



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, March 10, 1853.

Whig State Convention.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania, are requested to elect the usual number of Delegates to attend a State Convention, to meet at LANCASTER, on THURSDAY, March, 24th, at 3 P. M. to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, &c. By order of the Whig State Committee.

DAVID TAGGART, Chairman.
CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

The Inauguration.

The imposing ceremony of inaugurating a new Chief Magistrate of the United States, took place, at Washington, on Friday last, the 4th inst. The inauguration attracted thither an immense crowd of citizens from all parts of the Union—some by curiosity, but the greater portion by the thirst for office. The number of strangers in the City is estimated at 30,000. The army of office-hunters now in Washington far exceed in numbers any similar body of men ever enlisted; and as so zeal in the pursuit of their object, is said to surpass all conception. A partialist of four years, remarks a contemporary, has prepared their appetites for a feast such as the flesh-pots of no government in christendom ever furnished. It would require a miracle equal to that performed in olden time, to make the leaves and fishes satisfy the legions who are hovering with gaping countenances and yawning pockets around the Treasury. Every Whig now holding office under the government, does so only by sufferance—from the Foreign Minister down to the lowest petty Postmaster. We hope they are all prepared to "walk the plank" and yield up their places to their "illustrious successors" without a grinance even.

Gen. Pierce visited the two Houses of Congress, a few days ago, but he was soon surrounded by hordes of hungry office-seekers, who pressed upon him so eagerly and so closely that he was compelled to beat a speedy retreat, in order to avoid suffocation. Even members of Congress are said to have forgotten the dignity of their station, and with the anxious outsiders, rushed pell-mell upon the President elect.

The Cabinet.

On Monday last, the President nominated the following gentlemen to the Senate, as his Cabinet officers, all of whom were immediately confirmed.

Secretary of State WILLIAM L. MARCY, N. York.
Secretary of the Treasury JAMES G. BUCHANAN, Pa.
Secretary of War JEFFERSON DAVIS, Miss.
Secretary of the Navy JAMES C. BROWN, N. C.
Secretary of the Interior ROBERT McLELLAND, Mich.
Postmaster General JAMES CAMPBELL, Pa.
Attorney General CALLED CUSHING, Mass.

Locofoco State Convention.

The Locofoco State Convention for the nomination of State officers, assembled at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 25th ult. The Convention organized permanently electing Wm. L. Hurst, of Philadelphia, President. Nominations for Canal Commissioner were then made, and on the first ballot the vote stood for Thomas Forsyth, of Philadelphia, 21, John Morrison, of Chester, 22, Henry S. Ott, of Pike, 22, Edward Nicholson, of York, 5, Jacob Erdman, of Lehigh, 4, and the balance scattered among some ten candidates. Forsyth continued leading until the sixth ballot, when all names being withdrawn but Forsyth and Nicholson, the vote stood Forsyth 51, Mott 46, Nicholson 3.

Ephraim Banks, the present incumbent is then nominated for Auditor General acclamation. Balloting was then gone to for Surveyor General and J. Porter Hawley, the present incumbent, was nominated on the second trial.

Whig Candidates for Governor.

The Blair County Whig, in alluding to a fact that the Whig presses in Western Pennsylvania are urging the nomination of General Wm. Larimer, of Allegheny county, as the next Whig candidate for Governor, says that James Pollock, of Northumberland county, will be urged for nomination, and a better one could not be made. He stands high as a gentleman of ability, popular with the people, and every way unobjectionable. With such a candidate we would enter into the contest with a strong hope of an election.

Two dollar notes on the Goshen bank, Orange county N.Y. altered to tens, are in circulation. Look out for them.

Two thousand and thirty-one California emigrants sailed from New York, on Saturday week, the steamer Star of the West, taking 528, the Illinois 543, and the Georgia 900!

Mrs. Howard, the late mistress of Napoleon III, has been enabled by the Emperor, who has purchased and made her proprietor of the village of Beauregard, near Versailles. She will bear the title of Countess of Beauregard.

The Health of Vice President King.

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1853.—The Savannah Republican has a letter from a correspondent residing at Matanzas, which gives quite a different account of Vice President King's health from that brought by Mr. Jones, his private Secretary. It says that his cough is constant and harassing; his feet so swollen that he cannot move, and that his case was regarded as hopeless by himself and those around him.

Locofoco Commencement.

We had many loud denunciations during the last Presidential canvass of Whig extravagance, Galphanism, &c., but the manner in which the Locofoco majority in the U. S. Senate have entered upon the work of reform to be carried out under Gen. Pierce's administration shows how heartless and insincere were these charges against the Whigs. They have amended the Appropriation bill so as to increase the salary of the Vice President from \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year; those of the Heads of Departments from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year; the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia and Spain each from \$6,000 to \$12,000 a year, besides salaries for private Secretaries; that to Turkey from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The salaries also of the clerks of the Departments are raised from \$900 to \$1,200, \$1,800, \$2,000 and \$2,200. A new office is created, to be called Assistant Secretary of State; with a salary of \$3,000 a year. This is but the beginning of the reign, what the latter end will be is beyond the view of mortal eyes.—Daily News.

Gen. Pierce visited the two Houses of Congress, a few days ago, but he was soon surrounded by hordes of hungry office-seekers, who pressed upon him so eagerly and so closely that he was compelled to beat a speedy retreat, in order to avoid suffocation. Even members of Congress are said to have forgotten the dignity of their station, and with the anxious outsiders, rushed pell-mell upon the President elect.

Monetary Revolution Anticipated.—The New York Tribune thinks that the accession to the metallic currency of the world during the last two years has been about four per cent a year; and since prices of real estate and many other things have risen far above that increase, it apprehends there is danger of a general revulsion before long.

Presentation of N. Y. Alderman.

The Grand Jury of the N. Y. City Quarter Sessions came into Court on Saturday a week with a presentation against various members of the N. Y. Board of Aldermen. Their attention was turned to the bribery and corruption in the City by the charge of the Recorder, and although they found great difficulty in procuring testimony, they yet learned sufficient to implicate several in gross offences. Bills of indictment were presented against Aldermen Wesley Smith and Alderman James M. Bard. If witnesses had not refused to testify, and other men, acquainted with the foul rascality of which the New York officials are believed to be guilty, had not fled the city so as to avoid giving testimony, probably a dozen more Aldermen would have been indicted.

The Arctic Expedition.—The N. Y. papers state that the expedition under the command of Dr. Kane will set sail for Arctic seas about the middle of April.—The whole company numbers nineteen men, including eleven hands, and each is armed with one of Marston's rifles, and abundance of ammunition. Besides the brig Advance, the frame-work of a smaller vessel, which can be put together when required, four guttapercha boats intended for sledges, and five whale boats, will be carried out, to which forty-eight dogs will be added when the party arrive on the upper coast of Greenland.

A train of forty-two cars, containing fourteen hundred passengers, were taken over the Worcester railroad to Boston, one day last week, by the locomotive Nathan Hale.

The Schoolmaster Wanted.—The following, says the Mobile Advertiser, is a copy of a bill sent in to a gentleman some time since:

cosafada	2,50
atacinonimouagin	50
	82,50

Pade Josef—
Can any of our readers interpret it. At first we took it for apothecaries' Latin; judge our surprise, then, when the key was given to us, to find the above inscrutable items were simply these: 'A horse half a day, and taking him home again.'
Can any of our readers beat this?

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his Country made the then recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States, one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours.—It is no paradox to say that although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those, who earnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy repose in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike.—They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,' for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy, with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidence of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the Federal Government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strict observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration, would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored path way of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that the agent, whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no ruder hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize, that upon every sea, on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of our defense—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag, which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will

be appropriately brought, at a future time to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws, and the benign influence of a good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a Republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed.—They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points, to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of concentration of all power in the General Government of Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of power clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are,—showing upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurring to it at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it; what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the luster of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so; but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the 'Compromise Measures,' are strictly constitutional and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect.—I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their position belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, & upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional,

or ambitions, fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it.—Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence, which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

In the United States embraces 26 G and Lodges. The aggregate of Lodges belonging to the several bodies number 2729. The number of contributing members is 193,298, and according to the official report of the Grand Lodge at its last session, it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1852, there were 25,776 initiations, while the revenues of the entire body reached the amount of \$164,331 15. The relief afforded was as was as follows viz: Number of brothers, relieved, 26,330; widowed families relieved, 3959; number of brothers buried, 1612; relief paid to brothers, \$372,384 92; relief paid to widowed families, \$224,307 76; paid for the education of orphans, \$10,750 85; paid for the dead \$172,412 79.

Sidney Webster, Esq.'s name is selected as the private Secretary of President Pierce.

CHEAPER THAN MATCHES.

The editor of the Albany Express, in the course of an article upon "Freaks and Wonders of Electricity," writes on the following "spiritual manifestation":

"Happening to be in the parlor of a friend a few evenings since, he favored us with the exhibition of a very pretty electrical experiment. His daughter walked briskly across the floor once or twice, and then rapidly approached an extinguished gas burner, touched it with her fingers, and instantly the escaping fluid burst into flame! It was an entirely new way of lighting the gas, and involved a great saving of matches. Any person in the room, if their shoes and boots is not wet, could produce the same effect. The sparks of electricity omitted at the contact with the metal of the burner ignited the gas."

Mr. HAMILIN of Wayne county, introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate on Monday, February 28th, eleven resolutions, signed by one thousand voters of Monroe county, against the incorporation of the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Railroad company.

INCREASED.—The Senate has agreed to increase the salaries of the Vice President and the Heads of the Departments to \$8,000 a year. The House has probably concurred.

A JUDGE IMPEACHED.

A Select Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature have recommended the removal from office of Judge Levi Hubbell, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The charges against him, involving a most extraordinary amount of moral turpitude, are as follows:

- 1st—Of receiving a bribe in the case of suit against Comstock and Sanderson.
- 2d—Adjudicating causes where he was pecuniarily interested,—with three specifications.
- 3d—Willfully and partially passing illegal sentences upon persons convicted,—with two specifications.
- 4th—Presiding in cases in which he had acted as solicitor and counsel—six specifications.
- 5th—Taking for his own use moneys paid into Court—three specifications.
- 7th—Conducting himself with partiality towards suitors—eight specifications.
- 8th—Using his official station to induce females to submit themselves to be debauched by him—four specifications.
- 9th—Arbitrarily using his office to the benefit of particular parties—six specifications.
- 10th—Allowing himself to be approached and advised with as to suits before him—twenty specifications.
- 11th—Interfering in matters in suits before him—thirteen specifications.

The large blast pipe at the Crane Iron Works, Catawqua, Lehigh county, burst on Friday. The works were damaged to the extent of \$40,000, and two furnaces turning out forty tons per day were stopped. It will take three months to repair the damages.—No one was hurt.

ADVERTISING.—Those who advertise, and do it well, are certain to gain custom, and succeed in business. This is a part of a man's business, and should be studied as much as any other part. Many merchants and business men overlook it.