa to receive them. The crew found on board, under the act of 15th May, 1820, are deemed guilty of piracy."

Occasional, of the Philadelphia Press, learns that Mr. Buchanan will visit Lancaster during the present month, "for the purpose of assisting to re-organize the Democratic phalanx, which has been so badly shattered by LecompGENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A TERRIBLE STORY .- Seventy-four cows, Mr. Row:—I see by your paper of the 1st inst. that a Mr. Hall, of Warren county, is the People's candidate for Congress in this Disnear Cincinnati, by fire in dairy stables. Two near Cincinnati, by fire in dairy stables. Two horses, two cows, one mule, two goats, and two calves, only escaped, but they are so badly burned that it will be humane to kill them. The scene in the stables in the midst of the constituents, and carry out in Congress the conflagration, was most piteously and indescribably harrowing. The live stock were tied I hold the present incumbent did not do, but, to their stalls. When the flames first commenced, the poor animals snorted and bellowed with hideous and frantic force. As the heat increased, their cries and groans and furious struggles became agonizing. Some threw themselves headlong upon the floor or leaped upright at full length with frenzied energy, and vented their agony in fearful screams. The horses broke from their halters, and dashed through the cousuming blaze in desperate dismay. The tortured and suffocating cows tore away their horns and rushed through the blazing piles, and encountered each other in destructive collision, their flesh broiling and crackling in the heat with sickening effect upon the senses of human beings who gazed horror-stricken upon the wretched scene of suffering, without power to mitigate the agony of the tortured brutes. The yells and desparing cries of the different classes of animals commingled in horrid concert, and broke through the roar of flames and crackling timbers upon the still night air, and were borne way in terrifying echoes to the ears of persons two miles distant from the dreadful scene.

> The Fraser River Gold Excitement has recently got a severe check. Late reports state that the quantity of gold was greatly exaggerated, though there is no doubt of some being there. The great distance to travel is also a drawback. From San Francisco to Victoria is 840 miles; from Victoria to the goldfield 337 miles. A gentleman who ascended Fraser's River to the mouth of Thompson's River described it as full of rapids. In some places the current ran at the rate of from seven to ten miles per hour. Above Fort Yale for a distance of 35 or 40 miles, the River roars impetuously through gloomy canons fifty or sixty feet deep, the walls of which are perpendicular, affording no foothold or path whatever. Up some parts of this sluice it was impossible to propel the canoe, owing to rocks and falls. Portages therefore were necessary. After getting to the gold country our adventurous royageur found there was indeed the precious metal in considerable abundance. Such are some of the facts which those attacked with the new gold fever would do well to ponder before leaving a paying business at home.

GOLD IN KANSAS .- Leavenworth advices of the 29th ult. have been received per U. S. Express Company to Boonsville. Considerable PRECARIOUS BANKS.-Hodge's Journal of excitement exists in Lawrence and Kansas City, in consequence of recent arrivals from banks, the notes of which it says are "are lia- the gold regions of Pike's Peak, confirming ble at any moment to depreciate"-several of the existence of ore in abundance in that lorence in June had met with good success. McKean County Bank, Octoraro Bank, Central The gold found is similar to that of Fraser Bank, Bank of Crawford County, Tioga Conn. River and California. Mr. Richards, who arty Bank, Warren County Bank, and Bank of rived at Kansas City on the 28th, reports that, Lawrence County, in this State, Warwick and with very little prospecting, satisfactory amounts were obtained. Two men, with inferior implements, washed out \$600 in one week, in a small stream 50 miles from Pike's Peak. A second Fraser River excitement is appre-

> TERRIBLE TORNADO-TWO LADIES KILLED. A destructive tornado visited a few towns in Ulster county, New York, last Wednesday, tearing up and destroying everything in its course, blowing down trees, fences and even dwellings. At Dewittville, the tornado left a terrible mark as it passed on its destructive course. The houses of Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Hoyt were blown down. Mrs. Hoyt was instantly killed and Mrs. Smith so badly injured that she died in a few hours. A lady named Mrs. Hornbeck, who was also in the house, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. Hoyt were also badly injured.

SLAVER CAPTURED .- The United States brig Dolphin, a few days since captured a slaver, with 300 slaves on board, off the coast of Cuba, and took the vessel and cargo into the harbor at Charleston, S. C. The U. S. marshal at Charleston has been directed to remove the captured slaves to Fort Sumpter, about 5 miles from that city. Arrangements, it is said, will soon be made by the Government to send the unfortunates back to Africa. They are in a deplorable condition, many of them suffering from dysentery, and a number of them have died. The negroes are mostly young, not more than fifteen years of age.

DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA .- The drought in the "New River Country," Virginia, continues. In Giles county New River can be waded across in many places. Grass is dying, and there will not be half a crop of corn. The Monroe County (Va.) Advertiser says that for movement against Gillis will make the politi- that county to lay the dust, and adds: "The corn crops in this county will fall short more than one-half; some farmers will not have a | ing but five months old. fourth of a crop. The grass in some places is literally burned up.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES .- The Lutheran church in the United States numbers about 175,000 communicants, 2.000 congregations and 1,200 ministers. Its members are found chiefly in the middle and Western States, although there are a few congregations in New England, and quite a considerable number in Maryland, Virgina, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, as also in Western Texas.

Bogus Gold Dollars .- Look out for a well gotten up gold dollar, of the "bogus kind," the result of the labors of an ingenious crew of rascally counterfeiters in Massachusetts. Nothing but strong acid will show the deceit. probably be nominated.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." BLAIR COUNTY .- On the 27th, a man named McCartney, engaged as a miner in Condron's ore bank near Hollidaysb'g, applied a match to the priming of a blast he sought to discharge, expecting to get out of harm's way before the explosion, but the powder was too quick for until Friday, October 1st, inclusive. The him, and he was laid over with his face full of particles of slate &c. and so seriously injured that he thought he was killed! His escape from instant death was certainly surprising, for the accident occurred in a narrow drift of industrial products of our State which has the mine, and the blast raised some two tons of ore. . . . On Sunday the 22d ult., the house of Mr. Newton, in Frankstown township, was entered while the family were at Camp Meeting, and some \$10 or \$12 in money stolen there- have agreed to carry gratis all articles intenfrom. A couple of young men, namedThompson and Conroy, belonging to the neighborhood, were arrested a day or two after on a charge of perpetrating the offence, and Thompson was committed for trial, but Conroy turned up missing at the Justice's office and has not since been taken. Thompson has since been admitted to bail A fire broke out in a double frame dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. Daniel Beatty and Mr. Christopher and circulated, I received a communication Kephart, at the old Portage Intersection, on Monday night 30th August, and consumed the stock breeders, John S. Goe, of Favette counentire building together with all the household goods of both families; the inmates escaping with little more than their lives and their night clothes. Loss about \$2,000; but covered mainly by insurance. Fire supposed to have started from some coals about a bake-oven attached to Beatty's house. Miss Matilda Caldwell, daughter of Judge Caldwell, met with a shocking death on the 1st just. She had been at a wedding at the house of the Rev. Lloyd Knight, and was returning home about 11 o'clock in a vehicle driven by a young man named Wertz. The horse took fright at a light in front of Confer's tavern, in this place, and ran off. The rein broke in the effort to stop him, and Mr. Wertz then jumped out to try and arrest his progress. The horse wheeled suddenly and ran down the street about a hundred yards. Miss Caldwell leaped out, and fell with violence upon her head. She was taken up insensible and carried to her home, where she expired at 2 o'clock the next day, having never spoken a word from the time the accident occurred.

MIFFLIN COUNTY .- Dickson A. Burns, brother of James Burns, Esq., died suddenly on Saturday morning the 28th Aug. He had arisen and was preparing to go to market, and while descending the stairs fell down. He called on those above, but before they reached him he had expired. He was about 43 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

... Joseph, a son of John B. Selheimer, Esq., while climbing across the iron railing at the court house yard on the 28th ult. was caught by one leg and fell with considerable force against the stone capping injuring his nose so as to require stitching of the skin-He made a narrow escape of sustaining a life injury.... Rev. Thos. Stuart and lady re. turned to Lewistown, from Kansas, on Tuesday evening in good health. We are sorry to learn that the fire at Leavenworth from which Messrs. Stuart and McCormick suffered so severely, was more destructive than was first reported. The firm lest about \$15,000 above the insurance, but is going on again and will we hope retrieve the mistortune. Mr. S. designs returning io Kansas.

CENTRE COUNTY .- We understand that the house of Mr. Philip Jobson, of Howard township, was struck by lightning, one day last week. We are unable to give the particulars, but are told that a child in the house was struck and rendered senseless for a short time Another child was struck on the toe, which was entirely severed from the foot, without injuring the child otherwise. . . . A couple of gentlemen of Bellefonte, while rambling about through the country, met with a large panther, a short distance west of that borough. The gentlemen made preparation to show fight. when the panther, perhaps thinking himself rather out of place, made rapid strides for the woods.

INDIANA COUNTY .- On the 24th ult. Constable Merwine, of Pine township, brought John Wikeman to the county prison on a charge of Larceny. This is the same individual who was charged with the stealing of wheat at the last term, but the Grand Jury ignored the bill. On Monday morning he was discharged on giving bail for appearance at Court. . . . On Sunday morning Constable Mogle brought A. G. Cummiski to town and placed him in the custody of Sheriff Smith, on charge of interrupting the religious exercises at a camp meeting in North Mahoning township.

LAWRENCE COUNTY .- The Democratic Convention on the 30th nominated J. N. M'Goffin of Newcastle, for Congress, and Mathias Fisher of Shenango, for the Legislature. They made no nomination for county offices. . . . A meeting of citizens of Neshannock township, held on the 21st ult., declared the office of Superintendent of Common Schools to be an unnecessary and outrageous expense, and resolved that no railroad debt should be incurred without taking a vote of the citizens-when, if a majority bound the county, they should pay, and not otherwise."

GREENE COUNTY .- Nelson Lett, was arrested and committed on the 25th for stealing fifty dollars from Wm. A. Porter. He confessed, restored forty-five dollars, and was committed for trial. . . . A son of Wm. Rodgers, aged fifteen, committed suicide by hanging, in a clearing near his father's residence. He is said to have complained of severe punishment from his father, in consequence of his racing with a valuable horse. Dysentery is prevailing seriously in the county.

FULTON COUNTY .- Dr. Getty, an old and well-known physician residing at Bloody Run, committed suicide by hanging himself with his neck-kerchief, on Friday morning last. The deceased was at one time a prominent and successful man in the community in which he lived but having become much reduced in circumstances, it is supposed that it so preved upon his mind as to induce him to commit the

SNYDER COUNTY .- The wife of Simon Kantz, of Penns township, committed suicide on Wednesday two weeks, by hanging herself with a martingal at a rack in the barn. No two months there has not been rain enough in reason, says the Selinsgrove Democrat, can be assigned by the family or any other person why she committed the deed. She leaves a husband and twelve children, the youngest be-

YORK COUNTY .- The Grand Jury at York, has indicted Mr. Wright, of the Columbia Star, for libel. The "bogus" son of Com. Stock ton has been reprimanded by the Court and discharged. Porter, charged with obtaining money from the Hanover Savings Institution, will be tried in November.

VENANGO COUNTY .- A child of Thomas Sarver, of Sandy Creek township, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the 21st August, from the effects of which it died afterwards.

BERKS COUNTY .- The Democratic convention on Tuesday nominated J. Glancy Jones for re-election to Congress. The Democratic opponents of Jones took no part in the convention, and permitted the distinguished Lecomptonite to fix up things to suit himself. There exists, however, a determined spirit of opposition to him in the ranks of the party, and we learn that a second candidate will PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, to be held at Pittsburgh, commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 28th, and to continue most liberal arrangements have been made by the managers of the Society to render this the greatest exhibition of the Agricultural and yet been given. The grounds are very conveniently arranged for the accommodation of stock and implements: the various Railroads ded for exhibition; the premium list is liberal and comprehensive.

The Secretary of the State Society, Judge A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg, writes to us as follows, in regard to the prospects for an encouraging exhibition :

"Since the List of Premiums was published from that most enterprising of farmers and ty, furnishing me a list of his herd of cattle, twenty in number, for which he will require stails; also, a list of his sheep for which he will require sixteen pens, and of his swine, for which he will need five pens. In the same communication he offers an additional sweepstake premium to those of the published listentry fee \$10-which I take this method of making known:

'For the largest and best display of thorough bred cattle, sheep,&c., owned and held as farm stock, by the exhibitor other than a dairyman, combining the best properties with regard to feeding, milehing, wool-growing, &c. 1st premium, diploma and \$15. 2d premium, a full Merino Buck, to be furnished by J. S. Goe, free to the Society.'

The Executive Committee, previous to the Exhibition, will announce the judges on this premium, its class, and other necessary information for competitors, and make it known as soon as possible through the press. Recently I received letters from three gentlemen in Ohio, who intend to become exhibitors; one from a gentleman in Virginia, and one from a gentleman from Philadelphia county, who intends bringing on his herd of cattle. All this looks encouraging for a good exhibition. A. O. H."

A tortoise was recently coaght near Doylestown, Pa., with the following branded on his shell: "A. E. F., 1785." He may be considered "the oldest inhabitant."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM A. NICHOLS, Esq., of M'Kean county, will be supported as an Indepen-dent candidate for the Legislature. Sept. 8-tc.

SSEMBLY .- I offer myself to the Voters of A this District, composed of Jefferson, Elk, M'Kean and Clearfield counties, as a candidate for the Legislature, and promise, if elected, to faithfully represent my constituents.

MICHAEL A. FRANK. Clearfield, September 8, 1858-te.

CHERIFF .- To the Independent Voters Clearfield County: - Fellow Citizens : Hav ing always thought that a candidate for Sheriff

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to wit .- 1 dark bay mare, mare colt 2 years old, 1 red heiffer 2 years old. red steer 2 years old, 1 black heiffer 2 years old, 2 red heiffers 1 year old, 40 dozen rye in the barn, 30 dozen oats in the barn, I red cow.

HENRY HAGERTY Smith's Mills, Aug. 31, 1858-sep8-3t.

AMMONTON LANDS.-New England Settlement.—Rare Opportunity.—To all wanting Farms—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has recently been opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farms of 20 aeres and upwards. The soil is of the best quality for the production of fruits, grains, &c. The price is \$15 to \$20 per acre, payable in easy quarter yearly instalments, within a term of four years with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling every industrious man to buy a farm. is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are creeting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia Seventy-five houses have been built in 4 months. Practical farmers and bu-siness men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised on this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy or clay loam, with a clay bottom and re tentire of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anwhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be wells aware that the earliest and the best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on

the spot at a cheap price, from the mills Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order oget a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builers are on hand to put up houses on the best terms. In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he

is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild elimate and an open winter

There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the ad-

vantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal.

The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full informatio of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and

can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land:-Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7; A. M., and 5; P. M.; when there inquire for Mr. Route to the land :- Leave Vine street wharf, A. M., and 5½, P. M.; when there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut. Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.

Sept. 8, 1858-3m.

A NAUAL STATE FAIR OF THE A Pennsylvama State Agricultural Society.— Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st, 1858.—Fair Grounds, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.—Annual ad-dresses Friday at 2 o'clock, P.M. Awards of Committee announced immediately afterwards. Arti-eles for exhibition addressed to A. O. HEISTER, Secretary, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. All articles and stock intended for exhibition transported free of charge. Office, No. 68 Fifth street, where entries will be received and exhibitors' tickets furnished. Books of entry closed on Tuesday noon. Premium Lists and list of Judges furnished on application. [Members' Tickets, S1. Single admission 25 cents. 15 Exhibitors must become members. A. O. HEISTER, become members. Secretary State Agricultural Society.

D A. TAGGART, President A LL WANTING TO EMIGRATE to a mild climate, good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

ALL WANTING to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Sept 8, 1858. Hammonton Lands. ALL WANTING to emigrate to a mild climate good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Sept. 8, 1858.

ALL WANTING to emigrate to a mild climate.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1858-9.: The successful laying of the trans-Atlan-tic Telegraph Cable marks a new era in the history of Human Progress. Henceforth. Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie within an hours' distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingkom, the capture of a Vienna or Giberaltar, the fall of a dynasty, the tri-umph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to roy-alty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Eu-xine, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment as it were, we have been thrown into the immedi-ate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our seaboard cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliament, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast-tables of New Xork a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the condition of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America, and one inevitable result of this must be an unexampled community of fee!ing and interest among the nations of Christen-dom, and a consequent desire for a more intimate aqcuaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short, Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life, has now become indispensable to all.

The New York Tribune, now more than seven-

teen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial 8page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalicled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan ought to run independent of all party nomina-tions, therefore, I offer myself as a candidate, with a promise, if elected, to discharge the duties with fidelity.

JAMES IRWIN, Sr.

Lawrence tp., September 7, 1858-te.

share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of Republicans—of those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that eve-ry rational being shall be free to employ his faculhate all forms of oppression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best —of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery—but it further appeals likemise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National Progress thro' internal development and amelioration rather than by external aggression and extension—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico. Nicaragua or Cuba-all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus savea on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "Righteoneness exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal The free allotment of limited postions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompense-every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves-must command our earnest sympathy and co-operation.

Within the present year. The Tribune has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of The Tribune would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid in effecting such increase. As we employ no travelling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post offices at which we have no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures o make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

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