

Huntingdon Journal.



W.M. BREWSTER, Editor. Wednesday Morning, August 24, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM, OF BERKS COUNTY.

People's County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY: R. B. WIGTON, of Huntingdon Borough.

SHERIFF: JOHN C. WATSON, of Brady Township.

COUNTY TREASURER: HENRY T. WHITE, of Onida Township.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER: M. F. CAMPBELL, of Union Township.

POOR DIRECTOR: WILLIAM MOORE, of West Township.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN W. MATTERN, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY SURVEYOR: JOHN F. RAMEY, of Huntingdon.

AUDITORS: W. L. CUNNINGHAM, of Clay Township; ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, of Alexandria.

CORONER: HENRY GRAFFIUS, of Alexandria.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY COMMITTEE.

SPRING CREEK, August 20th, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—The following gentlemen have been selected to constitute the County Committee of the People's Party of Huntingdon county.

JOHN B. SIMONS, Chairman of the People's Co. Con.

- WILLIAM H. WOODS, Dublin, Chairman. J. H. Kennedy, Alex. J. A. Doyle, Mt. Union. J. B. Clark, Birm'g'm, Adolph, Oneida. J. F. Wilson, Barre. Jas. Baker, Oriskany. J. Vandevander, Brady. Benj. Hopkins, Porter. Ralph Crotsley, Cass. John Gardner, Penn. E. B. Wilson, Cass bor. L. G. Kessler, Pet. bor. Bend. Stevens, Clay. B. F. Miller, Shir. bor. T. C. Cromwell, Crom. J. Brewster, Shorby. Geo. Tate, Carbon. R. Madden, Springfield. John Kiner, Franklin. R. Wilson, Jr., Shav. Ck. J. Williamson, Hunt. Henry Green, Tod. J. Fleener, Henderson. Geo. Wilson, Tell. J. Enriksen, Hopewell. Sim. Wright, Union. W. B. Smith, Jackson. Henry Nell, West. Wm. Dean, Juniata. J. J. Patterson, Wm. Perry Moore, Morris. S. Peightal, Walker.

News From Europe.

The steamship Asia, which arrived on Friday, brings two days later advices from Europe, London journals to the 6th inst., and correspondence from France and Italy. The "nine hour" strike in the building trade in London was becoming very serious. Monster meetings had been held in Hyde Park by the workmen, but the employers still refused to accede to their demands. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent. Orders had been given for the disbanding of marines, and the disarmament of all vessels. The Conference at Zurich was to open on the 8th inst. Its deliberations, according to the prevalent opinion, were to be confined to the matters directly at issue between the belligerents, the settlement of the general Italian question being left for a Congress in which it was doubtful whether Austria would be represented. The Geneva correspondent gives us an inkling of the position which Sardinia would assume at Zurich, and the report was current in Europe that she would utterly refuse to enter a Confederation of which Austria was a member. The future of the Italian Duchies and the Romagna was as uncertain as ever. No man knows the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon, but a Turin letter states that he has apprised the Sardinian Government that Central Italy must prepare to receive French garrisons—"to maintain order, not to impose a foreign will upon the people, or to bring back the banished sovereigns"—ambiguous words in a Napoleon's mouth. Meantime out of 172 communes in Tuscany, 169 have voted for the annexation of that country to Piedmont; while in the Romagna, out of 26,000 votes, 19,000 are against the Government of the Pope. In our budget will be found an abundance of such facts as bear upon the question of Central Italy, but they are far from affording a trustworthy solution of the difficulty. A tribunal at Perugia has condemned seven of her principal men, who are luckily out of harm's way, to death. The volunteers in the war from Rome are, however, allowed to return, and there is vague, few unfeeling, talk of reform. It was reported at Vienna that Baron Bach had tendered his resignation in consequence of a difficulty growing out of the question of reform in Austria, but that it had been refused. Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 13th inst. A bill has passed through the House of Commons establishing a reserve force, of volunteers for five years, of 30,000 men for the navy.

THE "OPPOSITION."

There never was a time in the history of our country politics, when the opponents of sham democracy were so firmly united and so ardent in the support of the ticket. From Lord to Jackson, and from the rugged hills of Clay and Springfield, to the extreme western boundary of "old mother Huntingdon," there is not one feeling—perfect satisfaction, and a harmonious union. Old Huntingdon, with a good ticket, never falters. We feel proud of her.—The Locofocos will endeavor to make discussions, but they will be bitterly disappointed.

Protection and Wealth.

So long as the American people shut their eyes to the important truth that, without protection, our manufacturing and other interests must suffer, so long must they continue to be the willful opposers of their own prosperity.—In the language of that noble statesman, Wm. L. Dayton, they should not acquiesce in the free movements which tend towards bringing down their labor to a level with pauper Europe unless they are willing to abide the consequences of their action. Wealth is almost entirely the product of labor; and the wealth of every nation is the result of its industry. There are two systems (the opposite of each other) proposed for the development of the industry of the country. Free trade proposes to keep the wages of labor down to the low rates of old manufacturing nations. This system ignores the dignity of labor. It assumes that the working man must be poorly paid, poorly fed, and poorly clad; that he must, in fact, be "mudsills of society." According to this theory, there is, in fact, little difference between the slave and the white laborer. Hence it follows, that the advocates of the extension of slavery concur in regarding all labor as servitude. They thus regard in their hearts and many of them confess with their mouths, that the white laborers are on an equality of degradation with negro slaves.

The protective system is the farthest possible from such a theory. It is at war irreconcilably with all its assumptions and facts. It rejects instinctively and without hesitation, nay with disdain and indignation, all notions of the degradation of labor. On the contrary, it exalts and honors it. It reverts it as the normal condition which is necessary to its highest development; as the foundation of all intelligence and Christian civilization. The human body is nothing if it be not exercised in useful industry; while the human mind sinks almost into idiocy, if it be not well employed. God has made labor a part of his plan for human happiness. Every nation and every State which shall disregard His will in this respect will soon exhibit marks of material, intellectual and religious dilapidation, and approaching dissolution.

The theory of the protective system is therefore, in its fundamental principle, the theory of free, dignified, intelligent and well remunerated labor. This character of labor, if looked to only, with an eye to political economy, must have the advantage of all others. But it is not alone because of its superior economy or its more fruitful result, as a means of national wealth, that we advocate and espouse it. We insist that for the highest development of mankind it is essential (whether it be or be not cheaper in the long run,) that American labor shall be well remunerated, and that every American laborer shall have an opportunity to secure for himself, and for those who depend upon him such positions as are best adapted to the development of his intellectual and moral attributes. We insist that labor in this country shall be protected from the competition of that European labor, the scanty wages of which are utterly inadequate to the support of an American freeman. But it will be found that this protected labor will soon become the most economical, and for the simple reason that it will be the most intelligent, the most skillful the best adapted always to every purpose. Intelligent and industrious workmen are everywhere found to be most valuable; their labor is worth and commands the highest wages. Some years since, a manufacturing establishment of Massachusetts imported some men from Europe, on the supposition of their better skill, yet, in a few years, the superior intelligence of American workmen around them had crowded them out of the best places in the mill, and the most of them were soon found occupying unimportant and irresponsible positions. In some branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry, they need little or no protection now. Their productive energy and skill have already reached a point which defies competition.—But in other departments of industry they need and should receive so much protection as may be necessary to sustain them against the degraded labor of Europe.

Mr. Buchanan's Inst Trouble.

We never knew, we do not remember to have read or to have heard, of a gentleman so exceedingly troubled in his sensibility as Mr. President Buchanan. Various other old gentlemen going to the Springs or returning from the Springs have experienced domestic vicissitudes, and have been tormented by the elopement, under flagitious circumstances, of their wives or of their daughters. Against these the President was safe, for the reason that he had no wife, and no daughter, so that he parted from the seat of his trials, his trials and his tribulations, for the Sanitary exultations of Bedford under far happier auspices than those which accompanied the eminent Matthew Bramble when he undertook his celebrated journey to Bath Alas! the troubles of old gentlemen are chronic, and whosoever they may go and whosoever they may abide, the wing of some Fate still waves over them, and all is rowdew and wretchedness. As he rode to the Pennsylvania Sloam, upon the swift and sharp rails, there rode by his side, herself intent upon the Bedford Springs, a Southern widow. She was fascinating. She was wealthy. Upon her waited a dark but still devoted daughter of Africa—a much beloved chattel. The chattel was in the cur-hairing department. In the pinning of a dress she was immense. She was curious in crinoline. Or, as *The Fayette Patriot* (from which we gather many of these details) kindly suggests, she was immense in things generally. This immense creature did not sit by the side of the susceptible James, but all went merrily, as merry as a marriage bell—the President with his well known courtesy, will pardon the perhaps unpleasant allusion to the bell—until the whole company arrived at the Bedford Bubbings. The President imbibed the waters. Upon both, notwithstanding the medical differences which have been discovered between the effect of the fluids aforesaid—of what Mr. Samuel Weller calls "kylibeate"—the dual affair was going on smoothly. But upon the young colored woman who adjusted the crinoline and arranged the curls of the fascinating widow, the waters

Questions to be Answered.

Will the editor of the Huntingdon Globe gratify our citizens and ourself by a straightforward answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Are you sincerely opposed to the repeal of the tonnage tax imposed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—holding as you do an office under that corporation, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month? A positive and direct answer to this is demanded.

2d. Were not two or more of the candidates upon your county ticket, once members of the organization you denounced as "midnight conspirators," and as such, are they the exponents of "sound democratic doctrine?"

3d. Was not one of the candidates upon your county ticket for a prominent office, a member of the State Convention which nominated Messrs Wright and Rowe—a ticket which you refuse to support, because "it would be considered as an endorsement of James Buchanan's Administration"? Did he not by the position he assumed in that Convention (and by his vote, we believe,) endorse the course of the National Administration?

4th. Can you consistently, with the professions you have made of "opposition to Buchananism," recommend for the support of your Douglas faction, a candidate who aided in the adoption of a resolution of endorsement of J. B.?

5th. Upon what platform does your Ticket stand? Is it in favor of the policy of James Buchanan, Senator Douglas, Governor Wise, or the illustrious Rhetor? Is it a Squatter Sovereignty, a slave-trade-reviving, or a disunion concern? Or, does it embrace all these?

A BAD WAY TO UNITE.

The two sham Democratic newspapers of this place, are lamenting bitterly the difficulties in their party, which threaten the annihilation of their once powerful organization. The *Globe* is particularly anxious to "heal the dissensions," but the editor has so far committed himself, that his efforts only tend to make the matter worse. He has dangled so long between proposed plans—like the jackass in the fable—that he hardly knows which to choose. Col. Forney's position, which he stated in a recent speech, delivered in Reading, might put him on a scent. The blunt Forney said:

"One word more: We have a duty to perform in October next. The Administration has placed its State ticket upon a plain and distinct platform. It tells you that every man who votes for John Rowe and Richardson L. Wright, votes in favor of the platform, which declares that the people of the Territories shall have no right to control their own affairs in their own way, and that if they take a vote upon the slavery question and abolish slavery Congress must intervene to put them down, and uphold that institution against their will. I have to say for myself that I shall refuse to vote for that ticket, and I hope that every Democrat who stands upon the platform of State rights, and believes in popular sovereignty and the justice of the movement we have inaugurated and carried on, will do the same. Let fossils and fogies complain, if they choose, of this action; they will submit. There will be no vote for that ticket, and if granted to citizens in Southern homes will ultimately bring destruction on that fair section of the Union. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the clear-sighted editor who has brought to light this effort to corrupt the literature of the "common-sense States." In order to do that individual, his available services full justly will be appended the article in which the offence is duly set forth. After reading this no one dare deny that a negro is in every wood pile in the sunny South—

The Presidency-Gov. Wise's Letter.

The letter of Gov. Wise, the *North American*, to Mr. B. Donnelly of New York city, (which is at length acknowledged by Wise over his own signature, to be authentic) has elicited one Presidential candidate most effectually. Before this endorsement appeared, the *North American*, edited by Mr. Wm. G. Brown, had said that the letter was either a forgery or something worse, and since it turns out to be authentic, it is, of course worse than a forgery. No one can read the letter itself without agreeing with the irreverent honesty of young Wise. It is worse in every aspect. It is the most damaging confession of political trickery ever penned by one so high in position or so esteemed as a statesman and party leader. Hitherto, Wise, however secretly dis-trusted or opposed by Democrats, was always spoken of with respect, but now he is openly denounced by papers as diverse as the *Albany Argus* and *Atlas*, *New York Journal* of Commerce, and *Herald*, and by the *Washington Constitution* and others in all the leading cities.

The letter, in fact, is fair game, and everybody shoots at it accordingly. But in that respect, it is like many other productions of the same pen. For instance, what could be more ridiculous than his reply to the Boston letter of the *North American*, in which a gentleman, in courteous terms, asked him to go to Boston to deliver a lecture, and he sends a reply, in which he treats the invitation as though it were a partisan opening to "bag Boston."

In fact, the trickster tricks out absurdly, and lowers the Presidential aspirant to the level of some ward politician.

But here is the letter:

Dear Sir—I thank you for yours of the 8th inst. I have apprehended all along that the Tammany Regency would carry a united delegation from New York to Charleston. For whom? Douglas, I know, is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for re-nomination, and all his patronage and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants. Our only chance is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations. If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united south. A united south will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she, at least, shall be united. Organize a unit, and persist in it, and the main argument of protection to all persons, of popular versus squatter sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the south. The south cannot adopt Mr. Douglas's platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of black republicanism.—He then will kick up his heels. (The does not, he can't be so mean, and an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where, then, would Mr. Douglas be? The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself fix the nomination. Get that, and I am confident of success really. The Hon. F. Wood is professedly and really a good fellow, a friend, and of course I would, I believe, be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind aid; but you may rely upon it, that I am neither completely nor at all in the

Pen, Paste and Scissors.

We were the recipients of some fine apples, on Thursday last. The fair donor will accept our thanks.

Green, the reformed gambler, holds a post office under James Buchanan. If this be true, we doubt the sincerity of his reformation.

About as small a business as we wot of, is the opening of our exchange papers by a certain post-master. "A word to the wise," &c.

Shallow—The young gentleman who addressed in tones of eloquence the flowers of the garden, inissing on meeting her by moonlight. We reckon she warr't there.

H. Clay, a brother of the late Congressman, James B. Clay, and son of Henry Clay, is elected to the State Senate from Fayette co., Ky., on the Opposition ticket.

The reason why some soft-pated young aristocratic ladies dialke mechanics, is, because their "paternal ancestors" were once compelled to labor in the same manner.

CONYERTY OF COURT.—Mr. Taggart, P. resident of the State Agricultural Society, has appointed the five Judges of the Supreme Court, as a committee on Bacon and Hams!

On Thursday last, Monsieur Blondin crossed the river at Niagara, on his rope, with a man on his back, and during the performance, an old man was thrown over the river bank and killed.

Mons. Derate is having a dispute with Mons. Blondin, at Niagara. He offers to "fight Blondin on the rock, for \$500." This will draw a crowd, should Blondin accept.—The fight we imagine, will result in one blow, one clinch and two drowns. The world moves.

PRESBYTERIAN COLONY.—It is said that a project of this kind has been stated in Hollidaysburg. The Colony is to be located somewhere "out West," were a sufficient body of land can be secured for its accommodation. One hundred families, at least, are desired to join in the project. Fifty thousand acres of land in a very desirable locality, it is understood, can be obtained at Government price, for a Colony of this description. The project contemplates a joint stock fund to pay for the land, each subscriber to receive the worth of his money in land. No settler is wanted who is not willing to adopt and practice judicious temperance principles. Mr. J. A. Crawford, of Hollidaysburg, is Corresponding Secretary.

THE GAINS.—The Opposition party has done well in the late elections so far as Congress is concerned. The following are our gains:—

- Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 3; North Carolina, 2; Oregon, 2.

This considerably increases the strength of the conservative balance of power in that body to about thirty Representatives. The Democrats have elected ninety-two Lecomptonites, and six anti-Lecomptonites, in all ninety-eight seats in the Republicans have one hundred and fourteen, and of course neither can control the House, nor organize it under any ultra Speaker.

One of the most cheering hints of the times, says *The Pittsburg Gazette*, is the return of that honest man, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, to the XXXVth Congress, from North Carolina. We saw yesterday a letter from that gentleman to a mutual friend, under date of Greenwood, August 5. He says: "I am re-elected by 2,000 majority over two opponents, one the regular Administration nominee, the other of my own party, bitterly denouncing my Anti-Lecompton vote. Gen. Leech (Opposition) beats Seales 800, we doubt not that Vance is re-elected, and I hope that Shaw is defeated by Smith. I feel proud at being nobly sustained by an intelligent Southern constituency for doing my duty in the hour of sectional madness."

Since the published declaration of Mr. Buchanan that he is not in the field for the next Presidency, the editor of the *Buffalo Republic* says: "The denial is true in one sense.—Mr. Buchanan is not a candidate, but expects to get the nomination, and within ten days he so said, and I nominate: The Democratic party is lost, unless it nominate me at Charleston, for no other man can be elected but me." The editor says that if any office holder wishes to test the fact, let him make himself very busy, for about three days, in favor of any other candidate. This is a simple experiment; will not some of our own federal officials, for the sake of settling a great public question, just try it?

THE SONS OF MALTA.—We see by the proceedings of the expedition of the Sons of Malta to the Falls of Minnehaha, that a closed lodge was held at Fort Snelling, and old Jerome Bonaparte was elected Chief of the Cardinals on the first ballot, and Geo. Peabody, of London, Gustavus Garibaldi, of Italy; Louis Kossoth, of Hungary; Pres. Juarez, of Mexico; Alexander A. Douglas, J. W. Forney and Alexander Ramsay, of the United States; and Don Alvarez Merrino, of Cuba, were elected to compose the body. Buchanan and Louis Napoleon were balloted for, but it being satisfactorily proved that their condition was such as to render their election, to say the least, impolitic, they received but a very small vote.

ELECTION IN TEXAS.—New Orleans, August 13.—Very late advices were received from Texas this forenoon, giving the returns from eighty-two counties in that State. These returns show a majority for General Sam Houston, independent democrat, for Governor, of eight thousand over Hamilton B. Rannels, the regular democratic candidate. For Lieutenant Governor the returns tend to favor Francis R. Lutlock, regular democrat, who is doubtless elected. For Land Commissioner, Francis M. White, regular democrat, was two thousand ahead at last accounts. In the western Congressional district Jack Hamilton, independent democrat, beats T. A. Waal, the regular democratic candidate.

From the Legislative districts we have the returns of fifty-four members, twenty-nine of whom are in favor of the re-election of General Sam Houston to the U. S. Senate.

The Opposition candidates known to be elected number twenty.

On the 24th instant Mrs. Eunice Bradley of Johnson, Marshall county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children, three boys and five girls. They are healthy, and doing well. The mother was married to Mr. Timothy Bradley in 1853, and had twice already presented her husband with twins. He is said to be proud of his treasures, and, although a laborer, refuses to part with any of them. The three boys have been christened after men of name—Joshua R. Giddings, Elijah Chaplin and James Johnson—who have acknowledged the compliment by testimonials. Mr. Giddings with a gold medal, Mr. Chaplin with a deed for fifty acres of land, and Mr. Johnson with a cow.

The tendency to plural births is hereditary. Mrs. Bradley herself being one of the triplets, her father and mother being twin children, and a grandmother the parent of five pairs of twins. As hereditary predispositions are apt to become aggravated, the imagination stands aghast at the prospective increase of this family.

OUR STATE DEBT.—The Treasurer of the Commonwealth advertises for a quarter of a million of dollars worth of Pennsylvania fives. The diminution of the State debt progresses quietly and steadily at the rate of about \$1,000,000 per annum. The interest is paid regularly, without borrowing or the slightest financial difficulty, and we reiterate the fact to our readers of the beneficial effect of the sale of the Public Works, and which intelligent parties raised such a clamor, about getting rid of those Public Works the Commonwealth threw off the heaviest load it had ever been called on to bear.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Mr. Editor: We find from our daily papers, that ever since the decision of Judge Thompson, in relation to the Sunday Law, the excitement has been kept up in the Quaker City. While some appear only to desire such a modification of our laws, as to "allow city Passenger Railroad cars, &c., &c. to run on Sundays as upon any other day," others going still further, insist upon the repeal of all Sunday laws, and threaten to push the question to the ballot box. Now to us in the country, this threat appears little more reasonable than would be their proposal to push the Allegheny Mountain back into the State of Ohio. It has often been alleged by the opposers of the Sunday law, that a large majority of our citizens are not professedly of religion, and would probably vote for the repeal of the law. But we do not believe this. On the contrary, we believe that a majority of our voters are professors of the Christian religion, or at least have great respect for it—if not religious now, they expect to become so. Our citizens have long lived under the Sunday law, and seen its salutary effects, and have never seen any great evils result from its enforcement; they will therefore vote and give their influence in favor of the law that saves Sunday from entire desecration. It has been said that our Sunday law is a dead letter—that it is not enforced, &c. But this is not strictly true—there are those amongst us who are willing, but afraid to break it, knowing that its penalties would be inflicted upon them if they should be guilty of a too gross and high handed violation.

Our citizens generally appear to think that there may be a necessity sometimes for performing labor on that day, and are disposed to leave much to the consciences of their neighbors in regard to this matter. Many also feel that they themselves have often been guilty of the breach of this or some other law, and fear to throw the first stone. We think there have been few instances amongst us of the malicious enforcement of this law. It is only when the law is openly and defiantly broken in such a manner as to cause great wrong, or a public nuisance, that society steps in to say, "This shall not be done."

We think it quite evident that these car men have been endeavoring to make Sunday a day of feasting and frolicking in the city and its vicinity, and have been expecting large gains for carrying passengers abroad on that day, and on being a little disappointed, have made so much noise about it themselves, as to be unable to distinguish their own voices from those of the public, and hence have been deceived, as to think the public with them.—Now there may be some districts in the city, the people of which, if well paid, might cast their votes for repeal. Still we think that generally even there, candidates who should promise repeal to their constituents, would be carrying more weight over the course than would be consistent with fast running—this much we think has been in a measure promised in the neighborhood where the cars were stopped.—Our Sunday laws may bear a little hard upon some; but this may be truly said of many of our most wholesome laws. No law can be made to do exact justice to every man under every circumstance. "The greatest good to the greatest number," should be the meaning and aim of every law maker. We hope the citizens of Philadelphia will not allow their quiet city to be turned into a mere Babel which it will be within a few years on every Sunday, if the cars shall be permitted to run on that day.

PEARL FALLS.—The *Hoffman's Journal*, (Clearfield,) says that Revs. Still and Slayman, after having preached in the evening, were returning home, when their carriage with themselves and horse, was precipitated down an embankment 60 feet in height. The carriage fell on Mr. Slayman and bruised his limbs badly. The horse, after struggling to avoid falling, lost his foothold and rolling down the embankment, passed over Mr. Still as he was lying where he was thrown, but as the descent was very steep his whole weight was not upon him, or he would have been killed.—The extent of Mr. Still's injuries cannot yet be determined, but it is hoped they are not permanent or of a fatal character.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—As the season for making Elderberry Wine is close at hand, we give the following recipe for making it: The berries when ripe, are first picked by the stems, then stripped with the hand, or trimmed close with the shears. Next they are mashed fine, which can be done by means of a stick in the form of a pestle. Let them remain until the next day, when the juice is pressed out slowly in a cheese press, or any other convenient way. Next beat the berries in a mill, and strain the skin it, and add four pounds of white sugar to a gallon. When milk warm add a small piece of white bread crust that has been dipped in yeast. Let it stand three days, remove the crust, and the wine is ready for bottling. Age improves it.

It is said that Governor Wise is about issuing a book to be entitled the "Complete Political Letter Writer."—Exchange.

A more taking work would be his own biography, under the title of "The Finished Letter Writer."

Upward of 300 of the graduates of the last year at the Iron City Commercial College have secured employment, receiving the first year from one to five hundred per cent, upon the investment made to obtain a practical business education. For full information, Circular, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship and Embroidered View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to F. W. Jenkins, Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Godey's Lady's Book for September is now before us, laden with all the charms of literature and art; it contains about twenty-eight embellishments, &c. Everybody should have the work, it is only \$3 a year.

HOME MAGAZINE.—This most desirable Magazine, for September, again graces our table. It should be in the possession of every lady.—Send \$2 to T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and he will send it to you for one year.

Peterson's Magazine for the month of September, is now before us. This is decidedly the best two dollar Monthly with which we are acquainted and is deserving a large circulation. Send \$2 to C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia and he will send it to you for one year.