



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahm, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

S. B. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the 'DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL,' and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at our lowest terms.

Democratic County Committee. Augustin Durbin, Chairman. Alleghany—Michael McGuire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria—John M. Bride, Carroll—Jacob Luther, Carrolltown—James Fagan, Chest—Joseph Gill, Chest Springs—Augustine Byrne, Clearfield—William J. Rainey, Conemaugh—Richard Sanderson, Croyle—William Murray, Ebensburg—Charles D. Murray, Gallitzin—David Mills, Jackson—Henry Rager, Johnstown, 1st Ward—Ephraim Baker, 2d Ward—John Crouse, Lewis Luchards, 3d Ward—William Wintner, 4th Ward—Hugh Maloy, Loretto—William Ryan, Jr. Millville—A. M. Gregg, Richland—Henry Topper, Summerhill—James Burk, Summerville—John Sharbaugh, Susquehanna—John Bearer, Taylor—Amos Davis, Washington—Richard White, White—George Walter, Wilmore—M. M. O'Neil, Yoder—Geo. W. Osborn.

Practical Nullification. Resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in the Northern States, is the principal cause of the Disunion sentiment now so prevalent in the South. That law rests on a plain provision of the Constitution of the United States, and was enacted for the purpose of enforcing and carrying it out. That provision or clause, is one of the compromises of the Constitution, about which we frequently hear so much said, and without which it would never have been ratified by the Southern States. The Northern States in ratifying the Constitution, pledged themselves to carry out all its provisions in good faith.—But they have not done so. For years it has been impossible for the owner of a fugitive slave to arrest him in a Northern State and take him home with him, although he proceeded strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress known as the Fugitive Slave Law. Every where, he has been met by an infuriated mob of fanatical Abolitionists, who pronounced the Act of Congress a nullity, and that there is a higher law than the Constitution. Riot and bloodshed have been the constant attendants of all attempts to enforce the law, and the owner in many instances has been presented with a stab in the heart, or a coat of tar & feathers, in lieu of his slave. Indeed a slaveholder at the present time, in entering a Northern State for the purpose of reclaiming a runaway slave, perils his personal safety and even his life; and if he returns home unscathed by an outrage on his person, he may consider himself a very fortunate man. The announcement that an attempt is being made to arrest a fugitive slave, is sufficient to draw together an infuriated mob in a few hours, determined to rescue the fugitive at all hazards. This feeling is not confined to any particular locality. It is universal, or nearly so, throughout the Northern States. It is prevalent in Pennsylvania as well as New England, and even in our conservative little town of Ebensburg, we have heard men say that they would never allow the arrest of a runaway slave, if it were in their power to prevent it. The result of this feeling is, that the fugitive slave law in the Northern States is as much of a nullity, as though it had never been enacted. All attempts to enforce it resemble the combination of a farce and a tragedy. Is not this practical nullification, and are not the Black Republicans who resist the execution of the fugitive slave law, Nullifiers? Certainly, South Carolina did not do any thing worse in 1852, when she attempted to nullify the law of Congress for levying and collecting duties on imports. But fourteen Northern States, have not been satisfied with popular resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law, through riotous and tumultuous assemblages. Their Legislatures have taken the matter in hand, and passed what they call personal liberty bills, but which are really Acts Nullifying an Act of Congress. In Massachusetts, this nullifying Act dignified with the appellation of a personal liberty bill, declares that any person who shall grant a certificate under the fugitive slave law, shall be deprived of any office he may hold under the Commonwealth; and shall be forever incapable of any office he may hold under the Commonwealth, and shall be forever incapacitated to practice his profession in the State. The 16th section forbids, the Volunteer or Militia of the State in assisting in enforcing the fugitive slave law, under the penalty to each offender, of a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State prison for a period of not more than two years, or less than one year. The Vermont

law is equally stringent. It forbids all the Courts and all the officers in the State from discharging any duty enjoined on them by the fugitive slave law, and from assisting in the arrest of a runaway slave. The 5th section declares that any Judge of any Court of record in the State, any Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, any Sheriff, deputy Sheriff, high bailiff, Constable or Jailor, or any citizen of this State who shall offend against the provisions of this Act, by acting directly or indirectly under the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Congress, (the fugitive slave law) shall forfeit to the use of the State, to be recovered on information or indictment, one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the State prison not exceeding five years.

If this is not nullification we do not know what is. The object of both Legislatures in passing these laws, evidently was to nullify the fugitive slave law, by rendering it a criminal offence to assist in its execution. They still remain un repealed.

As we have already hinted, it was the nullification of the provision of the U. S. Constitution, with regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, in the North, which first called into existence the disunion sentiment in the South. There were other causes of difference it is true. But none of them assumed such immediate and practical importance, as this, or bore the impress of wrong in such plain and legible characters. A large part of the wealth of nearly every Southern State consists in his slaves. He is not therefore contending for a mere abstraction of but little or no practical importance, when he insists that the fugitive slave law shall be faithfully executed; he is demanding the enforcement of that which is necessary to protect him in his personal property, and the disregard of which might soon reduce him from affluence to poverty. When instead of seeing the law faithfully executed in the North, he encounters nothing but armed resistance and the assaults of a savage mob, when he goes there to reclaim his slave, it is but little wonder, that he begins to place a very low estimate on the value of the Union, and to look forward to the possibility of its dissolution, as an event to be neither dreaded nor avoided.

The value of the Union consists in the protection it secures to the citizens of all the States in their rights. When it fails to protect any portion of them in their constitutional rights, it is not fulfilling its mission, and its value will of course be diminished in the estimation of those whom it has partially deserted, and certainly when it fails to secure the execution of the fugitive slave law, it is not fulfilling its duty to the Southern States. No one can deplore more sincerely than we do, the secession movements now going forward in many of the Southern States. But we are not willing to shut our eyes to the cause which produced them. The Southern people have been so long and grossly wronged by the North, that they can see in the election of a Northern sectional candidate to the Presidency, nothing but the beginning of new aggressions on their rights. They can only be convinced that this is not so by the Black Republican Party becoming conservative, and abandoning their opposition to the fugitive slave law. Let the so called personal liberty bills be repealed; let the Newspapers of the party instead of taunting and reviling the Southern people, exhort their readers to become more conservative, and less fanatical on the subject of slavery; let the Legislatures of the Northern States pass resolutions exhorting their constituents to respect the constitutional rights of their brethren in the South, and denouncing all who resist the execution of the fugitive slave law, as traitors and disunionists, and we will soon hear no more of the secession movements. If they fail to do so, the secession movements will go on, and end we fear in that destruction of the model Republic of the world.

Douglas in New Jersey. The result of the election in New Jersey, is well calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every high minded friend of Douglas in this country. An arrangement was entered into there, between the friends of Douglas, Bell and Breckenridge, for the purpose of beating Lincoln in the State, by which they agreed to run a fusion electoral ticket, composed of three Douglas men, two Bell men, and two Breckenridge men. The Bell and Breckenridge men carried out the arrangement in good faith, and the official returns consequently show that the three Douglas men on the ticket are elected. But the Bell and Breckenridge men are not. And why? Because the Douglas men, or rather a large number of them, voted only for the three Douglas men and "scratched" the four Bell and Breckenridge electors. The State has, therefore, been carried by the firm of Douglas and Lincoln. The electors are divided as follows; for Douglas 3, for Lincoln 4. It seems that the Douglas men of New Jersey, so far from being willing to unite with the National men of the State, were determined that if they could not carry the State themselves, it should be carried by Lincoln, the avowed candidate of sectionalism. And for their treachery they have been rewarded with 3 electors. We congratulate them on getting into such good company, and hope they may have a happy time of it with their new friends. These three votes, secured by treachery, are all that will be cast for Douglas in the electoral college. He has not carried a single State in the Union. The career of the demagogue is at an end, so let us leave him alone in his glory.

The Secession Movement. We deem it unnecessary to publish in detail the startling and painful news we daily receive from the South. All the despatches received tell the same unvaried tale. The people of at least South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, seem determined to go out of Union peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Whether the other Southern States will join in the movement is still uncertain. The crisis is a truly alarming one, and it now seems too late to restore confidence and tranquility to the Southern States. The ship of State is now riding through a fearful tempest, and we fear she has not yet encountered the worst. She is fast drifting towards the shoals and quick sands of disunion, and the Pilot who will take charge of the helm on the 4th of next March is not, we fear, one who can weather the storm. However, let us hope for the best; humbly confiding in that Being who has watched over us from the first gun of the Revolution, up to the present moment; conferring innumerable blessings on us, which we were too ungrateful to appreciate.

A State Convention will be held in South Carolina during the next month for the purpose of deciding whether the State shall secede or not. It will doubtless be unanimously for Secession. Georgia and Alabama will at once join in the movement. Senator Toombs of the latter State is enthusiastic for Secession. The two U. S. Senators and several members of Congress of South Carolina have resigned. Also nearly all the Federal and Military officers. Arms and ammunition have been purchased. The United States flag is not recognized in any part of the State, and the Palmetto flag flutters and waves in every part of Charleston. The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer in a dispatch to that paper, dated the 15th inst. says: "If anybody asks you whether South Carolina will secede, answer emphatically, yes." There is a strong secession party in Virginia. Also in Mississippi and Louisiana.

A very cold morning, Mr. Editor, said Mordecai, as he gladdened us with the light of his countenance yesterday. Yes, Mordecai, we answered, rather cold. A little too cold, Mr. Editor, resumed Mordecai, for drinking small beer and cider. I think a warm whiskey punch, would answer much better; have you any dime about your trousers. Mordecai, said we, looking very grave, we temperance folks hold that it is wrong to drink any thing that intoxicates, either in cold or warm weather; or in short, under any circumstances. That may be all right, Mr. Editor, said Mordecai, but you doubtless remember what the good old Scotch song says:

"A man may drink and not be drunk, A man may fight and not be slain, A man may kiss a bonnie lass, And yet be welcomed back again." But I'm not going to quarrel with you about the matter, and so to change the subject, here is an original contribution to the columns of the Democrat & Sentinel, written by Jonathan Oldbuck Jr., who returned home from College last summer, and talks and writes Latin more correctly than he does English. Although I ain't much of a scholar, I think this is first rate poetry, and quite pathetic. We took the paper which the old man handed us, and read as follows: Farewell if ever fondest prayers, For other's weal avail on high, Mine will not all be lost on air, But wait thy name beyond the sky. 'Twere vain to speak, to sweep to sigh; Oh! more than tears of blood can tell, When wrung from guilty expiring eye, Are in the word Farewell! Farewell! These lips are mute, these eyes are dry, But in my breast, and in my brain, Awake the pangs that pass not by. The thought that ne'er shall sleep again, My soul nor deigns nor dares complain, Though grief and passion there rebel, I only know we loved in vain. I only feel—Farewell!—Farewell!

Mordecai, said we, I entertain no doubt this is all original. But it discloses a truly remarkable coincidence. Lord Byron expressed exactly the same thoughts or emotions, in exactly the same words, nearly a half century ago. If I were a believer in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, I would be certain that the immortal spirit of Byron had taken up its abode in the body of young Mr. Oldbuck. The young scoundrel, said Mordecai, indignantly, to deserve us so! He read the poem to us all in Cabinet Council at Monkbaron, on last Sunday evening, and assured us it was the legitimate offspring of his own brain. His mother was in tears before he was half through reading it; the pretty schoolmistress, who boards in the family, brushed and looked sentimental, while old Jonathan poked us in the ribs, and whispered, "the young rogue has been crossed in love." And this, Mr. Editor, is what you call plagiarism, we replied. Yes, plagiarism, said Mordecai. If I were to let this out on him, his cake would be dough with the pretty schoolmistress with whom he is in love. Then Mordecai said we you must say nothing about it. Well, said Mordecai, I believe I wont; and now as you don't take anything strong, let us go and get some cider.

LITERARY.—The following question has been selected for general discussion at the Lyceum, on next Friday evening: Resolved, That a State has a right to nullify the laws of the Federal Congress, and to secede from the Union. Mr. Wm. H. Seehler has been appointed to read a selection at the next meeting. Geo. W. OATMAN, Secretary.

The Next Congress. There can be no doubt, that there will be a working and efficient Anti-Republican majority, in both branches of the 37th Congress, which commences on the 3d of December 1861. In the Senate there will be at least from 7 to 9 of an Anti-Republican majority. The Pittsburg Post makes the following estimate with regard to the political complexion of the House. We entertain no doubt that it is correct, or nearly so.

States.	Time of election.	Rep.	Opp.
Alabama,	Aug. 5, 1861	—	7
Arkansas,	Elected	—	2
California,	Sept. 4, 1861	—	2
Connecticut,	April 1, 1861	4	—
Delaware,	Elected	—	1
Florida,	Elected	—	1
Georgia,	Oct. 7, 1861	—	8
Illinois,	Elected	4	6
Indiana,	Elected	7	4
Iowa,	Elected	2	—
Kentucky,	Aug. 5, 1861	—	10
Louisiana,	Nov. 4, 1861	—	4
Maine,	Elected	6	—
Maryland,	Nov. 6, 1861	—	6
Minnesota,	Elected	2	—
Mississippi,	Elected	10	1
Missouri,	Oct. 7, 1861	—	3
Michigan,	Elected	3	1
Mississippi,	Elected	1	6
New Hampshire,	March 12, 1861	3	—
New Jersey,	Elected	4	2
New York,	Elected	22	11
North Carolina,	Aug. 1, 1861	—	8
Ohio,	Elected	14	7
Oregon,	Elected	—	1
Pennsylvania,	Elected	20	6
Rhode Island,	April 3, 1861	2	—
South Carolina,	Elected	—	6
Tennessee,	Aug. 1, 1861	—	10
Texas,	Aug. 5, 1861	—	2
Vermont,	Elected	8	—
Virginia,	May 23, 1861	—	13
Wisconsin,	Elected	3	—
Total		109	128

Opposition majority in the next House, 19

The citizens of our Borough were on last Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, started by the cry of fire. Every body started on a full run in search of the conflagration, and the boys jerked out "der machine" in short order. It was soon discovered that the alarm was caused by one of the chimneys of the residence of Rev. Mr. Lloyd, in the West end of town, being on fire. The fire was soon extinguished without injuring the building in the slightest degree.

Our jail is now filled to overflowing with prisoners, awaiting their trials at the approaching Court of Quarter Sessions, for crimes ranging from Murder to petty Larceny. Several women are among the "unfortunates," and "de culled" population can also boast of several representatives. Our Jailor Mr. Thomas Todd has a busy time of it there.

Samuel H. Barnes, Canal Commissioner elect of the State of New York, died at his residence in that State on the 15th inst. of erysipelas.

We understand, that track laying will be commenced on the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road during the present week. The Contractor is pushing forward the grading of the Section which connects with this place with commendable energy.

Common sense rules the mass of the people whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgement of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement in another column.

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON." Cured by "Barbave's Holland Bitters." Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Barbave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Barbave's Holland Bitters to which he attributed solely his restoration."

Take a Paper.—An exchange truly says a newspaper in a family of Children is worth more than a quarters schooling. Every boy, "worth raising," when he begins to read becomes delighted with newspapers because he reads of names and things which are very familiar and will make progress accordingly. Besides, children amused by reading or study, are of course considerate and more easily managed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or frog shop who ought to have been reading. How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books or papers for their families, would have gladly given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation. By all means "take a paper"—Exchange. A despatch received at Charleston from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina.

Secession Movements. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 16.—The leading men of all parties have been in conference here, and have unanimously agreed to a State Convention to recommend resistance, the time and mode of doing so, to be settled in the Convention. A good feeling prevailed. In the Senate considerable discussion has resulted from the motion referring the million of dollars appropriation bill for arms and ammunition to the finance committee. The bill provides that the money thus appropriated shall be subject to the control of the Governor. Many Senators objected to placing the sword and purse in the same hands. The proposed reference failed. The consideration of the bill will be proceeded with in regular order, and will be passed. A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts till 1861.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of an attempt by the Federal authorities to coerce the seceding States, to employ the military force of Georgia to resist such coercion. The resolution will doubtless pass. Senator Toombs made a powerful secession speech on Wednesday night. Mr. Barlow of Savannah followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with sovereignty in the federal power. All State lines to be obliterated.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The demonstrations of welcome to the members of the Legislature returning from the capital were very enthusiastic. A large palmetto tree was planted in front of the Institute Hall, where the meeting was held, and facing the speakers stand was a large transparency, with the motto, "Well done good and faithful servants." Mr. Macbeth, the President, made a fine speech. Mr. R. Gordon also addressed the delegates, and the response of Mr. Porter, the President of the Senate, called forth prolonged applause. Several other speakers made telling addresses, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There were abundant displays of fire works, and many houses were illuminated. During the day cannons were fired as flags were raised, with colonial and State mottoes inscribed upon them.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—The Governor of Alabama will issue a call for a State Convention on the sixth of December. He urges the people to prepare for secession. The Governor's proclamation will be issued on the sixth of December, the election of delegates to take place on the 24th proximo, and the convention to meet on the 1th of January.

RICHMOND, Va. Nov. 16.—Governor Letcher has issued a call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to be held on the 7th of January, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of six hundred volunteers, composed of the military and firemen. Ex Speaker Orr made a speech expounding secession. Senator Keitt and others made similar speeches.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Mayor of the city of Charleston has issued a proclamation prohibiting the landing of stowage passengers unless the captain of the vessel bringing them enter into bonds to maintain them if they become encumbrances.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—A meeting was held here of all parties; they were unanimously in favor of secession. A resolution to await the action of the other States was voted down.

From Japan—Letter from Minister Harris.

New York, Nov. 16.—The State Department has received advices from Minister Harris dated the 5th of July, in which he states that the Japanese steamer Candimurrah has arrived at Yedo from San Francisco, and her return voyage was navigated by Japanese alone. "This," he says, "is the first instance that a vessel conducted solely by Asiatics, has successfully crossed the great North Pacific Ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be so capable of improvement that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise, if they were allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess."

The commander of the steamer, with two of the Governors for Foreign Affairs, called on Mr. Harris, saying they came by command of the Emperor, and were directed to express to him his Majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer had been received by the authorities and people of San Francisco.

They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs made to their steamer at Mare Island Navy Yard, and express the deep sense His Majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Captain Cunningham, Commander of the Navy Yard. The reports of the officers of the Candimurrah, and the letters from the Embassy, with full accounts of their reception at San Francisco, and the kindness shown them by all classes of our people have produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles who were heretofore opposed to the treaty of Yedo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. Harris: "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feelings of your country for us, but we now see all you said was true."

Mr. Harris is of the opinion that when the Ambassadors return to Japan and relate their reception by the President, and repeat their large experience in the United States, and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect upon the mind of those who have objected to intercourse with foreign nations, and lead to a better state of feeling on their part toward us.

Further From Mexico—Terrible Slaughter.

A private letter from the highest authority at Vera Cruz, confirms the accounts we have already published of the massacre at Guadalupe. Among other things it is said that a wife was sprung upon the liberals, in their assault upon the city, and five hundred of their number instantly killed. So far, however, from arresting their progress, this only infuriated them the more, and forcing their way in, by six different breaches at the same time, they bayoneted the enemy at their works, and slaughtered all who stood in their way. The execution of the opposing General, Castillo and his officers, is doubtless to be attributed to that spirit.—N. O. Picayune.

LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, November 13.—The steamship, Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this afternoon. It was two days later.

Sir William Dennison has been appointed Governor of Madras.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Standard publishes the text of a despatch from John Russell to the British Minister in Paris, dated October 27th, in which the great questions which appear to have troubled the Government to be at issue, are stated. Were the people of Italy justified in their assistance of the King of Sardinia, and were the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing them with arms? Lord John says that the Government do not feel bound to declare that the people of Sardinia had not good reasons for throwing their allegiance, and cannot, therefore, be held responsible for the assistance of the King of Sardinia. The Government follow—Her Majesty's Government turn their eyes rather to the general aspects of a people building up their liberties on the sympathies and wishes of Europe.

FRANCE.—It was believed in the object of France in proceeding to the aid of Gaeta, by sea, is merely to escape the King of Naples, and to avoid complications which would result from the capture of the French journal. The explanation for the course of the Government is, that the King of Naples, in the capture of Gaeta, was defeated at sea.

ITALY.—According to the accounts, Gaeta was beaten with a loss as high as 2,000 killed and 6,000 captured. The French were completely victorious, and the Sardinians were defeated at sea. Gaeta was attacked on the 14th, and the following day the troops leave with the honors of war, and the 3d to Naples. Naples was not reached there were great rejoicings everywhere. The attack on Gaeta was commenced soon.

It is denied, viz. Turin, that the King had commenced, and supported the Royalists over Gaeta.

King Victor Emmanuel had crossed the Alps.

TURKEY.—It is reported that the Government is about to negotiate a loan of £1,000,000 sterling at Paris, at a national fixed rate, is also a financial speculation as to the result.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The India Mail says that the British Government has agreed to a loan of £1,000,000 sterling at Paris, at a national fixed rate, is also a financial speculation as to the result.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—The Mayor of the city of Charleston has issued a proclamation prohibiting the landing of stowage passengers unless the captain of the vessel bringing them enter into bonds to maintain them if they become encumbrances.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—A meeting was held here of all parties; they were unanimously in favor of secession. A resolution to await the action of the other States was voted down.

From Japan—Letter from Minister Harris. New York, Nov. 16.—The State Department has received advices from Minister Harris dated the 5th of July, in which he states that the Japanese steamer Candimurrah has arrived at Yedo from San Francisco, and her return voyage was navigated by Japanese alone.

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON." Cured by "Barbave's Holland Bitters." Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Barbave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Barbave's Holland Bitters to which he attributed solely his restoration."

Take a Paper.—An exchange truly says a newspaper in a family of Children is worth more than a quarters schooling. Every boy, "worth raising," when he begins to read becomes delighted with newspapers because he reads of names and things which are very familiar and will make progress accordingly. Besides, children amused by reading or study, are of course considerate and more easily managed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or frog shop who ought to have been reading. How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books or papers for their families, would have gladly given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation. By all means "take a paper"—Exchange.

A despatch received at Charleston from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina.

Further From Mexico—Terrible Slaughter. A private letter from the highest authority at Vera Cruz, confirms the accounts we have already published of the massacre at Guadalupe. Among other things it is said that a wife was sprung upon the liberals, in their assault upon the city, and five hundred of their number instantly killed. So far, however, from arresting their progress, this only infuriated them the more, and forcing their way in, by six different breaches at the same time, they bayoneted the enemy at their works, and slaughtered all who stood in their way. The execution of the opposing General, Castillo and his officers, is doubtless to be attributed to that spirit.—N. O. Picayune.

COUGHS AND COLDS. COUGHS AND COLDS. There is no one neglects a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold after another, until the mucous membrane, lining the passages, has become excessively thickened, and even permanently thickened, and cough, chronic phlegm, and other troubles, have succeeded. The best remedy for all these troubles is, the single bottle of Dr. F. J. Humpreys' Homeopathic Remedies, and if you do not, ought to at once take a Cough Pill, and take three pills per day, with care to rest exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two. If your cough has got further along, and you have more patience is necessary for a day or two, though it lies in the same direction. One is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humpreys' Homeopathic Cough Pills. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for \$1.50. N. B.—A full set of Humpreys' Homeopathic Remedies, with Book of Directions, and other different Remedies, in large vials, containing 500 pills, in plain case, \$4; case of 100 pills, in plain case, \$2. Single boxes, 25 cents each. These Remedies, by the single box, or sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. F. J. Humpreys & Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Sold by E. J. Mills, Ebensburg.