

The Weekly Mariettian.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Horticulture, The Fine Arts, General News of the Day, Local Information, &c., &c.

F. L. Baker, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. 7.

MARIETTA, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

NO. 10.

The Weekly Mariettian
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
Frederick L. Baker,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in the second story of CARL'S new building, on East Street, five doors East of Mrs. Flury's Hotel, MARIETTA, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENN'A.
If subscriptions be not paid within six months, \$1.25 will be charged, and if delayed until the expiration of the year, \$1.50 will be charged. Any person sending us FIVE new subscribers shall have a sixth copy for his trouble.
No subscription received for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.
ADVERTISING RATES: One square (12 lines, or less) 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Professional and Business cards, of six lines or less at \$3 per annum. Notices in the reading columns, five cents a-line. Marriages and Deaths, the simple announcement, 25 cents a-line. For any additional lines, five cents a-line. Having recently added a large lot of new JON AND CARD TYPE, we are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, at short notice and reasonable prices. A liberal discount made on quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements.

Heads of Departments.

NATIONAL.
President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
Vice President, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.
Speaker of the House, Wm. Pennington, New Jersey.
Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, of Ga.
Secretary of the Navy, Isaac Toucey, of Conn.
Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, of Va.
Secretary of Interior, Joseph Thompson, Miss.
Postmaster General, Jacob Holt, of Ky.
Attorney General, Roger Taney, Black, of Pa.
Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, Black, of Pa.
Associate Justices, John McLean, Jas. Wayne, John Catron, Peter V. Daniel, Sam'l Nelson, Robert C. Grier, John A. Campbell, and Nathan Clifford.

STATE.
Governor, Wm. F. Packard, of Lycoming co.
Secretary of State, Wm. M. H. Hays, of Berks.
Attorney General, John L. Knox, Tioga.
Surgeon General, Wm. H. Keim, of Berks.
Auditor General, Thos. E. Cochran, of York.
State Treasurer, Eli Slicer, of Union.
Superintendent of Public Schools, Thomas H. Burrows, of Luzerne.

COUNTY.
President Judge, Henry G. Long.
Assistant Judges, Alexander L. Hayes, Forree Britton.
District Attorney, Emilen Franklin.
Prothonotary, William Carpenter.
Recorder, Anthony Good.
Register, John Johns.
County Treasurer, Michael H. Shirk.
Sheriff, Benjamin P. Rowe.
Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court, Sam'l Evans.
Clerk of Orphans' Court, C. L. Stoner.
Coroner, Levi Summy.
County Commissioners, Daniel Good, Joseph Boyer, Levi S. Reist, Solicitor, Ed. Keuley.
Clerk, Peter G. Eberhart.
Directors of the Poor, Robert Byers, Lewis Sprecher, Daniel Overholzer, John Huber, Simon Grob, David Styer, Solicitor, James K. Alexander, Clerk, Wm. Taylor.
Prison Inspectors, R. J. Hensler, Dav. Brandt, John Long, Jas. Eitz, Hiram Evans, H. S. Gara, Solicitor, Dan'l G. Baker, Keeper, Jay Cadwell.
Auditors, Thomas S. Collins, James B. Lytle, John Mcneaney.
County Surveyor, John C. Lewis.

BOHOUGH.
Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller.
Assistant Burgess, Peter D. Baker.
Town Council, Barr Spangler, (President) John Crull, Thomas Steiner, Ed. P. Trainor, Henry S. Libhart.
Town Clerk, Theo. Hiestand.
Treasurer, John Auster.
Assessor of Taxes, William Child, Jun., Collector of Taxes, Frederick L. Baker.
Justice of the Peace, Emanuel D. Roath.
High Constable, Abaslem Emswiler.
Assistant Constable, Franklin K. Moser.
Regulators, John H. Goodman, E. D. Roath.
Supervisor, Samuel Hipple, Sen.
School Directors, John Jay Libhart, President, E. D. Roath, Treasurer, C. A. Schaffner, Secretary, John K. Hider, Aaron B. Grosh, Jonathan M. Lutzere.

Post Office Hours: The Post Office will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until half-past 7 in the evening. The Eastern mail via Silver Spring and Hempfield will close at 9 p. m., and arrive at 11 a. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Eastern mails will close at 7 a. m. and 4.15 p. m., and return at 11.21 o'clock, a. m., and at 6.28 p. m.
The Western mails will close at 10.50 a. m., and arrive at 4.56 p. m.
Railroad Time Table: The mail train for Philadelphia will leave this station at 7.56 in the morning. The mail train west will leave at 11.21 in the morning. The Harrisburg accommodation east, departing at 4.56 p. m., and returns, going west, at 6.28 p. m.
Religious Exercises: Services will be had on every Sabbath at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 4 before 8 o'clock in the evening, in the Presbyterian church. Rev. P. J. Timlow, pastor.
Every Sabbath at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 1-4 before 8 o'clock in the evening there will be service in the Methodist church.
Rev. T. W. Martin, pastor.
Beneficial Societies: THE HANCOCK, A. N. Casse, President; John Jay Libhart, Treasurer; Barr Spangler, Secretary. THE PIONEER, John Jay Libhart, President; Abram Casse, Treasurer; Wm. Child, Jr., Secretary.

Alexander Lyndsay,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER,
MARKET STREET, MARIETTA, PENN.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this Borough and neighborhood that he has the largest assortment of CITY MADE WORK in his line of business in this Borough, and being a practical BOOT AND SHOE MAKER himself, is enabled to select with more judgment than those who are not. He continues to manufacture in the very best manner everything in the BOOT AND SHOE LINE, which he will warrant for neatness and good fit.
He keeps on hand and examines his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

L IQUID Gum Drops, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Toys, &c., wholesale and retail by J. M. ANDERSON.

S. S. Rathvon,
[SUCCESSOR TO F. J. KRAMPH.]
Merchant Tailor, Draper and Clothier,
LANCASTER, PA.

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of announcing to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, and his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand of the late F. J. Kramph, where he has been employed for the last ten years, and intends continuing the Merchant Tailoring Clothing business in all its various branches, and hopes that a course of strict fidelity to his patrons may merit a reasonable share of their confidence and support. In addition to a complete STOCK OF CLOTHING AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
He will constantly endeavor to provide a good assortment of French, German and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be promptly made to order in a substantial and fashionable manner, or according to such styles as to his patrons may be most desirable. The Foreign and American made and Winter Fashions received, in addition to the monthly reports which come to hand regularly throughout the year.

The agency for the order on sale of James W. Scott's (formerly Winchester & Scott's) celebrated Patent Shoulder-seam Shirts still continued and properly attended to.
S. S. R. would be doing violence to his own feelings and to the just deserts of his friends in Marietta, were he here to omit returning his sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness they have extended towards him during a long series of years, and hopes his future efforts may not render him unworthy a continuance of the same.

The Lancaster Cheap BOOK STORE,
North Queen Street, near the Examiner & Herald Office.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LANCASTER CHEAP BOOK STORE has availed himself of the opportunity to purchase a large stock of the most varied assortment of valuable books of every class and description. He now offers to the public the same at proportionally and unusually low rates. Those in want of valuable standard works, for the improving of a well selected library, will find it to their great advantage to call and examine the extensive stock on hand. My object and wish is, as it always was, to supply the wants of the community with anything in my line on the most reasonable terms possible. This we find the better and most advantageous course for all parties. The Political Economist tells us, "cheaper an article is, the more it can and will be used." Then the conclusion is, that when we buy cheap, we must sell cheap, simply allowing ourselves a reasonable profit.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.
I would call especial attention to my large assortment of Sunday School Books of every variety wanted for the use of Sunday Schools and sell all at Sunday School Union prices. I have the agencies for the publications of the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, Methodist Book and Tract Society, also, the Lutheran, Presbyrian, Episcopal and other denominations are kept on hand.

FAMILY BIBLES.
Those in want of a neat and cheap Quarto Family Bible, will find it to their advantage to call and examine at
THE CHEAP BOOK STORE,
the largest stock on hand, ranging from One, to Twenty-five Dollars.
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine the large and cheap stock of
JOHN SHEAFFER,
Successor to Murray, Young & Co.

FAIR.
The Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society,
Will hold their Fourth Annual Exhibition,
AT THEIR GROUNDS, IN THE
City of Lancaster, Penn'a.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th
Days of September, 1860.

AMPLE arrangements are being made to accommodate and exhibit to the best advantage every kind of Stock, and all Articles that are useful or interesting in Agriculture, the Mechanics, the Manufactures and the Fine Arts.
The citizens of Lancaster county and the adjoining counties, are respectfully invited to bring their animals and articles for competition.
For particulars see hand bills and premium lists.
Further information will be furnished by the Managers or by the undersigned.
D. G. SIBLEMAN, Secretary.
September 1, 1860.-nd.

DR. HINKLE'S Family Drug Store.
Market Street, Marietta, Pennsylvania.
THE subscriber having just returned from the city with the most complete and beautiful assortment of everything in his line ever offered in this Borough. He has purchased another supply of PURE AND FRESH DRAUGS, which can be depended on for what they are, and represented, having received his personal attention in the selection. In addition to his Drugs will be found a nicely selected lot of all kinds of TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, of every kind and every price, consisting in part of German, French and English perfumery, Shaving Soaps and Creams, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Buffalo and other Hair COMBS, Hair Oils, Pomades, etc., etc. Port Monnaies, and Pocket Books, Pen Knives, Tuff Boxes and Powder, Miller's Water-proof Plate Blacking, for preserving the leather, etc., etc. FLUID AND PINE OIL, always fresh and for sale very cheap.

LAMPS, LAMPS.—A large assortment of all kinds of LAMPS, Dyott's Patent Safety Fluid Lamps and Cans, for which Dr. H. is sole agent. These Lamps and Cans should be in every family that use burning fluid.
Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines and Brandy for medicinal purposes.
The justly celebrated Batchelor's HAIR Dye, DeCosta's and other Tooth Washes, India Cologne, Barry's Tricoperous, for the hair, Bay Rum, Arnold's Ink, large and small sized bottles, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Four of Rice, Corn Sarch, Hecker's Parina, all kinds of pure Ground Spices, Compound Syrup of Phosphate, or Chemical food, an excellent article for chronic dyspepsia and a tonic in Consumption, Remedy for constipating milk-supper cases, Remedy for constipating milk, an excellent preparation for the table; Table Oil—very fine—bottles in two sizes. Pure Cod Liver Oil. All of Hael's perfumery, pomades, soaps, &c. His Kathairon or Hair Restorative is now everywhere acknowledged the best.
Particular attention will be paid and great caution observed in compounding Physicians prescriptions with accuracy. Dr. H. will always be found in the Store unless professionally engaged elsewhere.

FRESH Lemons and Oranges just received and for sale cheap at J. M. Anderson's.

MY MOTHER.
Ah! well do I remember me,
In childhood's happy days,
Of a meek-eyed, gentle mother,
Who taught my lips to praise;
Who told me tales of years gone by,
And sang me out to rest,
In plaintive strains of melody,
When pillow'd on her breast.

Ah! well do I remember me,
When riper years had come,
Of that mother's tender counsels
In my own early home;
And when I left, thro' love of change,
The scenes of joyous youth,
It was her voice that whisper'd low
The words of love and truth.

Ah! well I do remember me,
When thro' the lapse of years,
I homeward turn'd my weary steps
Thro' gull, and wo, and tears,
'Twas the same sweet tone and melting eye,
To me a welcome gave.
Those speaking eyes, those welcome tones!
Are now but of the grave.

THE PRINTER'S GRIEF.
A tear was in the printer's eye,
A shadow on his face,
As solemnly and silently
He gazed within his case.

Methought some deep and heavy grief
Was preying on his heart,
And that a kindly spoken word
Might happiness impart.

No sooner did this thought occur,
Than by his side I stood—
"Tell me, my friend, thy grief," I said,
"What sorrows o'er thee brood?"
He gazed at me a moment, then
He turned away and sigh'd,
And answering said, "A column, good,
Of Nonpareil I've print."

LOVE.
Love, love, love,
Words worn out,
Long, long ago,
Being handed about
Too much for the good of the world;
No doubt!

Oh! oh! oh!
Where is the heart
That can ward off
Cupid's dart,
Shot from some sprite's witching eye,
Love to impart?
Ah! ah! ah!
What shall I do?
Hang myself,
Cut my neck in two,
Or jump in the Tappan Zee?
Which would you?

Mrs. Mary Kerlin Doebler, widow of Major Abraham Doebler, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died at Lebanon, on the 21st of August, aged nearly 94 years. Mrs. Doebler (Mary Kerlin) was born in Amity township, Berks county, on the 10th of September, 1766. Her father, John Kerlin, was an Englishman, widely known for the aid he rendered the "rebels" in their struggle for independence. In 1785, several years after the war with England had been virtually closed, she married Major Abraham Doebler, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary army. She lived with him for more than sixty-five years—he having gone to his reward in 1849 full of honor, and while in the eighty-third year of his age. Ten children was the result of this marriage, of whom three are still living. She lived to see her great-great-grandchildren, or fifth generation of descendants, of whom there were four at the home of her decease.—The whole number of her direct descendants is upwards of two hundred.

There appears to be an irrepressible conflict between the Japanese Reception Committee and the Messrs. Leland. The latter asserts that they have furnished the Committee with a full bill of particulars of the Japanese entertainment, while the Committee, when asked for the items, stoutly protest that they have no knowledge of them whatever.—The Lelands won't give the public the items till the Committee authorize them to do so, holding that their bill is "too big a thing" to be treated lightly. They are very free to state, however, that it was swelled to such enormous proportions because, during the stay of the Japanese, they were obliged to keep open house, and furnish daily dinners to one hundred and fifty Common Councilmen and their friends. They say that while the Japanese remained in their house they boarded a host of loafers and hangers-on upon the Committee, who, with the extra servants which they were obliged to employ, averaged 750 persons. How they came to consent to such a palpable swindle upon the tax payers they do not explain.

Six thousand dollars have been collected in California towards a monument over the remains of the late Senator Broderick.

From N. Y. Life Illustrated.]
YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

Reader, did you ever reflect on the subject of supporting liberally the press, and first of all, your own local newspaper? If not, permit us to suggest to you your privilege and your duty in this respect.

Each city, town, and village in a country like the United States should be represented by a *live* local newspaper, and it would be well, not only for the people and the place so represented, to have a paper which would reflect credit on both, but a paper which would be an honor and a credit to the State and the nation. Strangers from abroad judge us by our newspaper press; and hence the importance of making that instrument as perfect and patent as possible.

It is the duty of every citizen of each place to contribute something toward improving and strengthening the local press. He may do it by subscribing and paying for his paper, by advertising in it, by recommending it to others, or in all of these ways. Were the country press as liberally patronized and as well supported as it should be, the country would not be so flooded with the worthless trash, in the shape of "love-and-murder stories," as it now is, which poison and vitiate the minds of the young. There is usually more moral integrity and circumspection manifested by editors of the country press than by those in the large cities, and a more healthy tone of mind and morals will generally be found to pervade them. They are more free from the reports of degrading vices and crimes, and are never opened with that feeling of suspicion which attaches to the common "flash" literature of the day.

The country press may be improved. Each individual residing within the limits of its sphere and circulation may aid in its improvement. He may be on the "look-out" for interesting information, and when this is obtained, communicate it to the editor. He may bring his own business before the public by an appropriate advertisement, or, if he has beef, pork, or grain to sell, he may announce it through his local press. He may give historical sketches of the past, and show the progress and changes going on at present. He may help to make his local paper a source of instruction to strangers, and of entertainment to his neighbors. Is he a manufacturer? Let him invite capital and influence by setting forth such natural advantages as the place may possess, and indicate the routes by which it may be reached, its accessibility to the markets, etc. There is no estimating the advantages to any town or village of a *live* local journal, and we doubt if there is to be found at the present time an editor who gets fully paid for the services he performs, and we put the responsibility where it belongs—namely, on the people, whose business and duty it is, first of all, to support handsomely their own local paper.

Senator Seward arrived at Kalamazoo, Mich., at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when, notwithstanding the time, he found a crowd of people and Wide-Awakes and lighted torches waiting to receive him. The day proved a stormy one, but a great multitude of people collected to hear Mr. Seward speak at noon. Delegations were present from towns forty miles distant, and a fine display was made. Mr. Seward spoke but twenty-five minutes, it being necessary for him to leave for Milwaukee. He was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.—He reiterated the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and expressed the opinion that Mr. Douglas did not stand the slightest chance for an election.

The apple crop south and west of us, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, is prodigious, exceeding any fruit crop since 1848. This remark applies to New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; to all the region from which New York city draws its supplies. In Eastern Pennsylvania the crop is short, as it is also in Maine, and these are the only regions where the apple will fail this year. The abundance affects prices, so that even the Newton pippins, which are chiefly relied upon for exportation, and for the last ten years have brought from three to six dollars a barrel, are now held at two dollars.

As a remedy for whooping cough, an English paper states that great numbers of children laboring under whooping cough now visit the gas works for the purpose of breathing the exhalations from the gas lime. It is said all the little sufferers feel considerably relieved, and many are absolutely cured by this simple remedy.

LADY JANE FRANKLIN.

Among the passengers by the Adriatic, was Lady Jane Franklin, a woman whose name has for years been linked with all that is noble, heroic and Christian; and it seems not inappropriate that we should briefly sketch the events that have brought her so prominently before the public. Lady Jane became the second wife of Sir John Franklin on the 8th of March, 1828, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. In 1836, she accompanied her husband to Van Dieman's Land, over which he had been appointed Governor, and returned with him to England in 1843.

On the 10th of May, 1845, Sir John set out from England in search of a north-west passage, expecting to return in a couple of years at the fatherest.—Toward the close of 1847, alarm began to be felt for the safety of the party, and early in the following year three different expeditions were despatched by the British Government in search of the missing navigators. The failure of these to find any traces of Franklin's party induced the government, in 1849, to offer a reward of £20,000 to any private exploring party, of any country, which would succeed in aiding the lost navigators.

In the year 1850 no less than eight expeditions were fitted out. That of Dr. Rae; the Behring's Strait expedition, consisting of the Enterprise, Capt. Colvinton, and the Investigator; Commander McClure; and the Government Baffin's Bay expedition, consisting of the ships Resolute, Capt. Austin, and the Assistance, Capt. Ommaney, together with the screw propellers Pioneer and Intrepid, in charge of Capt. Sherrard Osborne; the schooner Felix, with a small tender, the Mary, put forward by public subscription, and commanded by Sir Jas. Ross; the Lady Franklin, fitted out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Capt. Penny; the schooner Prince Albert, two-thirds of the cost of which was defrayed by Lady Franklin; the American expedition, consisting of the Advance and Rescue; under command of Lieut. De Haven; and lastly the North Star, a transport ship, containing stores for the expedition of Sir James Ross.

None of these were successful, and both the British and American nations were inclined to relinquish all further attempts to determine the fate of Franklin and his party, who had now been absent six years. Still the wife of the explorer, with that womanly feeling which knows no such word as despair, determined to make one final effort to settle the question. Cheerfully emptying her purse, and persuading her friends to aid her, she fitted out the little steamer Fox, and in 1857 Captain McClintock, with twenty-eight stalwart British seamen, bid farewell to England until they should ascertain, if possible, the fate of Sir John Franklin. The search proved a successful one. On the northwest coast of King William's Island a simple piece of board was found, telling a tale which none had heard before, that the ships Erebus and Terror had been abandoned on the 22d day of April, 1848, and—saddest of all—that the leader of the party had died on the 11th of June, 1848, the very year he expected to return home. The news reached England in September last.

Thus were the efforts of Lady Franklin rewarded, though the hopes which had sustained her for twelve long years were crushed. Since the arrival of Captain McClintock, this estimable lady has lived very quietly, shunning society rather than courting it, and affording in her retirement a noble example of an earnest, faithful, Christian woman. Accompanied by a niece, she now visits this country, to become the guest of Mr. Henry Grinnell, and to acknowledge in person her sense of his humane and generous efforts in her cause.—*New York World.*

A letter from Florence of the 7th inst., in the Opinion, says: "We hear sad accounts of the acts of violence and insubordination committed by the Irish mercenaries on their march from Mezzanata to Rome. At Tolento especially they got hold of an inn-keeper's wife, a pretty woman, and handled her so roughly that she had to call loudly for assistance. Her cries brought the chaplain of the company to the spot, who endeavored to bring the men back to a sense of their duty; but instead of heeding his exhortations, they unchained the dog of the inn, and after forcibly putting his collar around the priest's neck, dragged him into the street, by the chain, kicking and cuffing him unmercifully all the while. Then they got up in a cafe, but were repulsed."

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, has just completed his 30th year.

Service of our Leading Statesmen.

John Quincy Adams was Minister to the Netherlands, under Washington, 1794-96; Minister to Portugal, 1796-97; Minister to Prussia during the administration of his father 1797-1803; Senator, 1803-8; Minister to Russia, under Madison, 1809-13; Commissioner to Ghent, 1813-14; Minister to England, 1815-17; Secretary of State, under Monroe, 1817-24; President, 1824-29; and member of Congress from 1831 to 1847, the date of his death. Thus, in a period of fifty-three years, the intervals between the laying down of one office, and the assumption of another, amount, when added together, to less than two years.

The official career of General Lewis Cass has been even longer than that of Mr. Adams. Commencing as a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1802, he has been in high public positions ever since, a period of fifty-eight years. Within that time he has been Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for President, and Secretary of State. When he leaves the Secretary of State's Department in 1861, he will complete a service of about sixty years in the high offices of the government. He is, indeed, the patriarch of our statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned.

Martin Van Buren, while he has not been in office as long as some of our statesmen, is the only one who has filled the four highest, most dignified and powerful positions under the American Constitution. He has been Minister to England; Secretary of State, Vice President and President. His public life commenced in 1808, as surrogate of Columbia county, New York, which he left for the State Senate; and then as Attorney-General of the State; United States Senator; Governor; Minister to England; Secretary of State, Vice President and President. He was constantly before the people as an important personage down to his retirement from the Presidency in 1841, a period of thirty-three years. Perhaps we ought not to say that his public career thus closed, for he was a prominent candidate for President before the Baltimore Convention in 1844, and he ran as the free-soil candidate for President in 1848.

Henry Clay's public career commenced in 1807 as a member of the Senate of the United States, and concluded as a member of the same body in 1852, an interval of forty-five years. He was United States Senator, member of the House, Speaker of that body for a longer period than any other man ever served in that capacity—Minister to Ghent as one of the commissioners to conclude the peace with Great Britain in 1814, and Secretary of State from 1825 to 1829.

Thomas H. Benton served a longer period in Congress than any other of our public men. He entered the United States Senate when Missouri was admitted, in 1821, and continued there until 1851, a period of thirty years. He never held any other office.

John C. Calhoun entered the House of Representatives in 1811; served there until 1817, when he became Secretary of War under Mr. Monroe. In 1824 he was elected Vice President, and re-elected in 1828. In 1831 he resigned the station of Vice President to become a United States Senator from South Carolina. The reason of this extraordinary step was that he might champion the cause of nullification in the Senate, and reply to the arguments of Mr. Webster on that subject, which were producing an extraordinary effect on the country. He continued in the Senate until 1844, when he became Secretary of State under John Tyler. In 1845 he re-entered the Senate, and was a member of it in 1850, when he died.

Daniel Webster came to the House of Representatives in 1814 from New Hampshire. In 1820 he was elected from Boston, Mass., to which city he had removed. In 1838 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1841 was Secretary of State. In 1845 he was again a Senator. In 1850 he again took charge of the Department of State, and filled that position at the time of his death. His political career lasted about thirty-six years.

The Israelites of this country last year established a kind of a national organization after the example of their brethren in England and France. Their last meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, in New York, at which thirty different congregations of Israelites were represented. These annual convocations will be held in the month of August in the various cities of the U.