# The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

WM. BREWSTER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1858. VOL. XXIII. NO. 36.



THE LIVER

## INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

**Compounded entirely of Gums.**

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any ther medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It streghtens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenghten and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human bo- dy; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault and the whole system suffers in consequence of this one organ —the Liver— having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last discovered any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

Only one dose taken before tur get prevents Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will walys remove Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obsctructionsremoves the canee of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatnral color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One bottle recently cures Chronic Diarrhea. Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

**The Liver Invigorator.**

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the firsst dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver complaint, from the worst jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N.Y.

Sold by H. McManigill, & J. Read Huntingdon.

Apr.7,'58.-1y.


## BANK NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of the county of Huntingdon, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the next Legislature for a Charter, for the creation of a Corporate body with Banking or Discounting privileges, to be styled "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the specific object of issuing Bank paper, and doing all other things ordinarily pertaining to a Bank of issue.

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**ONLY $22.50 PER QUARTER.**

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The recent success of this school is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, it is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and students of all ages, and of both sexes, are received. The expenses for a year need not be more than $90. Students can enter whenever they wish. Address,

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### TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

### TERMS

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published it the following rates:

**If paid in advance.....$1,50**

If paid within six months after the time of subscribing.....1,75

If paid before the expiration of the year, 2,00

And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

1. All subscriptions are continued until otherwise ordered, and no paper will be discontinued, *until arrearages are paid*, except at the option of the publisher.

2. *Returned numbers* are *never received* by us. All numbers sent us in that way are *lost*, and never accomplish the purpose of the sender.

3. Persons wishing to *stop their subscriptions*, must *pay up arrearages*, and send a *written* or verbal order to that effect, to the office of publication in Huntingdon

4. Giving notice to a postmaster is neither a legal or a proper notice.

5. After one or more numbers of a new year have been forwarded, a new year has commenced, and the paper will *not be discontinued until arrearages are paid.* See No. 1.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers living in distant counties, or in other States, will be required to pay invariably in advance.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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| Six lines or less, | $ 25 | $ 37½ | $ 50 |
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| One square, | $3 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 |
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| ¾ do., | 18 00 | 27 00 | 40 00 |
| 1 do., | 28 00 | 40 00 | 50 00 |

Business Cards of six lines, or less, $4.00.

### Advertising and Job Work.

We would remind the Advertising community and all others who wish to bring their business extensively before the public, that the *Journal* has the *largest* circulation of any paper in the county—that it is constantly increasing;—and that is goes into the hands of our wealthiest citizens.

We would also state that our facilities for executing all kinds of JOB PRINTING are equal to those of any other office in the county; and all Job Work entrusted to us will be executed promptly, and at prices which will be satisfactory.

## THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1858-59.

The successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Cable marks a new era in the history of Human Progress. Henceforth, Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie within an hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom the capture of a Vienna or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any county which touches the Mediterranean, the Euxine, the Black 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 immediate 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 ted from day to day in the journals of our sea-board 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 the Bourne, whose trasnactions 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 York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has 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 feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and a consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doing through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own jounals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glence 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 seveteen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparaled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its 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 every rational being shall be free to employ his facilities in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery—but it further appeals likewise 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 through internal developement and melioration 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 purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba—all who would retrench radically our present mordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or success achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right, The free allotment of limited portions 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 recompence—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 paper a day or two earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilzed 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 us in effecting such increase. As we employ no travelling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our presenf 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 now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paraleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

The Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers on the following

TERMS:

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Any person sending us a club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings,
Nassau-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 1858.

*Singular Arithmetical Fact.*—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result if divided by 2, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cipher to the answer when there is no remainder, and whenever there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464 by 5, and the answer will be 2320; divide the same number by 2, and you have 232, and as there is no remainder, you add a cipher. Now take 257, and multiply by 5, the answer is 1785. On dividing this by 2, there is 178 and a remainder; you, therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1785


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GRAND
ZOOLOGICAL & EQUESTRIAN
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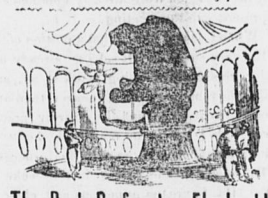
From the Broadway Theatre, New-York.

☞ THE REGULAR BILLS of this prodigious Establishment, which had unprecedented success at the Broadway Theatre, contain the details of the extraordinary scenes performed, and in which appear the following attractions—the most wondrous ever known.

*WILL EXHIBIT AT HUNTINGDON*
**SEPTEMBER 15th, 1858,**
FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Also, at BELLEVILLE, Sept. 16th,, Doors open at 1½ and 7 o'clock, P. M *Admission 25 cents. No half price.*



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Under the command of the fearless
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A CIRCUS of STAR ARTISTS!

Including EATON STONE; W. W. NICHOLS; the NICOLO FAMILY, 4 in number, Mons. NICOLO, and Masters ALPHONSO, SEBASTIAN, and ALMA; their DOGS, Alladin and Abdallah; their White PONIES; Master FRANK; Mrs. EATON STONE; Ma'mselle FREDERICKS; Prof. LANGWORTHY from Astley's, [illegible] the Clown in the world, only six years old; and Mesdames HADDEN, MARCHMONT, WHEELER, NORTON, NASH, BAYARD, &c., and the Monkey JOCKO

The NAME of the FAR-FAMED LION-TAMER,
VAN AMBURGH,
is a guarantee of the superiority of this establishment.

Two Performances Each Day!

☞ THE PROCESSION will be preceded by the SONOROUS MUSIC CHARIOT, drawn by eight horses, and containing the NEW-YORK BRASS BAND, led by the accomplished PHILIP NIBLEE.

☞ BEAR IN MIND that this is the GREAT COMPANY from the BROADWAY THEATRE, NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ See Pictorials, Handbills, &c., for accounts of the Splendid Acts. O. J. FERGUSON Agent


## Select Miscellany.

### "ANOTHER HAT FULL, JOEL."

A short yarn was spun to us last evening, of and concerning *the experiments in milling* of a couple of friends of ours, now or lately sojourning for health and pleasure at the Talladega Springs. It is unnecessary to give the names of these gentlemen, but for convenience we will call them respectively, John and Joel. They, it may be remarked, have great similarity of tastes, and among other penchants, are very fond of fishing; and everybody knows that the vicinity of Talledega Springs offers fine opportunity to the skillful knight of the fly.

Thus John and Joel—there being no religious services at the Springs that day—went out, Sunday before last, to the mill of Mr. P——, a mile or two down the creek, with a view to a dinner of small trout and bream. With them went their invited guest, Mr. Smith, and "Miles" "contrived" them down a bottle or two of wine.

The party was snug; the wind was propitious; and the fish altogether amiable.—A cosy, nice dinner of brown and crisp mountain fish was soon washed down with a few glasses of champagne; and then cigars were lit. As the smoke curled languidly about their noses, Satan, (who was invisibly present, without an invitation) suggested to John, that that mill was "a slow coach,' and couldn't cut much lumber; and John expressed the same opinion to Joel. Joel thought differently, and so did Smith.

'Let's try her,' said John.

'Agreed,' said Joel and Smith.

It was short work; a large pine log lay at right angles across the carriage of the mill; and it was agreed to "let her rip" through this. Accordingly, the gate was raised and immediately the stillness of 'the grand old woods' was broken by the rapid sharp strokes of the saw. In a minute the log was brought up and the saw went rapidly through.

'Now stop her,' said Joel—and Smith and John essayed to do so.

But the mill wouldn't be stopped, but went clattering away, as hard as ever!

'Stop her, John, or by the Lord she'll split herself in two,' shouted John. But all the fixtures were obstinate and refused to yield to the exertions of John and Smith. On went the saw, while John and Joel perspired.

Presently the carriage presented some metallic obstruction to the passage of the saw, but "true as steel," it went against the obstruction—and then the *teeth flew.* [Some pieces of mill-iron had been left upon the carriage way.] But yet it ceased not—up and down! up and down! the true steel to the dull cast iron, until suddenly a small flame broke out among the dust and splinters near the point of contact.

'Great G—d, John,' said Joel, 'the infernal machine is on fire. What shall we do?'

'Run down to the creek and bring up your hat full of water,' said John. Joel looked affectionately at his handsome tile, which is always kept neatly brushed, but submitting to a dire necessity he straightway made it a fire bucket and commenced fighting the flames. John and Smith's straws were unavailable; nevertheless, they did all those wild, inconsiderate things which most persons will do, in case of fire when there is no possibility of doing any good.

Still that toothless saw ripped on, singing a demon song as it scraped against the dull cast iron. And the fire kept gaining a little

Joel labored faithfully, and every two minutes brought up his hat full of water and threw it upon the fire. John stood despairingly leaning against a post in the mill, and hallooed to his friend, as he seemed to pause at the brink of the stream—

'The infernal thing will cost us at least $1200 apiece, if it burns!'

'*Besides my hat!*' said Joel; but he brought the water and poured it on.

On went the devilish saw, raking, rasping and tearing itself to pieces.

At this juncture, Mr. P., the owner of the mill, having seen the smoke, came down to the mill, and with great difficulty the saw was stopped and the fire put out. Joel was grieviously "blown" with carrying water in his hat, and John was quite used up with excitement, while Smith was breathless from his exertions at some lever which he supposed might have some influence in quieting the demon saw.

'Gentlemen,' said the proprietor, very politely, 'it is easy enough to see why you couldn't stop the saw after you set it a-going This mill has some new arrangements which I can easily explain——'

'For Heaven's sake, Mr. P.' said John, *no explanations on that point!* It's the first mill I ever set a-going and *I shall never start another!* Just send us your bill for the damages, and let's say no more about it,'

The 'boys' paid $60 for not knowing how to stop a saw, and that night John, in a feverish sleep, (he has that blessing, chills and fever) shouted to his room-mate—

'One more hat-full, Joel!"

### Log of the Cable Expedition.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 7.

Field's log states that the Niagara arrived at the rendezvous on the 23d, Valorous 25th, Gordon 27th, and Agamemnon 28th; splice made on the afternoon of the 29th; at 7:45 in and the electricians reported want of continuity in the cable, but insulation perfect; kept on paying out, and at 11:30 Niagara received perfect signals from Agamemnon. Thirtieth; distance run eighty-nine miles; paid out 131 miles; depth of water 1550 to 1975 fathoms.—Thirty-first; distance run 137 miles; paid out 159 miles; depth varying from 1757 to 2200 fathoms. First; distance 145 miles, payed out 164; depth 1950 to 2400 fathoms. Second; distance run 154 miles, payed out 177, depth 1600 to 2300. Niagara getting light and rolling much, not considered safe, carry sail to steady the ship, for in case of any accident it might be necessary to stop the ship soon as possible. At 3:38 in the morning imperfect insulation detected in sending and receiving signals. All right at 8:40; fault in ward room, or in about sixty miles from lower end, which was cut and taken out of the circuit. Third distance, 147 miles payed out, 161 depth, 740 to 1820 fathoms. At eleven o'clock forenoon, we received a signal from the Agamemnon; was in two hundred fathoms of water. At ten o'clock in the evening the Niagara was in the same depth. Fourth—Distance 146 miles, paid out 144; depth under 200 fathoms. Made land at the entrance to Trinity Bay at 8 in the morning. Entered Bay at 12:30.—Fifth—at 1:45 in the morning, anchored at the distance of 4 miles; paid out 61 miles; total paid out, 1016 miles; distance 882 miles. At 2 in the morning, landed and informed the telegraphers that the fleet had arrived. At 2:45 received signal from Agamemnon. She paid out 1,010 miles; 5:15 morning—cable landed; 6 in the morning—carried telegraph house where strong current received from the other side of the Atlantic. Captain Hudson read prayers and made remarks. One in the afternoon —Gordon fired the royal salute of 21 guns. Sixth—received strong electric signals from Valentia Bay all day.

*Note*—Landed here in Woods until the instruments were ready and perfectly adjusted. Communications cannot pass between the Continents, but the electric current passes freely. There may be an interruption of communication for a few days.

### A Sentimental Robber.

A night or two or two ago, a fair, sweet girl, residing on Race, rear of Fourth St., was partially awakened from her slumbers by a man in her chamber, but not fully aroused, she lay with closed lips for a minute, when, the sound being repeated, she started up and saw, by the light of the little jet upon the gas-burner, a man's form disappearing through the window. She screamed involuntarily, and her father, armed with a revolver, was in her room in a few moments, greatly agitated and alarmed, questioning his lovely daughter as to the cause of her fear. She told him what had frightened her, and he ran to the open window, looked out upon the balcony and into the yard, but could see nothing of the terrible man, the midnight robber, and disturber of the dove eyed darling's rest. The parent was disposed to think his daughter had been dreaming, that her imagination had painted what was not real, but she had seen all she had stated. Her father was still incredulous, when, in looking around, he observed upon his daughter's dressing bureau, where a beautiful enameled watch, a pair of heavy bracelets, a diamond ring, and a necklace were lying, a slip of paper on which was written:

Fairest, Dearest Girl: I came here to rob, but your beauty has made me honest for the time. I saw these jewels, but believing them yours, I could not take them. I have stolen what I value more—three delicious kisses from your unconscious lips, Do not be offended; they were gentle and innocent.

AN UNKNOWN LOVER.

This story sounds romantic, we are aware, and perhaps some of our matter-of fact readers will be skeptical in relation thereto, but we are assured upon the best authority that it is strictly veracious, and we publish it as an evidence that the age of gallantry and sentiment is not at an end; that the race of Rinaldo Rinaldini is not extinct.—*N. O. Delta.*

### A Knock Down Argument.

A certain man went to a dervish and proposed three questions:

First.—"Why do they say God is omnipresent? I do not see him in any place; show me where he is.

Second—"Why is a man punished for crimes, since whatever he does proceeds from God? Man has no free will for he cannot do anything contrary to the will of God, and if he had power he would do everything for his own good.

Third—"How can God punish Satan in hell-fire, since he is formed of that element? and what impression can fire make on itself?"

The dervish took up a large clod of earth, and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the cadi and said;

"I proposed three questions to such a dervish, who flung a clod of earth at my head which made my head ache."

The cadi having sent for the dervish, asked him:

"Why did you throw that clod of earth at his head, instead of answering his questions?"

The dervish replied:

"The clod of earth was an answer to his speech. He says he has a pain in his head—let him show it to me and I will make God visible to him. And why does he exhibit a complaint against me? What ever I did was the act of God, and I did not strike without the will of God.—What power do I posess! And as he is compounded of the earth, how can he suffer from that element?

The man was confounded, and the cadi was highly pleased with the dervish's answer.

### Mysterious Affair in New York.

[From the New York Courier of July 30.]

A report was current in the city on Thursday that Mr. John V. James had died very suddenly and mysteriously at his residence No. 69 Amity street, and that his remains had been conveyed in a clandestine manner to Albany, the place of his nativity. What added still more to the mystery, was the fact that his death was announced in the *Herald* of Monday, as having taken place on Sunday evening, when in fact he was well at that time, and continued so up to within a few hours of his decease, which took place on Tuesday evening. Mr. James had been addicted ro excess in the use of ardent spirits, and was in the habit of partaking of powerful medicines. It is supposed that he intended committing suicide on Sunday night, and after having penned a notice of his death and sent it to the *Herald*, his courage failed him, and he posponed the deed. The following is the notice referred to:

"*Died.*—On Sunday evening, July 25th Mr. John V. James, of Albany." "This sentence will occasion many a sad heart among those who knew him. He was one of the kindest and gentlest of human beings. For the last three years Mr. James has been connected with the press. The last lines that ever he wrote were on the death of his friend, Lieutenant Gaston, who fell with Captain Taylor, of whose death a feeling and eloquent paragraph was published in yesterday's *Herald.* Mr James was only twenty years of age at the time of his death. Had he only lived he would haqe made a name for himself among the writers of his country."

On the morning subsequent to his death, a wagon containing a coffin was driven up to No. 67 Amity street. The coffin was taken into the house, in about fifteen minutes afterwards brought out, placed upon the wagon and driven off. The act was noticed by persons residing in the neighborhood, and finally came to the knowledge of inspector Dilks, 15th Police District, who endeavored to get information at the house where deceased had resided, [illegible] that they had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and ascertained that death was caused by *delirium tremens*, accelerated by the strong medicines he had been in the habit of using. On the certificate given by one of these gentlemen, the body was taken for interment to Albany, where most of the relatives of deceased reside. There is but little doubt, however, from the circumstances above named, that the deceased committed suicide. For a man of his years, Mr. James was a writer of considerable ability, and possessed decided talent as a post. It is stated that he was a relation of Mr. G. P. R. James, the English novelist.

### The Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop in the several States may be considered as harvested and partially ready for market. We can, therefore, give the following returns with some degree of certainty:

*New York*—The crop is under the last year's about fifteen per cent., but the quality is much better.

*Pennsylvania.*—The crop is fully an average one, but ten per cent. less than last year per acre.

*Maryland*—The crop is an average one but less per acre, and better in quality than last year.

*Virginia*—The wheat crop in this State is twenty per cent. less than last year for the amount of ground in cultivation, and the quality not much superior.

*North Carolina*—The crop in this State is probably nearer to a total failure than in any other. The yield being fully fifty per cent. less than last year, and poor in quality.

*Kentucky*—The crop is above the average, but less than last year, the quality is, however, unsurpassed.

*Tennessee*—The crop is a good one, but under the average in the yield per acre. The quality is good.

*Missouri*—The amount of the Wheat crop in this State is not fully known, but it will generally compare well per acre with the other Western States.

*Ohio*—The yield of wheat per acre is fully twenty per cent. less than last year, but from the increase of land in cultivation the decrease from an average crop will not much exceed ten per cent.

*Iowa*—The accounts from the centre of the State in regard to the wheat crop are very gloomy. The crop will hardly average ten bushels to the acre. Oats are generally a failure.

*Illinois*—In Southern Illinois the yield of wheat is about a fair average, rather under than over. The winter has been generally successful, and spring wheat the reverse. In other parts of the State the yield will be over half the usual crop.

*Indiana*—In Indiana the yield of wheat has been from one half to two-thirds on the average crop.

*Minnesota*—The yield of wheat in this State is of better quality than usual, and in quantity nearly two-thirds the usual crop.

*Michigan*—The yield of Wheat in Michigan is over two-thirds an average crop, and generally of good quality.

*Wisconsin*—The crop of Wheat is up to the average, the greater extent in cultivation compensating for any deficiency in the yield per acre.—*Pittsburg Journal.*