



Wm. Brewster, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning, March 16, 1859

SPRING ELECTIONS.

There is often a culpable carelessness in our party in regard to these elections which are in some respects highly important.

The interests of a township or borough are often more effected by their local officers than by the legislators of Congress or the State government.

We may well remind the readers of the Journal of the delegate election to be held in the several boroughs and townships, on the 9th of April.

We would respectfully call attention to the Advertisement in another column, headed "This day published!"

Waverley Novels.—The first volume of Peterson's cheap edition of Waverley Novels has been received.

The Waverley Novels now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brother, No. 208 Chestnut St., Phila., will contain:

Ivanhoe, Rob Roy, Guy Rannering, The Antiquary, Old Mortality, Heart of Mid Lothian, Bride of Lammermoor, Waverley, Kenilworth, The Pirate, The Black Dwarf, A Legend of Montrose, The Abbot, The Fortunes of Nigel, Peveril of the Peak, Quentin Durward, St. Ronan's Well, Red Gauntlet, The Betrothed, The Talisman, Woodstock, The Highland Widow, Two Drovers, Aunt Margaret's Mirror, Tapestry Chamber, The Laird's Jock, The Fair Maid of Perth, Anne of Geierstein, Count Robert of Paris, Castle Dangerous, The Soldier's Daughter, Glossary for the Novels. Furnished free of postage to any person in the United States at the low price of 25 cents for each novel, or \$5 for the complete set.

CODE OF HONOR.

Adopted by the Editorial Union of Pennsylvania.

"Whereas, it is the leading purpose of this Union to establish such a code for the general observance of the members of this Union as experience shall from time to time dictate, and as shall cause the press to become a more effective agent in the promotion of the general welfare of our common country; we, therefore, declare:

1st. That moderation and fairness and dignity are, at all times, honorable in the editorial profession.

2d. That courtesy, especially to contemporaries, is to be cultivated in the profession.

3d. That personalities which necessarily lead to the degradation of the press are to be deprecated.

4th. That in the conduct of newspaper discussions, the rules of "honorable war" should be observed.

That the deliberate and wanton violation of these self evident principles, and of such additions as may hereafter be made shall be deemed sufficient grounds to censure by this association, and, if preserved in the expulsion of a member.

That the wanton violation of that code of honor which this Union shall deem essential to the dignity and respectability of the press, shall subject the member so offending to a forfeiture of the usual courtesies of the press; and a resolution may be adopted that the members of the Association shall strike his paper from the list of exchanges."

Having the honor of being a member of the Editorial Union, we shall endeavor to observe its laws; and, therefore, now, once or all, refer those creatures who have been in the habit of foully slandering and abusing us, to the above Code of Honor as our guide to their future billingsgate.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10, 1859. The funeral of Gov. Brown was largely attended at the White House.

Mr. Holt took his place with the Cabinet, though at that time he had not resigned his office of Commissioner of Patents.

The vacant office of Commissioner of Patents has been offered to Mr. Hughes, Member of the last Congress from Indiana, who said that he spoke as a "voice from the Spirit Land," when he last addressed the House.

Gov. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned his office, and will sail for California on the 20th inst., and return to the practice of law.

Mr. Wiggins, the rejected Boundary Commissioner, had a consultation at Willard's on Tuesday evening with John Appleton, when it was determined to transfer Mr. Hubbard from the inspectorship of the Custom-Houses in the Northern District of New-England to the Fishery Commission, for the purpose of providing Mr. Wiggins with the former place as soon as the Senate adjourned.

Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, private secretary of the president, is about to resign his post, and undertake to practice law in New York.

Several mail contractors are here, endeavoring to settle with the Government. They have been carrying the mails since Oct. 1st at their own expense, and cannot collect a dollar of the Government.

A strong effort is making by some to stave off an extra session, but the Cuba stealer are urging a session in June with the intention of forcing Slidell's scheme through the Senate in order to influence the Fall elections.

All the departments have been closed for three days on account of the death of Gov. Brown, and a large number of people here from different parts of the country try to do business with them are consequently very indignant.

The counsel for Sickles having obtained all the information desired from Mrs. Sickles, permitted her to leave for New-York today.

It is reported that ex-Senator Jones of Iowa declined the afforded mission to Bogotó, but I doubt it.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Central Penna. Railroad, we learn, is making complete preparations for the spring business, and are to put on fifty canal boats on the western end of the Penna. canal, and will carry through it the heavy freight which does not require the despatch of the railroad.

It is reported that the temporal power of Rome is upon its last legs. What is to put it there is the offer of Austria to withdraw her troops, if France will do the same thing.

Democratic Reform. The Democratic organs tell us that there must be retrenchment and reform at the seat of government.

The Democratic cry from the time of John Q. Adams's administration up to the present day. During this period, the Democracy, with the shout of retrenchment eternally upon their lips, have retrenched the government expenditures from \$13,000,000 up to about \$100,000,000; and, as their cry of retrenchment is now louder than ever, we presume they will, while their power lasts, go on retrenching up the expenditures more rapidly than ever.

Cambria County. Wolves.—A pack of these voracious animals has been committing extensive depredations upon the sheep folds of the farmers of parts of Jackson and Blacklick townships, this county, for some time past.

Having the honor of being a member of the Editorial Union, we shall endeavor to observe its laws; and, therefore, now, once or all, refer those creatures who have been in the habit of foully slandering and abusing us, to the above Code of Honor as our guide to their future billingsgate.

Braford County.—The Elmira Advertiser says that about two weeks since, a man named Cole, residing in Litchfield township, Bradford county, Pa., came home and commenced quarrelling with his wife, after which he shot her. When medical aid was she was delirious and remained in that situation for several days, when she died. Cole is now confined in jail at Towanda, upon the charge of murder.

Cumberland County.—Francis Hall, a deserter from the United States service at Carlisle, was whipped, branded, cropped, and drummed out of service on a recent Sunday. Before night he was arrested for robbing a schoolhouse.

Mifflin County.—A desk in the residence of David Bloom was unlocked on Sunday last whilst Mr. and Mrs. B. were absent at church, and eight gold dollars taken therefrom. Entrance was obtained by breaking a glass at a back window and taking out a nail at the sash.

Lancaster County.—A colored man, of bad character, named John Harris, was deliberately shot dead in Lancaster county, Pa., by Jackson Brown. The parties were both drunk. Brown was arrested, it is said, but the constable let him go, and he has left for parts unknown.

Dauphin County.—The horse thieves have resumed operations in this vicinity. On Thursday night, a valuable bay mare was stolen from the Paxton Furnace, below our town.

THE THREE MILL TAX.

To the Citizens of Beretoe Washington and Green.—To you specially I address the following communication, because, from the relations we have borne to each other, I know you will give me credit for candor, and will not probably lightly esteem my opinion.

The questions in regard to the right of the State to impose a tax on tonnage or freight carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the policy of its continuance, if the State has the right, are engaging to attract more than ordinary attention.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was chartered by the act of April 13, 1836. The road was expected to be located alongside of the State Canal, and the protection of the trade on that work against the powerful competition of the contemplated road was a matter of anxious solicitude.

The same eminent jurist, in the case last mentioned, arguing to show the unconstitutionality of a law requiring importers of foreign goods or others selling the same by wholesale, bale or package, to take out a license, says: "If the State may tax all persons and property found on their territory, what shall restrain them from taxing goods in their transit through the State from one point to another (as from Pittsburg to Philadelphia)." "Or what shall restrain a State from taxing any article passing through it from one State to another," (as from Ohio to New York) "for the purpose of traffic? Or from taxing the

a toll which is a payment for some liberty or privilege.

The in position of three mills per ton per mile, on all freight passing over the road is, therefore, not a toll, but is really an impost, duty or tax. Indeed, it seems not to be pretended to be anything else although some may, at first, have been blinded by the word "toll" used in the 22d section of the original act.

And in the 11th section of said act providing for a connection with the Harrisburg and Lancaster road, the connection is permitted only on condition that the company consent to the same rate of tax on tonnage." And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills." And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

And in the supplement of the 27th of April, 1838, in section 1, "The tax on tonnage of five mills is commuted to a tax of three mills."

transportation of articles from the State itself to another State," (as from Pennsylvania to Ohio or New York) "for commercial purposes? These cases are all within the sovereign power of taxation, but would obviously do away the measures of Congress to regulate commerce, and effect materially the purpose for which that power was given."

All these cases we assume to be self evidently beyond the constitutional power of the States, that he adopts them as postulates, from which he draws his conclusion in the less clear case before him.

Will the great State of Pennsylvania persist in doing what that great and wise and good man considered so palpably wrong that it was not to be supposed it would ever be thought of or attempted? If Pennsylvania can tax goods passing from the Ohio, along the Pennsylvania railroad, to Philadelphia or New York, she may upon the same principle, tax all commodities passing from Virginia on the Monongahela slack water to Pittsburg or Cincinnati. The cases are identical. The State has granted the same franchise to the Monongahela Navigation Company as she has to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and might with propriety require that company to collect a tax for the use of the State upon all freight carried on the river, or she might tax merchandise passing along one of our turnpike roads and require the company to collect it at the gates, and pay over to the State.

But suppose the right of the State to be only doubtful, does it become the great State of Pennsylvania to enforce a questionable claim? Or even admitting it to be unquestionable, is the exercise of it politic or expedient? Is it not an impediment to trade? Has it not a tendency, to the extent of the tax, to drive commerce through other channels? It may be said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has such advantages over other roads that they carry as cheap notwithstanding this burden. This may perhaps be true, but will they consent to do so? and if so would it not be better to remove the burden, and thus enable them to carry to that amount cheaper, as they unhesitatingly would be willing to do? It is for the general interest of the State to draw and keep within its borders all the trade it possibly can, and thus advance the general prosperity; but the citizens of the western part of the State have a peculiar interest in reducing the expense of carriage to the eastern markets. To those alone can we look for a vent for our surplus of agricultural produce—our flour, grain, and live stock. Whatever the State exacts for the carriage of this over the road is just so much subtracted from the price we obtain in market. So in regard to whatever we buy, which comes over the road from the east, this tax is added to the price. And how are we benefited by it? It adds to the revenue of the State some two or three hundred thousand dollars, which is paid by us who nearly use the road. But why should we insist upon paying this amount to the exclusion, and for the benefit of our fellow citizens in other parts of the State who are not obliged to use the road to reach the market? Now when the road and canal are in the same hands, it is a mere question of revenue, and however patriotic the west may be it would seem to be a stretch of that virtue to insist upon paying other portions of the public taxes. It is amazing that two opinions should now exist among the citizens of the west, and the fact can only be accounted for upon the supposition that a partial view has been taken on the subject. It has been looked upon only as producing so much revenue to the State, its operation upon the general welfare of the State, and especially upon the peculiar interests of the west, has been overlooked, or too highly regarded. It is high time that we should awake to our own interest, and demand justice from other parts of the State, which bear no portion of this peculiar burden. It is the struggle for the trade west of Pennsylvania, the road probably finds it necessary not to lay this assessment on the trade which has a choice of roads market; and to make itself whole, necessarily exacts a double tax from domestic articles, which have no such choice. Thus we pay a double tax. Shall we persevere in such a suicidal policy? I rate the intelligence of our citizens too highly to believe this. I cannot doubt that when they come to look at this matter seriously and deliberately, they will pronounce that this tax or impost on the trade or "commerce among the States" is both illegal and impolitic, and must be abolished.

N. EWING.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Rye Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Cloverseed, Timothy seed, Flax.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

J. W. DUTCHER, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room adjoining M. Strous' Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best, all of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. Mer. 9, '59.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED! THE COSMOGRAPH! THE COSMOGRAPH! THE COSMOGRAPH!

A PHILOSOPHICAL MONTHLY. A PHILOSOPHICAL MONTHLY. A PHILOSOPHICAL MONTHLY. A PHILOSOPHICAL MONTHLY.

F. Clinton Barrington, Editor and Proprietor. F. Clinton Barrington, Editor and Proprietor. F. Clinton Barrington, Editor and Proprietor.

Containing: 1. The Evidences of Deism: In which the author describes his passage through the hollow depths of Atheism, Materialism, &c., and gives his reasons for returning to the Deity for the solution of the terrible problems presented in life.

4. The Fields of Blood: A review of the political world, indicating the coming struggle of liberty and common sense against tyranny and priestcraft.

6. The Fables of the Eschias: In which it is questioned whether Moses ever existed, and whether the Jews, as a nation, were ever captive in Egypt.

7. The Horomades: An Epic. By Frank Clinton Barrington, Book I. The Encampment of the Nomads; 2. The Temple of the Priests; 3. The Palace of the Kings; 4. The Republic of the People; 5. The Fort of the Spirits; 6. The Universe of the Gods.

8. The Mother of the Nations: In which it is argued that there existed in the heart of Asia, 6,000 years ago, a great and intelligent people, Jews, Egyptians, Chaldeans, &c., who possessed knowledge of the arts and sciences they held in common with each other.

9. An Exposition of Biblical Translations: Showing, by quotations from many versions, that the Bible is not the same in all languages—the English saying one thing, and the French quite another.

10. Proofs that "Solomon's Song" is a fragment of a Hebrew drama, and that the Book of Job is merely the translation of an Arabian romance.

12. The Infidels: A few Plain Statements, designed to show that a merely negative skepticism is the worst course which can befall any mortal.

13. The Ages of Spirits: A Review of Spiritual Manifestations, which like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways, both believers and doubters.

15. The Building of the Continents: A Record of the World for Six Hundred Million Years—showing that the world was formerly water, and that continents and islands were built up by the natural process of this element, and after the manner in which we see the work still going forward among the Coral Isles of the Pacific, and many other similar articles.

AN EIGHTH OTHER ENGLISH ARTICLES, including a paper by Baron Humboldt, author of "Cosmos," on the motion of the Solar System around the Central Sun, "Notes" of Prof. Agassiz on "La Race Humaine," and "Cosmogonic Researches in the United States and Canada," by Charles Lyell, F. R. S., &c.

TERMS: \$2 per annum, in advance. Single number, 25 cents. Subscribers remitting \$1 will receive our Monthly six months, and the apocryphal New Testament, or any other dollar book they may order.

Subscribers remitting \$2 will receive our Monthly a year, the abridged Testament, and the best books of Enoch and Jasher, or any \$2 work desired.

Book notes current where mailed received at par. Address: BARRINGTON & CO., Publishers, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

Markleburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa. WILL OPEN for the reception of male and female pupils on Tuesday, APRIL 19, 1859, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The School will have the advantage of a full set of Pelton's Outline Maps, together with various approved mathematical and philosophical apparatus.

Particular attention will be given to those who are desirous of becoming TEACHERS. Lectures on the "Art of Teaching," &c., will be delivered by the County Superintendent and other educators.

TERMS:—From \$4.50 to \$6.00—one-half paid in advance, the remainder at the middle of the session.

MARKLEBURG is pleasantly situated on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, eleven miles south of Huntingdon in a quiet and orderly community and a healthy neighborhood.

For further information apply to: A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Principal, JAMES CLARK, Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Albert Owen, Co. Supt., Huntingdon. A. W. Benedict & Wm. Con. Mr. Henry McKibben, Alexandria. Mr. Milton J. Sangre, McConnells-town. J. H. Winthrope, M. D., Markleburg, Mar. 15, '59.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber in Porter township, Huntingdon County, on Wednesday the 16th day of March, 1859.

the following property, viz:—10 head of work Horses, including a pair of splendid matched driving horses, and 2 excellent family Horses, three year old, and 4 two year old Cows, 10 head of milk Cows, 1 Durham Bull, 23 head of young Cattle, 12 Sheep, a lot of Hogs, 2 four horse broad wheel Wagons nearly new, 1 two horse spring Wagon, Hay ladders, Wagon Bed, Threshing Machine, Fodder Cutter, Wind Mill, 2 Sleds, Plows, Harrows, Horse Gears, and a great variety of articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known. THOMAS WHITTAKER, March 7th 1859.

GEORGE P. ABBEY. JOHN A. SEFF. ABBEY & NEFF. No. 208 N. THIRD ST., (3 doors above Vine-) PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD HARDWARE STAND, ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING Mechanical, Farming and Household Hardware, is now in store, and will be offered at the lowest market price, to Cash and prompt Six month buyers. Nails at Manufacturers prices for Cash. Orders from new customers will receive strict and accurate attention and all goods sent from this house will be as represented.

PRICE REDUCED ONE HALF!!! NEW MEDICAL SALT FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

TRY IT! ONLY ONE DOLLAR. CHRONIC PACKAGE \$2 50! SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

For sale at Smith's Drug Store, Huntingdon. JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair. The real art of following, and you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

DR. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluid, so that the hair is in a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or thinned in scalp, to use it, and surely the young will not be without it, when the flowing locks, or the winking curl, ever without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, Conn., is the following letter in regard to the Hair Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEAR SIR, CONN., July 23, 1856. Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, and I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased a bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction that it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two more bottles by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't see any of the kind in use in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here.

Yours with respect, RUFUS PRATT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856. Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact bald. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is growing again with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine St.

VINCENNES, Ia., June 22, 1859. PROF. O. J. WOOD, APO, Va. I am about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and know others to use it, for several years, and have been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to its original color and texture, giving it a healthy soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend it, and use it, to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to the hair.

Respectfully yours, WILSON KING. O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Building, East Broadway, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., John R. Agou, Huntingdon, and sold by all good Druggists. Mar. 2, '59.

THE PARAGON GAS-LIGHT.

THIS VALUABLE PATENT, Portable, self-regulating Gas-light, is offered to the public, in full confidence of its positive superiority over every other hand-light in existence, for BRIGHTNESS, SAFETY, ECONOMY, and DURABILITY of light, in any temperature.

It is devoid of SMELL, SMOKE or FLICKER, giving a steady, cheap and brilliant light.

The burner can be readily applied to all styles of OIL, KEROSENE, CANDLE, and Petroleum Lamps; also, to Gas-fitters, in all their varieties.

It is admirably adapted for lighting churches, dwellings, lecture-rooms, halls, shops, steam-boats, and railway cars, or wherever a good light is desired. Parties desirous of securing the right of territory for a valuable article that will commend itself, should make early application, only to the undersigned.

Burns, Lamps, &c., applied in any quantity, with promptness—forwarded by express to all parts of the United States, payable, cash on delivery. BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO. Mar. 9, '59.—10w. No 2 Court St, Brooklyn.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Tod Hill, 10 about the first part of June last, a good heifer, about one year old, dark, with a red color, with a slit in the left ear and the right ear cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away. E. PLUMMER, March 7, '59. 4K.

NEW WORK FOR AGENTS.

The Life, Speeches and Memorials of DANIEL WEBSTER; Containing his most celebrated Orations, a selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.

By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M. This splendid work is just published, in large volume of 550 pages. It is printed in fine paper, and is beautifully bound. It contains excellent illustrations of his Birth place and Mansion at Mansfield; and a length, life-like, Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American people, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work within a compact and convenient compass, so chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, in most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.

We present, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, \$1.75; handsomely embossed leather, \$2.00. Persons desirous of becoming Agents for this valuable work, will address, for further particulars, DUANE RUSSELL, Pub. Feb. 23, '59. 31. 83 S. 3rd. St., Philad.